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CONTENTS OF REEL 214

1) Pennsylvania farmer
   Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 91
   MNS# PSt SNPaAg214.1

2) Pennsylvania farmer
   Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 92
   MNS# PSt SNPaAg214.2

Author: Pennsylvania farmer

Title: Pennsylvania farmer, vol. 91

Place of Publication: Meadville, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1925

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg214.1

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<2124147> * Form:serial 2  Input:HHS  Edit:FMD
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130 00 Pennsylvania farmer (Meadville, Pa.)
245 00 Pennsylvania farmer.
246 1  $iAt head of title: $aAgriculture, the keystone of national prosperity
260   Meadville, Pa. $bGeorge H. St. John,
300   v. $bill. $c55 cm.
310   Weekly
500   Publisher: H.C. Crawford, <1896>.
500   Missing and mutilated pages
500   Issues for <Vol. 33, no.1-> published by: The Lawrence Publishing Co.,
    Philadelphia, Pa.
500   "Devoted to agricultural industries, news and the household."
500   Description based on: Vol. 8, no. 31 (July 26, 1888).
515   Occasional irregularities in numbering
515   Issues for <Jan. 4, 1913>-Sept. 10, 1921 numbered <Vol. 33, no. 1>-v.
    50, no. 11; issues for Sept. 17, 1921- numbered Vol. 84, no. 12- and
    also carry whole numbering 2170-
515   Issue for Feb 16, 1918 lack numbering but constitute Vol. 43, no. 7
533   Microfilm $mv.33 (1913)-v.109 (1933) $bUniversity Park, Pa.
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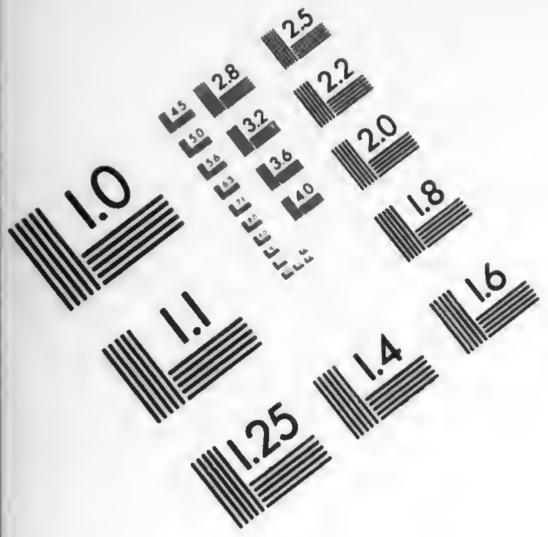

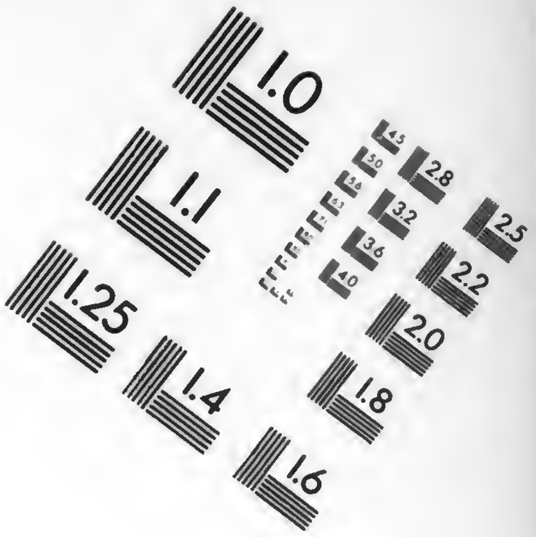

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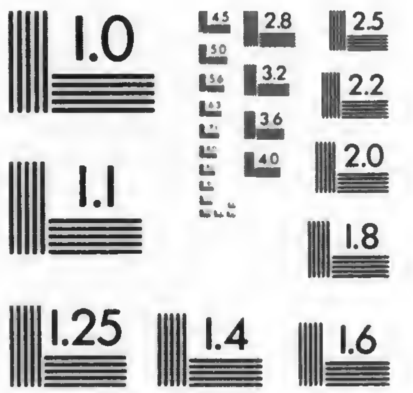

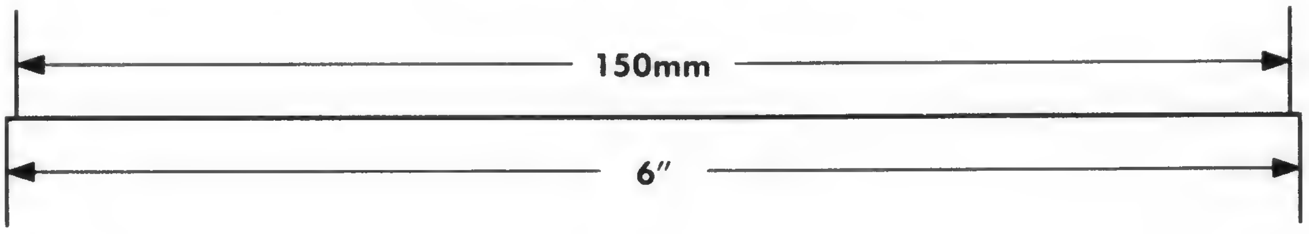

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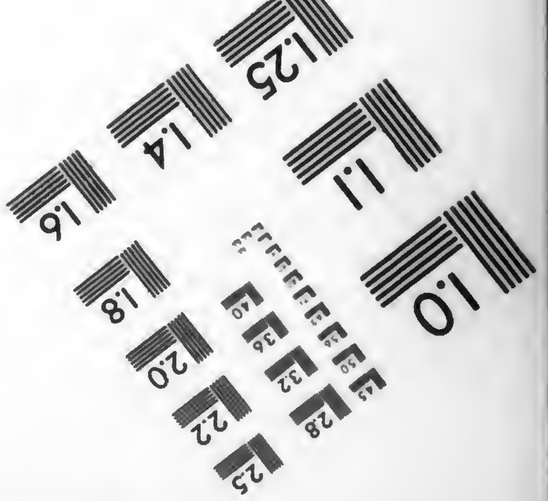

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Volume 91, 1925

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

N.J. Agr.

The total value of farm products in the United States was thirty per cent higher in 1924 than in 1921. Present conditions indicate a further advance in 1925. See page three.

Pennsylvania's Farm Products Show

Plans Are Being Made for Bigger and Better Exhibits Than Ever

WITH 110,000 square feet of floor space available, 30,000 feet more than in any previous year, the Ninth Annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 19-23 will be larger in practically all departments than last year. The greatest expansion will be in the potato, poultry and egg exhibits. At least 1000 dozen eggs are expected in the egg show.

Swine will feature the livestock show. At least 150 head will be entered and an entire building will be given over to them. Many of the hogs displayed will be closely related to the Pennsylvania premium winners at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Reports from many counties indicate a record number of entries in the county classes of the various exhibits. Such classes are provided in the fruit, potato, egg, wool, corn, and small grain exhibits and each year there is keen competition among the counties making entries.

Where Exhibits Will Be Found

The location of the various exhibits has been announced by Manager H. E. Klugh as follows: Poultry and eggs, Chestnut Street Market House; dairy products, potatoes, tobacco, apiary products and fruit, Emerson-Brantingham Building; swine, Harrisburg Duco Company, Moto-Mart Building, 38 North Cameron Street; wool, small grain and state educational exhibits, Rendezvous Ballroom, Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Prof. H. D. Munroe, poultry specialist, Pennsylvania State College, who is in charge of the poultry and egg exhibits, reports more interest in the state show among Keystone flock owners this year than ever before. With prospects for at least 12,000 eggs on display, the show will establish a national, if not a world's record for size, he states.

Awards for Winners in Egg Classes

The egg exhibits will be housed in the Chestnut Street Market House this year. The judges will be R. W. Hawley, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; E. J. Lawless, Jr., State Department of Agriculture, and Prof. R. Brightman, Pennsylvania State College.

Seven attractive cups and $650 in prize money are being offered to winners in the egg classes. The seven cups will be given as follows: To the poultry club or association having the best display; to the school having the largest and best display; to the exhibitor of the best dozen white eggs; to the exhibitor of the best dozen brown eggs; to the winners of first, second and third places for the largest and best county displays.

Approximately 150 speakers, fifteen or more from outside the state, will appear on the programs of the twenty-five farm organizations holding their annual meetings in Harrisburg, during the week of the show.

Among the organizations which are co-operating in putting on the show and which will convene at that time are the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, State Vegetable Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Society of Farm Women, Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association, State Beekeepers' Association, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, State Veterinary-Medical Association, Pennsylvania Threshermen's and Farmers' Protective Association, and eight swine and dairy breeders' associations.

More Meetings Than Ever Scheduled

The State Council of Agricultural Associations will meet during show week and the Agricultural Commission will also hold a final two-day hearing at that time. This hearing will be on Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22 in the Senate Chamber. Individuals will be heard the first day and representatives of farm organizations the second day.

The meetings this year represent the largest number ever held in connection with the State Farm Products Show.

A booklet giving the time, place and program of each organization meeting is being printed and will be distributed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Is Anything the Matter with Your Herd?

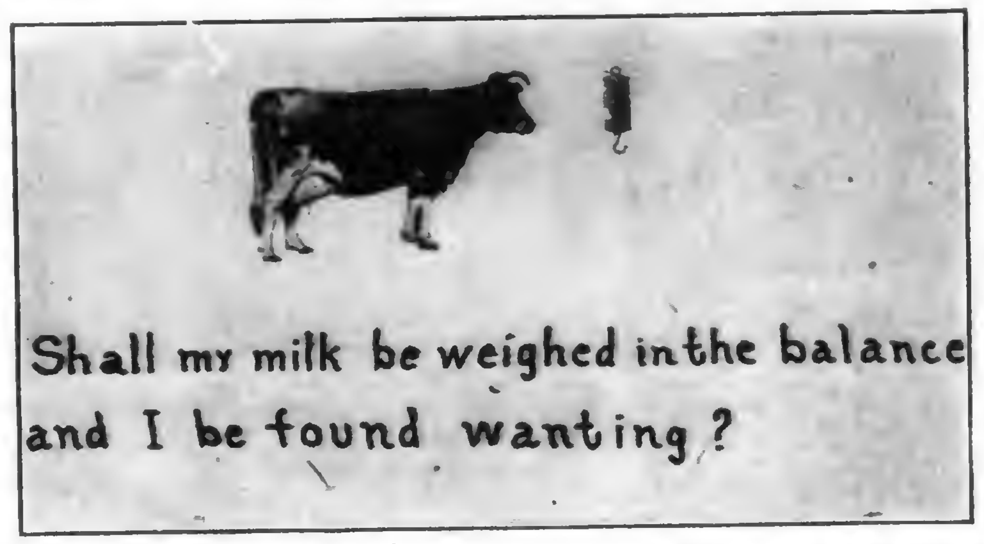
Milk Scales Prove Helpful to the Man Seeking Success in the Dairy Game

By A. A. BORLAND

Staff Contributor and Adviser

A SET of milk scales is one of the greatest money savers to be found on a dairy farm. The close margin between the cost of producing milk and its selling price makes accurate information about the production of each cow in the herd a necessity if the balance is to be found on the right side of the ledger at the close of the year.

Cow testing associations, in which a number of dairymen co-operate in hiring a man to come to each dairyman's farm one day a month and keep a record of the milk produced and feed eaten by each cow in the herd, are doing a splendid work in Pennsylvania. However, if a farmer is so situated that it is not possible to belong to a cow testing association, he can go a long way in detecting for himself the unprofitable cows in his herd. This may be done by simply using milk scales to weigh each milking from the different cows in his herd.


Shall my milk be weighed in the balance
and I be found wanting?

Keep Record of Each Individual

To make a complete record it would be desirable to test the milk from each cow once a month and keep a record of the feed eaten, but since cows vary more in the amount of milk produced than they do in the richness of the milk and the feed consumed, the first and most important factor in determining which are the best cows in the herd is to have a record of the milk production of each individual in the herd.

How surprised the owner himself often is to find that a cow he thought to be only ordinary proves to be a high yielder. Some cows that do not make a very big showing at the beginning of the lactation period may be found to be persistent milkers that stand dry only a comparatively short time and thus produce more during the year than others that made a more spectacular beginning.

An instance of this was "Minnie," a cow in the Greenville, Pennsylvania, testing association that was thought by her owner at the beginning of the year to be one of the poorest cows in the herd. Minnie did not yield a very large amount of milk daily but was such a persistent milker that at the end of the year she was found to be not only the best cow in her owner's herd but the best cow in the whole association, including nearly three hundred cows.

The daily use of the milk scales, with the accurate record of milk production thus secured, also provides a basis for economical feeding. It has been found that usually one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk produced, is a fair allowance of grain for a Holstein, Ayrshire or Brown Swiss Cow. One pound of grain for every three to three and a half pounds of milk usually meets fairly well the requirements of a Jersey or Guernsey cow. In addition the cows should receive all the good clover or alfalfa hay, and corn silage they will eat up clean two or three times daily.

Allowing the same amount of grain to every cow in the herd regardless of how much milk she is producing is a wasteful method of feeding grain. More milk would be produced if the same amount of grain were distributed among the cows in proportion to their milk production. The milk scales thus give the information that enables the dairyman to feed most economically.

"What's the matter with Brindle? She gave twenty pounds of milk yesterday morning and only twelve pounds this morning."

Remarks similar to this may be heard in the stable where every milking for each cow is regularly weighed. The milk record sheet may thus warn the dairyman of the approaching illness of some cow. He is enabled to take the case in hand promptly before the cow gets entirely off feed and may save many hours of trouble and considerable expense. The milk scales are a good barometer to indicate the health of the herd.

All Are Interested in Results

"Hey, Bill! My string of cows are holding up in milk better than yours." This is another stable comment often heard where the milk scales are in use. The comment itself gives information that is valuable to the owner. The milk scales and record keep up the interest of the milkers. Especially is this the case where a small prize is offered to the milker whose cows show the least percentage of decrease in milk flow for a given period of time. The owner can also determine the most competent milkers and arrange the work so as to get the best results from his hired help. In some cases competition between Dad and the boys has shown who it is that can keep the cows coming along at the best pace in milk production. This all adds a lot of interest to the dairy game and should be credited to the account of the milk scales.

It will surprise you if you have never tried it, what a little bit of time it takes to weigh and record the milk from each cow. The results are so outstanding that every dairyman in Pennsylvania should be reaping the benefits. The circular dial scales graduated in pounds and tenths of pounds are the most convenient. They usually have two indicators, one of which may be set at zero after the pail is on the scales. This indicator will thus register the exact weight of the milk when the pail with milk is weighed. Milk scales usually come in thirty-pound or sixty-pound sizes and are handy for weighing other things beside milk. You can get them from any dairy supply house. The price ranges from $5.00 to $7.00 according to the size of the scales. Milk record sheets for recording the weight of milk may be obtained free of cost by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

"Higher Up" is a good motto for the coming year, and one of the best ways for a dairyman to make advancement is to have exact knowledge concerning the milk production of each of his cows. This will enable him to weed out the low producers, feed more economically, watch more closely the health of his herd, and take a greater interest in his work. Surely the benefits to be derived from the daily use of the milk scales are such that every dairyman can properly resolve to start the new year with a set of milk scales.

Allegheny Dairymen Meet

MEMBERS of the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association held an interesting dairy meeting in the Upper St. Clair Grange Hall at Clifton on December 17. E. B. Fitts, head of dairy extension, in discussing economy of milk production, stated that nearly one-half of the cows in Allegheny County could be sold and the same amount of milk could be secured from the remaining number if each cow gave as much milk as the average for all cows in cow testing associations.—B.

The Farm Business Outlook for 1925

We Cannot Expect Boom Times But Conditions Indicate Continued Improvement

By GILBERT GUSLER

FARMERS can face 1925 with optimism born of reason. The new year does not promise to usher in an era of boundless prosperity for agriculture, but the rewards of farming have a good chance of exceeding those in 1924. This is a continuation of the trend of the last few years, as agricultural output has gained in value each consecutive year since 1921. In 1924, the increase over the low year amounted to thirty per cent.

The problems growing out of high wages, interest on heavy real estate debt, high taxes, and high freight rates will continue. Farming will still be "A hard way to make an honest living," or "An honest way to make a hard living," whichever one chooses to call it.

For all that, farmers will be able to enjoy more of the good things of life than for several years. Their gradual comeback since 1921 has represented a period of liquidation of pressing bank debts. More of the income in 1925 will be left for long neglected repairs, new buildings and other improvements to the farmstead, new machinery, and for raising the standard of farm living. The different branches of agriculture will be closer to a common level of profit than for several years, because of the adjustments that have been, or are being made between various enterprises on the farm. A notable decline in the number of farm bankruptcies is one of the strong probabilities of the year.

Reasons for Optimism

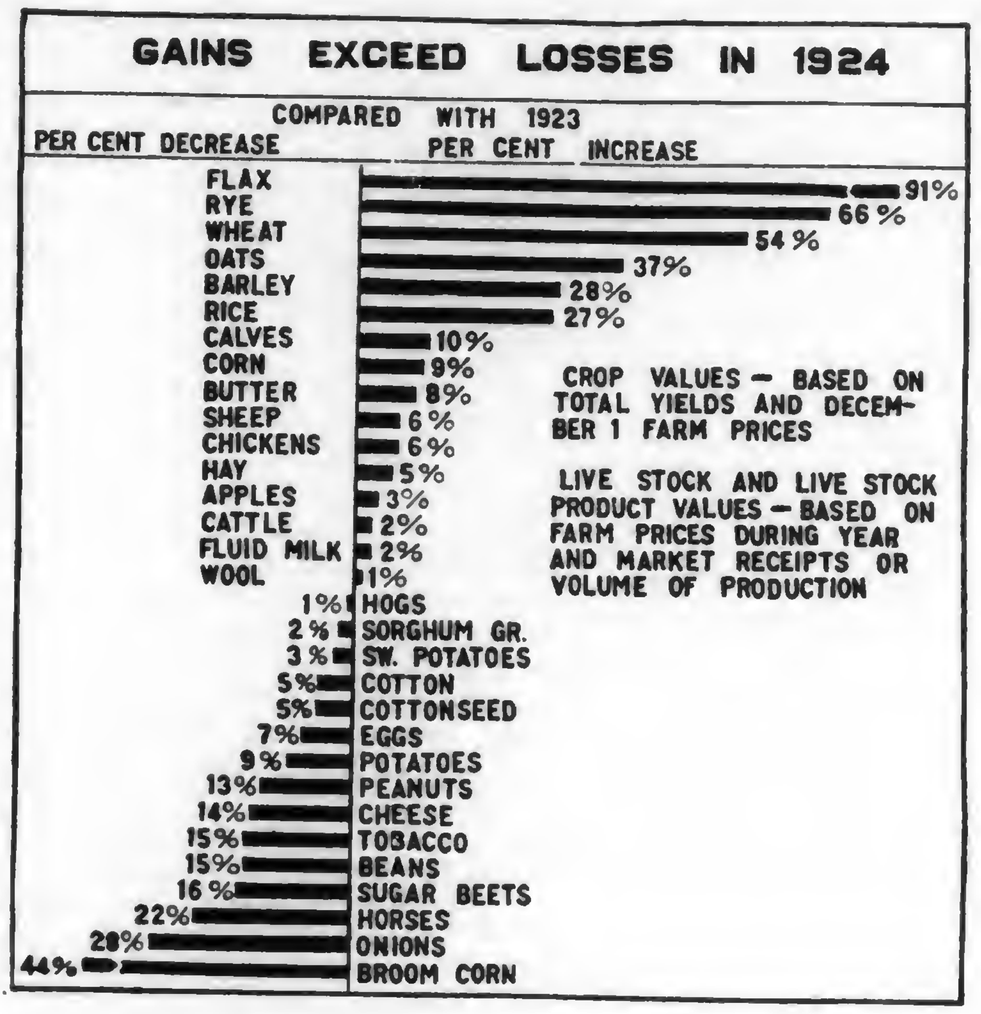
Grounds for the conclusion that 1925 will increase the measure of farm prosperity may be summarized as follows:

1. A larger physical volume of foods and clothing will be required for domestic consumption than in 1924.

2. While there will be some variation, as between different products, foreign demand for our surpluses, and foreign ability to pay for them, will be greater than in 1924.

3. Domestic production of foods and fibers will be but little, if any, greater than in 1924.

4. While the price of farm machinery, and some other commodities which farmers buy, will be lower, production costs will not be much different from 1924 and they may average slightly higher for the year as a whole.



Opinions as to the immediate future of business are probably more unanimous than for several years. Practically all the business analysts, financiers and industrial leaders are of the opinion that expanding activity will be the rule in the first half of 1925. Some business men go so far as to say that the next two years will be one of the greatest boom periods known to this generation.

The Brookmire Service looks for "improving business conditions thru at least the first half of 1925. Reduced stocks of goods, volume of distribution greater than current production, easy credit conditions, increased farm purchasing-power, improved foreign relations, reflected in heavier exports, and a more optimistic feeling toward future business are some of the factors that make the outlook for the next six months one of continued expansion in activity and prices."

The Harvard Committee says, "Agricultural prices have risen almost to the level of prices in general, and the general European situation is better than at any time since the war. The prospect in the United States during the first half of 1925 is for general business improvement."

Babson considers the outlook "moderately optimistic" with the post-war readjustment period far advanced and most conditions fundamentally favorable. Moody is hopeful for the entire year and finds "definite tangible indications that the present period of business expansion should run into the spring of 1926."

There is an ample foundation on which a big business year in 1925 could be erected. The gain in farm buying power itself will be a factor of consequence. Building, fencing and repairs on the farm have been neglected and some of this "shortage" will be made good. Cities are still expanding and all classes are increasing their consumption of industrial products. Assured of political stability for several years, the railroads are planning an extensive construction program. The economic revival in Europe is being reflected in an increased demand for manufactured goods as well as foods and raw materials.

How Ups and Downs Affect Demand

The ups and downs in business activity and employment undoubtedly affect the demand for such raw materials as cotton, wool and hides, and, to a less extent, the demand for foods of higher grade such as meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and early vegetables. While changes in the income of the industrial classes are reflected primarily in the amount

(Continued on page 15)

New Jersey's Agricultural Convention

Many Organizations to Meet in Trenton during Annual Farm Products Show

WITH the New Jersey State Farm Products Show, and the Tenth Annual State Agricultural Convention as the attractions, Garden State farmers who visit Trenton from January 13 to 16 will put in some busy days.

A complete program giving full details about the many meetings of the week and the various speakers may be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture, Trenton, New Jersey.

Following is the schedule of meetings, with the place of assembly and the time they are to begin:

TUESDAY, January 13.—Judging of exhibits, Armory, before noon. New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Squad Room, Armory, 1:30 P. M. County Board Federation banquet, Hildebrecht's Restaurant, 6:30 P. M.

The General Assembly

WEDNESDAY, January 14.—State Agricultural Convention, Assembly Chamber, State Capitol, 10:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

New Jersey Baby Chick Association, Hildebrecht's Restaurant, 7:00 P. M.

County Board Federation, Assembly Room, State Capitol, 8:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, January 15.—New Jersey Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association, Moose Hall Auditorium, 9:30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Moose Hall Auditorium, 9:30 A. M.; Lodge Room, 11:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association of New Jersey, Moose Hall Auditorium, 9:30 A. M.; luncheon at Stacy-Trent Hotel at noon; Supreme Court Room, Part III, State Capitol, 2:00 P. M.

New Jersey State Potato Association, Rider College Auditorium, 9:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; banquet, Hildebrecht's Restaurant, 6:30 P. M.

New Jersey State Poultry Association, Y. M. H. A. Auditorium, 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; banquet, 7:00 P. M., place to be announced.

New Jersey Alfalfa Association, Moose Hall Auditorium, 9:30 A. M.

New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, Republican Club, 9:45 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; supper, 6:30 P. M., place to be announced.

Dairymen's Get-together Banquet, Hildebrecht's Restaurant, 6:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, January 16.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Y. M. H. A. Auditorium, 10:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, Republican Club, 9:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Swine Growers, Squad Room, Armory, 10:00 A. M.

Rural Church Conference, State Street M. E. Church, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Home Economics Program, Stacy-Trent Hotel, 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Embargo Established on Fowl

A FOWL PLAGUE quarantine has been established by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture against other states.

"This embargo is designed to protect Pennsylvania's $50,000,000 poultry industry against diseased fowl shipped from other states," says Dr. T. E. Munce, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "and is not placed thru the necessity of protecting the public health; because Fowl Plague is not communicable to human beings.

"Only a few cases of Fowl Plague have been observed on Pennsylvania poultry farms, and the general health of our native fowl," says Dr. Munce, "is good.

Imported Chickens Cause Trouble

"Most of the trouble," he continued, "has been among chickens shipped from points outside of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre for slaughter purposes."

The Bureau of Animal Industry recommends preventive measures and sanitation to destroy and limit the infection. Sick fowl should be killed and all carcasses immediately burned or properly buried. Repeated cleaning of the infected premises, coops, crates, other containers and cars, followed by thoro disinfecting is recommended. The disease is spread by the intermingling of fowl, exposure to infected premises, coops, crates and other carriers.

Poultrymen should be careful about adding new fowl to their flocks. Where additions must be made the added fowl, regardless of their source, should be kept by themselves for at least a week. In any case the coops and crates should be carefully cleaned and disinfected or burned Should any poultry become sick the local practicing veterinarian should be consulted.

It is believed by the state officials that if the proper precautions are taken by all concerned the trouble will soon subside.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Vol. 91, No. 1. Phila., Pa., Jan. 3, 1925 Whole No. 1442

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

If a thousand plans fail, be not disheartened; as long as your purposes are right, you have not failed.
—Thomas Davidson.

"Play the Game"

AS WE write, the postman brings a beautifully engraved wall-piece on which the following New Year's thought is printed. We pass it on to you for your encouragement in the dark moments which we hope will not come during the coming year:

"For when the one great scorer comes
To write against your name,
He writes not that you won or lost,
But how you played the game."

World's Wheat Crop

THE latest world figures on the 1924 wheat crop indicate a shortage of about 440,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared with the crop of 1923. While this amount is only about three and one-half per cent of the crop of 1923, yet it is enough to make practically a fifty per cent increase in the present price of this staple product. When so small a change in amount makes so large a difference in price it is readily seen that the difficulty of adjusting production to demand is very great, since climatic conditions, a factor over which we have no control, may make a greater difference than this in any year.

Janus

JANUS was a Latin divinity, after whom the first month of the year, January, was called. He was held in great reverence by the Romans, and was represented as having two faces, one looking forward, the other backward. The principal festival held in honor of Janus was New Year's, when people gave each other presents.

The influence of this ancient reverence is still felt to some extent, altho after the advent of the Christian era the sentiments and practices attaching to Janus were coupled with those of another land and applied to the Christmas festival. However, some inward impulse in most of us tends to develop a Janus-like feeling and, as we stand on the threshold of the new year, we look both ways; Backward over the years and experience of the past, forward, trying to peer into the future to see what it has in store for us. The latter is probably a futile effort unless we are wise enough to learn lessons from our backward look and apply the knowledge thus gained into molding the future.

Lagging Behind

IT WILL be difficult, in the light of experience of most classes of farmers the past few years, to realize that the per capita production in the United States has been falling gradually. The mass production of crops in 1924 was 113 per cent of the production of the average for the five-year period of 1910-14, but the increase in population has been more than this. In other words the per capita production for 1924 was only 95 per cent of the production of that five-year period. The trend has been in this direction since 1915.

We frequently hear the gradual increase in production mentioned from year to year, but usually fail to compare the increase with that of the consuming population. This comparison is necessary if we are to fully understand the question. We have an article from a leading potato grower of the East bearing upon this subject in relation to potatoes which will be published in these columns shortly. The feature of the case which is not yet explained satisfactorily is that in spite of less food per person prices have been too low for profit for some years.

No Poultry at Products Show

SINCE page 2 was put in type the following has been received from Harrisburg: "Because of the existence of European Fowl Plague in the eastern section of the United States, and for the need of taking every possible precaution to prevent the spread of this disease, it has been decided not to hold the poultry exhibits at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1925. Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and the Executive Committee of the state Farm Show, came to this decision after a conference in Harrisburg December 24.

"It is explained that the decision to abandon the poultry exhibition will not interfere with holding the Egg Show which promises to be a record-breaker this year."

Hog Markets Surprising

IT IS not usual to find the prices of a product rising in a period of heavy market receipts, yet that is the case in the hog market at present. There seems to be a perfectly logical reason for it, however, as there usually is for market actions when all the factors are understood. In this case the price of corn is causing growers to rush their hogs into the markets at more than normal speed. Since the farm supply of hogs is not abnormal, it is clear that heavy shipments now will cause a scarcity later on, and packers are bidding up the price in order to increase their holdings for the time of possible scarcity.

Forestry and Taxes

A LETTER from a thoughtful reader takes up one phase of the forestry program which is not often mentioned. The letter appears in The Voice of the People department, page 23. There are localities in Pennsylvania from which it is quite impossible to raise sufficient taxes to maintain the schools and roads because a large proportion of the area of those sections has been taken by the state for forestry purposes and, of course, such lands contribute no taxes. The other feature which the correspondent mentions is the unfair competition with the small woodlot owner into which the state enters in the production of trees and wood. Of course there is a law exempting from tax privately owned forest land under certain conditions, but this does not apply to the few acres of woodland or woodlot on the average farm. Is the state acting fairly towards landowners in sparsely settled districts adjacent to forest preserves, and towards the small producer of wood and trees who pays full taxes on his holdings? If not, what changes in the program are necessary to rectify the error?

Be on Your Toes

IT LOOKS as if it would be more than ordinarily necessary for farmers and farm organizations to be on the job early and efficiently if the measures in which they are interested are to be successful before the legislature now meeting in Harrisburg. The things in which most leading farmers are interested are: The appropriation of sufficient funds to successfully carry on the work of pest and disease eradication; proper relief in the cost and care of the dirt roads, and the payment by the state of the minimum teacher's salary; also, an honest effort to equalize property assessments and tax levies. Every one of these subjects is worthy of serious consideration and action on the part of the legislative body, but unless unusual pressure is brought to bear it is possible that partisan conflict will prevent action.

The Purse Strings

OUR household editor makes an interesting announcement on page 20 of this issue. We hope to receive many helpful suggestions. The reference made in Our Farm department a couple of weeks ago to the number of appeals for help in solving such questions shows the need in some homes for definite information. It is too bad that the same rules of fair business cannot be adopted and applied in this, the greatest of all partnerships, as are used between partners in other business. This is a good place to begin an honest study of the problem and we hope that both men and women will contribute to the discussion so that a simple, workable plan may be presented and the harrowing friction which exists in some homes be relieved.

The Poultry Disease

IT IS but natural that the mid-western states against which embargoes have been placed by eastern states, thus preventing the marketing of the poultry, should feel peeved over the action. They claim that the situation is exaggerated and that the disease is merely a light affection of roup, something that is always present in some place, and that because of the scare and prejudice created by publicity the damage to the poultry industry will be great and unwarranted. That it has thus affected the public is shown by the fact that the demand for all poultry has been greatly lessened, regardless of where it is produced.

Washington Letter

MUSCLE SHOALS.—The situation as regards the status of Muscle Shoals legislation may be summed up as follows: The interests that want to secure the property wholly as a power proposition, the so-called power trust, and the group who insist upon government operation are determined to defeat the Underwood bill. There is no possible chance of getting the Norris bill or any other government operation measure thru Congress, and if one were to pass President Coolidge would undoubtedly veto it. Unless the Underwood bill is passed by March 4, it is understood that Secretary of War Weeks will sell the power to the local power interests, and before another congress can come to an agreement as to its disposition it will have become so inter-connected with the power companies' properties that there will not be enough wisdom in congress to unscramble it. The government operation group will have won their point, the power companies will have the power, and the idea of a great plant to supply the farmers with nitrates will be an empty dream.

THE POULTRY DISEASE.—At the urgent request of representatives of the poultry trade, the Petaluma Poultry Association, the farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture, Congress has passed a joint resolution making available $100,000 for investigating the poultry epidemic and eradicating the disease. It is supposed to be the European fowl pest, but Dr. John Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that diseased chickens have been received for study from several points in the Central West within the past few weeks, but fowl pest was not encountered in any of these shipments.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CANAL.—President Coolidge has addressed Congress urging that $275,000 be made available for completing surveys to determine the feasibility of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal. Opposition to the project in Canada, however, indicates that we are far from a complete realization of the great project.

In case the two governments concerned cannot come to an agreement friends of the all American waterway by way of Lake Ontario and the Hudson River, are in readiness to start a nationwide campaign for their project, which requires a charter but no government appropriations.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO MEET.—The President has asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to pay the expenses of his agricultural commission which will meet in Washington January 5, and continue in session until the investigations are completed and recommendations for an agricultural legislative program presented to Congress.

PURCHASE OF FOREST LANDS.—A bill authorizing an appropriation of $40,000,000 to be expended over a period of ten years in the purchase of forest lands for the protection of watersheds of navigable rivers and forest conservation has been introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary, of Oregon, and in the House by Representative Woodruff, of Michigan. It is in line with the government's policy to own vast areas of forest and cut over lands which are suitable for reforestation.

WAX FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON EXHIBITION.—Four thousand specimens of fruits and vegetables, done in wax, have been placed on exhibition by the office of Horticultural Investigation of the Department of Agriculture. There is also being shown 1000 free-hand water color paintings from life of fruits, flowers and vegetables, as well as photographs, used in the identification classification and descriptive work of the bureau. Lantern slides are shown of the fruit and vegetable industry and home plots before and after being beautified by landscape gardening. L. C. Corbett, senior horticulturist in charge, says the wax models and drawings represent products obtained in all parts of the United States and possessions, and form the finest and largest collection of this nature in the country.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MAY BOOST BUDGET.—Altho the budget to be laid before the legislature soon after it convenes here next week will represent an immense amount of work, and probably the best estimate of what it will cost to run the state government within the revenue in sight, there is nothing in Pennsylvania law to prevent the general assembly from raising the items or from cutting them. As a result there are increasing signs that the House Committee on Appropriations will revise the appropriations proposed for the Department of Agriculture. Within the last few days legislators from counties in the area likely to be invaded by the Japanese beetle have made it plain they will insist upon "an adequate allowance" so that there will be no repitition of the scrambling to get money and shifting of forces, such as marked the work this year. There are also indications the bureaus of the Department will get more liberal treatment in committee. The same is true, in a measure, of a number of other departments.

THREATEN TO OVERRIDE.—More talk of concerted plans to pass appropriations in the middle of the session, instead of allowing log rolling to keep them until the final fortnight, has been heard in the last week than for a long time. There are even threats to pass bills over the veto of the Governor if he attempts reductions. Such talk is not uncommon, but instances where a gubernatorial disapproval is set aside are rare and cases where a reduction of appropriation was nullified are more than rare. But the talk is indicative of the feeling with which legislators are approaching the session. Led to believe there would be more money available this year and that wiping out of liabilities would mean more cash on hand, some ambitious schemes were prepared, only to meet the Pinchot warning against embarking in increased allowances. As a result, in the midst of the controversies over speakerships, committee chairmanships and places, there is much talk of organizing to override executive action. If this is done on appropriations it will simply mean new taxes and, for this reason, the taxation problem is looming up in the background as the biggest proposition of the coming session. From all indications the State Taxation Commission is not going to recommend many acts tending to increase or consolidate the tax laws. Rather it will seek a way to get rid of annoying inheritance taxes and urge simplification and economy in collections of the ordinary imposts.

THE POULTRY QUARANTINE.—State Animal Industry people say frankly they do not know when the quarantine established against shipment of live poultry into Pennsylvania can be raised. They have some doubts whether the disease will run its course so as to relieve the situation to any marked degree before early spring. Shipments are possible only under special permit and such applications may be investigated. As a result of the quarantine the poultry exhibit at the State Farm Products Show has been abandoned, but not the egg exhibit.

FARMERS UP TO DATE.—Data furnished for the state's new farm census from Fulton and Susquehanna Counties show that 283 out of 3873 farms in Susquehanna County have electrical equipment and over 2000 automobiles. In Fulton over half the farmers have motor vehicles. In both counties there are radio receiving sets, tractors, trucks and silos in greater number than ever before.

THE 1925 PROGRAM.—According to State Highway officials bids will be asked on probably 1200 miles of new road construction during 1925, the first list containing 135 miles. It is expected to open bids the latter part of January and to award contracts if the Supreme Court upholds the bond issuing act. If not, the Legislature will be asked to remedy the situation by a new law.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

TON LITTER BREAKS RECORD.—Salem County boasts the state record of 2643 pounds as the weight for a litter of Poland-China pigs produced in the allotted 180-day period by one of its junior club members. Melvin Patrick, of Mannington Township, is the champion New Jersey junior pork grower. The litter averaged a trifle over 296 pounds per pig, and came within approximately seven pounds of equaling the world's record in ton litter contests made in the western states. The record is in line with the club agent work started in Salem County last spring.

JAPANESE BEETLE APPROPRIATION.—New Jersey farmers were represented recently before the House Committee in charge of federal agricultural appropriations by Dr. Thomas J. Headlee, State Entomologist, who asked Congress to appropriate more funds for fighting the Japanese beetle. To the amount approved, would be added state money amounting to $60,000 from New Jersey, $50,000 from Pennsylvania and $10,000 from Delaware. This appropriation is needed to prevent the further extension of the area now infested by the beetle. It was reported that 3976 square miles in New Jersey are now subject to the ravages of the beetle and that the pest increases annually in a spread of from eight to twelve miles, which is its natural flight range.

CAPE MAY BOARD MEETS.—At the annual meeting of the County Board of Agriculture in December, the rapid growth of poultry work in the county was pointed out. Among the other important developments in extension work reported during the year was vocational training and the attention to improvement of the seed corn and seed potatoes used by growers within the county. Howard Hancock, of Bridgeton, N. J., Vice President of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, told of the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation during the last year.

SOMERSET COUNTY CORN SHOW.—Despite the poor corn crop in New Jersey this season, the corn show held at Somerville in mid-December in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Somerset County Board of Agriculture indicated an ample supply of good seed ears for next spring. Hoffman Brothers, of Somerville, took grand champion awards. Prof. H. K. Cox, of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, described the points to be considered in selecting good seed ears, and explained the basis for judging exhibits at the corn shows.

GAIN IN ACCREDITED HERDS.—Figures made public recently by the State Bureau of Animal Industry show that 1700 dairy herds are now under inspection for bovine tuberculosis. The use of tubercular tests within the last year has resulted in the destruction of 4000 animals, for which state indemnities are being paid. In the second and third tests of herds under supervision this year, an average of only two per cent reactors has been discovered, indicating the splendid clean-up work which the accredited herd plan has been bringing to New Jersey dairymen. The state appropriated $135,000 this year, to which the federal department appropriated a like sum. Approximately 25,000 animals were tested in 1924, this being an increase of sixty-three per cent over last year.—W. H. B.

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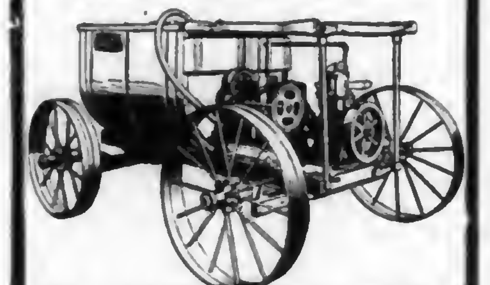

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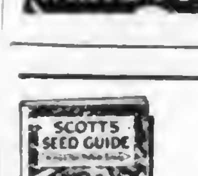

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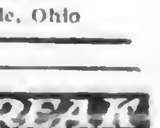

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

A FRIEND of this column in writing us the other day asked in a "P.S." why we are still bungling along without a name for Our Farm. Well, we have no good excuse to offer. For two years now we have been getting along by referring to it as Our Farm and so well established is that term that others refer to it in the same way. However, we realize that every other farm is referred to in the same way, except by those farmers who always say "my farm" when speaking of their place. We have known men to say "my farm," "my house," "my cow,", etc. when everybody knows that other members of the family have as much or more than they to do with making it a success.

* * *

WE WERE very much surprised the other day to receive a business letter addressed in beautifully flourished hand-writing as follows: "R. P. Kester, Belleview Farm, Newtown, Pa." We have not the least idea how this stranger got that name, but it strikes us as good and appropriate. By a liberal interpretation it means beautiful view and that suits the location. We can look over some beautiful country from almost every place on it. To the east we can see the village of Newtown, the George School property and other fine farms. To the south is the valley of the beautiful Neshaminy bordered by graceful trees. Our own thirty acres are in themselves a beautiful view. We believe the name would look well on letter heads and labels. Is there objection to the name?

* * *

WE ARE not yet much in the chicken business, except in the wife's name, but we have noticed that good commercial scratch feed and mashes containing beef scrap get more eggs than is usually the case when hens receive only home grown grains. If chickens do not receive everything needed to make eggs, and in generous supply, even that which is fed is fed at a loss. In these days of high priced eggs and after one has been to the expense of raising the fowls it is poor economy to withhold the amount and kind of feed necessary to best egg production.

WE HAVE promised ourselves (and this is not the first time that we have made the promise) that we will keep accurate account of all our farming operations during the coming year. By that we mean that each crop shall be charged with the costs of producing it and credited with what it brings. That is what a good business man in any other line of work does, and why should not the farmer? Too many in our line of business just guess at the results of the year's work. If at the end of the year they are square, or come out a little ahead, they consider themselves successful. Very few farmers can tell which of their crops or productions have made and which have lost money for them. Now is a good time to start finding out. Who will join us in the effort?

* * *

IF FARMERS could handle the bull by the horns the way a certain automobile manufacturer does, their selling problems would be easy. If farmers could load up their potatoes, eggs, etc., drive to the dealers and say, "Here is your allotment of produce. Take it and pay the price or you can't have any more to handle," and if the farmers had things tied up so that the words would be final, dealers would simply swallow their wrath, take the produce and pay cash on delivery. But what a howl that would raise if conditions made such a business method possible by farmers. City newspapers look with holy horror upon any plan that looks like monopoly or price-fixing by farmers.

* * *

EXPERIENCE proves that the attitude of the public is not the only or even the chief thing that prevents farmers from forming business organizations which would give them a say in naming a fair and living price for their products. There are always enough farmers who refuse to co-operate with their fellow farmers and who will sneak out the back way and undersell the market. Here is where the real difficulty lies and until farmers can really agree to agree and work together there is plenty for them to do without wasting their energies in blaming all the trouble upon someone else. If, after thinking it over, you can honestly say that this slap is not justified we shall be glad to apologize.—R. P. K.

I have learned that happiness is not to be had for the seeking, but comes quietly to him who pauses at his difficult task and looks upward. —David Grayson.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Advise on Leasing

McDOUGAL'S girl and Finney Bud were wed the other day, they both are young and quite unsung in worldly aims and way.

"I think I'll lease a farm from Weiss," the lad declared to me, "and settle down near Dumphreestown as snug as we can be. The buildings there are large and square, the lawn is neatly set; the pasture lot and garden plot are good as I can get. I'll get the half of every calf, of every bushel grown, each second swine will count as mine, each second hen my own. I sort of feel it is a deal where any man should thrive if he is worth his space on earth and is at all alive!"

"That may be nice, but figure twice before you jump," I pined, "and think it thru before you do the stunt you have in mind! I understand you have on hand a fair supply of pelf, so why not start a solo part at farming for yourself?

"Why don't you try at once to buy a farm to call your own? The money spent in heavy rent will lug a decent loan! I'd rather far go buy a star, if terms were made to suit, than lease the earth with all its girth and sun and moon to boot! I've never spent a dime for rent, and my best word to you is aim to plan as best you can to push your own canoe!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

Make more money from poultry

A FEW years ago Mr. Hale Thompson of Williams, Indiana, decided that he wanted to make more money from his chickens. He consulted his county agent and found out how to go about it. He secured the right equipment. This year his chickens made a profit of $3,200 for him.

This is just one case out of thousands that could be named. Mrs. Fred Gassaway of Rivervale, Indiana, cleared $1,500 from her chickens alone. Mrs. Fred Schlunz of Erwin, Missouri, made more than $1,500. Mrs. John Schwengel of Champaign, Illinois, made over $1,200. Mrs. W. C. Spurgeon of Columbia, Missouri, made over $2,500.

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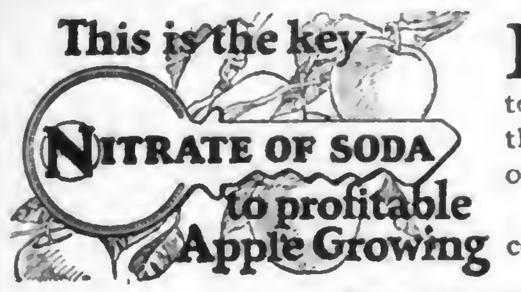

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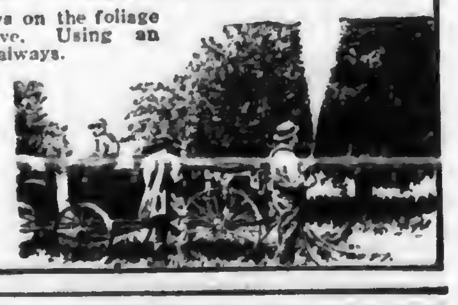

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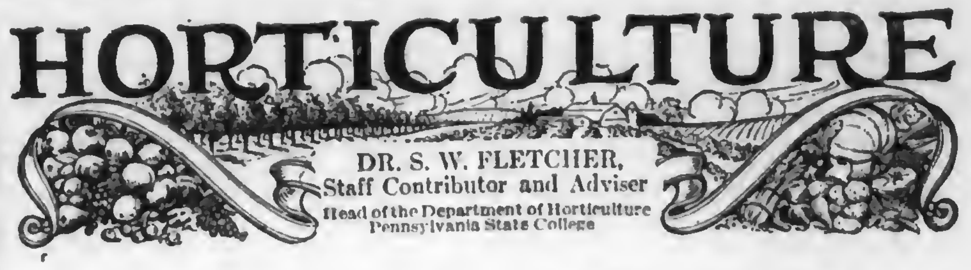

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Jersey Fruit Growers Form a Marketing Exchange

GROWERS and packers of peaches and other fruits in New Jersey are finding, not a new outlet, but a new method of selling, which insures them against waste or loss, even tho the crops be large, as they were this year.

In one town in New Jersey, with approximately fifty families, buyers traveled 100 miles or more every day of the season, which this year started August 14 and lasted until after the middle of October, for peaches alone.

The small town of Oldwick, N. J., which, previous to the World War was known as New Germantown, is situated in Hunterdon County, nearly fifteen miles from Morristown and four from Somerville, about two miles off the main highway. Altho a new road is to be laid thru the town, the peach growers found that they must either truck or ship their peaches to the New York, Newark, Philadelphia and smaller markets. Because of the high cost of this method many baskets were left on the trees or in storehouses, which meant a total loss to the growers. As the orchards were enlarged and thousands of new trees set out, selling became a big problem to be met.

Selling Organization Formed

Harry Hildebrandt, owner of a small farm and an auctioneer by profession, conceived the idea of developing some sort of a co-operative selling organization, under the impression that buyers would go to the market if they could procure fruit at a price which would enable them to add cost of transportation to the original cost.

Thus was formed this year the Oldwick Peach Exchange. It was managed by Mr. Hildebrandt, and eighty farmers and fruit growers brought their product to the market. Fruit was auctioned off every day by Mr. Hildebrandt as it stood on the trucks. Commission men were the principal buyers, altho peddlers and retailers from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey also visited the market each day.

A Successful Enterprise

An average of 1500 baskets of peaches were sold per day at prices running from 75c to 90c, depending upon grade. In conjunction with peaches other fruits and vegetables were sold and activity was reported as late as November 1.

All fruits were packed in sixteen-quart baskets, in three grades. Usually there were lined up from fifty to sixty vehicles of various sizes and types, from the five-ton truck to a small coupe on which a dozen baskets were packed at one time. The severe storm of July 25 shortened the peach crop by several thousand baskets in the Oldwick district.

The organization received from 25c to 30c per basket for selling. This was used to maintain the headquarters, pay Mr. Hildebrandt's salary, etc. Headquarters were at the woman's club, where the women of the community gathered every day and prepared a good meal for the buyers.

Grading machines which separated the peaches into three sizes were used. Orchards were young but bore unusually good fruit, due to the care given the trees under the instruction of experienced and trained experts. Thousands of new trees were set out as the result of the success of this selling agency. Farmers declared they had never met with better success, nor received larger profits.—E. A. C.

Looking Backward and Forward

TO ANY one who sits down on the first of January to plan his crops for 1925 the news in recent crop reports makes suggestive reading. Even tho we do not all grow acres of carrots and turnips, the changes in the prices of these roots, between last year and this, emphasize a point which we all have to keep in mind when choosing for ourselves what to plant and what to leave alone.

Those of us who had no carrots to sell late last winter will remember that the prices for this vegetable were unusually high. At the same time, when we wished to sell turnips or rutabagas, we learned that the prices were not good. It looks now as if there were a good many of us studying those prices, and that we have done what we always do when prices are high on one thing and low on another because this year carrots are reported to be in very good supply, while turnips and rutabagas are in good demand, just the reverse of last year.

A Guessing Game

Each of us must decide for himself whether he can guess correctly what prices will be next year on the basis of what they have been this year. If large increases in acreage of our favorite crops are reported from other states before it is necessary to put in our own acreage, we may expect that nothing but unfavorable weather for the other fellows can prevent low prices for us. This does not always happen, of course. The sweet potato crop of the past year, and the prices brought by sweet potatoes this fall and winter, show that a big acreage does not always mean low prices. Still, this is the exception and not the rule.

If whole states or counties are rushing into the crops that I would like to plant, and I learn of it early enough, then I will think hard before I plant heavily of those crops. In short, it seems to me that prices and acreages of crops that change in price and acreage very suddenly form a poor basis for fixing our own planting. Taken with these facts must be the adaptability of our soil and our own experience with particular crops.

Changes We Plan to Make

Altho on our place we shall not make any extensive changes in plantings because of these changes in carrots and turnips, yet the past year has not been without suggestions of changes that could be made with profit. These are adapted only to our local situation, perhaps; as to that, readers may judge for themselves. Here are some of the changes we propose to make.

1. We will have more fall lettuce ready to cover with frames about November first. It should be nearly full size by that time, because it does not grow much after the nights become very cold. By careful attention to ventilation and watering we can keep this lettuce in good condition for four weeks or more, regardless of the weather, and can retail it at our leisure. New York, Imperial, and

Perfection will be the chief varieties.

2. There will be a larger planting of Golden Plume or Golden Heart celery, both for summer and fall selling. This variety is a valuable one, with new qualities that separate it from all others. Yet I do not think we will drop everything else in favor of this new celery. Altho the summer crop may be wholly of Golden Heart, the planting for fall and winter use will be made up of at least three varieties, probably Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, and a winter variety, Giant Pascal or Emperor.

Winter Varieties Will Sell

There has been such a strong movement away from the winter varieties, and the early easy blanching types are so filling the market, that the small grower has a good chance with the winter sorts of much superior quality.

3. Spinach in summer even under irrigation is a gamble, but since we have water at hand we expect to try to grow spinach in every open month of the year. As usual the largest plantings will be made in spring and fall, but we will run the risk of the crop's going to seed and of suffering badly from the leaf miner.

In summer there is not a lively demand for spinach, yet last summer I knew of growers who obtained a dollar and a half a bushel for moderate quantities of it in the hot months. Since people have thought more of the food values of particular vegetables, they have demanded a constant supply of them. Spinach has been pushed hard as a source of vitamins, and converts to this idea want their spinach in summer as well as in the cool months.

4. We shall figure more carefully to get in a crop of oats and peas for tomatoes, celery, and other late crops, as a help in saving manure. Last year the oats and peas did well, and we thought we could see a great help in the tomato crop. Last year, of course, was wet in the spring, and the water helped the oats.

Fertilizing for Better Crops

We shall put on a few hundred pounds per acre of mixed fertilizer, believing that we will more than get it back in the increased growth of the cover crop. That fertilizer is pretty sure to be available for the late crop no matter what the weather is in spring. If there is no rain, the fertilizer itself will be there in June or July. If there is plenty of rain the larger part of the fertilizer will still be there in the tops and roots of oats and peas.—W. C. Pelton.

Lebanon County Yields

THE farm Bureau of Lebanon County recently announced the result of the year's work in the various boys' and girls' potato clubs.

The yields are not large this year but taking the abnormal season into account they are fine, after all, if we forget about that California man's yield of close to 1000 bushels to the acre.

Clarence Blouch, of the Bunker Hill Club, was first with 333 bushels to the acre, and Araminta Smith, of the Iona Club, second with 314 bushels.

A summary of the ten members with highest yields shows that eight used a power sprayer, seven plowed down sod, and all planted in April or early May and averaged seven cultivations.

The Lebanon Chamber of Commerce sponsored all six clubs. The membership totaled ninety-three boys and girls. The average yield of all members was 184 bushels per acre. The lowest yield was fifty-nine bushels, and the highest 333 bushels.—R. I. W.

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Herman W. Sharp, Milford, Del.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Turkey Won't Eat

What shall I do for my turkey? I have only one and he ate nothing but bread and milk all summer. Of course he ate while out in the fields roaming around, but lately he has been picking his legs so badly that I have bandaged them. There is always a chicken mash within reach for him but now he eats all whole corn. I have tried many remedies but the results are not satisfactory.—Mrs. W. F. D., Cumberland County, Pa.

The turkey's feet may be irritated by the scaly leg mites which burrow under the scales and cause intense itching. This can be cured by washing the legs with warm soapy water and then rubbing them with kerosene oil or strong coal tar dip.

If the bird is plump and in good physical condition it would be fit for food in spite of the condition of the legs. Scaly legs only injure the appearance of the fowl on the market and dealers like to handle poultry with smooth clean legs as they are the most attractive.—R. G. Kirby.

Wire Under Roosts

POULTRYMEN often notice that a certain percentage of the eggs produced are stained with the dirt from the bird's feet. Occasionally in the morning two or three eggs will be found checked or broken on the dropping boards under the roosts.

One remedy is to nail about two-inch mesh wire under each roosting section. The holes in the wire should be large enough to permit the manure to fall thru to the boards. It should be small enough to keep any eggs which are dropped during the night from being broken.

In the morning the hens at the back of the section will hop from perch to perch before descending to the litter on the floor and they will have less chance to walk or scratch in moist dropping. Of course the wire will raise with the roosts when they are hooked to the ceiling at cleaning time and will not interfere in any way with the work of scraping the boards.

This will not save all the eggs laid at night or keep all the dirt from the hen's feet off the eggs, but it is of some help in producing clean eggs. It is better than having to wash them. This takes time and the washed egg loses some of the fresh bloom which makes new-laid eggs attractive.—R. G. Kirby.

Which Straw Is Best?

I FIND that baled straw is a handy way of replenishing poultry litter in any of the laying houses requiring more litter, but it has one disadvantage. The process of baling seems to crush the straw and break it. The baled straw seems to break up very rapidly when scattered on the poultry house floor and is not quite as useful as the loose straw fresh from the stack.

Rye straw is not generally recommended for poultry house litter because of the possible presence of ergot which is poisonous to the flock. I have found both oat straw and wheat straw more satisfactory litter than corn fodder which the hens sometimes eat, causing cases of cropbound.

When a poultry house is dry and well ventilated the litter absorbs more manure and occasional additions of clean straw as top litter avoid the necessity of cleaning the entire house very often. However, a large mass of old dry litter contains a lot of manure which has changed to dry dust. This is kicked into the air by the scratching of the birds and makes unhealthful conditions in the poultry house for the caretaker and the hens.—R. G. Kirby.

Care of Poultry in Winter

CLEANING the dropping boards should be a daily job on the poultry farm and I find this work a great help in keeping the birds healthy. When the hens are huddled together over heaps of damp manure they are breathing bad air. The prevalence of tuberculosis in some poultry flocks may be due to a lack of clean dropping boards or the fact that no boards are used and the hens are devitalized each night by the unhealthful air.

There are times when extra work may make it impossible to give the dropping boards their daily cleaning. But do not let a few days neglect become a permanent habit.

At the first thaw be sure and clean the boards and continue to keep them in that condition. During zero weather it pays to place a light sprinkling of sand or fine coal ashes on the boards. This will keep the droppings from freezing to the wood and reduce the time needed to keep the house clean. Do not use shovels full of sand and make additional heavy work. Just a bare dusting below the roosts over the spots where the droppings fall is all that is necessary.

The Range in Winter

I often think that winter is not a dead loss to the poultryman even if the range cannot be used. The freezing of the ground and the work of the sunshine must have a wonderful power to disinfect the soil around the poultry houses. For several months no droppings are added to the soil and nature has a chance to improve and cleanse the range adjacent to the houses.

Here is the poultryman's chance to help nature keep the soil around the houses free from contamination. I observe the greatest distance that the hens range from their houses then spread the manure at a greater distance so the birds will not have a chance to scratch in the soil to which it has been added. The land used by poultry will receive enough such manure without any additions from the poultry houses.

A Good Method

I think poultrymen with small farms will find it of advantage to sell the manure beyond the requirements of their garden and fruit. On a small acreage the droppings can be taken from the house on a wheelbarrow and spread over a fenced garden where the hens do not range.

Frequently it pays to keep a wagon near the door of a long laying house and dump the baskets of droppings in the wagon every day. When it is full, the manure can be hauled to distant fields where it will be valuable in producing crops. Do not use poultry manure on the free range of the young stock. Taking precautions with the manure helps to keep down disease on the poultry farm.

I have had the best luck in keeping the dropping boards clean by keeping a bushel basket hung on a nail inside the door of each large laying house. Alongside the basket in the largest house are nails on which hang a broad metal scraper, a scoop shovel and a broom. The broad scraper quickly scrapes droppings under each roosting section into a heap. The scoop shovel transfers them to the basket. The broom is handy to gather up bits of dirt and feathers which cannot be cleaned up with the shovel.

Cleaning Equipment Handy

Keeping the cleaning equipment together is a great help in doing the work regularly. If you have to hunt all over the farm for the basket, the scraper and the shovel it is easy to put the job off until tomorrow. Some poultrymen use litter carriers to save time in cleaning their large poultry houses but a bushel basket and broad metal scraper will be enough for most poultrymen.

A handy potato sprayer filled with commercial coal tar disinfectant is useful after the dropping boards are cleaned. The fine mist on the boards will seal up and kill any disease germs that may be present in dust. The spray dope on the roosts kills the red mites and also prevents the mites which cause scaly leg from spreading over the perches from one bird to another.

When the birds are in the houses I like the small sprayers better than larger ones. The mist must be confined close to the perches. I think little is gained by filling the house with the mist from the spray and irritating the eyes of the birds. Sometimes I do not use a sprayer when the boards seem quite clean but paint the roosts with strong disinfectant.

Changing the Litter

It takes time to change the poultry house litter. Sometimes I find a storm sifts a little snow thru the open front and makes the litter damp a couple feet from the windows. Around the water pails and in front of the feed hoppers the litter becomes dirty sooner than further back in the house.

Occasionally I take a tub and rake and remove a few tubfuls of such litter. Then the dry litter under the dropping boards is forked to the front. A small amount of fresh clean litter is then added to the section.

When litter becomes thoroly damp there is no economy in trying to keep it. Hens need a dry house or they are not comfortable.—R. G. Kirby.

Corn Borer Quarantine

FURTHER territory in New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan is added to the area, including parts of New England, now under federal quarantine on account of the prevalence of the European corn borer, in an amendment of the quarantine regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 15. It is noted that no spread of the pest outside of the area heretofore designated as infested in the New England States covered by this quarantine was determined. The new territory was found to be invaded during the past season.

The European corn borer has been in this country comparatively a few years. It has been found to be a dangerous crop insect pest, and a serious menace to a number of our food products, especially our corn crop. Under the guidance of the Federal Horticultural Board, both federal and state forces are trying to prevent its spread to other parts of the country. By means of quarantines they are regulating the shipment of products likely to carry the pest outside the areas already infested.

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That's why it's so important to feed Globe Egg Mash. Globe Egg Mash not only insures more high-priced winter eggs but first quality hatching. It's a scientific balance of the most digestible animal, vegetable and cereal proteins, especially selected for their egg making qualities.

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You start making or losing money on poultry as soon as your chicks are hatched. If you have hatched your chicks from quality eggs, or if they come from strong, healthy stock, you need have no fear of excessive loss—provided you feed them properly, right from the start. Start baby chicks on a feed that is suited to their delicate systems and you'll raise a big percentage. Not only will you cut down losses but each chick will quickly develop into a strong, healthy bird.

Globe Chick Starter

We have never found anything quite so good as Globe Chick Starter to keep baby chicks in the pink of condition. Globe Chick Starter is made with just one purpose in mind—results. It is compounded of the highest quality ingredients obtainable—the best of animal, vegetable and cereal proteins, all perfectly combined with health-giving vitamines and minerals. It is a perfectly balanced ration. Chicks thrive on it. You can't get results like this with ordinary feeds.

Make a Test

Back of Globe Chick Starter are 22 years of experience in poultry feeds, and thousands of practical poultrymen's tests. Leading authorities on feeding as well as nearly half a million poultry raisers now endorse Globe Feeds. On the strength of this unusual record, we invite a test of Globe Chick Starter. Compare it with any other feed available. Then judge its merits by results alone. We will gladly abide by your decision, whatever it may be. There is a Globe Merchant near you who will gladly tell you more about Globe feeds and supply you with literature. It will pay you to talk with him at the first opportunity. He is a good man to know.

FREE *Valuable Book on Poultry Raising . . .*

Every man or woman who raises or who plans at some future date to raise poultry, should have a copy of the Dickinson book, "Poultry Profits." The purpose of this book is to help you make more money—bigger profits from your flocks. It is a *poultry* book from cover to cover, with a special chapter on chicks—color plates showing chicks' digestive system, care necessary and why right feeding for egg production means better, healthier chicks hatched. This book represents 22 years of study and research by leaders in the poultry field. We offer you a copy free while a limited edition lasts. Write today enclosing two 2c stamps to cover cost of packing and mailing.

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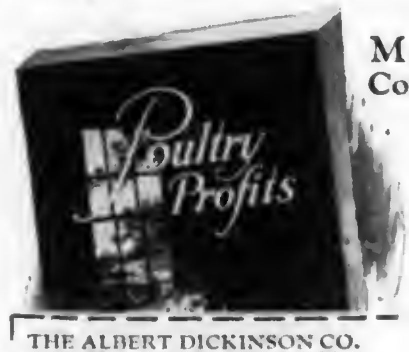

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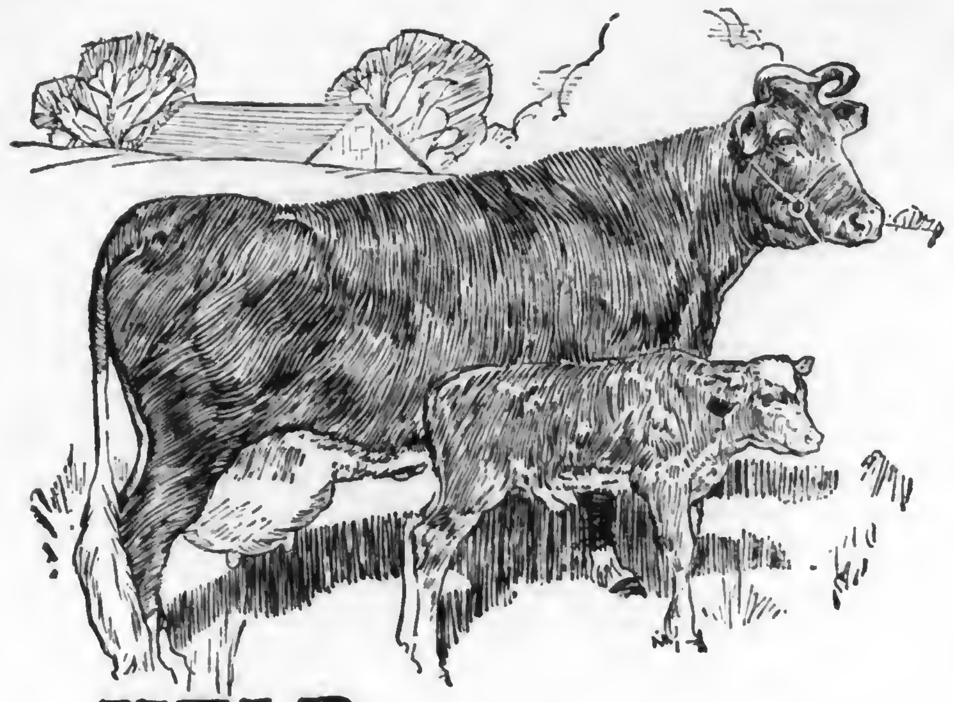

HELP
her through *the dangerous strain* at **Calving**—

Calving—the strain of reproduction—is a severe test for the vital organs of even the most vigorous dairy cow. In the shock and stress of this critical period lurk many hazards to health and milk-giving.

The genital and digestive organs, carrying this great added burden, need help—invigorating medicinal assistance. Otherwise there is a breakdown. Diseases and disorders creep in and the productive capacity of the cow is threatened.

To carry a cow safely through calving, nothing could be more satisfying in its results than the invigorating help of *Kow-Kare*. A tablespoonful in the feed twice a day for two weeks before, and two or three weeks after, works wonders.

Kow-Kare contains the medicinal properties to build up the genital and digestive organs to top notch vigor. A slight investment to assist nature will repay you with a healthy, productive milker and a vigorous calf.

More Milk Assured

A tablespoonful of *Kow-Kare* twice a day, one week in each month will bring many added dollars in your monthly milk check. The strain of winter feeding needs this invigorating medicinal offset right now. Try this plan on all of your cows and note results.

Banish Disease

Such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., result from run down digestive and genital organs. *Kow-Kare* successfully treats these disorders because it builds up the key organs and makes them function as nature intended. At the first sign of cow ailments, let *Kow-Kare* be your "home cow doctor."

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insures a healthy udder
Keep on hand a can of Bag Balm. A great healing ointment for Caked Bag, cuts, scratches, chaps and hardened tissues.
Big 10 oz. pkg. 60c

Send for this Free Book

We publish a free book on the home treatment of cow ailments. Write us today for your copy of "The Home Cow Doctor." Its timely aid may save you hundreds of dollars.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare in $1.25 and 65c sizes.
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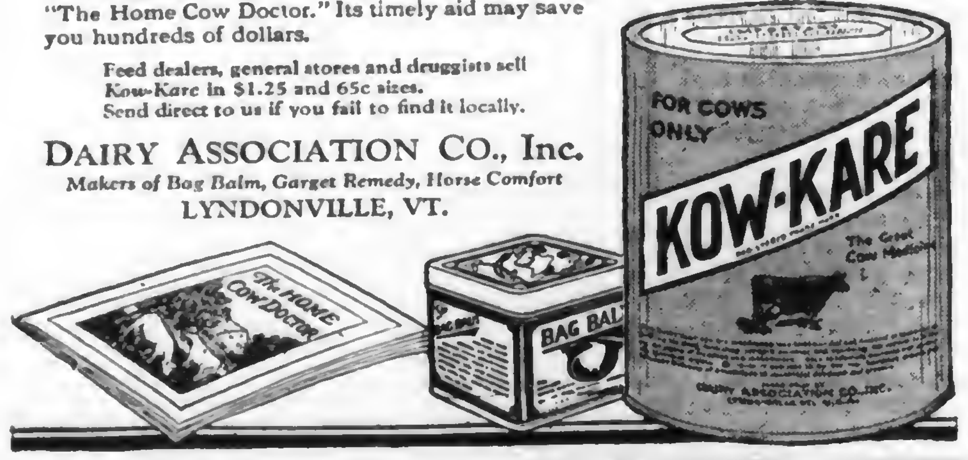

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Don't allow your herd to be ruined by Contagious Abortion. You can stop this disease with Dr. Beebe's Bacterin Abortion Treatment. Used by veterinarians for over ten years. Produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 17 issued by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Sold under Certificate of Assurance. Every purchase covered by individual certificate insuring money back for every dose that fails. Write today.

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Fully describes causes and disastrous effects of this widespread disease, and points the way to an easily administered treatment that cannot injure animals and is guaranteed to end the trouble and prevent loss of calves. Write today.
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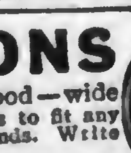

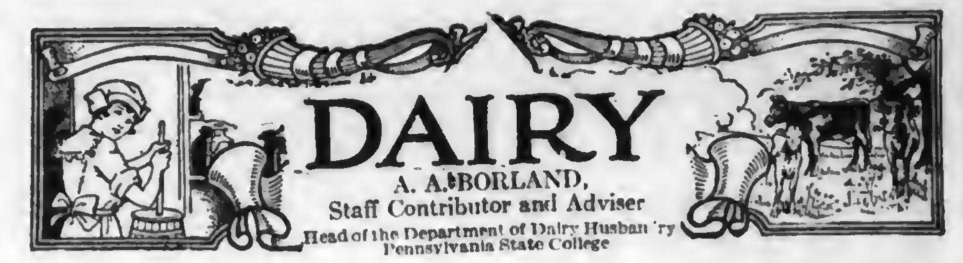

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

If Butter Won't Come

My cream seems thick and not too cold but I have churned for six and eight hours at a time and sometimes I don't get a crumb of butter. My cows are all good grade Guernseys and will not freshen until April. I feed bran and a mixed feed, corn fodder and timothy hay. Any help you can give me will be very much appreciated.—Mrs. R. S. K., Perry Co., Pa.

Quite frequently at this time of year difficulty is experienced in getting the butter to come within a reasonable length of time. This may be due to several causes. First, low temperatures; second, insufficiently ripened cream; third, stripper cows; fourth, lack of green feed or succulence; fifth, cream too thin.

Some Suggestions

The things that you can do right now to help the situation may be enumerated as follows:

1. Raise the temperature of the churning somewhat. If you have been churning the cream at a temperature of 58 degrees try raising the temperature to 60 degrees; or if you have been churning the cream at 60 degrees try making the temperature 62 degrees. Under exceptional conditions it may be necessary to raise the temperature to 65 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter season. I take it for granted that you have a dairy thermometer and are getting accurate temperatures in your dairy work rather than proceeding by guess work.

2. Ripen the cream somewhat more, so that it will be moderately sour when you churn it. This can be done readily by keeping the temperature of the cream at about 70 degrees until it is well ripened, then cool it to churning temperature and hold for two hours before beginning the churning.

3. If it is feasible get a fresh cow, so that some of the cream will come from a cow that has recently freshened.

Hard Fat Makes Churning Difficult

4. Plan now to build a silo next year or else raise some succulent feeds, such as mangel wurtzels. This will not help the cause this winter but may be of assistance a year hence. Feeds that produce hard fat make for difficult churning. Timothy hay, corn stover and cottonseed meal are included in this list. Feeds such as linseed meal, gluten feed, silage and roots produce a softer fat that is more easily churned.

5. Skim a rich cream. It should contain from 30 to 35 per cent butterfat. If the cream gets cool in the churn do not add hot water to warm it up. Better throw hot water on the outside of the churn. A handful of salt thrown into the churn about the time the butter should begin to come will sometimes aid the process. Do not have the churn over one-third full.—A. A. Borland.

Where the Feed Goes

MILK production in cows takes place normally and principally from the feed, and not by the transformation of body tissues, experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Pennsylvania State College indicate. The results of the studies, which aimed to determine the relation between the amount of feed that goes into milk production and the amount that goes into tissue, have just been published by the department. Copies of the publication, known as Department Bulletin 1281, Relative Utilization of Energy in Milk Production and Body Increase of Dairy Cows, may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bradford's Association

THE Canton Cow Testing Association has just been reorganized for the eleventh consecutive year, which establishes a record for this work in Pennsylvania. Bradford County boasts of the two oldest associations in the state, the Laurel Hill association and the Canton association. Altho the Laurel Hill association was organized in 1913, one year earlier than the Canton association, it was not in operation for one year during the war, thus giving to the Canton association the honor of having been in operation for the largest number of consecutive years. That this association has been a success is readily apparent by the satisfied membership and by the fact that no difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient number of qualified dairymen for the reorganization of the association.

Fewer Cows but as Much Milk

Records of two herds are being given to show the improvement which is possible where full use is made of the information gained thru membership in a cow testing association. During 1913-14 twenty-one cows in the herd of H. C. Gates produced an average of 7467 pounds of milk and 272.2 pounds of butterfat. In the association year of 1921-22 his herd which had been reduced to eleven cows averaged 13,231 pounds of milk and 469.4 pounds of butterfat. This shows a remarkable increase of 5764 pounds of milk and 197.2 pounds of butterfat per cow within a period of eight years. In other words in 1921 Gates was getting nearly as much milk and butterfat from eleven cows as he had secured from twenty cows in 191

His Herd Average Increased 3200 lbs.

Eighteen cows in the herd of Fred Bohlayer in 1915 averaged 6557 pounds of milk and 280 pounds of butterfat, while in 1922 twelve cows produced an average of 9854 pounds of milk and 374 pounds of butterfat. This marked increase of 3284 pounds of milk and 94 pounds of butterfat per cow indicates some of the possibilities of a cow testing association. Here again, with a fewer number of cows nearly as much milk was produced at a much lower cost.

No little credit for the successful operation of the association is due to the efficient work of Bertrand Whitney who is starting on his sixth year as tester in the association. His knowledge of local conditions as well as the information he is getting about the cows in his association makes him particularly well adapted for the service he is rendering.

Much credit for the success of the Bradford County cow testing associations should be given to the county agent, D. K. Sloan, who has long been active in promoting this work.—B.

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Colonial Special Farmer's Salt dissolves instantly

Feed 1 pound Colonial Special Farmer's Salt to each 100 pounds dry feed. Keep another supply of this salt before stock all the time. Wont cause sore tongues. Mixes thoroughly; wont sift out. The bags make good toweling. Send your name now for "New Truth About Salt."

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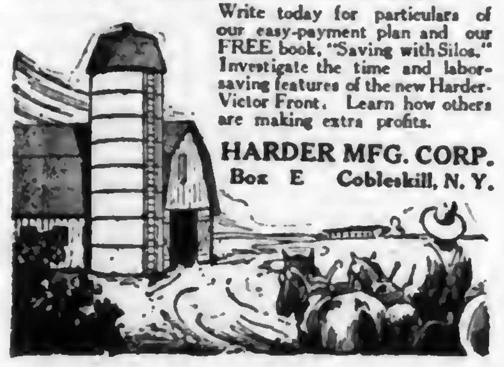

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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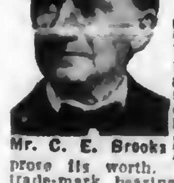

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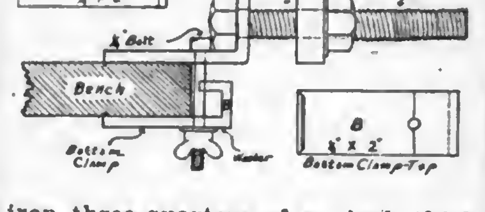
A HANDY TOOL

This Vise Is Easily Made and Costs Very Little

THE handy little device described and illustrated here will be found a very valuable and useful addition to your workbench or workshop. It can also be detached easily and quickly from any position so that you may carry it with you to use in an emergency, for example, on the running board of an automobile to help in making minor repairs.

The parts you will need to have on hand in order to construct your vise are one three-quarters-inch bolt and nut with threads cut nearly the whole length of the bolt; one quarter-inch bolt with a wing nut, two pieces of flat iron one-quarter of an inch thick and two inches wide, bent and drilled as indicated in the drawing so as to form the upper and lower clamps, one piece of flat iron three-quarters of an inch thick and two inches wide to form the heavier jaw of the vise, and a washer for each of the bolts which you use.



The jaw piece, indicated by the letter "A" in the drawing, will turn on the bolt, but as soon as it begins to bite upon the article to be held in the vise it will hold fast and firm.

The material in the vise will cost you but a few cents, and you will find that the work of making it is slight. The vise is very strong and will give better service than most of the manufactured cast-iron vises costing many times as much. The drawing shows all the details of its construction so no further directions are necessary.—Lyle W. Holden.

Pennsylvania Motorizes

WHILE Pennsylvania is not usually considered as a typical tractor or power farming state, recent figures from the State Department of Agriculture show that there is a merry race on right now between this state and several others in respect to the number of tractors owned and operated on the farms.

The figures indicate that there are now 18,467 tractors owned in Pennsylvania. This is an increase of 3040 over last year's figures, or an increase of 19.7 per cent in the number of tractors in the state in one year.

Iowa, which is considered the first state in the number of farm-owned tractors now boasts 30,556 tractors. Its tractor population increased 3678 this year, or 13.7 per cent, so in reality, the increase in Pennsylvania was proportionately much greater.

In this state, Lancaster County leads with 1240 tractors. The second county is Allegheny, with 918.

The next few years will show which state is to lead agriculturally by the general introduction of the farm tractor into its farming to cut down the overhead charges and to increase the profits. We seem to be making strides in that direction right now.—Frank A. Meckel.

"Yes, my friends," said the theological lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some, Paul, who spread the new. But after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?"

As he paused, a voice from the back bench shouted: "Ananias!"—De Laval Monthly.

Getting a Leverage On Feeding Profits

RICH in protein, and highly beneficial to the digestive tract, it takes but comparatively little Linseed Meal to balance the ration. You may have been making money without linseed, but you will make more money with it. It pays mighty well on the investment. As an example, consider these summaries of a few experiments:

Proved worth $85 a ton when added to a corn, tankage and chopped alfalfa ration for pigs.—Wisconsin.

Showed a profit of $22.65 in one month when added to ration for 8 cows.—Iowa.

Showed a profit of $12.79 a ton when added to a ration for fattening baby beeves.—Minnesota.

Proved worth $53 a ton in fattening lambs—Nebraska.

Perhaps you have been feeding only a very small amount of Linseed Oil Meal as a conditioner. You should be feeding more for its protein value. At any rate "get straight" on Linseed Oil Meal—See just where it will fit in with the feeds you now have and make them far more profitable. Send for our new book—just off the press—

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By PROF. F. B. MORRISON
Asst. Director Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and Prof. of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin. Author, with W. A. Henry, of the Recognized American Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

Your copy is ready for you and it will cost you nothing. By all means send for it, for it may add scores or hundreds of dollars to the season's feeding profits. Ask for booklet No. E-1

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Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

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Just do me the favor of sending your name at once. I want you to get my big free book which tells the interesting story of this strongest harness made. See how I've entirely eliminated rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. *Doubled life right here!* Learn how short snubbing of leather under buckle edges or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this — *how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle.* I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to post yourself. All I ask is that you test Wear-More superiority severely and thoroughly, at my risk and expense. That's fair, isn't it? Then write me today for book and new reduced prices.

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The only strainer on the market guaranteed to strain milk absolutely clean—free from ALL dirt, muck and other sediment—is the Dr. Clark Purity Strainer A sterilized cotton pad, tightly clamped to bottom of strainer, successfully removes every particle of dirt and sediment from the milk—something no other strainer can possibly do. This we guarantee, or refund your money.

Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer —is used by thousands of farmers, dairies and milk producing companies, including Van Camp's, Sheffield Farms, Carnation, Borden's, Mohawk Milk Co., etc. Made in 10 quart and 18 quart sizes.

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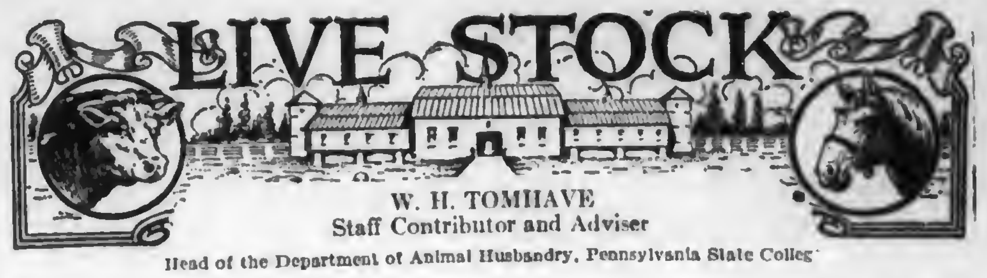

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

His Calf Took Him to the International This Year

FOR being the best agricultural club worker in the sixteen Keystone counties traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Carl Kline, of Spangler, Cambria County, Pa., received the $100 award annualy given by that railroad.

Carl began work in the Cambria County Baby Beef Club on May 9 and fed a Hereford steer until September 26. His calf weighed about 530 pounds at the beginning of the feeding period and he tipped the beam at 900 pounds on the day of the round-up. He sold for thirteen cents per pound.

Calf Was Stall Fed

Carl's feeding record shows that he started his calf on a grain ration of two pounds of corn and oats chop per day, increasing at the rate of one pound each week. His calf was stall fed, being given cut green corn and all the hay he would clean up.

Under the provisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad award, Carl could use the money to defray his expenses to attend the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago or as a scholarship fund for future college work that he might understake. He chose the Chicago trip and accompanied the Adams County club judging team to the International Livestock Exposition.—A. L. Baker.

Pennsylvania's Champion Berkshire Carload

These Keystone State Berkshires won first place in the 200 to 250 pound class, one of the keenest carlot contests ever staged at the International Livestock Exposition. The barrows were fitted by State College.

Shipping Livestock

THE cost of shipping livestock in less than carloads by freight has been a serious drawback to the distribution and sale of purebred animals in recent years. When only a few animals are purchased at a sale or private treaty the added cost of transportation of such livestock frequently increases the net cost to the purchaser from ten to thirty per cent. In many cases, sales of livestock have not been made because of this additional cost in shipping the animals.

Half Rate on Purebreds in Canada

During the past few years an effort has been made by breeders' associations and other organizations interested in the distribution of purebred livestock to bring about the same regulations which are followed in the shipping of purebred livestock for breeding purposes in Canada. In Canada it has been customary to allow a half-rate on all stock that is shipped from one point to another for breeding purposes. This practice has been a great stimulus in placing purebred animals on farms. In Canada all certificates of registry have attached three coupons or shipping vouchers one of which must be attached to the bill of lading in making the shipment at the reduced rate.

During the past months four of the leading railroads in the Middle West have announced a half rate on purebred stock shipped in less than carloads and it is expected that other railroads in that territory will announce the same rate schedule at an early date. It is hoped that the same reduction will be made by the railroads in the East and thus aid in the distribution of good stock.

Registry Papers Go with Animal

In the territory where this rate is granted the minimum charge on a single shipment will be $7.00. One of the conditions necessary to secure the reduced freight rate is the filing with the forwarding agent of a certificate of registry for each animal in the shipment. The certificate will be attached to the bill of lading and released to the consignee when the freight is paid.

This method of handling the shipments will not only have a tendency to stimulate the sale of purebreds but will also result in the prompt transfer of the certificate of registry of the animals sold. — W. H. Tomhave.

Disease-Free Seed Paid

THERE were 396 members in potato clubs in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania this year, according to County Agent J. P. Winslow. The results obtained by the club members for the current season may be summarized briefly as follows:

Average yield per acre, disease-free seed	231.8 bu.
Average yield per acre, home grown seed	170.8 bu.
Average increase, disease-free over home seed	61.5 bu.
No. yields over 400 bu. per acre	10
No. yields over 350 bu. per acre	27
No. yields over 300 bu. per acre	52
No. yields over 250 bu. per acre	107

Al—There are an awful lot of girls that prefer not to marry.

Sal—How do you know?

Al—I've asked them. — Chicago Phoenix.

Outlook for 1925

(Continued from page 3)

of savings, yet standards of living are modified to some extent. There is the increasing growth of population, amounting to nearly one and one-half million people a year, calling for a corresponding increase in the number of loaves of bread, pounds of meat, butter, and cheese, yards of cloth and the like.

Two years ago, the possibility of a general European collapse figured in all discussions of the American business and agricultural outlook. That danger is passed. While Europe is still in bad shape, conditions are the best since the war and they are gradually improving. The coming year is even more certain to bring a foreign industrial revival than to produce business expansion at home.

Demand for wheat, rye, hog products and tobacco will be stronger, as one of the first effects of reviving industrial activity abroad will be to raise the standards of living from the level of post-war impoverishment.

Labor and Supplies May Cost More

An era of business expansion usually is a period of rising prices. Quotations on farm products are likely to be higher than in 1924, on the average, but prices of other commodities may gain even more rapidly. The probable long time tendency of farm prices to gain on prices of industrial products may be interrupted temporarily. With a broad demand for labor in factories and on construction gangs, wages of farm labor are likely to be a trifle higher.

The probable physical volume of agricultural output in 1925 varies greatly with the particular product. In the sphere of grains and other crops, the supply situation in the first part of the year will be dominated by the amount left from the harvest of 1924. In general, these crops have been disappearing rapidly. The main exceptions are potatoes and hay.

In making a guess as to the way 1925 crop output will compare with 1924, it is notable that, in spite of the bad growing season in 1924, corn, apples, and tobacco were the only major crops whose yields per acre were materially reduced. Crops that thrive in a rather cool season with ample moisture, such as wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay yielded better than in 1923.

As between the different crops, there will be a tendency to plunge on corn in the Middle West, on wheat in the Northwest and on cotton in the South. The latter half of the year may see a downward trend on these products.

Less Emphasis on Livestock

The balance between livestock and grain, which always is in the process of shifting, is changing to a stronger emphasis on grain production at present. The livestock situation will be dominated in the early part of 1925 by higher feed costs. Later on, prospects for the new crops of feed grains and hay will count.

Thruout the year, receipts of hogs will be lighter than in 1924, and, in the later months, shortage is likely to become a reality, because of the curtailment of production of which there is positive evidence. Receipts of cattle also are likely to show some falling off, because of fewer fed cattle early in the year and smaller shipments from the range in the latter half. The momentum of the trend toward dairying will be checked, in a measure, by the feed situation.

With the promise of larger domestic consumption and improved foreign buying power, prices should be enough better than in 1924 to more than offset any rise in production costs, giving the average farmer in 1925 the largest income he has had since 1920.

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As a result, Fairbanks-Morse Products are being used today on more than a million farms. Farmers have learned by actual experience that any product bearing the Fairbanks-Morse name has been designed and built to do its work at the lowest possible cost and to do it *right.*

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1½ h. p. mag. equipt.	58.50
3 h. p. bat. equipt.	83.50
3 h. p. mag. equipt.	98.50
6 h. p. mag. equipt.	153.50

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"B" Feed Grinders

Grind grain mixtures as well as any single grain. When grinding plates are worn on one side they can be turned and used again. Non-bridging hopper, safety flywheel, cutting knife adjustable from outside—extreme simplicity assures long life.

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No. 8	40.00
No. 10	55.00

Cash f. o. b. factory

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Both electric light and engine power from one plant at one cost. Engine power is available at belt pulley while battery is being charged. Engine power alone or electric light alone at any time. Double utility at one low cost.

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Cash f. o. b. factory

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32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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The Story Thus Far

BART BAYNES was an orphan who lived on a farm in Lickityaplit with his Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody Baynes. Aunt Deel was a maiden lady of a little beyond forty. She was jealously devoted to her brother, Uncle Peabody, and Bart thought him a man of a thousand.

In 1831, when the story opens, Bart was a small lad of seven who was always getting into trouble, worrying his aunt and uncle. But it was the last straw for Aunt Deel when he upset the honey all over himself. "I can't stan' it an' I won't," she declared emphatically, and so Bart determined to go and live with the rich "Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg," of Canton Village, and play with Sally their little daughter of about his age.

He started out on foot but was soon picked up by Dug Draper, who carried him off to Canton, and during the night left him at the water trough where he was found by the Comptroller, Silas Wright. Sile Wright took the little runaway back to Lickitysplit and from the reception accorded the Comptroller by Uncle Peabody and Aunt Deel, Bart knew that his new friend was even greater than the Dunkelbergs! One evening in early summer after this adventure of Bart's, Silas Wright suggested to Uncle Peabody that they all go fishing. And so next morning the three, Silas Wright, Uncle Peabody and Bart, set out for Bill Seaver's camp—accompanied by Bill—for a fishing trip.

Continued from last week

NOW and then we came to noisy water hills slanting far back thru rocky timbered gorges, or little foamy stairways in the river leading up to higher levels. The men carried the canoes around these places while I followed gathering wild flowers and watching the red-winged black birds that flew above us calling hoarsely across the open spaces. Now and then, a roaring veering cloud of pigeons passed in the upper air. The breath of the river was sweet with the fragrance of pine and balsam.

We were going around a bend when we heard the voice of Bill shouting just above us. He had run the bow of his canoe on a gravel beach just below a little waterfall and a great trout was flopping and tumbling about in the grass beside him.

"Yip!" he shouted as he held up the radiant, struggling fish that reached from his chin to his belt. "I tell ye boys they're goin' to be sassy as the devil. Jump out an' go to work here."

With what emotions I leaped out upon the gravel and watched the fishing! A new expression came into the faces of the men. Their mouths opened. There was a curious squint in their eyes. Their hands trembled as they baited their hooks. The song of the river, tumbling down a rocky slant, filled the air. I saw the first bite. How the pole bent! How the line hissed as it went rushing thru the water out among the spinning bubbles! What a splash as the big fish in his coat of many colors broke thru the ripples and rose aloft and fell at my feet throwing a spray all over me as he came down! That was the way they fished in those days. They angled with a stout pole of seasoned tamarack and no reel, and catching a fish was like breaking a colt to halter.

While he was fishing Mr. Wright slipped off the rock he stood on and sank shoulder deep in the water. I ran and held out my hand crying loudly. Uncle Peabody helped him ashore with his pole. Tears were flowing down my cheeks while I stood sobbing in a kind of juvenile hysterics.

"What's the matter?" Uncle Peabody demanded.

"I was 'fraid—Mr. Wright—was 'goin' to be drownded." I managed to say.

The Comptroller shook his arms and came and knelt by my side and kissed me.

"God bless the dear boy!" he exclaimed. "It's a long time since any one cried for me. I love you, Bart."

When Bill swore after that the Comptroller raised his hand and shook his head and uttered a protesting hiss.

We got a dozen trout before we resumed our journey and reached camp soon after one o'clock very hungry. It was a rude bark lean-to, and we soon made a roaring fire in front of it. What a dinner we had! the bacon and the fish fried in its fat and the boiled potatoes and the flapjacks and maple sugar! All thru my long life I have sought in vain for a dinner like it. I helped with the washing of the dishes and, that done, Bill made a back for his fire of green beech logs, placed one upon the other and held in place by stakes driven in the ground. By and by Mr. Wright asked me if I would like to walk over to Alder Brook with him.

"The fish are smaller there and I guess you could catch 'em," said he.

THE invitation filled me with joy and we set out together thru the thick woods. The leaves were just come and their vivid, glossy green sprinkled out in the foliage of the little beeches and the woods smelt of new things. The trail was overgrown and great trees had fallen into it and we had to pick our way around them. The Comptroller carried me on his back over the wet places and we found the brook at last and he baited my hook while I caught our basket nearly full of little trout. Coming back we lost the trail and presently the Comptroller stopped and said:

"Bart. I'm afraid we're going wrong. Let's sit down here and take a look at the compass."

He took out his compass and I stood by his knee and watched the quivering needle.

"Yes, sir," he went on. "We just turned around up there on the hill and started for Alder Brook again."

As we went on he added: "When you're in doubt look at the compass. It always knows its way."

"How does it know?" I asked.

"It couldn't tell ye how and I couldn't. There are lots o' things in the world that nobody can understand."

The needle now pointed toward its favorite star.

"My uncle says that everything and everybody has compasses in 'em to show 'em the way to go," I remarked thoughtfully.

"He's right," said the Comptroller. "Im glad you told me for I'd never thought of it. Every man has a compass in his heart to tell which way is right. I shall always remember that, partner."

He gave me a little hug as we sat together and I wondered what a partner might be, for the word was new to me.

"What's partner?" I asked.

"Somebody you like to have with you."

Always when we were together after that hour the great man called me "partner."

WE NEARED camp in the last light of day. Mr. Wright stopped to clean our fish at a little brook and I ran on ahead for I could hear the crackling of the camp-fire and the voice of Bill Seaver. I thought in whispers what I should say to my Uncle Peabody and they were brave words. I was close upon the rear of the camp when I checked my eager pace and approached on tiptoe. I was going to surprise and frighten my uncle and then embrace him. Suddenly my heart stood still, for I heard him saying words fit only for the tongue of a Dug Draper—our old hired man—or a Charley Boyce—the meanest boy in school—low, wicked words which Uncle Peabody himself had taught me to fear and despise. My Uncle Peabody! Once I heard a man telling of a doomful hour in which his fortune won by years of hard work, broke and vanished like a bubble. The dismay he spoke of reminded me of my own that day. My Aunt Deel had told me that the devil used bad words to tempt his victims into a lake of fire where they sizzled and smoked and yelled forever and felt worse, every minute, than one sitting on a hot griddle. To save me from such a fate my uncle had nearly blistered me with his slipper. How was I to save him? I stood still for a moment of confusion and anxiety, with my hand over my mouth, while a strange sickness came upon me. A great cold wave had swept in off the uncharted seas and flooded my little beach and covered it with wreckage. What was I to do? I knew that I couldn't punish him. I couldn't bear to speak to him even, so I turned and walked slowly away.

My dear, careless old uncle was in great danger. Had I better consult Mr. Wright? No. My pride in my uncle and my love for him would not permit it. I must bear my burden alone until I could tell Aunt Deel. She would know what to do. Mr. Wright came along and found me sitting in deep dejection on a bed of vivid, green moss by an old stump at the trail-side.

"WHAT ye doing here?" he asked in surprise.

"Nothing," I answered gravely.

The Comptroller must have observed the sorrow in my face, for he asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing," I lied, and then my conscience caught up with my tongue and I added: "It's a secret."

Fearing that my uncle would disgrace himself in the hearing of Mr. Wright, I said something—I do not remember what, save that it related to the weather—in a loud voice by way of warning.

They noticed the downcast look of me when we entered camp.

"Why, Bub, you look tired," said Uncle Peabody as he gave me that familiar hug of his.

I did not greet him with the cheerful warmth which had characterized our meetings, and seeing the disappointment in his look I kissed him rather flippantly.

"Lay down on this old sheep skin and take a nap," said he. "It's warm in here."

He spread the sheep skin on the balsam boughs back under the lean-to and I lay down upon it and felt the glow of the fire and heard the talk of the men but gave no heed to it. I turned my face away from them and lay as if asleep, but with a mind suddenly estranged and very busy.

Now I know what I knew not then, that my soul was breaking camp on the edge of the world and getting ready to move over the line. Still no suspicion of the truth reached me that since I came to live with him my uncle had been bitting and breaking his tongue. It occurred to me that Bill Seaver, whom I secretly despised, had spoilt him and that I had done wrong in leaving him all the afternoon defenseless in bad company.

I WONDERED if he were beyond hope or if he would have to fry and smoke forever. But I had hope. My faith in Aunt Deel as a corrector and punisher was great. She would know what to do. I heard the men talking in low voices as they cooked the supper and the frying of the fish and bacon. It had grown dark. Uncle Peabody came and leaned over me with a lighted candle and touched my face with his hand. I lay still with closed eyes. He left me and I heard him say to the others:

"He's asleep and his cheeks are wet. Looks as if he'd been cryin' all to himself there. I guess he got too tired."

Then Mr. Wright said: "Something happened to the boy this afternoon. I don't know what. I stopped at the brook to clean the fish and he ran on toward the camp to surprise you. I came along soon and found him sitting alone by the trail out there. He looked as if he hadn't a friend in the world. I asked him what was the matter and he said it was a secret."

"Say, by—" Uncle Peabody paused. "He must a stole up here and heard me tellin' that—" he paused again and went on: "Say, I wouldn't 'a' had him hear that for a thousan' dollars. I don't know how to behave myself when I get in the woods. If you're goin' to travel with a boy like that you've got to be good all the time—ye can't take no rest or vacation at all whatever."

"You've got to be sound thru and thru or they'll find it out," said the Comptroller. "You can't fool 'em long."

"He's got a purty keen edge on him," said Bill Seaver.

"On the whole I think he's the most interesting child I ever saw," said Mr. Wright.

I knew that these words were compliments but their meaning was not quite clear to me. The words, however, impressed and pleased me deeply and I recalled them often after that night. I immediately regretted them, for I was hungry and wanted to get up and eat some supper but had to lie a while longer now so they would not know that my ears had been open. Nothing more was said and I lay and listened to the wind in the tree-tops and the crackling of the fire, and suddenly the day ended.

I felt the gentle hand of Uncle Peabody on my face and I heard him speak my name very tenderly. I opened my eyes. The sun was shining. It was a new day. Bill Seaver had begun to cook the breakfast. I felt better and ran down to the landing and washed. My uncle's face had a serious look in it. So had Mr. Wright's. I was happy but dimly conscious of a change.

I remember how Bill beat the venison steak, which he had brought in his pack basket, with the head of his ax, adding a strip of bacon and a pinch of salt, now and then, until the whole was a thick mass of pulp which he broiled over the hot coals. I remember, too, how delicious it was.

We ate and packed and got into the boats and fished along down the river. At Seaver's we hitched up our team and headed homeward. When we drove into the dooryard Aunt Deel came and helped me out of the buggy and kissed my cheek and said she had been "terrible lonesome." Mr. Wright changed his clothes and hurried away across country with his share of the fish on his way to Canton.

"Well, I want to know!—ayes! Aren't they beautiful! ayes!" Aunt Deel exclaimed as Uncle Peabody spread the trout in rows on the wash-stand by the back door.

"I've got to tell you something," I said.

"What is it?" she asked.

"I heard him say naughty words."

"What words?"

"I—I can't say 'em. They're wicked. I'm—I'm 'fraid he's goin' to be burnt up," I stammered.

"It's so. I said 'em," my uncle confessed.

Aunt Deel turned to me and said: "Bart, you go right down to the barn and bring me a strap—ayes!—you bring me a strap—right away."

I walked slowly toward the barn. For the moment, I was sorry that I had told on my uncle. Scalding tears began to flow down my cheeks. I sat on the steps to the hay loft for a moment to collect my thoughts.

Then I heard Aunt Deel call to me "Hurry up, Bart."

I rose and picked out the smallest strap I could find and walked slowly back to the house. I said, in a trembling voice, as I approached them, "I—I don't think he meant it."

"He'll have to be punished — just the same—ayes—he will."

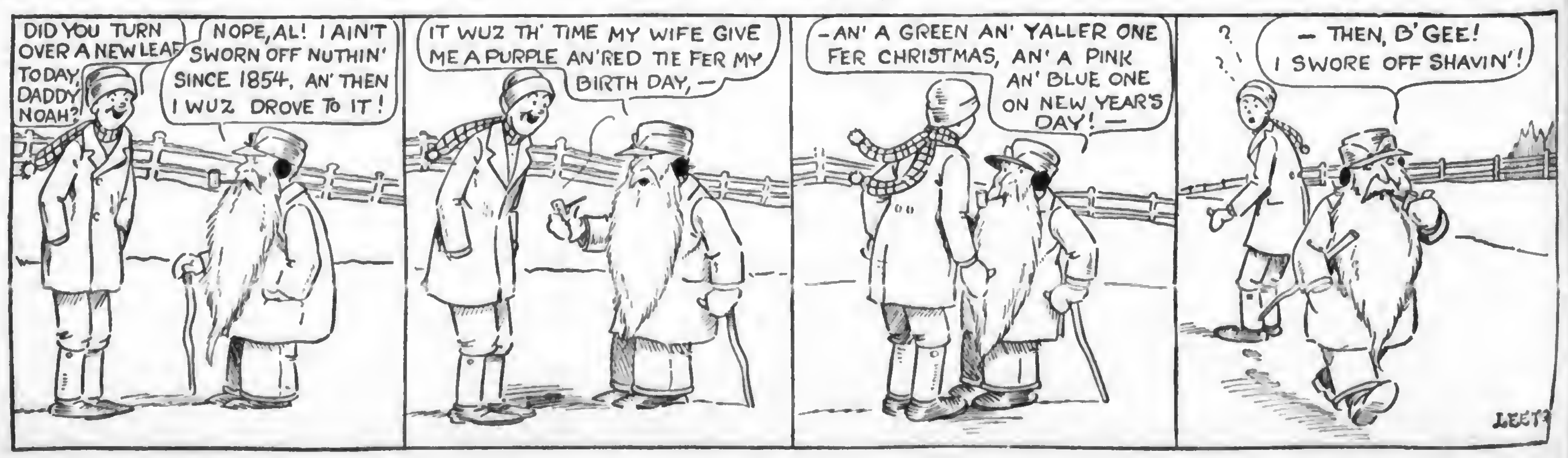
We went into the house together, I sniffling, but curious to see what was going to happen. Uncle Peabody, by prearrangement, as I know now, lay face downward on the sofa, and Aunt Deel began to apply the strap. It was more than I could bear, and I threw myself between my beloved friend and the strap and pleaded with loud cries for his forgiveness.

Uncle Peabody rose and walked out of the house without a word and with a sterner look in his face than I had ever seen there. I searched for him as soon as my excitement had passed, but in vain. I went out back of the cow barn and looked away down across the stumpy flats. Neither he nor Shep were in sight. All that lonely afternoon I watched for him. The sun fell warm but my day was dark. Aunt Deel found me in tears sitting on the steps of the cheese house and got her Indian book out of her trunk and, after she had cautioned me to be very careful of it, let me sit down by myself alone, and look at the pictures.

I had looked forward to the time when I could be trusted to sit alone with the Indian book. In my excitement over the picture of a red man tomahawking a child I turned a page so swiftly that I put a long tear in it. My pleasure was gone. I carefully joined the torn edges and closed

(Continued on page 26)

Activities of Al Acres—*The Show Was so Loud Daddy Noah Had to Drop the Curtain* : By Leet


DID YOU TURN OVER A NEW LEAF TODAY, DADDY NOAH?
NOPE, AL! I AIN'T SWORN OFF NUTHIN' SINCE 1854, AN' THEN I WUZ DROVE TO IT!
IT WUZ TH' TIME MY WIFE GIVE ME A PURPLE AN' RED TIE FER MY BIRTH DAY, —
-AN' A GREEN AN' YALLER ONE FER CHRISTMAS, AN' A PINK AN' BLUE ONE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY! —
? ?
— THEN, B'GEE! I SWORE OFF SHAVIN'!
LEET

Did you ever hear this one?—

Employer (to applicant for a position who has handed in testimonials from two ministers)—We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you a reference from some one who sees you on week days?

A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young, mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage, he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello!" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy."

A dentist is the only man who can tell a woman when to open and shut her mouth and get away with it.—New York Post.

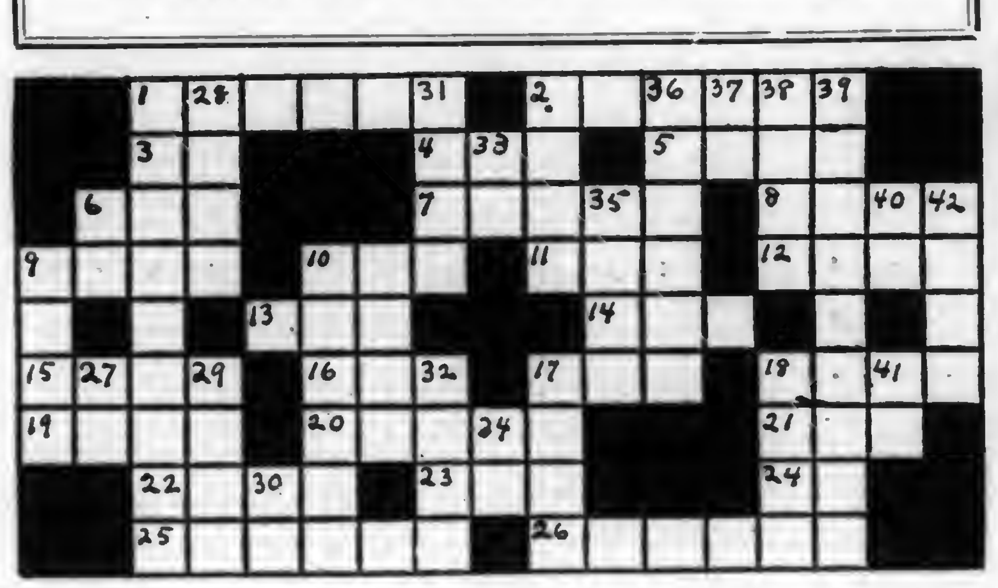
"I have been on this train seven years," said the conductor of a slowly moving southern train proudly.

"Is that so?" said a passenger. "Where did you get on?"

"What became of the girl you were making love to in the hammock last summer?"

"Oh, we fell out."

A Cross Word Puzzle for Grown-ups



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the lists given below. For example: 2 (reading across) is PLEASE, and 2 (reading down) is PEAR. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clue to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Having a sharp or harsh taste
2. To gratify
3. Abbreviation of editor
4. The organ of sight
5. Small venonmous snakes
6. What the President's old friends call him.
7. Guides—heads the list
8. Contraction of "is not"
9. A color
10. To cook in lard
11. A rodent
12. Close by
13. Abbreviation of brother
14. Guided
15. Slender
16. Sick
17. Possessive pronoun
18. To remain
19. A seat with room enough for two—or more
20. An open space in a wood or forest
21. Help
22. A western state
23. A woman's name—and it always appears on Our Home Page
24. Abbreviation of a southern state
25. A written message
26. An underground passage

READING DOWN

1. What a work of art must be
2. A fruit
6. Roman numeral meaning 150
9. A fish
10. Sudden fear
17. Warmth
18. Herb used in seasoning
27. Behold
28. Inactive
29. A companion
30. A preposition
31. To have confidence in
32. Den of a wild beast
33. You (old form)
34. Doctor of Divinity, abbreviation
35. A vale or glen
36. A religious festival of the resurrection
37. Conjunctive adverb often used with "like"
38. To draw out and twist into threads
39. Necessary
40. Abbreviation of the continent on which we live
41. Abbreviation of words meaning "the year of Our Lord"
42. A broad flat vessel for carrying dishes, etc.

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New Invention now makes ironing easy in every home. Ends hot stove drudgery. Cuts ironing time in half. Saves steps. Costs one cent for 3 hours use. No attachments. No cords. No tubes. Gives quick regulated heat. Guaranteed. Sells fast. Mrs. Wagner, Ohio, sold 24 in few hours spare time. Moyer, Pennsylvania, made $164 in one week. You can do as well. Work all or spare time. No experience needed. No capital. New plan. Simply take orders. We deliver and collect. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Send for exclusive territory and FREE OUTFIT OFFER. Write today.
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Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world's champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age.
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261 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—Well, three guesses now that you've seen my picture, what do I look like? When I turned to our page yesterday I couldn't quite decide whether I was there or not! Of course my face does get awfully dirty—printing offices aren't white and clean and shiny—but I never did catch a glimpse of myself when I looked quite like that picture! We'll have to blame the paper on which the picture was printed for my sad appearance this time. If you'll give me another chance I'll see what we can do some other week.

I'm sorry more of you didn't remember to send stamps for the city cousins, but those who did remember I want to thank a lot, and I'm sure that when some little city cousin is sucking a yellow candy elephant he'll thank you too. I took the money and bought toy candy that is going to make faces of the city cousins wreathe with smiles Christmas morning. And what do you think, some grown-up friends of the Forum gave me some nice crisp dollar bills which I'm going to give the woman who mothers the children. Perhaps with that she'll get some picture books that every one of them can enjoy all the year.

Here are the Forum friends who sent in stamps to help swell the Christmas gift fund:

PENNSYLVANIA

BEDFORD COUNTY.—Donald Lee.

BUCKS COUNTY.—Anna and Horace Smith, "Another Ruth."

DELAWARE COUNTY. — Mary, Ellen, Fae and William Andre.

ERIE COUNTY—Florence Ingram.

INDIANA COUNTY. — Irene B. Toth.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Ruth Shrawder.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—Grace A. Griswold.

NEW JERSEY

CAPE MAY COUNTY. — Irma Hamel.

DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—Thomas Fisher, Jr.

With the season's greetings to one and all,

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have some cats and a dog. We call the dog Chub. I have a doll that walks, talks and goes to sleep. She is twenty-one inches tall. I call her Rosalie. I have one brother and two sisters.

I only have a little ways to walk to school. I come home for my dinner at noon. There are only seven pupils in our school. I have one little nephew three years old..—Thelma Allbeck, Montour County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a dairy farm and its name is Fruit Hill Farm. We have fourteen milk cows and fifteen young cattle. We have four horses and we like to ride them all.

I am nine years old and will be ten on Christmas. I have one brother who is sixteen and his name is David. A cousin lives with us and we have good times with our Airedale puppy whose name is Rex. He is learning to hunt and can get the rabbits.

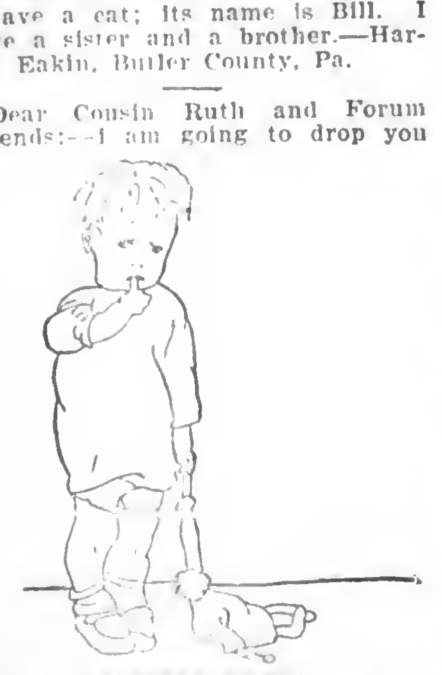
I am in the fifth grade and take music lessons on the piano. One of our horses is real old and he is still a noble animal. He is the one we all like most. We call him Prince.—Donald Lee, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was eleven years old November 15 and I had a surprise party. I had eleven of my schoolmates here and had a cake with my name on it. I had a very jolly time and got many presents.

I am in the fifth grade at school. I have a cat; its name is Bill. I have a sister and a brother.—Harriet Eakin, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am going to drop you friends a few lines. I was glad to see my letter on the Forum page but I am not going to tell Grandma's stories. I am going to talk about Christmas. We are going to have a Christmas entertainment at our school and one at our church. They are both on the same day. I have five speeches. They are pretty large ones. How many of you are going to take part in an entertainment? I have taken part in everything for five years back.

I am going to tell you what happened to one of our hunters. He was out in the woods and he was in a lot of brush. He heard a deer coming. The deer came into the bushes and the man got behind a little sapling. The deer jumped against the little tree and knocked it over on him. It was a doe. He called out, "If you are going to kill me I will kill you." This is a true story for my father was along.—Viola Blanche Smith, Huntingdon County, Pa.



A SORRY SIGHT!
E. V. Ulrich, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Young People's Forum for about two years and everytime I read it I get more interested. I hope I may be a member of this club. Dear Cousin Ruth, write letters to us. I like your vacation trips.

I can't make as much money as Evelyn Krumenacker from Cambria County, Pa., can. She must make lots of money. I did not make half what she did. I earn my money by picking potato bugs. I like to pick them. I had to pick a hundred and then I got five cents. I got $3.50 for picking potato bugs.

I have six sisters and no brothers. I am eleven. We ship milk and I haul the milk most of the time in summer. I like to do it. Our horse, named Dick, is not afraid of trains. We have two horses and mules.

I go to school and have nine books. I like them all. I go to Shaffer's School and have a mile to go. We raised a flag at our schoolhouse. I had a part. We had a kind of entertainment. We enjoyed ourselves very much.

I would like to have two pages of Young People's Forum. Let's all get at it and write letters.—Gertie Stengle, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth—Cousin Ruth, can my girl friend write a letter to the Forum? Her name is Roberta Koch. I showed her my letter I wrote the other time.

I had a piece to say over at Mechanicsburg at the Young People's Society on the twenty-third of November. It was a diologue for three. The rest of the girls were Mabel Nester and Roberta Koch. This is my part:

I love the day; it's a happy time;
  But there's something more I think;
It means a glad and joyful feast,
  With plenty to eat and drink.

But it also means do not forget
  To thank the Father above,
For the golden blessing of the year,
  A token of His great love.

A plentiful harvest is gathered in,
  Which the trees and gardens bore
While the rain and the sunshine did their part,
  Thank God for it all once more.
—Minerva Rarick, Schuylkill Co.,Pa.

Tell Roberta to write to us. We'd be glad to have her join the crowd.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am thirteen years old and live in a small village called Maple Grove. I go to school every day and am in the eighth grade. I live on a small place of about thirteen acres, part of which is in timber where we go to cut our fuel for winter.

MAKE HASTE! MAKE HASTE!
Inez Van Derpool, Bradford County, Pa.

I have a tiger cat which I love very much, one horse we call Nell, also a pet guinea and about seventy-five chickens. We will butcher our three hogs soon.

I have two sisters which are married. Their names are Rachel and Charlotte. Rachel lives on a large farm, and when school is over I work on the farm. We have a typewriter which I practice on when I am thru my school books. With best wishes to all.—Jeremiah G. Holden, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and am in the fourth grade. We have a farm of about fifty acres. We have a large barn, two horses, Kaiser and Dick, three cows, four cats and about 250 chickens. We have twenty-eight ducks and one goose.

I like to work but I like to go to other places, too, sometimes. I like to visit my grandmother. My father takes me along when he goes to market and lets me stay with her till he returns. Good-bye to Cousin Ruth and Forum friends.—Aldona Bulota, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Y. P. F.:—Is there any room in your circle for a boy eight years old? I am in the second grade at school. The name of our school is Fairview and it is located on what is known as the Maytown and Elizabethtown Turnpike.

May I send a few riddles, Cousin Ruth? Here are a few:

1. If a colored waiter carrying a platter with a turkey on it should fall what would be the effect on the world?
2. What is full of holes and yet holds water?
3. What goes up over a hill without walking?—James O. Seitz, Lancaster County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BERKS COUNTY.—Marian Buch.

BUCKS COUNTY. — Harold Barcalow, Elizabeth Anna Wagner, Ruth Soden.

ERIE COUNTY.—Edith Randolph.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Helen A. Craig.

FULTON COUNTY.—Pauline Laura Wible (P).

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Emma Bamelt (D only), James O. Seitz.

LEBANON.—Dorothy R. Miller.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—France Rutz (P).

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Alice Hesser (P), Esther McKee.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Ruth Shrawder, James Stull (D).

PERRY COUNTY.—Mary Irvine.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—Erna Guse.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Vesta M. DeLong.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Donald Wilcox Molyneux.

YORK COUNTY.—Mary S. Fulton.

NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. — Katherine Grace McAllister (P), Katherine Sheppard.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Laura Verna Cline.

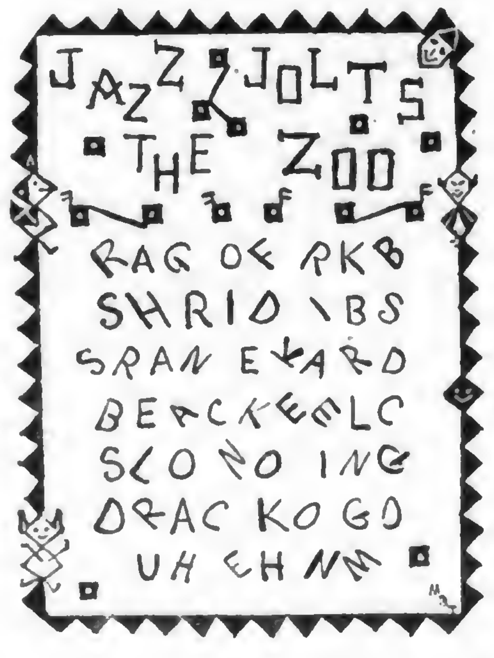
NEW YORK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Edith Keough

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Hilda C. Keefer.

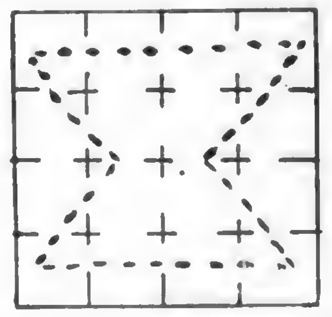
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



Dear Little Folks:—Each line of the crooked looking letters contains two words, one the name of an animal, the other the sound some other animal makes. For instance, on the first line you will find letters forming the words FROG and BARK. Look carefully thru the other lines and you will find the sound the frog makes and the name of the animal which barks. When you have found the seven animals and the seven sounds they make, send me them on a POSTAL CARD, writing beside each animal's name the correct sound. Let me have the answers before January 10. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

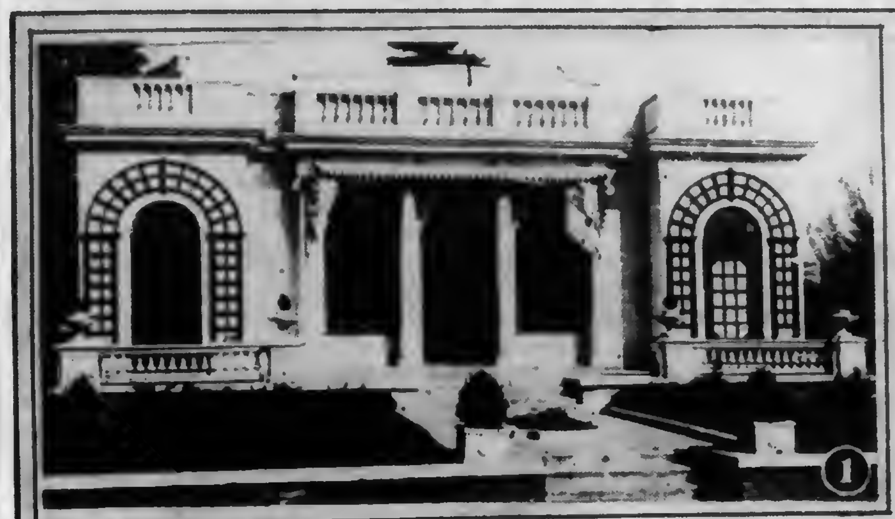
The solution to the puzzle published in the December 13 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is given below:



I am sorry that it was not possible to award more prizes. Let's hope you all have better luck next time.

The prize winners are: Martha Little, age 9, Uniontown, Pa.; Amy Mae Myers, age 12, Clinton, N. Y.; Martha Weaver, age 11, Union Grove, Pa.; with honorable mention to Paul Greenfield, age 9, Jasper, N. Y.; Robert E. Hahn, age 12, Taneytown, Md.; Johnie Ed Smith, age 1[illegible], Taneytown, Md.; Fred Weicksel, a[illegible] 10, Christiana, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Portland, Oregon, believes in living up to the City Beautiful idea. This is a grocery store any neighborhood would welcome, and the grocers do a record business.
2.—Joan of Arc costume, worn by Miss Anne Hamlin at a Washington charity ball.
3.—A puss from Paterson. A New Jersey winner in a show in New York City.
4.—Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, killed in a recent auto accident in Los Angeles, writer of "Freckles" and many other well loved stories.
5.—A general view of Lourdes, a celebrated shrine in France.
6.—Commander Joel T. Boone, one of the foremost physicians in the United States Navy. He attended the late President Warren G. Harding in his last illness.
7.—A nineteen-year-old star pupil of a New York art school, modeling a copy of the Lincoln Monument in Newark, N. J.
8.—Bedtime stories before the Sand Man comes.
9.—The new year brings in a new name for the capital of Norway—Oslo is now the name of the city of Christiana.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

The Child's Right to Work

With Proper Incentive He'll Enjoy Busy Moments

IN SPITE of fine theories and wonderful methods, where is there a child who loves to work? Where is the boy who willingly milks the cow and feeds the hens? Where is the girl who doesn't systematically slip out of the dishwashing?

So long as children are made up largely of human nature, this is going to be true. A right and reasonable amount of work is good for children. Mother is deserving of their help. "But where," wonders mother, "is the help when I work harder to make the children do a thing than I would to do it myself in the first place?"

The one best bet in getting children to work is to let them work when they want to. If John wants to wash the windows, let him. It will not do the windows any great harm and it may do John a lot of good. The fact that John is working happily and willingly is much more important than the streaks left on the glass by his incompetency.

Right Then Is the Time

The moment when Mary is consumed with a desire to make a cake is the psychological time to teach her the mysteries of cake-making. Some parents just naturally put off the children when they desire to work. The best time for a child to do a thing is when he wants to do it.

The next most important point in getting children to work is to work with them. Children do not usually like to work alone. The task looks unending. They loiter.

On the other hand, it is a great treat to work with mother if mother will join in a song, or tell a story, or guess conundrums, or take part in some of the many games that can be successfully carried on while the hands are busy. Try it. There is enough child left in most adults so that they enjoy a little fun if they once try it.

It's Not Sensible

There is no sense in mother insisting that she can work best with the children "from under foot" and then complaining because her girls do not help her with the housework. There is no sense in sending a small boy alone to the henhouse and then complaining because he forgets to water the hens. Go with him. Divide the nests and run a little competition gathering the eggs.

Did the farm child ever live who didn't hate to gather chips? Go with them, everybody carrying a basket according to size and strength, and get a cargo of chips at one trip. Then you will be sure of your supply of chips and everybody has had a good time.

There is no use in expecting children to be noticeably dependable or fond of work. Yet they ought to work. And they will, too, if mother sees to it that it is a pleasure to work with her.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Refrigerator Schools

THE question of warm or cold school rooms is a pertinent one at present and it is never safe to assume that because teachers dress thinly the rooms are overheated. In the first place, not all teachers dress thinly; and in the second place they vary just as much in their susceptibility to cold as do the pupils. The only way to know about your own school, is to visit it. Even so, you might happen in when the temperature did not represent the average.

There may be overheated school rooms, but ours is not one of them. We call it the refrigerator, and not all the pupils seem to thrive in cold storage. Many have been, and are still sick, and one is in the hospital.

Cold Air Cranks Not Popular

I hear someone say, "You are a stupid bunch of patrons to stand for that sort of thing," and I freely admit that we are. But we are handicapped by one or two warm-blooded teachers who insist that it is warm enough. However, we are blessed with one or more good human women who don't enjoy freezing either themselves or their pupils, so I hope that between us we may save the situation before we have any funerals. But in the meantime we must continue to dress our girls warmly. **—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.**

A NEW PRIZE CONTEST

The subject is

Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?

THE three best letters of not more than 300 words on the above topic will be awarded the following prizes:

First prize	$15.00
Second prize	10.00
Third prize	5.00

The letters must include suggestions about

(a) The division of the income between husband and wife.

(b) The problem of children's earnings and allowances.

The readers, and not the editors, will be the judges in this contest. A number of the best letters submitted will be published in the issue of February 7 and readers will be asked to vote for the one they consider best.

All readers are eligible, except the members of the Home Page Family whose portraits or biographies were published in the recent Who's Who numbers.

Contest letters must reach the Pennsylvania Farmer office on or before Thursday, January 22. Address them to the CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Beauty Hints

DON'T look with envious eyes upon the attractive perfume counters where cosmetics are sold in such pretty jars and bottles at prices which make them a luxury indeed. Many of these are made with a base of the most simple compound, made fragrant and sold in containers which attract the eye as well as the pocketbook.

At home on the farm these same things may be had and, because they are unadulterated, are really much more beneficial. Grandmother kept her skin smooth and white with buttermilk, lemon or cucumber as best agreed with her. She "smoothed" her hands after a hard day's work by washing thoroly and drying in oatmeal or cornmeal, allowing as much of the powder to remain on as possible. She did this every day, not now and then, and, of course, her hands responded.

Be Your Own Hairdresser

The hairdresser will tell you that practically all of the hair tonics are made from refined coal oil (kerosene), perfumed to please the user. It may not be pleasant to endure the odor of this oil, but the use of it will often save one from becoming bald. If the head is wrapped up after the application, most of the odor will be kept in. Then of course, in a few hours, shampoo the hair.

When applying the oil, whether it be coal oil, crude oil, liquid vaselene or butter, heat it and part the hair, half an inch apart, seeing that it reaches the head and not the hair. You may laugh at the use of butter for the hair, but more than one old timer will tell you that butter with its animal oils and salt not only produces thick growth but keeps dark hair from turning gray. Nothing is better for the shampoo than shaved castile soap made into a jelly.

Face Powder and Perfume

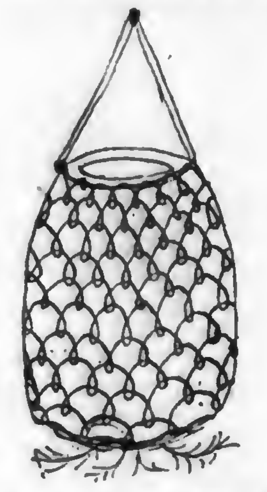
If you want a harmless face powder, which is not half chalk, use cornstarch. This will probably be too white for most skins but if a little sachet (which is usually quite dark) is added, the result will be both fragrant and becoming.

And for perfume, nothing quite seems to belong to some people so much as the "rosejar" fragrance. Place the underwear and handkerchiefs near it and the odor will stay in them a long time. Lavender is also good.—E. M. P.

Carrots for Cheer

VERY attractive and unusual little hanging baskets, giving a touch of living green in winter time, can be made from good-sized carrots and some of the strong shiny string used by florists.

The old-time way of making these tiny carrot baskets was to cut off the lower half of the carrot, leaving some four or five inches below the crown. The crown-end was then turned upside down and its core hollowed out carefully with a narrow-bladed sharp knife, until only a cup remained. Then holes were pierced on opposite sides of the rim of the cup, in which strings could be run, by which to hang it up, or else a smooth toothpick was forced thru the upper part of the cup, from side to side,—strings being tied to the two protruding ends. Either way lessened the capacity of the cup for holding the daily supply of water on which the up-curving growth of the feathery carrot leaves depend.



The newer way, which gives a genuinely artistic color effect, is made by taking a large-eyed coarse needle, which will carry the glazed string, and working a "blanket-stitch" net around the cup, beginning at the bottom by making a little center "mat," as in crocheting. The stitches should be taken quite loosely, but as evenly as possible, each row looping thru the one preceding.

Better Make More Than One

When the carrot is covered to the rim, the string should be carried around several times, and worked in and out of the top row of loops, to make a firm edge. To this is fastened the string handle by which the cup can be hung in a sunny window. The dark green network against the orange of the carrot makes a most effective contrast, and when—after the carrot-cup has been kept filled with water for three or four weeks—the delicate green fronds appear and begin to push upward thru the network and around the carrot, one's instant regret is that carrot-baskets had not been started for each window in the dining and living-rooms, as well as for gifts to shut-in friends.—Aldis Dunbar.

Lots of Fun

ONE cold stormy night a family of little girls was kept happy by a mother who hung a line across the living room, and allowed each child in turn, five minutes in which to hang the family wash, taking the garments from the clothes bag and putting them on the line.

The children having the neatest arrangement of clothing on the line and the largest number of garments hung were each given a big red apple as a prize.

INDIAN TAPIOCA

Per 2 tablespoons cornmeal allow 1 tablespoon each of butter, tapioca and cocoanut, ½ cup each of sugar and molasses and 1 quart boiling milk. Mix well, bake two hours and serve with sugar and cream—E.M.A.

WISE COUNSEL

Grandmother's Way Just As Good Now As in the Past

DEAR JOYE:—You tell me that you have had a terrible time with neuralgia and have a swollen face. Don't you know, child, that your trouble is from a tooth? Go to your dentist at once and have the tooth located and treated. Now do not delay. It means much to your health to keep your teeth in good order. Many ailments follow diseased teeth.

When I was a child, my mother used to take us to the dentist twice a year. There were three of us as you know,—your two uncles and I. Mother's methods surely paid, for now that I am past two score and ten, my teeth still serve me well. In all these years I have kept up the habits of care which my mother taught me, and which I tried to pass on to you. How have you grown so careless?

Making the Trip a Pleasure

Perhaps the incidentals of those trips to the dentist fixed them in my mind. I have told you about those days when Ma used to pack us into the big carry-all along with anything that could be found on the plantation to sell,—like apples, grapes, potatoes or chickens. Then we started to the town, five miles away.

We would sell the stuff in a neighborhood where the folks seemed always to have cash to pay. In those days anything in the way of garden vegetables sold readily, for they were scarce. I recall selling $6 worth of grapes in one trip, and that same summer Ma made enough money and over to pay $75 for a sewing machine.

And Those Peppermints!

What times we had traveling that old mountain road, sometimes fording the river! And coming home? I do not need to close my eyes very tight to see us all three in the back seat crunching crackers, or sometimes peppermint sticks. I guess it is for old times' sake that I still like peppermints, and that tho I have reached the bi-focal age, a gay striped stick of candy still holds a thrill.

But, Joye, it wouldn't if I hadn't kept my teeth sound!

With love to you all,

Mother.

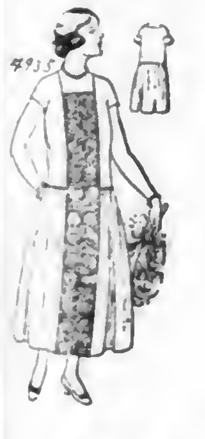
PRUNE WHIP

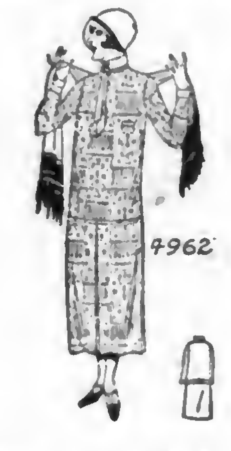
Soak 2 tablespoons gelatin in 1 cup of prune juice. Add ½ cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water ⅓ teaspoon lemon extract, 1 cup prunes cooked tender and mashed fine. Heat until the mixture thickens a little, add 2 stiffly beaten egg whites, beat well and serve very cold in custard or sherbet glasses.

Just the Girls This Time

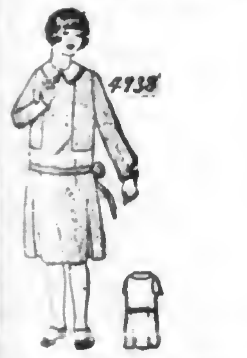
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

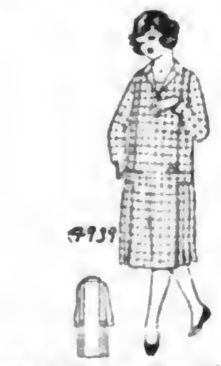
4935.—An Evening Frock.—Chiffon and metal embroidery is here shown. The style will be attractive in crepe de chine with lace or embroidery. Four sizes for juniors and misses: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3½ yards of plain material 40 inches wide and 1⅔ yard of embroidery or lace nine inches wide, if made as illustrated. Without the sleeve puff 3¼ yards of plain material will be required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.





4962.—A Stylish Frock.—Figured silk, poplin, serge, broadcloth or satin could be used for this design. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material. For collar, cuffs, pocket facing and belt of contrasting material three-eighths yard is required. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

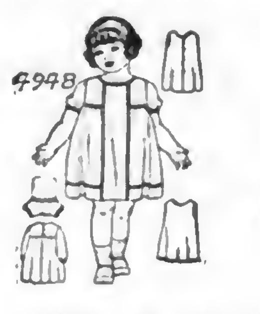


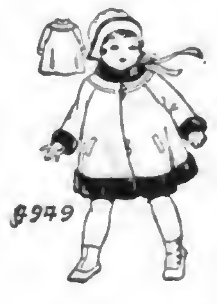


4938.—A Simple Model.—Wool mixtures, plaid suiting, and wash materials are good for this style. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material, if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 2¼ yards will be required. For collar of contrasting material one-quarter yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

4939.—For School.—Plaid woolen was chosen for this model with binding and facings of wool crepe in a matched shade. Pockets are inserted at the cross-slashes in the front. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅞ yards of one material 36 inches wide. If made as illustrated, one-quarter yard of contrasting material will be required for collar, revers facings and vestee. Pattern, 10 cents.

4948.—For a Small Girl.—This set comprises a neat dress, a simple petticoat in slip style, and comfortable one-piece drawers. The dress may be made of voile, batiste or crepe. It is also good for gingham and wool rep. The petticoat and drawers may be of nainsook or cambric. Five sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3, and 4 years. For a 2-year size it will require 1⅞ yard for the dress, seven-eighths yard for the petticoat, and three-quarters yard for the drawers, of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.





4949.—A Jaunty Coat.—Chiffon broadcloth, velour, or velvet would be pleasing for this model. The raglan sleeves are very comfortable. Tiny inserted pockets finish the front. Four sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. If made of one material two yards 40 inches wide will be required for a four-year size. If collar and cuffs and a facing at lower edge of the coat are of contrasting material three-eighths yard 54 inches wide will be required. To trim with bands of fur 3½ inches wide will require 2¾ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

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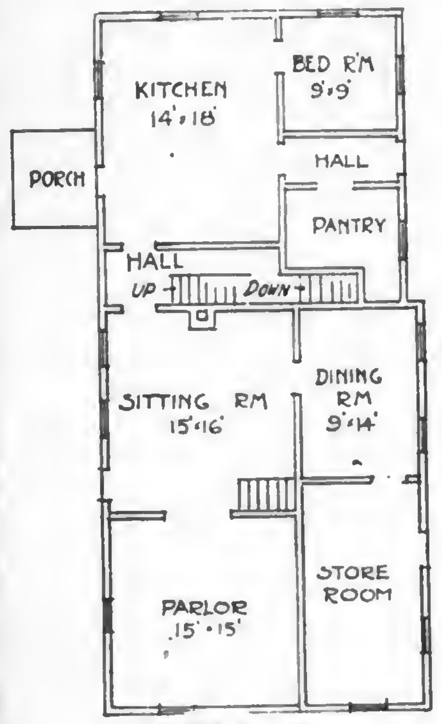
Making Over the House

Big Problems to Be Faced with Small Capital

Dear Editor:—I am like "troubled reader."' I want to make many changes in my house, but I haven't much to put in. If it costs too much, I shall have to wait.

My house is low ceilinged and was at one time used for two families. I should like to have my living room where my kitchen is now and to do away with a parlor that we never go into more than once a year, only to clean and air.



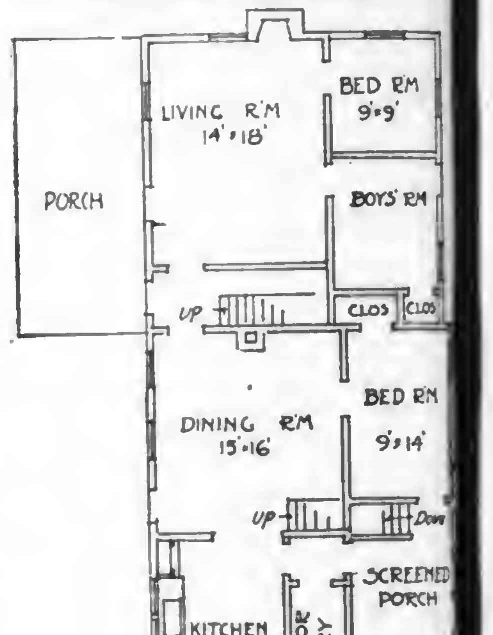
Old home

I have thought of a den for the boys and their books and papers, and also of having two downstairs bedrooms. There is running water in what is now the pantry.

The house has been in the family nearly 100 years, so it means much to us all.—V. L.

The remodeling can be done little by little, in this order: Fix up the kitchen first of all, and then do the other work as time and money permit. The suggested changes, as shown in the plan are:

1. Run a partition across the old parlor, dividing this room into kitchen and pantry or bath. Build a new chimney here; also, put in sink and cupboards. Place one new window in kitchen, and also one in pantry.
2. Make the storeroom into a screened porch, with wash room at one end.
3. Build a new cellar stairway going down from this porch.
4. Tear out the old cellar stairway, using the space for closets.
5. Throw pantry and hall together, making a room for the boys.
6. Build fireplace in living room.
7. Build new front porch.



After remodeling

If desired, the old pantry sink can be left in the boys' room to serve as a lavatory.—W. D. B.

Pin Money from Rabbits

I WONDER how many of Our Family raise rabbits for home consumption or pin money?

I have three Belgian hares, one male and two females, and during the past two years I have raised 240 pounds of rabbit meat. The only actual outlay has been for the old stock and the oats. I ship the young rabbits alive to a commission merchant in New York City, and raise three bunches to sell during the winter when they are thirty cents or more per pound.

The Pens and Nests

At our last county exhibit pen after pen of rabbits showed that many are being raised. Evidently many folks besides me have found that rabbit raising turns to account space and materials which are generally wasted.

The pens should contain twelve square feet of floor space, and if they can be made in a building, so much the better. Air and sunlight must of course be admitted freely. Indoor hutches are easier to make, and handier for the caretaker in bad weather. Mine are just thirty-two-inch high wire pens. Cases that canned tomatoes come in make good nest boxes if a hole five inches by six inches is cut in one end and the top made removable. Fill the box half full of soft grass and scatter some around the pen.

The Feed Used

The feed consists of greens, hay, grain, water and salt. The greens may be any fresh leafy weed, grass or vegetable. Cabbage should be used sparingly. I use green alfalfa and clover a great deal. Rabbits love mangels and other root crops, so I raise a few for winter feed when other green food is scarce. For hay I gather up the leafy chaff that is left on the steps or floor when the hay tumbles down. It pays to use oats with a good plump grain. A piece of rock salt is kept in each pen.

Meal Time Twice a Day

The rabbits are fed twice a day. In the morning a generous supply of chaff, a good handful of greens and a clean dish of water. In the evening a handful of oats and more chaff and water. The nursing does are given a dish of warm bread and milk in the middle of the day. (I use stale bread.) Young stock should be fed sparingly on greens at first. A good substitute is four parts beet pulp to one part bran.

Up to three weeks before shipping I feed one cup of oats to eight or nine rabbits, then gradually add finely cracked corn and reduce the oats till they are getting one cup of corn and one-half cup of oats.

The period of gestation for the doe is about thirty days and the young are weaned at six weeks, by which time they are big enough to eat well. I usually feed cracked or rolled oats for a few days.

You should read the United States Department of Agriculture bulletin on rabbit raising. (Farmer's Bulletin 1090.)—M. W.

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without *Children's Musterole*, the new and milder form of good old Musterole especially prepared for use on babies and small children.

In the dead of night, when they are awakened by the warning, croupy cough, they rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest and then go back to bed.

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Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds. In jars, 35c.

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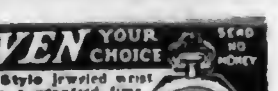

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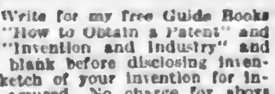

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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

A Way to Fight Firebug

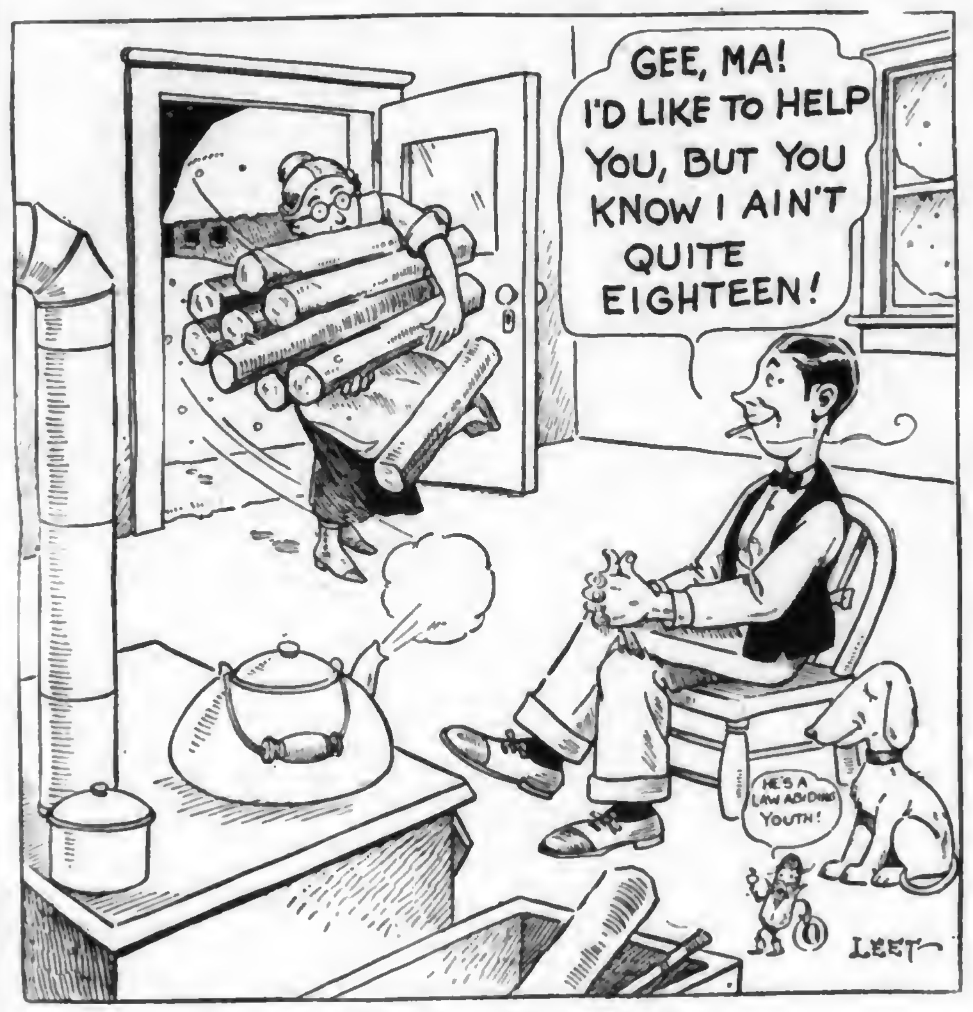
TO THE EDITOR:—Another large barn burned last night, December 7, which makes the fifteenth in western Berks County in the last few months. In many instances the livestock burned with the barn and nearly all the implements and grains.

We used to be proud of our large Pennsylvania barns, but they are all wrong from the standpoint of fire. Could I be the architect for future barns I would build altogether differently and with half the money.

I would build a horse and cattle barn one story high with no storage for hay and straw. Such a barn would not cost much and would be far better than the old style of basement stable,—better lighted and ventilated.

I would build a hay and straw shed separate and connected with the horse and cattle barn by a litter carrier track covered with metal roofing and metal sides. This way the hay and straw could be moved with very little energy.

The implement shed should be separate, also the granary, pigsty, etc. This way everything could be saved but the hay and straw should there be a fire. Having the eggs all in one basket is a dangerous proposition for a farmer. What do you think of the idea?—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.


GEE, MA! I'D LIKE TO HELP YOU, BUT YOU KNOW I AIN'T QUITE EIGHTEEN!
YOUTH!
LEET

Some think it might come to this!

Criticizes Forestry Plan

TO THE EDITOR:—Within the last nine months I have heard three of the officials of the Pennsylvania State Grange speak to rural people and each seemed imbued with the idea that we all should get back of the state project to spend twenty-five million dollars to buy forests for the state. They assumed that there will be a large income from these lands for school or other purposes, as lands owned by the state will be exempt from tax, etc.

We also note that our state educational agencies are equally ardent in solicitation for this investment of state funds. A year or two ago I took occasion to doubt the wisdom of this scheme in a little article printed by you and a reader came back at me with the statement that I was not posted on the benefits to be derived from this forestry plan.

Who Will Pay the Taxes Then?

I am yet ignorant, and do not see enough income from timber that is to be conserved to pay the interest on $25,000,000 and also pay the salaries and expenses of the host that would immediately become part of the sylvan machine. And again, when the state ownership exempts the land from tax, who is to pay the tax into the treasury that the individual owners of such lands now pay?

Why not in your pages, editorially or otherwise, turn the x-ray on this scheme and get and give the facts before the various state meetings are held? I would like to see one of our agricultural papers air this question. It seems especially timely in the face of the fact that the individual farmer is so burdened with excessive taxes on chopped-over and pole lands. Must he retire from the pleasure of woodlot ownership?—A. Woodlot Owner.

He Doesn't Agree

TO THE EDITOR:—I cannot agree with you that "Farmers have nothing to fear from the adoption of the child labor amendment."

Since the state has taken almost all authority from our school directors and multiplied clerks, stenographers, etc., over and over, our school taxes have been doubling and doubling until they are unbearable and we are not receiving value.

Just so, the passing of this amendment means absolutely no good that we cannot have locally and means additional taxes, when every one knows that we need lowered taxes.—D. P. Heckman, Cumberland Co., Pa.

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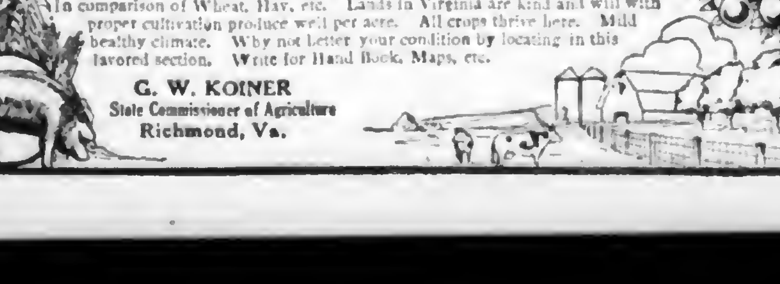
COME TO VIRGINIA



Lands in Virginia sell for 30% to 40% lower per acre and market price of farm products here sell 62% higher. This is on account of nearness to big Eastern markets. For instance, when Corn was selling for $1.00 per bushel in Virginia it was selling for 59 cents to 68 cents in Western States—same ratio in comparison of Wheat, Hay, etc. Lands in Virginia are kind and will with proper cultivation produce well per acre. All crops thrive here. Mild healthy climate. Why not better your condition by locating in this favored section. Write for Hand Book, Maps, etc.

G. W. KOINER
State Commissioner of Agriculture
Richmond, Va.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

December 29, 1924.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—Beans, Florida, bu hmprs, green, $5@6. Cabbage, New York and Pa, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.25@1.50; ton, $18@22. Cauliflower, Calif, crate of 1 doz hds, $2.25@2.50. Celery, New York 2-3 crates of 4@5 doz bchs, $2@2.50; Calif, standard crates, 5@10 doz, $5.50@6. Eggplant, Fla, 40-qt crates, choice, $2@3. Kale, Virginia, bbl, $1.25@1.50. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskts, 75@85c; 3-lb bskts, 25@30c; Fla, 1½ bu hmprs, head, $1@1.50; Calif Iceberg, crate 3@4 doz hds, $2.50@3. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25. Parsnips, New Yorks, bu bskts, washed, $1.50. Peas, Calif, 45-lb boxes, $8@8.25. Peppers, Fla, 46-qt crates, fancy, $6@7; choice, $4@5. Potatoes, Penna and Mich, 150-lb sacks, U S No 1 whites, $1.85. Spinach, Maryland, bu bskts, $1.50. Sweet potatoes, Dela, bu hmprs, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.50. Tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskts, mediums, $3.50; large, $3.25; small, $2.50; Fla, six bskt crates, fancy, $7. Turnips, New Yorks, bu bskts, washed, $1.25.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, New Yorks, Kings, 6.50; West Virginia, York Imperials, $5@5.25; Stayman Winesaps, $6; Maine, Northern Spies, $6.50; bu bskts, New Yorks, Wealthies, $1.75.

Butter—Creamery, western prints, 43c; tubs, 42c; Penna and Ohio tubs, 37@38c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 55c; April and May storage, 38@39c doz.

Cheese—Full cream, New York, 25½@26½c.

Poultry (prices paid to shippers)—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40c; hog dressed, 33c. Live, hens, heavy and medium, 20@23c; light and Leghorns, 15@17c; roosters, 13@14c; springers, heavy and medium, 20@23c; light and Leghorns, 15@17c; ducks, 25c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, old toms, 35@37c; young toms and hens, 40@42c; common pigeons, 30@35c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $8.75@9.25; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8@8.25; medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.25@7.75; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $7@7.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $6@7; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $4.50@5.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@5.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@5.50; heifers, $4@7; fresh cows and springers, $30@80.

Hogs—Receipts, 20 double decks; market higher. Prime heavy hogs, $11; heavy mixed $10.90; mediums and heavy yorkers, $10.75@10.85; light yorkers, $10@10.25; pigs, $9.50@9.75, roughs, $8.25@9.25; stags, $4.50@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts two double decks; market active, lambs higher and sheep stronger. Prime wethers, $10@10.50; good mixed, $9@10; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $3@6; culls to choice lambs, $15@18.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $16.50@17; heavy and thin, $5@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 cars of hay, 3 cars of straw, 1 car of shelled corn, 2 cars of oats, 1 car of feed; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, 2 cars of hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; No 2 timothy, $17@18; standard timothy, $19@20; No 1 clover, $19@20; No 1 light mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; heavy mixed clover, $19@20; No 1 mixed clover, $19.50@20.

Straw — Oats, $14@14.50; rye, $14@$14.50; wheat, $14@14.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.45@1.50; No 2 shelled, $1.39@1.40; No 3 shelled, $1.37@1.38.

Oats—No 2 white, 68@69c; No 3 white, 66@67c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

December 29, 1924.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending December 27:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1893	2911	10489
Previous week	1767	5786	12379

Calves, 1000; previous week, 1091.

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $8.50@9.75; fair to good, $7@9; common to fair, $6@7; cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.75@2.50; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.25; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $11@12.50. Tennessee, choice, $13@14; fair to good, $9.50@11; common, $6@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $9.50@10; fair to good, $6@7; common, $1@5; ewes, heavy, fat, $6.50@7.50; lambs, handy-weight, choice, $19@19.50; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $12@14.

Hogs — Beef, $11.50; nearly, handy weights, $10@10.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $14@17; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $12@16; spring lambs, 26@28; winter lambs, $20@22; hogs, $16@20.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $19@20; No 3, $18@19; light clover mixed, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $18@19. Straw, No 1 straight rye, $[illegible]; No 2, $14@15; wheat straw, $15@16; oat straw, $15@16.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, per ton: Western spring bran, $39@39.50.

Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator: No 2 red winter, $1.90½@1.91½; No 3, $1.87½@1.88½; No 4, $1.85½@1.86½; No 5, $1.82½@1.83½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.87½@1.88½; No 3, $1.84½@1.85½; No 4, $1.82½@1.83½; No 5, $1.79½@1.80½. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.43@1.44; No 3, $1.41@1.42.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 72½@73c; No 3 white, 70@71c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 3776 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 45c; higher scoring goods, 46@49c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 36c; 87 score, 35c; 86 score, 34c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 89@91 score, 43@47c; cartons, 44@48c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

According to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the market ruled firm with an advance on top scores. Some doubtful extras were available at 45c, but holders of full-scoring goods were asking premiums in some quarters. Inquiry was good and trade quite active at the close. There was little change in medium and undergrades.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 22½@23c; held, 23@23½c; longhorns, 23½@24c; daisies, 23@23½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

December 29, 1924.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c lb; creamery butter, 50@58c lb; fresh eggs, 68@73c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50; ducks, $1.25@2.25; turkeys, 75@80c lb.

Vegetables—Beans, string, 15c qt; Brussels sprouts, 20c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 8@10c qt; parsley, 2@5c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; pumpkins, 15@25c ea; spinach, 13@15c ¼ k; turnips, 8@10c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; grapes, 20@25c lb.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.75 bu; corn, old, $1.25 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18 ton; straw, $14 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $44@45 ton; shorts, $45@46 ton; hominy, $58@59 ton; middlings, $52@53 ton; linseed, $56.50@57.50 ton; gluten, $52@53 ton; ground oats, $52@53 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $53@54 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $41.50@42.50 ton; 18 per cent, $45@46 ton; 20 per cent, $47.50@48.50 ton; 24 per cent, $54@55 ton; 26 per cent, $55@56 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $56.50@57.50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending December 27: Under light receipts and a good demand for better grades of killing stock, the market during the past week showed an increased upturn for beef steers and good fat heifers. Beef steers closing 25@50c higher compared with week ago or $1@1.50 higher than December's low mark; top, $9.65; average weight, 1180 lbs; bulk of Saturday's sales, $7.50@8.50. Bulls, she stock and canners closed fully steady. Stockers and feeders were practically at a standstill, season about closed. Calves closed strong to $1 higher; top vealers, $15. Hogs strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $12; bulk, $11.50@11.75.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 11 cars, 8 from Chicago, 1 Penna, 1 Virginia and 1 West Virginia, containing 296 head; 6 calves. Receipts for week ending December 27, 1924: Cattle, 65 cars; 24 Chicago, 13 Virginia, 11 St Louis, 8 St Paul, 3 Kansas City, 2 Penna, 2 Indiana, 1 Ohio and 1 West Virginia, containing 1723 head; 755 hogs, 30 sheep and 6 calves.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.75
Fair to good	8.00@8.75
Medium to fair	7.25@8.00
Common to medium	5.50@7.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@6.50
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	3.00@4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.00
Feeder Steers:—	
Good to choice	7.00@7.25
Fair to good	5.75@7.00
Medium to fair	4.50@5.75
Common to medium	3.50@4.50
Calves:—	
Good to choice	12.50@15.00
Medium	7.50@12.50
Common	3.00@7.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweight, 200-250 lbs ...	11.25@12.00
Mediumweight, 150-200 lbs...	10.50@11.50
Lightweight, 100-150 lbs	8.25@10.50
Rough stock	6.50@8.25

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—60@68c; storage, 45c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@24c; dressed, 75c@$2.50; turkeys, 45@50c; geese, 28c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; beets, 5c box; onions, 10c box; celery, 3@15c stalk; parsnips, 10c box; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5c bch; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 40c qt; peppers, 5c ea; pumpkins, 10@15c ea; tomatoes, 3@10c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; pears, 10@15c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1.80; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $18 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

December 29, 1924.

PRODUCE

Butter strong; receipts, 12,674 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 45@45½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 44½c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 38½@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26½c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 17,823 cases. Fresh gathered extra firsts, 59@61c; do, firsts, 56@58c; do, seconds, 52@55c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 69@70c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 60@68c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 66@68c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 64½@66½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 60@64c; refrigerator, extra firsts, 42@43c; do, firsts, 42½@43½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 47,380 pounds; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 22½@23c; do, average run, 22c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 23½@24½c; do, average run, 22½@23½c.

Live Poultry firm; chickens, by freight, 35c; by express, 35@37c; fowls, by freight, 20@35c; by express, 35@37c; roosters, by freight, 18c; turkeys, by freight, 45c; by express, 40@45c; ducks, by freight, 50c; by express, 50c; geese, by freight and express, 32c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 23@48c; fowls, 17@29c; old roosters, 15@20c; turkeys, western, 37@43c; do, southwestern, 36@41c; nearby, 40@48c; frozen, 32@40c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts 950 head; steady; steers, $6@10.60; state bulls, $2.75@5; cows, $1.35@4.50.

Calves—Receipts, 840 head; steady; veals, $16.50@18; culls and little calves, $6@7; buttermilks and grassers, $4.50@5; fed calves, $6@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1990 head; firm; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9.50@10; culls, $9.50@11.

Hogs—Receipts, 570 head; firm; light to medium weights, $9.50@10.20; pigs, $9@9.45; heavy hogs, $10@11; roughs, $8.50@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $38; middling, $40, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $37.50@38; standard middling, spot, $40.50@41; flour middling, $46.50; red dog, spot, $50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $35@35.50; white hominy feed, $53.50, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.50; linseed oil meal, $51.20, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $25@26; No 3, $23@24; sample, $20@22. Straw, large bales, rye, $14@16; oat, $14.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic $2.03; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.12; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $2.02; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.09; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.92. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.46¾; No 2 mixed, $1.46. OATS, No 2 white, 70c; No 3 white, 69c; No 4 white, 67½c; ordinary white, clipped, 70½@72½c; fancy white, clipped, 75@76½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.59¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.09@1.13.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45c; do, choice, 42@44c; do, good, 40@41c; prints, 45½@47½c; blocks, 44½@46½c; do, ladles, 30@32c; Maryland and Penna rolls, 25@27c; Ohio rolls, 25@26c; West Virginia, rolls, 25@26c; store packed, 24@25c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 26@27c; process butter, 33@34c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; do, mediums, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@27c; Leghorns, 20c; old roosters, 18c; springers, large, smooth, 30c; do, small to medium, 28c; do, all kinds, rough, poor, thin, 20c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 30c; do, Muscovy and mongrel, 27@28c; do, smaller and poor, 20c. Geese, nearby, 28@30c; do, western and southern, 25@27c; do, Kent Island, 30@32c. Pigeons, young, pair, 30c. Guinea fowl, young 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 42c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

Dressed Poultry—Scalded, undrawn, head and feet on. Turkeys, young, choice to fancy, 43@45c; fair to good, 40@42c; old toms, 35@36c; poor and crooked breasts, 25c. Chickens, choice, young, 28@32c; old, mixed, 25@30c; old roosters, 18c. Ducks, choice to fancy, nearby, 25@30c; western and southern, 25@28c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby firsts sold at 56c; quotations, 56c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, December 27, 1924.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 70@72½c; half blood combing, 69@70c; three-eighths blood combing, 69@70c; fine unwashed 60@61c. Michigan and New York fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 67@68c; half-blood, unwashed, 67@68c; three eighths blood combing, 68@69c; quarter-blood unwashed, 68@69c; fine unwashed, 57@58c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average, New England, half blood, 65@66c; three-eighths blood, 68@69c; quarter blood, 68@70c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, December 27, 1924.

Clover, cash, new, $19.10; December, $19.10; March, $19.60. Alsike, cash, new $12.90; December, $12.90; March, $13.25. Timothy, cash, $3.20; December, $3.30; March, $3.42½.

Market Summary

THE potato market in the large eastern terminals was about steady Friday, the 26th, but the cold weather resulted in very light buying. The demand was slow and trading limited. On the Baltimore market there were too few sales reported to establish a market. Pennsylvania round whites were quoted at $1.75 per 150-lb. sack, in Pittsburgh. There were no sales of Pennsylvania stock reported in the other markets. Maine Green Mountains brought $1.10@1.15 per 100-pound sack in Boston. New York round whites sold mostly at $1.65@1.85. The shipments for the country on Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 754 cars. Maine was the leading shipper, supplying 279 cars, Pennsylvania rolled 12 and Minnesota 61.

Fruits and Vegetables

Carlot offerings of fruits and vegetables were fairly light on the Philadelphia market. The cold weather and the effect of the holiday combined to make trading very dull. Lettuce and peas were somewhat weaker, while spinach and kale were strong. Other commodities showed very little material change. There were practically no fresh offerings of nearby fruits and vegetables on the nearby market, trading was limited and the demand slow. Sweet potatoes showed a slightly stronger tone but there was little change in price. Pennsylvania mushrooms were firm and moved well.

Fancy Eggs Firm

Fancy nearby eggs of good size are moving well on the New York market. Much of the stock, however, is of mixed sizes and sells slowly. The quotations on Wednesday were as follows: Jersey and other nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 69@70c, average 67@68c, and brown fancy to extra fancy 66@68c. The egg market in Philadelphia is firm with good grades selling well. Nearby extra firsts sold at 60@61c on Friday and firsts at 56½c per dozen. The live poultry market was unsettled on account of the epidemic.—W. R. W.

Dairy Markets

PHILADELPHIA butter market firm with advance on top scores. Some doubtful extras were available at 45c but holders of full scoring goods were asking premiums in some quarters. Inquiry was good and trade quite active at the close. There was little change in medium and undergrades.

Cheese.—All styles of fresh and held cheese were firm and asking prices slightly higher. On the whole trade was quiet but dealers were optimistic. Most floors are about cleared of fresh goods.

New York

Butter.—Trading was fairly active for Saturday and prices were advanced ½c. Market ruled firm and at the close some dealers were holding for premiums.

Cheese.—Trading was slow and market continued in firm position. Higher western boards further strengthened market here and some dealers were reluctant to sell western styles at the inside prices. Cured stocks were in best supply and demand.

Eggs.—Market steady on fresh, storage firm. On the Mercantile Exchange December 27 there was one sale firsts, 58c; 4 sales, 56c; one sale refrigerator firsts, 43c; one sale refrigerator seconds, 41½c. Extra firsts offered 63c; bid 59c; firsts, 57@59c; bid, 56@57c.

Boston

Butter.—Sentiment was firmer and all grades of fresh butter and whole milk storage butter and the tone of the market on storage centralized cars continued firm with some dealers asking premiums of one-half to one cent on the cars showing fine quality. The main buying interest apparent was in storage centralized cars with other classes of goods moving in a small way.

County News and Comment

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.—Winter weather, reports of ten degrees below and about three inches of snow. A genuine Christmas of the olden time model was ours. Several cases of sickness due, no doubt, to sudden changes of temperature. Stock wintering well. No reports of the chicken plague as yet. Prospects are bright for Allegheny County to get several miles of improved road the coming season. Still some corn to husk and fodder to shred. No fall plowing of any consequence done.—C. K., Dec. 24.

CARBON COUNTY, PA.—Weather very favorable last month with enough rain for fall plowing. Corn stover about all in and some crushing done. General fall work about all done and butchering is on the program. Many heavy hogs being slaughtered for home use. Hunting season just closed and a large number of deer reported killed in the county. There has been no snow to cover the fall seeding of wheat and rye and it is now raining. Our Pomona Grange held its quarterly meeting in Lehighton, December 6. Prof. Gordon, of State College, was the principal speaker. Butter, 55c; eggs, 84c; hogs, dressed, 14c; chickens, 25c; wheat, $1.60; rye, $1.15; oats, 70c; corn, 1923 crop, $1.75; potatoes, 90c; apples, $1.50. Extending the greetings of the season to all the readers.—L. E. B., Dec. 18.

CLINTON COUNTY, PA.—Winter arrived December 1 with a fine fall of snow for the hunters; some camps shot their quota of bucks the first few days. According to reports less deer killed this year than last. Bear seem to be more plentiful than for many years. We need more rain before winter sets in; waters still very low. A few fields of corn are untouched. Not much fall plowing done on account of dry weather. Butchering will soon be ended among the farmers, many thin hogs being slaughtered on account of poor quality of corn and a shortage on some farms. Farmers Co-operative Association meeting at Lock Haven, December 30. Lock Haven Poultry Association meeting January 7-10. Farm Bureau meeting January 10. Farmers holding wheat for higher price.—W. C. W., Deec. 17.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.—It is cold at this time and we have been having much stormy weather. Quite a lot of corn still to be husked. Condition of grain fields, due to very dry fall, is not very good. Much freezing and thawing has been harmful also. Ground in good condition for fall plowing and much is being done. Roads in fine condition. More Christmas trees have been cut in this county than ever before. Agricultural exhibits held at Lower Paxton Vocational School and at Hershey during the past month. These exhibits have excelled previous ones in both quality and quantity. Prices for products: wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.10; oats, 60c; hay, $17; butter, 50c.—I. F. M., Dec. 20.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.—An unusually large number of farmers are killing hogs this year instead of selling them on the hoof. They claim they can make more money by retailing pork in nearby towns and cities. County farmers have not felt the shock of glutted market in potatoes, because comparatively few have shipped this year's crops. Only two cars have left the county. Farmers report that they are selling potatoes in small lots at $1 a bushel. Tomato growers are engaged in plowing now to control cut worms. It is expected that 2000 acres will be planted in tomatoes in the county during the next season. Six Franklin County hogs will be on exhibition at the state show at Harrisburg in January. The exhibits will be composed of three Durocs and three Hampshires.—C. R. N., Dec. 23.

FULTON COUNTY, PA.—We are having zero weather. Waters are very low owing to dry weather. Not as much fall plowing done as usual. Farmers are baling hay and getting in wood for winter. Very little hay has been marketed, grain has made but little growth owing to the drought. Many young farmers are planning a sale in the spring and expect to move from the farm, as taxes are high and prices received for farm produce low. Our teachers' county institute was held in McConnellsburg recently. County Superintendent Griffith was fortunate in obtaining an able body of instructors and entertainers. Market quotations: eggs, 55c; butter, 35c; chickens, 16c; turkeys, 30c; dressed pork, 13c; wheat, $1.65.—T. H. T., Dec.23.

UNION COUNTY, PA.—The farm census, which is now being taken, shows that very few farmers keep books of receipts or expenses, and only a few really know at the end of the year how they are off financially for the year. Very little work other than chores is being done, except to get home wood for fuel. Killings hogs for the year's pork has mostly been done to save the corn crop which is a short one on most farms. Some demand for oats at 50c a bushel. Most of the wheat has been sold at $1.50, tho a few farmers are holding theirs for a better price. Pork has dropped from 16c in the fall to 13c, yet not many hogs are being fed for sale. Very few extra cows have been bought to feed over winter. More farm sales of stock this fall than the writer ever knew of before this on account of scarcity of corn and shortage of money. Some good farms are still without tenants for next spring as very few young farmers are available. Feed will be higher next year for those who must buy, yet farmers should soon come to their own in payment for their risk and work. That the year 1925 may be a more prosperous one for all is the wish of the writer.—J. N. G., Dec. 24.

YORK COUNTY, PA.—Despite the fine weather of the fall there still remains much work to do. Farmers at present are engaged in hauling manure and corn fodder and in cutting firewood for the coming year. Before the cold wave of December 20 many farmers were taking advantage of the mild weather to get some plowing done for the spring crops. Prices: turkeys, 35@50c; chickens, 20c; eggs, 58c; wheat, $1.75; potatoes, 90c; oats, 55c; milk, $2.50 per 100 lbs.; butter, 40c; middlings, $2.25; bran, $2; 24 per cent dairy feed, $2.90.—W. K., Dec. 23.

Delaware Corn Show

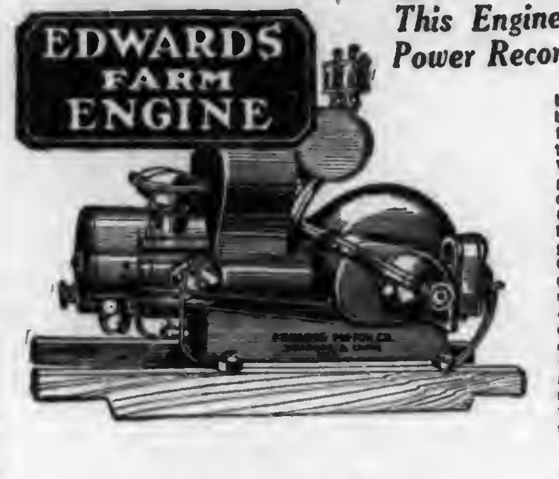
CORN growers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland are invited to compete with Delaware's best corn growers for prizes in the Interstate Class at the seventeenth annual State Corn Show to be held in Lewes, Delaware, January 6-8, under the auspices of the Delaware Corn Growers' Association. Premium lists may be secured by writing to the Secretary, Delaware Corn Growers' Association, Newark, Del.

Willie Hardcase—Maw, that dentist you sent me to that was advertised as painless wasn't.

Mother—He wasn't?

No. I bit his finger and he yelled just like any other dentist.

Wood Sawing Records Broken



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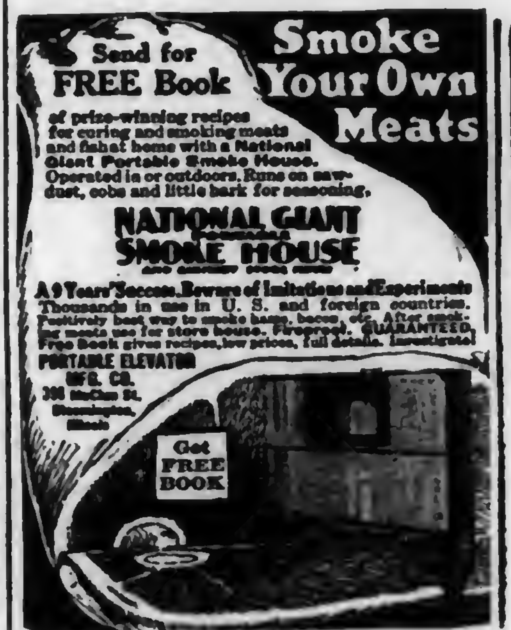

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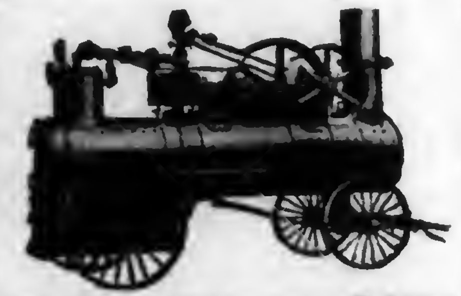

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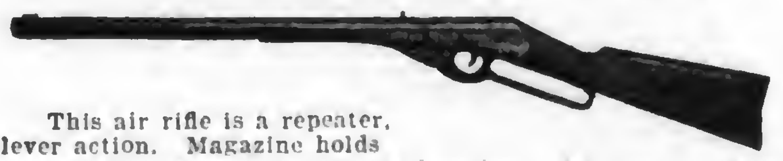

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 17)

the book and put it on the table and ran and hid behind the barn.

By and by I saw Uncle Peabody coming down the lane with the cows, an ax on his shoulder. I ran to meet him with a joy in my heart as great as any I have ever known. He greeted me with a cheerful word and leaned over me and held me close against his legs and looked into my eyes and asked:

"Are you willin' to kiss me?"

I kissed him and then he said:

"If ye ever hear me talk like that ag'in, I'll let the stoutest man in Ballybeen hit me with his ax."

I was not feeling well and went to bed right after supper. As I was undressing I heard Aunt Deel exclaim: "My heavens! See what that boy has done to my Indian book—ayes! Ain't that awful!—ayes!"

Next day the stage, on its way to Ballybeen, came to our house and left a box and a letter from Mr. Wright, addressed to my uncle, which read:

"Dear Sir—I send herewith a box of books and magazines in the hope that you or Miss Baynes will read them aloud to my little partner and in doing so get some enjoyment and profit for yourselves.

"Yours respectfully,
"S. Wright, Jr.

"P. S.—When the contents of the box has duly risen into your minds, will you kindly see that it does a like service to your neighbors in School District No. 7?

S. W., Jr."

"I guess Bart has made a friend o' this great man—sartin ayes!" said Aunt Deel. "I wonder who'll be the next one."

I REMEMBER that I tried to walk and talk like Silas Wright after that day. He had a way of twisting little locks of his hair between his thumb and finger when he sat thinking. I practised that trick of his when I was alone and unobserved.

One day I was walking up and down, as I had seen Mr. Wright do, and talking to my friend "Baynes," when Aunt Deel called to me that I should bring the candle molds from the shed. I was keeper of the molds and greatly enjoyed the candle-making. First we strung the wicks on slender wooden rods—split and whittled by Uncle Peabody and me as we sat down by the stove in the evening. Then the wicks were let down into tin molds, each of which ended in a little inverted cone with a hole thru its point. We carefully worked the wick ends thru these perforations and drew them tight. When the mold was ready we poured in the melted tallow, which hardened in a few minutes. Later, by pulling the wooden rods, we loosened the candles and drew them out of the molds. They were as smooth and white as polished alabaster. With shears we trimmed the wick ends. The iron candlesticks were filled and cleaned of drippings and set on the little corner shelf above the sink.

When night fell again and the slender white shaft, rising above its base of iron, was crowned with yellow flame, I can think of nothing more beautiful in color, shape and symbolism. It was the torch of liberty and learning in the new world—a light-house on the shore of the great deep.

The work of the day ended, the candles were grouped near the edge of the table and my aunt's armchair was placed beside them. Then I sat on Uncle Peabody's lap by the fire or, as time went on, in my small chair beside him, while Aunt Deel adjusted her spectacles and began to read.

At last those of wearied bones and muscles had sat down to look abroad with the mind's eye. Their reason began to concern itself with problems beyond the narrow limits of the house and farm; their imaginations took the wings of the poet and rose above all their humble tasks.

I recall how, when the candles were lighted, storyteller, statesman, explorer, poet and preacher came from the far ends of the earth and poured their souls into ours. It was a dim light—that of the candles—but even today it shines thru the long alley of these many years upon my pathway. I see now what I saw not then in the darkness, ignorance and poverty with our little party in the caravan. Crowding on, they widened the narrow way of their stern religion.

At first we had only The Horse Farrier, The Cattle Book, The Story of the Indian Wars—a book which had been presented to Aunt Deel by her grandmother, and which in its shroud of white linen lay buried in her trunk most of the time for fear harm would come to it, as it did, indeed, when in a moment of generosity she had loaned it to me. The Bible and the St. Lawrence Republican were always with us.

Many a night, when a speech of Daniel Webster or Henry Clay or Dewitt Clinton had pushed me to the edge of unconsciousness, while I resisted by counting the steel links in the watch chain of Uncle Peabody—my rosary in every time of trouble—I had been bowled over the brink by some account of horse colic and its remedy, or of the proper treatment of hoof disease in sheep. I suffered keenly from the horse colic and like troubles and from the many hopes and perils of democracy in my childhood. I found the Bible, however, the most joyless book of all, Samson being, as I thought, the only man in it who amounted to much. A shadow lay across its pages which came, I think, from the awful solemnity of my aunt when she opened them. It reminded me of a dark rainy day made fearful by thunder and lightning. It was not the cheerful thing, illumined by the immortal faith of man which, since then, I have found it to be. The box of books changed the whole current of our lives.

I remember vividly that evening when we took out the books and tenderly felt their covers and read their titles. There were Cruikshank's Comic Almanac and Hood's Comic Annual; tales by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding and Nathaniel Hawthorne and Miss Mitford and Miss Austin; the poems of John Milton and Felicia Hemans. Of the treasures in the box I have now in my possession: A life of Washington, The Life and Writings of Doctor Duckworth, The Stolen Child, by "John Galt, Esq."; Rosine Laval, by "Mr. Smith"; Sermons and Essays, by William Ellery Channing. We found in the box, also, thirty numbers of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review and sundry copies of the New York Mirror.

"Ayes! I declare! What do you think o' this, Peabody Baynes!" Aunt Deel exclaimed as she sat turning the pages of a novel. "Ye know Aunt Minervy used to say that a novel was a fast horse on the road to perdition—ayes!"

"Well she wasn't—" Uncle Peabody began and stopped suddenly. What he meant to say about her will never be definitely known. In half a moment he added:

"I guess if Sile Wright recommends 'em they won't hurt us any."

"Ayes! I ain't afraid—we'll wade into 'em," she answered recklessly. "Ayes! we'll see what they're about."

(To be continued next week)

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Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

GOING DOWN BEHIND.—I have bunch of pigs from three to five months old that are afflicted with what our local veterinary calls kidney worms. The first symptom they show is loss of control of their hind legs, they knuckle back, then they finally go down behind and their hind legs seem to be paralyzed. I lost seven that seem to have been paralyzed in front legs same as behind. These pigs have been out on good pasture, including alfalfa pasture. They eat good and seem healthy otherwise. Would like to know what the trouble is and remedy for same.—R. W. McN., New Castle County, Del. Paralysis of the hind quarters of hogs is still puzzling us veterinarians as to just the cause, and also a remedy for it. The old idea was kidney worms, but this is not the most common cause, feeding too much corn, also lack of minerals in their ration, but many such cases are caused from lack of vitamins in the ration. Try giving each pig a teaspoonful of cod liver oil in feed once or twice daily. Also let them have access to equal parts of crushed limestone rock and salt, or equal parts by weight of air-slaked lime and bone meal is a good mixture to keep before them. Instead of feeding much corn, give them some oats.

ACUTE INDIGESTION. — My neighbor recently lost two fine cows, both were seemingly in good health at 11:00 A. M., and both were dead by 3:30 the same day. There are no poisonous weeds in their pasture lot as it is high, dry land, and has been used for cattle pasture for twenty years. We cut down a small black wild cherry tree in the pasture, my eight cattle browsed some on the leaves, but six of the cattle were not affected. My neighbors tell me eating these leaves caused the death of my cattle—D. L., Franklin County, Pa. The most likely cause of their death was eating the leaves; however, black wild cherry leaves are not considered very poisonous.

BROOD SOW KILLS CHICKENS.—Will you please tell me how to stop a hog from eating chickens? I have a brood sow that eats chickens. A. F. A., Westmoreland County, Pa. After a hog contracts the habit of killing chickens the animal can never be trusted; therefore, I know of no better plan than to keep the chickens from occupying the same lot or pen, with the sow.

HOLE IN SIDE OF TEAT.—I have a three-year-old cow that has a hole in the side of one teat. Please tell me what to do for her.—S. E. E., Tioga County, Pa. When dry, have your veterinary operate on teat.

COUGH.—I have a pig four months old that seems to be in good health, but she has a cough. Please tell me if she will be all right for butchering.—L. S., Wyoming County, Pa. Mix equal parts of powdered licorice, ginger, gentian, common salt, together and give her half a teaspoonful in soft feed twice a day. If left alone and well fed she will fatten and be fit for market.

FOOT SORE—I would like to know how to treat one of my cows. She seems to be stiff in front, and is growing thin.—P. D., Cumberland County, N. J. Stand her in wet clay for two hours daily, give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in drinking water twice a day.

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For catalogue address S. R. Zug, Lancaster, Pa.
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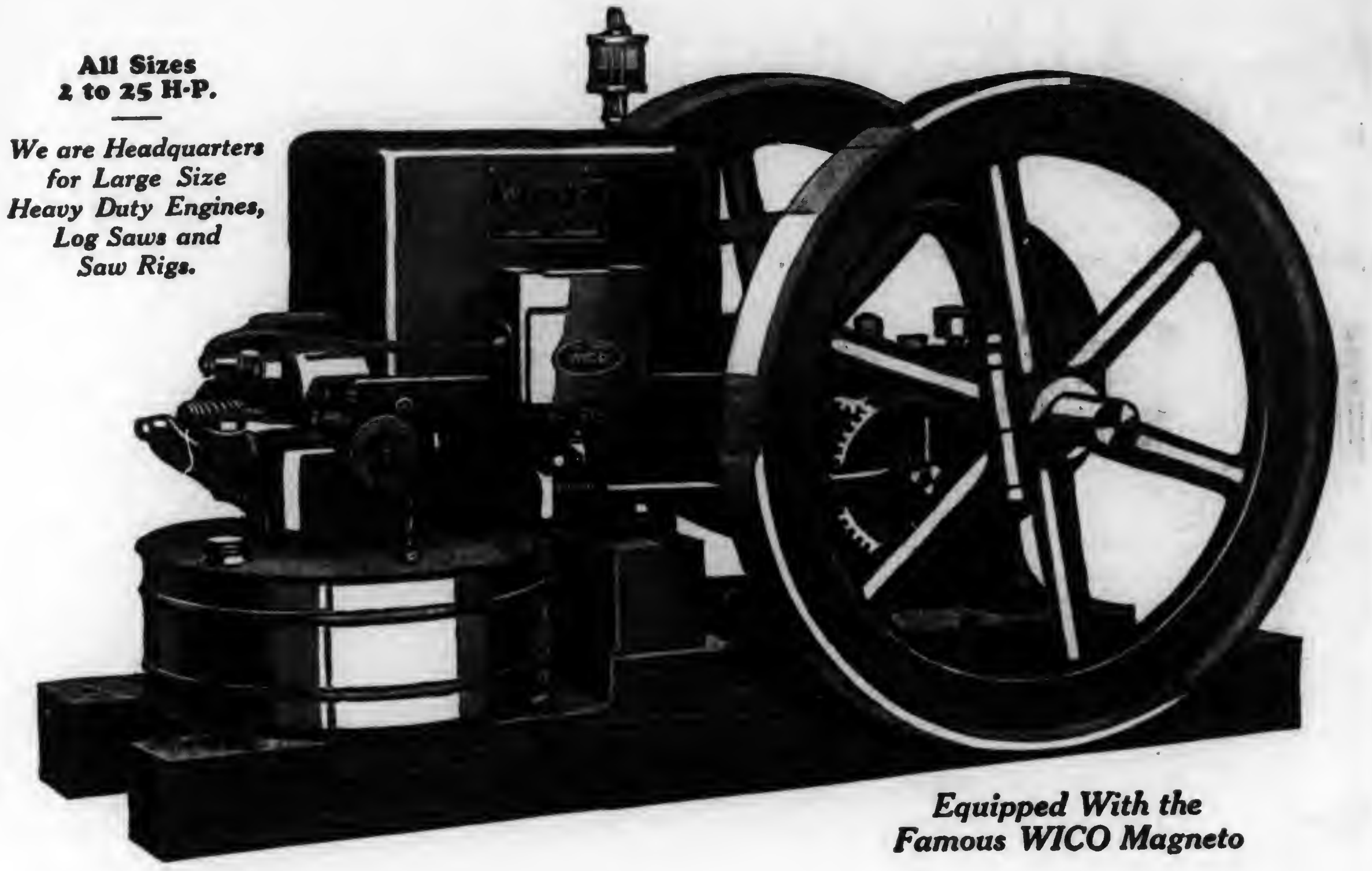

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ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1925

Doctor Fletcher's report on Horticulture Week at State College contains a comprehensive survey of latest developments in fruit growing. See page three.

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The 1924 Potato Champions

Thirty-three Men Qualify for the 400-Bushel Club

THE final checking of production records for 1924 shows that thirty-three Pennsylvania growers grew over 400 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre of ground. As nine of these men produced over 400 bushels on an acre last year, the current season's contest has added twenty-four new names to the membership list of the Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club.

R. E. Briggs and son, Ray, of Nescopeck, Luzerne County, had the largest yield of the year, 637.6 bushels. This is not the first time Mr. Briggs and his son have grown a 400-bushel potato crop. In 1923 they grew 495 bushels on a measured acre and the year previous they qualified for membership in the club with 418 bushels.

Honors to the High and Low Men

Mr. R. E. Briggs automatically becomes president of the 400 club for the coming year, this honor being conferred upon the growers having the highest yield in the state. Walter A. Collins, of Bucks County, who had the smallest qualifying yield, becomes secretary.

Alex J. Mitchell and Jacob Hefft, both of Luzerne County, ranked second and third in this year's contest with 621 and 524.3 bushels respectively. Both were members of the 400-bushel club last year.

Mr. R. E. Briggs, the new president and high man of the club, will have his name engraved on the large potato growers' shield that is kept at State College. The shield is a large reproduction of the keys or medals which are awarded to the individual members. On the back of it are engraved the names of the men who lead in yield of potatoes per acre each year.

The following men have led the state during the last six years in bushels per acre.

1919	Oscar Lichtenwalner, Lehigh Co.	519
1920	John Schrope, Schuylkill County	512
1921	L. K. Peters, Lehigh Co.	510
1922	W. D. Worman, Northampton Co.	479.5
1923	Jacob Wile, Montgomery County	532.4
1924	R. E. Briggs & Son, Luzerne Co.	637.6

All Used Disease-free Seed

Every grower who qualified for the 400-bushel club this year used disease-free seed, according to E. L. Nixon, State College plant disease extension specialist, and all but one sprayed consistently.

Clarence L. Welsh, of Luzerne County, was the only man who didn't spray. His yield was 451.7 bushels and the plant disease men think that he might have been high man in the club if he had sprayed. They base this opinion on the fact that records kept on 174 farms in sixty-four Pennsylvania counties show the average increase in production due to spraying to have been 40.4 per cent.

Following is a complete list of the thirty-three men who qualified for membership in the Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club during the season of 1924.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—R. E. Briggs, 637.6 bushels; Alex J. Mitchell, 621 bushels; Jacob Hefft, 524.3 bushels; Z. F. Schooley and Son, 461 bushels; Clarence L. Welsh, 451.7 bushels; and R. W. Garranhan and Son, 441.6 bushels.

BERKS COUNTY.—John De Long, 416.6 bushels; and Milton Klapp, 403.3 bushels.

CENTRE COUNTY.—A. C. Kepler, 417 bushels, and Penn State College Farms, 409.8 bushels.

ERIE COUNTY.—A. C. Harwood, 476 bushels, and T. H. Barney, 438 bushels.

INDIANA COUNTY.—S. L. Fyock and Son, 451 bushels, and Clark Pollock, 431 bushels.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—John A. Fraser, 424 bushels, and Jesse C. Morse, 404.1 bushels.

Records of Which to Be Proud

UNION COUNTY.—R. E. Musser, 408.7 bushels, and J. L. Reitz, 403 bushels.

WARREN COUNTY.—R. H. Duntley, 455 bushels, and G. N. White, 434 bushels.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY, M. R. Ankeny, 448 bushels; BRADFORD COUNTY, Sloan and Cobb, 446 bushels; BUCKS COUNTY, Walter A. Collins, 400.1 bushels; BUTLER COUNTY, Howard Fox, 481.1 bushels; CHESTER COUNTY, Donald Snook, 470.2 bushels; FRANKLIN COUNTY, E. S. Grim, 443.6 bushels; LACKAWANNA COUNTY, A. W. Wiggins, 461.6 bushels; LEHIGH COUNTY, Milton D. Leiby, 452 bushels; POTTER COUNTY, Pat Grimes, 415 bushels; SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, I A. Seltzer, 465.8 bushels; WAYNE COUNTY, R. B. Simons, 405 bushels; YORK COUNTY, H. G. Hall, 414 bushels; WESTMORELAND COUNTY, Rufus Hofelt, 445.3 bushels.

Muffler for Gas Engine

I have a farm electric plant and would like to devise some way which will reduce, if not eliminate entirely, the noise made by the exhaust of the engine. The noise is unpleasant and it interferes with my radio. I have a good muffler on the exhaust and have tried other ways and none seems to have much effect, at least not on the radio set. —W. A. G., Berks Co., Pa.

The exhaust on an engine can be very readily muffled by means of a barrel filled with stones and buried under the ground. The exhaust pipe may be led some distance to this barrel. This usually deadens the sound entirely.

I am at a little loss to know just how this could affect your radio set unless you mean that you are using three of the light plant battery cells to run your radio set, and you hear the noise from the engine when you listen in on the radio while the plant is charging the batteries.

There is nothing that will kill this noise, as you get the impulse of every power stroke thru the generator. I suggest that you do not use the radio set while the generator is charging the battery, or else secure a smaller storage battery for your radio set independent of the farm electric plant. You can charge this battery with the plant generator, however, by determining the poles and coupling direct with a socket in the house while the plant is running. To determine the polarity, insert a plug in a socket, leaving the two wires free. Insert these wires in water. Bubbles will rise from the negative wire. This should be attached to the negative side of the battery in charging.

The use of the separate battery is certain to eliminate the noise of the plant, but I feel certain that you can arrange not to use the set while the plant is running.—Frank A. Meckel.

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The Lawrence
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Vol. 91—No. 2 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 10, 1925 Whole No. 1443

Keystone Fruit Growers' Round Table

Pennsylvania Orchardists Study Their Problems during Horticulture Week

By S. W. FLETCHER

Staff Contributor and Adviser

THE first Horticulture Week at State College, December 8 to 13, was so successful that it is likely to become an annual event. Nearly one hundred fruit growers were present, coming from twenty-five counties. The attendance of vegetable growers, however, was small. The forenoons were devoted to discussions and the afternoons to practice and demonstrations. It was interesting to compare the different methods of pruning peaches as demonstrated by several growers in the college orchard.

The unique feature of the occasion was the absence of set speeches. Round table discussions prevailed thruout the week, and this interchange of experience was so valuable as to justify fully the policy for future meetings.

A Night Not Soon to Be Forgotten

The "Hort banquet" on Thursday night was an outstanding event. All the food was grown on the college farm and most of it by the Horticultural Department. It was prepared and served by horticultural students.

An old fashioned spelling bee, in which only horticultural words were used, added to the zest of the occasion. It was considered a joke on Dean Watts when he was spelled down early in the game, thru the omission of the hyphen in "root-stocks.") He has protested this decision.)

The apple judging contest was won by J. E. Linde, of Orefield, Lehigh County, representing the visitors, and R. H. Sudds, '25, of the students. The new concrete storage cellars were an object of interest to many growers who are faced with the storage problem. Next year it is proposed to direct the program entirely along the line of "What is New in Horticulture," making it a "Keep Posted" week.

Following are random notes on some of the discussions:

Spraying Problems

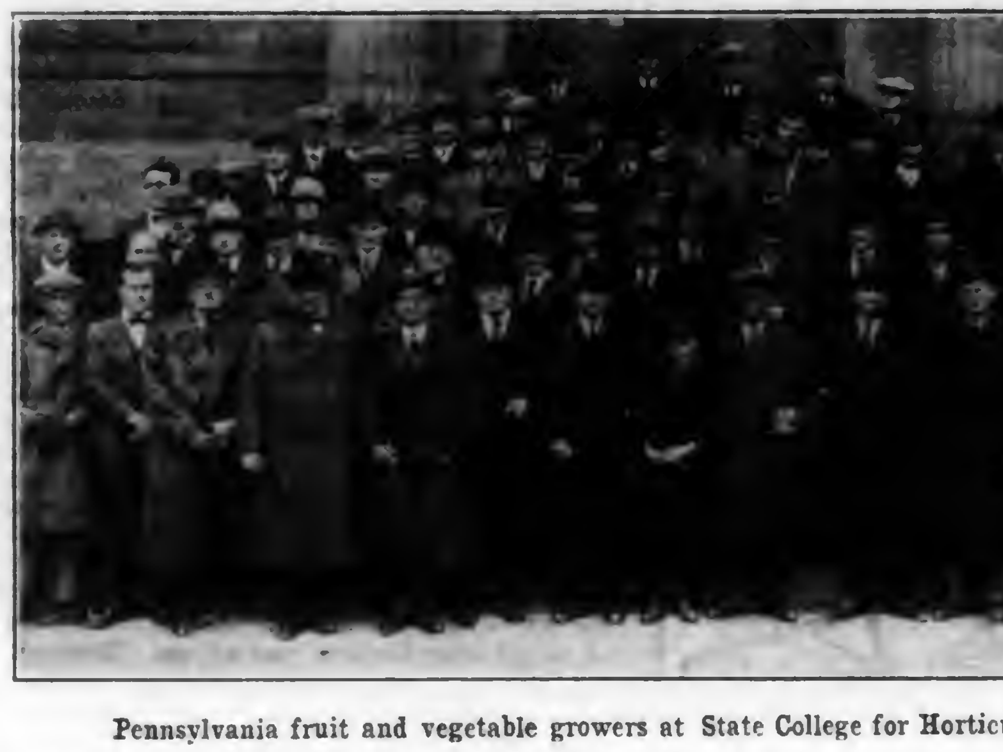
H. W. Thurston reported favorable results from dusting in the college apple orchard. The seven-year-old Stayman trees which were not sprayed or dusted at all, had ninety-three per cent scabby fruit this year; the trees receiving six applications of 80-10-10 dust showed less than one per cent scab, while the best sprayed block was six per cent scabby. The sprays and dusts were put on the same day.

The discussion brought out the fact that many growers had unsatisfactory results from dusting apples this year, particularly those living in the southern and southeastern counties. The results have been somewhat more favorable in the central and northern counties and at the higher altitudes.

F. H. Fassett, of Meshoppen, Wyoming County, continues to have success with dust, which he has used on apples for several years. He applies red engine oil emulsion as a dormant spray, and dusts thereafter. He attributes his comparative freedom from scab partly to the fact that this orchard has received annual cultivation with cover crops for thirty years and any diseased leaves, which are the source of scab infection, are turned beneath the soil in fitting the land.

H. W. Allison, of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, has secured at least ninety-five per cent control of apple scab with dust for several years and will discontinue spraying. On the other hand, J. E. Linde, of Lehigh County, H. F. Hershey, of Berks County, and several others, reported very unsatisfactory results from dusting apples. It is evident that the practice is still in the experimental stage, and that local conditions modify results to a marked degree.

In the college orchards dry lime-sulphur, altho more expensive, gave as good results in the control of scab as liquid lime-sulphur, and caused less russetting (eighteen per cent as compared with twenty-eight per cent). Even unsprayed trees, however, had five per cent or more of russetted fruit this year.



Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable growers at State College for Horticulture Week.

H. E. Hodgkiss does not favor the substitution of red engine oil emulsion for lime-sulphur as a dormant or delayed dormant spray on apples, for two reasons; first, because it has no value in the control of scab, as has lime-sulphur, and second, because it is not so effective for the rosy aphis, which is best controlled by adding nicotine to the delayed dormant spray. Moreover, the engine oil sprays are open to two other objections—they are likely to be variable in composition and to have a cumulative effect on the tree when used year after year, that may be injurious. However, Sidney Karr, of Hancock, Md., says that he uses an engine oil spray on peaches with good results and that it costs about one-third as much as lime-sulphur.

A "Cold-mix" Recommended

S. W. Frost, of Arendtsville, who has tried many commercial brands of miscible oils and home made emulsions, recommends the following "cold-mix," which requires no boiling: one and one-half pounds of a commercial brand of calcium caseinate, three gallons of red engine oil to 100 gallons of water. He finds that they can often be applied as late as the delayed dormant stage without injury. It is safer, however, to use them only when the tree is dormant, but never in winter or during freezing weather.

The necessity for applying at least one scab spray before the pink application was generally attested by the growers present. Whether this should be delayed dormant or a pre-pink spray is mainly a matter of convenience; in large orchards the two will merge anyhow.

New York's Spray Service Plan

The tendency is for fruit growers to get away from a definite spray schedule and to make applications at the time when local conditions are most favorable for control, regardless of the calendar.

This means that the leading fruit counties of Pennsylvania must come to the spray service plan which is now in successful operation in New York and several other states. A man is detailed from the state college of agriculture, usually a graduate assistant, to take charge of a field laboratory in the county during the growing season of about six months. In New York he is paid $50 a month by the college and the balance is raised among fruit growers by the county farm bureau.

He determines the time of emergence of insect pests in that county and the time of the dissemination of disease spores and so is able to give definite advice as to when to spray most effectively. This information is disseminated by telephone and mail to all the subscribing fruit growers. Most of the leading fruit counties in New York now have this spray service. It has paid large dividends to the growers.

According to the evidence presented at this meeting, if a fruit grower spends more than thirty per cent of his time during spraying, with the gun or nozzle not in operation, it is time for him to reorganize his water supply.

H. W. Allison, of Shippensburg, has been succesfull with alfalfa in his apple orchard. After it has been established two years he tills the alfalfa sod, setting the disc full so as to keep out the blue grass and gives a partial cultivation.

Keeping the Orchard Supplied

He gives about eight such cultivations before July 1, after which the alfalfa is allowed to grow and is cut at least once. He uses it to feed dairy cows, being careful to return the manure to the orchard, but it might be cut and left on the ground as a mulch. Handled in this way, his alfalfa sod stands eight or more years without reseeding and does not get grassy; it is one of the best ways of supplying organic matter and nitrogen to the orchard.

Sweet clover was reported by several growers as a desirable type of permanent legume sod, especially on poor hillsides, the chief objection to it being that it grows so high and reaches up into the tree branches. J. M. Bell, of Allegheny County, lets it go to seed once, and this keeps a good sod for several years thereafter. He cuts it two or three times a year, like alfalfa, there being enough of this crop of seed held over to secure a new stand each year. [to page 11]

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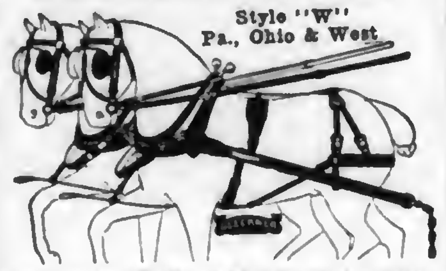

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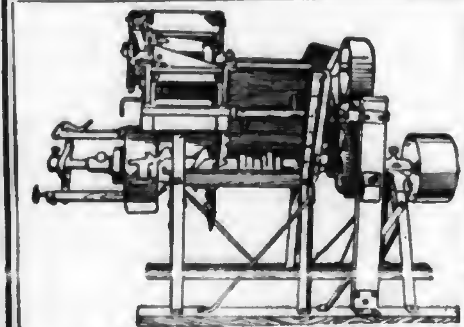

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I NEVER expected to carry as good a watch as Santa Claus, collaborating with Wife and Son, surprised me with on Christmas morning. It excites almost as much pride as did the first watch I ever owned. The necessity for good timepieces increases with the increasing complexity of life, and the history of the development of means of correctly gauging the passage of time has kept pace with the history of mankind. It was not important to my Grandfather seventy-five years ago that he should know within a minute the correct time. As a farmer he got up before daylight anyway, and quit work when the sun went down. He could tell by the position of the sun when it was time to unhitch and go to dinner.

* * *

BUT the acquisition of my first watch was a milestone event. I was visiting one day at a neighbor's place where there were three boys. Their father was something of a watch tinker and trader and the boys just then possessed an old bull's-eye watch. I do not know how they came by it, but it was enough that they were willing to sell it. It was open-faced, so far as appearances were concerned, and one of the back case lids was missing, leaving the key hole exposed to the public. It had no second hand and the hour hand was missing. But it was a watch and it would go—even if it did take its own time about it. One of the boys went home with me to insure payment, as I did not have the money with me, nor any place else for that matter. I proudly showed it to Father, who did not himself have a watch, and asked him for the dollar. I remember that he had only eighty cents, but, seeing that I was so intent upon it, promised to furnish the remaining twenty cents as soon as he got it.

The next thing was to get another hand on the watch. I could not well ask Father to go farther into debt on my deal, but I got his permission to hire out to earn the money. One of the neighboring farmers was an expert workman in a good many lines, one of which was repairing clocks and watches. I went to him and got a job of picking potatoes the next day. I was on the spot early, taking the watch with me and leaving it with him to put the hand on. Another boy and I picked potatoes all day after three men diggers, and oh, what a long day it was! It ended when it got too dark to see potatoes and we ate supper by lamp light. After supper, the man handed me the watch adorned with two hands and the day's work was ended and squared at the same time.

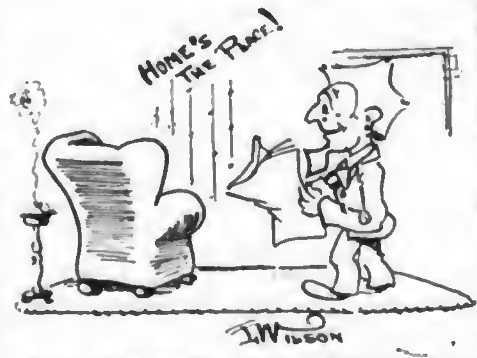
Probably if I had been older I might have questioned the justice of working hard ten hours in return for a two-cent watch hand, but at ten years of age the true value of anything is gauged by the happiness it brings, and, judging by that standard, I was fully paid. I have thought of that first venture into the business world a good many times since and well know that I have frequently done more work for a smaller return than I did on the day I labored for a watch hand. In fact, I have put weeks of hard work on a potato crop from which I received no more net profit than I got when the minute hand was put on that first bull's-eye watch.

* * *

A CHRISTMAS rememberance in the shape of a box of Golden Delicious apples from Paul C. Star, President of the American Pomological Society, again emphasizes the fine quality of that variety. Their size, appearance and flavor are attractive beyond description and should aid materially in increasing the use of apples as a dessert fruit. Of course, it will require time to show whether they are well adapted to all sections of the East, but they are being planted over a wide range of territory and in a very short time this question will be settled. There is little question but that eastern growers have neglected to plant varieties of quality to the extent they should have done, and that is one reason why western apples are so much in evidence in eastern markets. Commercial growers have had their eyes on quantity too exclusively. There would seem to be a good opening for quality apples produced in the East, providing the same care is taken in growing and marketing as is practiced in the West.—R. P. K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Home Sweet Home

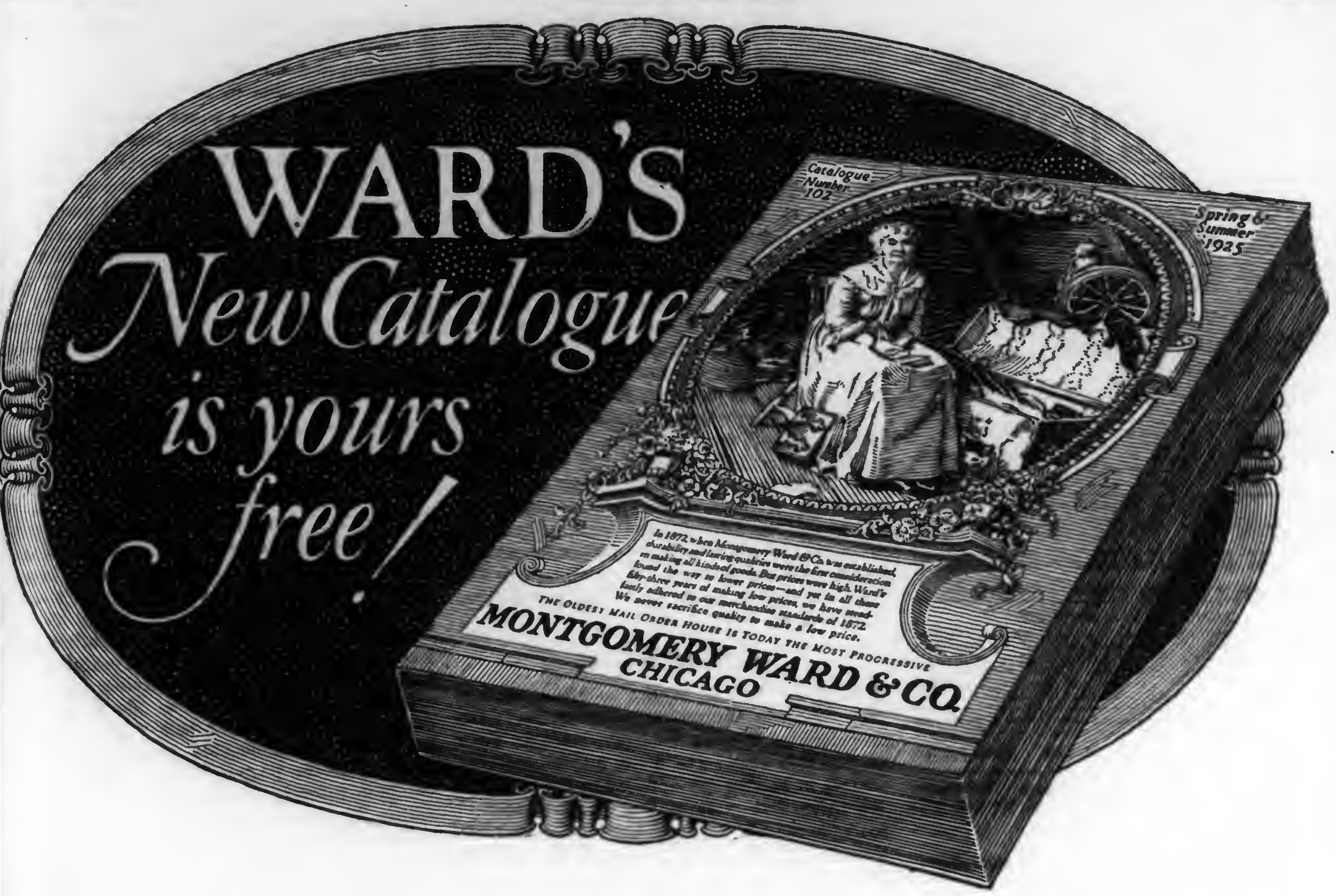


I'VE been in town for seven days with nothing much to do, just loafing with the city strays a little spell or two. I'd been at home so blooming much, both evening, dawn, and day, that I was restless as the Dutch when dikes are giving way. "I think I'd like a little change," I told the folks at home, "I've been beside the kitchen range since Nero played at Rome!"

So I went down to Barnamsville and found a fine hotel, where I could lounge and eat my fill, where everything was swell; where bell-hops of a dozen breeds put out their paws for pelf, and colored waiters knew my needs before I did myself. "Oh, this is grand! How good it feels, without a tap to do, except," said I, "to eat my meals and loaf the daylight thru! I think I'll stay at least a year and Pete can run the farm, for life in these surroundings here is sweeter than a charm!"

Yes, it was wondrous for a bit, for three full days, I think, and then my spirits had a fit and heart began to sink! In two more days my head was wild, my mind was in a whirl, and I was homesick as a child, or little orphan girl! The seventh day I caught a train which got me home at noon, in time to save my sinking brain, but not a bit too soon!

I tell you what, the man who wrote of buckets in the well did better than the other goat who built the swell hotel!—J. Edw. Tufft.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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.60
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
55 cents per agate-line measurement, or $7.70 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

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Vol. 91, No. 2. Phila., Pa., Jan. 10, 1925 Whole No. 1443

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Responsibility develops some men, and wilts others.

Insist on Certificates

IT IS time that farmers and dairymen should stop buying cows of unknown origin and state of health. In many localities it is customary for sales to be held by cow dealers who go here and there and buy cattle without regard to the question of whether they are tuberculosis-free or not, providing they are to be sold within the state in which they are bought. It is almost impossible to clean up a herd, a community, or a county unless the indiscriminate introduction of unknown cattle is stopped. Probably the quickest way to bring this about would be for farmers to refuse to attend sales of cattle except those for which certificates of soundness and health can be furnished.

A Suggested Resolution

IF ADVICE would prevent people from making foolish investments we would not have the annual loss experienced by farmers and others who put their money into wild-cat schemes on the promises made by irresponsible or dishonest salesmen who promise big returns. Surely, enough has been said and printed on the subject so that those who are intelligent enough to make and save money need not invest blindly and foolishly. The desire to realize big returns is always the motive which causes the investor to take the bait held out by those who make glittering promises. People who frown upon gambling, as such, will eagerly engage in the biggest gambling business in the world, that of risking their money on the promise of unusual dividends. Now is a good time to resolve that during the coming year we will not buy stocks, bonds, or shares in anything which is not rated by the reputable financial world as being first-class.

We have arranged to co-operate with one of the largest financial institutions in the investigation of questionable enterprises. This applies only to companies or persons offering stocks, bonds, etc., to the public. Whenever an offer or solicitation is received to invest money in an unknown enterprise, send all information and literature, including envelopes, telegrams, etc., to us, and we will have it investigated promptly. Safe concerns welcome such investigation. The spurious ones try to avoid it and urge immediate action. This alone is enough to condemn them.

The Pig Population

ABOUT a year ago we made the statement that it is usually wise to prepare for normal if not increased production when the market touches its lowest point. Hogs, which then were very low, were cited as an example. At the present time the outlook for hog raisers is very good for the coming year or two. A survey made by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the number of brood sows on hand this fall is about thirty per cent below the number which farrowed last fall. The amount of soft corn which had to be fed to realize on it and the high price of market corn is no doubt the reason for the close and rapid marketing of hogs. Farmers who watch the course and condition of the markets and adjust production accordingly, increasing at low points and reducing at high points, are the ones who maintain the most nearly uniform condition of prosperity.

Sunday Selling

THE number of replies to the questions raised in Pennsylvania Farmer as to the propriety of keeping roadside markets open on Sundays shows the great majority of the writers to be strongly opposed to the practice. We infer that most of them do not operate roadside stands, at least they make no mention of it. A few have written defending the practice. We shall publish at least a symposium of the replies in the near future. We must confess that we are somewhat disappointed at the absence of logical argument in most of the letters. Surely, there are convincing reasons which could be presented that would appeal to intelligent people, even tho they practiced Sunday roadside selling. The mere repetition of platitudes and traditional statements is not enough.

The Bug Causes Trouble

AS WE have said before, there is always something. Just when American potato growers were beginning to find a glimmer of hope in the potato shortage on the British Isles, His Majesty's government clamped down an embargo, forbidding the importation of potatoes from the United States. Why? Because we have potato bugs and England is afraid we might give them to her. That is given as the official reason, but it doesn't hold water. For in Canada the Colorado beetle is as common as it is here, and Canada is permitted to ship potatoes to England and Wales.

Are we being chastised because our grandfathers didn't like the way George III tried to run his colonies back in 1776? Or do Canadian potato bugs obligingly give up the ghost on the way across the North Atlantic so they will not be tempted to propagate their kind when they reach the land of Shakespeare?

Well, anyway, something is being done about it. A report from Washington says that "the American embassy at London has been instructed to make representations to the British government against the embargo which prohibits the importation of American potatoes into England and Wales on account of the potato bug."

Weed Pests

THE Pennsylvania State Botanist recently asked the farm bureau agents of the state to name the different weeds found in their respective counties, making a list of the most troublesome fifteen. Fifty different weeds were named and Canada thistle was mentioned in all the reports except one. The weeds most frequently mentioned were: Canada thistle, quack grass, wild carrot, wild mustard, plantain, chicory, ragweed, daisy, garlic, dock, morning glory, cockle, horse nettle, bindweed, and smart weed.

It is impossible to estimate the loss to farmers which weeds cause every year. Not only do they rob cultivated plants of moisture and plant food and reduce the yield by crowding, but they lower the grade and quality of some crops. Every farmer should have as a part of the program of farm work the elimination of weed pests. Such a plan would include: Care in selecting and sowing only the best weed-free seed, the thoro cultivation of hoed crops, and the cutting of all weeds before they ripen seed. If, where such weeds as garlic and Canada thistle abound, a rotation is adopted which will keep the ground thoroly tilled for several seasons it should be possible for every farmer to practically rid his farm of these robbers.

Postal Rates

THE fight now on in Congress over the proposal to increase greatly second class and parcel post rates is arousing interest in all parts of the country and among all classes of people. The proposal was made by the Post Office Department and by administration leaders in an effort to reduce the postal deficit and to obtain money for paying increased salaries to postal employes. To double the postage on newspapers will work a serious hardship upon thousands of small publications. But the proposal to increase the parcel post rates is still worse and less defensible. This service was obtained only after years of effort to overcome the opposition of the express companies and to cripple it now by greatly increasing the rates will affect rural communities seriously. There is room and need for economy in the postal system, and a good place to begin would be in the elimination of the franking privilege, but the postal service was never intended to be a money-making proposition and it is doubtful if it can be made self-supporting.

Teacher Tenure Laws

ONLY eleven states in the Union have teacher-tenure laws, New Jersey being the first to pass such a measure in 1910. There is no question but that the making of the profession of teaching a reasonably permanent one is necessary before any satisfactory progress can be made in public education. As long as teachers may be ordered to move on at the close of each or any term, regardless of their worth and ability, teaching will remain as more or less a tramp occupation. The business of teaching should be raised above the possibility of whimsical action and the influence of politics, favoritism and relationship. Opposition to reasonable teacher tenure laws is usually based on imaginary results. We understand a move is being made in Pennsylvania to bring such a bill before the coming session of the legislature. This should interest every lover of education and, if the bill proves to be a good one, should receive undivided support.

Tax Legislation

IT IS evident that strong effort will be made at the coming session of the legislature to reduce taxes on corporations in Pennsylvania. The State Chamber of Commerce is backing a move to remove the state tax on net profits, and the two-cent tax on gasoline. It is said to favor a tax on land for state purposes. Single Taxers may think this is a move in the right direction, but until that theory is applied in full (if it ever is) such a tax at this time would be unfair and dishonest. Years ago when the corporations of the state were seeking tax favors they proposed to pay the state tax if they should be relieved of the payment of local taxes. Now, they want to repudiate even that unfair arrangement.

Washington Letter

SUN'S INFLUENCE ON WEATHER.—More than two thousand scientists attended the recent annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington. The reports show that substantial progress is being made along the line of scientific discovery and development.

A notable advance in long distance weather forecasting was made during the past year. This is due to a better understanding of the correlation of the sun to weather on the earth, according to Dr. Abbot, in charge of the astrophysical department of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Smithsonian scientists have been studying for a long time the theory that by the sun radiation method accurate long distance weather forecasts could be made. They have been led to believe that there is a direct relation between solar radiation and weather, but the laws governing it are not yet sufficiently established to warrant definite conclusions.

TUBERCULOSIS DEVELOPMENTS.—The scientists report that two new methods of treating tuberculosis recently discovered give much encouragement to those who are studying ways of combatting this scourge. One is a vaccine discovered by Dr. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute. It is administered to children of diseased parents as a preventative. The other is a serum discovered by a Danish doctor who reports a high percentage of cures.

SUGAR FROM ARTICHOKES.—The sugar industry may be revolutionized by an investigation conducted by Dr. Frederick Bates at the Bureau of Standards, which has resulted in the production of sugar from Jerusalem artichokes. This sugar, which is known as levulose, is much sweeter than cane sugar, and it is claimed that it can be produced at a lower cost. The one difficulty in producing this sugar in a commercial form is its propensity to gather and absorb moisture. If this disadvantage can be overcome, it is believed that levulose sugar can be put on the market in competition with other forms of sugar.

The raw material from which it is extracted can be produced very cheaply, as anyone knows who has ever had any experience with a patch of Jerusalem artichokes. The artichokes yield enormously and when once planted are difficult to eradicate. And they thrive profusely where anything else will grow.

MUSCLE SHOALS TANGLE.—Congress went back to work after its Christmas recess on December 29. The Senate is apparently no nearer the solution of the Muscle Shoals tangle than when it began. While the advocates of government operation are vociferously proclaiming that the Underwood bill is purely a super-power proposition with no guarantee of fertilizer production, the National Fertilizer Association is as vigorously assailing the bill on the grounds that it threatens demoralization of the fertilizer industry.

The National Fertilizer Association evidently regards the Norris government operation bill as least objectionable to the fertilizer industry. The Norris bill allocates 25,000 horse power for experimental work in air nitrate production, whereas the Underwood bill provides for the production of 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen annually.

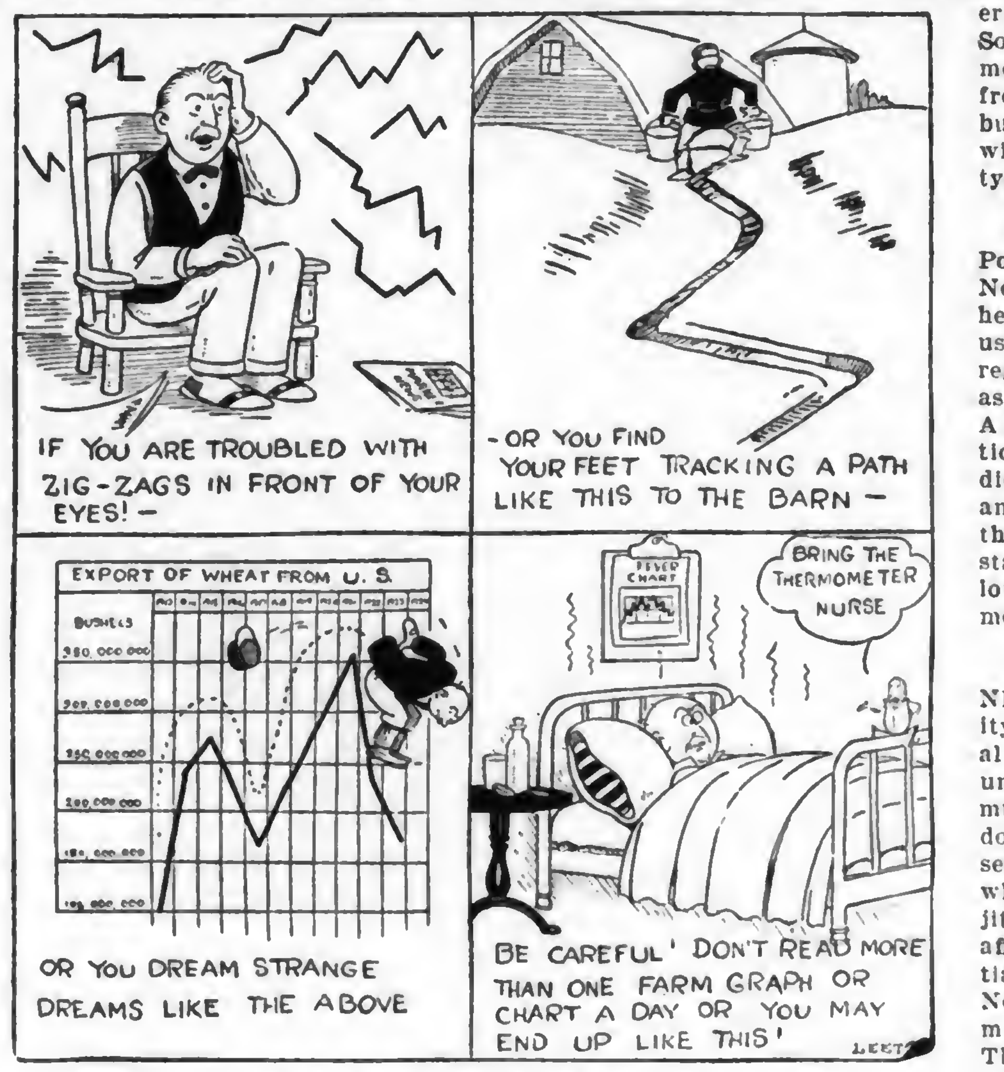
GERMANY SELLS US AIR NITRATES.—R. C. Bower, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declares that action on the disposal of Muscle Shoals now is very important; that no attempt by private parties to manufacture air nitrates in this country will be undertaken until the Muscle Shoals proposition is settled one way or the other. That the business may be reasonably profitable is indicated by the fact that at this time German producers are exporting air nitrates to this country, paying a duty of $5 per ton.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

HISTORY MAY REPEAT.—Legislation affecting Pennsylvania's agricultural and allied interests, already more or less involved in differences over the manner in which budgetry estimates have been slashed, may be complicated by the contest over the speakership of the lower branch of the general assembly. It is only necessary to go back to the session of 1917 to find how ambitious plans for expansion of activities of the state government relating to husbandry were trimmed because of a fight at the start of the session over who should preside in the House. It may be that members from agricultural counties will follow the example of those from the anthracite region and for a group to secure what is considered essential regardless of economy contentions and political exigencies. Considerable sentiment of this character has been manifested here by early birds among legislators who have knowledge of the vital necessity of proper provision for carrying on work in an efficient manner.

WEATHER HITS WHEAT.—Lack of snow in wheat growing counties has operated unfavorably on the grain according to scattering reports coming to Harrisburg. Wheat got off to a bad start because of weather and when the coldest temperature arrived there was no snow. Figures of all counties show a gain of 25,000 acres over last season, but the condition is disappointing in many localities.

TURNING TO EGGS.—People interested in the poultry exhibit planned for the State Farm Products Show have turned from that line owing to the fowl plague quarantine to making the egg display something notable. It is estimated 1400 dozens, or double the display of the last show, will be spread upon the tables. About a thousand square feet of space has been provided in the way of table tops.


IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH ZIG-ZAGS IN FRONT OF YOUR EYES! —
- OR YOU FIND YOUR FEET TRACKING A PATH LIKE THIS TO THE BARN —
EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM U. S.
BUSHELS
OR YOU DREAM STRANGE DREAMS LIKE THE ABOVE
FEVER CHART
BRING THE THERMOMETER NURSE
BE CAREFUL! DON'T READ MORE THAN ONE FARM GRAPH OR CHART A DAY OR YOU MAY END UP LIKE THIS!
LEET

Have you symptoms of chartitis?

THE POTATO YIELD.—The production of Pennsylvania potatoes is officially announced as 28,792,000 bushels in 1924, a gain of over 2,500,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture says "The quality of the potatoes appears to be above the general average." A fourth of the crop was sold in the big producing centers by November 1. Only eight per cent were unfit for food or seeding. This is one of the most satisfactory reports made in a long time.

MORE COUNTIES REPORT.—Complete figures on the farm census have come from Adams and Snyder Counties, making four counties finished. The information furnished has provided valuable material for studies, it is said at the Capitol.

ROAD PLANS GROW.—Counting in the contracts carried over from 1924 the work of the State Highway Department this year will reach what is expected to be the most active point ever known by the middle of summer. There has been an expansion of plans for new construction due to assurances of prompt legislative action in event it is needed to make bond money available.

BUREAU MEN DROPPED.—Considerable surprise was manifested about the State Capitol when resignations were asked of men in bureaus of the Department of Agriculture when the speakership war began to get hot. It was contended at the Capitol the force was down to a basis of actual need and that undesirables had been weeded out.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

POTATO TRIAL AT FREEHOLD.—The mock trial of the Jersey potato which has created such a furore in central New Jersey potato districts this fall, again found the New Jersey "spud" not guilty. A large and enthusiastic attendance of potato farmers from Freehold and vicinity attended the trial at which practically the same cast as at previous mock trials presented the case of the New Jersey potato. This method of focusing farm public attention upon improvement in growing and marketing New Jersey's famous potato crop, has proven successful, and plans of leading potato growers for 1925 indicate that the lesson of the trials has taken root.

ROAD AID REQUESTED.—The State Hotel Association recently announced its intention to back a bill at the coming session of the New Jersey State Legislature providing for improvement of the road from Adelphia to Lakewood. This stretch of highway, together with road improvement already authorized for that vicinity, will couple up the hard surfaced road from the northern part of the state to Lakewood and South Jersey resorts. This improvement is in line with similar requests from various New Jersey sections to build up as rapidly as possible statewide highways of the latest surface types.

EGG PRODUCTION LOWER.—Poultrymen in eastern and southern New Jersey report that pullets and hens alike, are not laying as well as usual for this season of the year. Irregular weather conditions are cited as a cause by some of the poultrymen. A recent survey of the poultry situation in the southeastern counties indicates that proper feeding rations and general methods in the care of the flocks have been fully up to standard, indicating other causes for lower egg production than improper methods in care of the flocks.

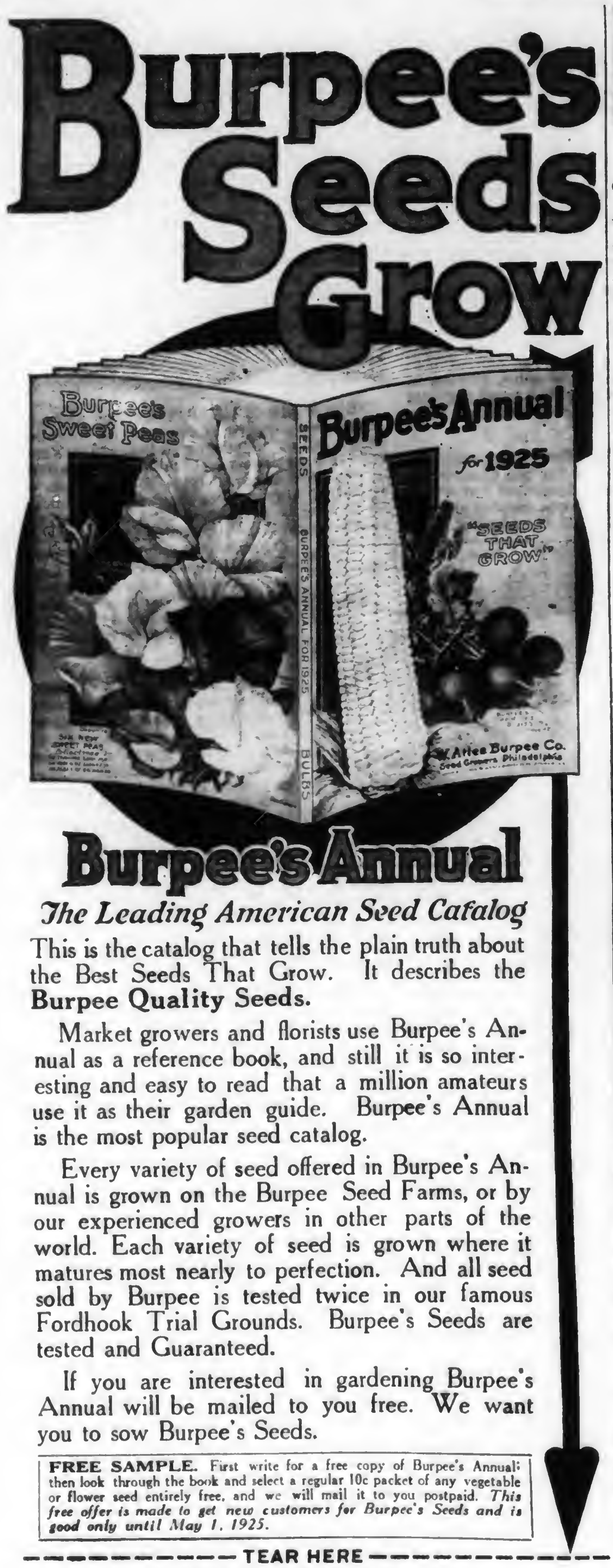
EMERGENCY DOORS IN JITNEYS.—The New Jersey Public Utility Commission recently ruled that all jitneys operating in the state under jurisdiction of the Commission, must be equipped with an emergency door. The ruling comes as a result of several serious accidents lately where the lack of proper exits from jitneys caused loss of life. The ruling affects some 835 buses, or substantially half of those in operation in New Jersey. The vehicles under municipal control are not affected. The ruling is regarded by farmers as important in view of the large number of inter-urban bus lines now used by school children and the rural population. The State Commission has allowed ninety days for buses to provide the emergency exits; a large percentage of the jitneys are already equipped.—B.

New York Letter

DAIRY MATTERS.—The November pool milk prices for cash distribution to members was $2.16 per hundred, expenses amounting to nine cents per hundred. With the exception of October and November, 1923, this is the highest price since February, 1923, and $1.08 higher than the average price paid for milk made into butter. The Dairymen's League marketed seventy-three per cent of all the milk it handled as fluid milk during the month, a new high record. Since April the League has received 3818 new members, making a total of 67,564 members on file—a better showing of live members than ever in its history.

The recent purchase of six Clover Farm plants and sixty-eight bottled milk routes automatically adds $600 a day to the League income on one of these plants only, as it means a big increase in fluid milk trade. Since then sixteen plants have been purchased of the Evans Dairy Company, meaning further increases to the best class trades.

The League was able to pay cash for both these purchases, an unusual proof of sound business policy in a co-operative organization so young and so huge.—M. G. F.



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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Co-operative Tomato Canning Gains Favor

THE following extracts from the annual report of County Agent Wilson of Kent County, Delaware, call attention to a type of co-operation that is gaining favor in Delaware and that promises value in other localities where relations between growers and canners have not always been too friendly.

"The co-operative tomato canning program is now gaining popularity thruout the county as both the canners and growers are realizing that some plan of co-operative management is the only satisfactory method by which the crop may be harvested and packed.

"Under this form of contract the owner of the factory agrees to furnish the fuel, light, local telephone service, to keep the building and machinery in first-class condition and to superintend personally the canning operations. In return the growers agree to furnish all cans, to bear all the expense of raising the tomatoes and to assume full charge of the selling of the product.

"This method of canning calls for a payment upon the part of the farmer of twelve or thirteen per cent, depending upon local conditions, of the gross sales of the canned goods as rental of the factory. In addition to developing a better market for the tomatoes, these factories have been instrumental in encouraging the growers in the use of higher grades of fertilizer and good seed that are suitable for each locality.

Five Plants in the County

"During the 1923 season there were four co-operative canning factories in Kent County, comprising the areas around Dover, Clayton, Kenton, and Wyoming. This year a similar factory was operated at Frederica, making a total of five co-operative plants in the county. As this movement spreads over the tomato producing sections other factories will be organized under this plan. The time is not far distant when every tomato grower in Kent County will become associated with one of these co-operative canneries."

Whether or not this form of co-operation has all the germs of success and none of those of failure only time will tell. It recognizes one important fact, however, that co-operative organizations of farmers have not always recognized, and that is the necessity of having skilled supervision of the factory operation. Most of us think we could do the other fellow's job as well as he, and that ours has all the difficulties.

Skilled Supervision Important

When farmers have tried to go into the manufacturing business, whether in canning or any thing else, they have usually found that manufacturing requires technical skill, not more of it than farming, but a different kind. In these Kent County factories the farmers seem to take no responsibility for the factory operation, nor do they even take the risk of buying or building a factory. As their profits are proportional to the amount of support they give the enterprise, however, they get all the benefits of co-operation with less than usual of the risks. It looks like a plan worth following in other tomato canning sections.

Now Belongs to the Farmers

Our local factory is called a co-operative factory, and is such to the extent that farmers own much of the stock and feel a special interest in the success of the business. Until the present year, however, the growers did not really control the business because city interests owned a little more than half the stock. That arrangement proved very unsatisfactory, being little better than out-and-out city ownership. This year growers have had a larger share in the management of the business, and altho profits cannot be large, because of the very unfavorable season, the farmers are better satisfied and seem willing to try another year to make more money.—W. C. P.

A Busy Spot at All Hours

Central Market, Erie, Pa., serves as a wholesale and a retail market, at different hours. It has a good location; is central with respect to the city, adjoins two trunk lines, has a wide street in front, and trolley line.

Skull and Crossbones!

THERE are no fools on vegetable farms, of course. If any should accidentally get mixed up with the business when spraying and dusting season arrives, there are a couple of useful practices that will help prevent trouble. Of these the first is advertising in the form of warnings and directions in large type, so that careless or inexperienced help may not get themselves and the crops into difficulties.

A big skull and crossbones, painted in the crudest way on the poison keg and the potato disinfecting barrel provide a plain warning that is intelligible to every one, whether he can read or not.

Pails and measures used for arsenate of lead and other poisons need conspicuous marks to show that they must not be used to slop the hogs or water the calves.

"Put Me Back Again"

On the top of the drum of tobacco dust write in big letters, or paint with red paint, "Put me back again." This can go on the under side of the lid as well as the upper side.

If the boy likes to dabble in paint, as most boys do, let him practice on skulls and crossbones, good big ones, and put these in useful places rather than a cross neighbor's front door.

It seems to me more easy to make mistakes in measuring out the ingredients for mixtures than in any other of the operations connected with spraying and dusting. Measures that hold just the right amounts of poisons or tobacco extracts for a tankful of spray save time and trouble and prevent error. If present measures are too big, get new ones or fix the old ones so they cannot be overfilled.

They Don't Read Directions

In big letters, red or blue or yellow, make a sign showing how much of each thing to use for each tank of spray. The information is all on the barrel or package, but no one reads the directions except the boss, and often the directions become smeared over so they cannot be read. The average help learn only from the boss. They easily forget. Remind them with big signs.—W. C. P.

Centralized Plant Beds

IF TOMATO canning were not a business of long standing in Delaware and thruout Maryland and New Jersey, a year like 1924 might slow it up greatly. The crop was generally small and late. A serious disease developed in young plants in the seedbed last spring, and this led to a shortage of good plants.

The occurrence of this disease, which could not be controlled by spraying, hurt the popularity of the centralized plant beds in Delaware, which were just beginning to enlist the active interest of growers and canners alike.

The biggest advantages of centralized plant growing are the improved opportunity to control leaf spot, and the use of most promising varieties and strains of seed.

It's a Question with Them

Since spraying did not control the stem rot in 1924, growers are wondering whether to depend for their plants on the large plant growers or to return to the older plan of growing plants themselves. If they distinguish between the old and well known leaf spot disease and the stem rot which hurt the plants in 1924, they will know that the centralized plant beds have the same chances of success in 1925 that they have had in past years, and that there are the same arguments favoring this plan of growing plants.

Specialized plant growing is on the increase because it is based on sound principles, and the coming year is likely to see a still greater increase, in spite of the bad luck from stem rot in 1924.—W. C. P.

A NEW COACH

Recognizing the demand for a truly comfortable and economical car of the coach type, Dodge Brothers have provided it.

The new Coach reveals a characteristic maturity of design—in the low-swung lines of the body, in the arrangement of the interior for five-passenger comfort, and in the exceptional dimensions of the doors and windows.

The car is lacquer finished in Dodge Brothers blue with a body stripe of cartouche yellow. Fittings and fixtures are first quality throughout, and balloon tires are standard equipment.

So far as riding comfort and dependability are concerned, it is only necessary to add that the Coach is built on Dodge Brothers sturdy chassis and cushioned by Dodge Brothers underslung springs.

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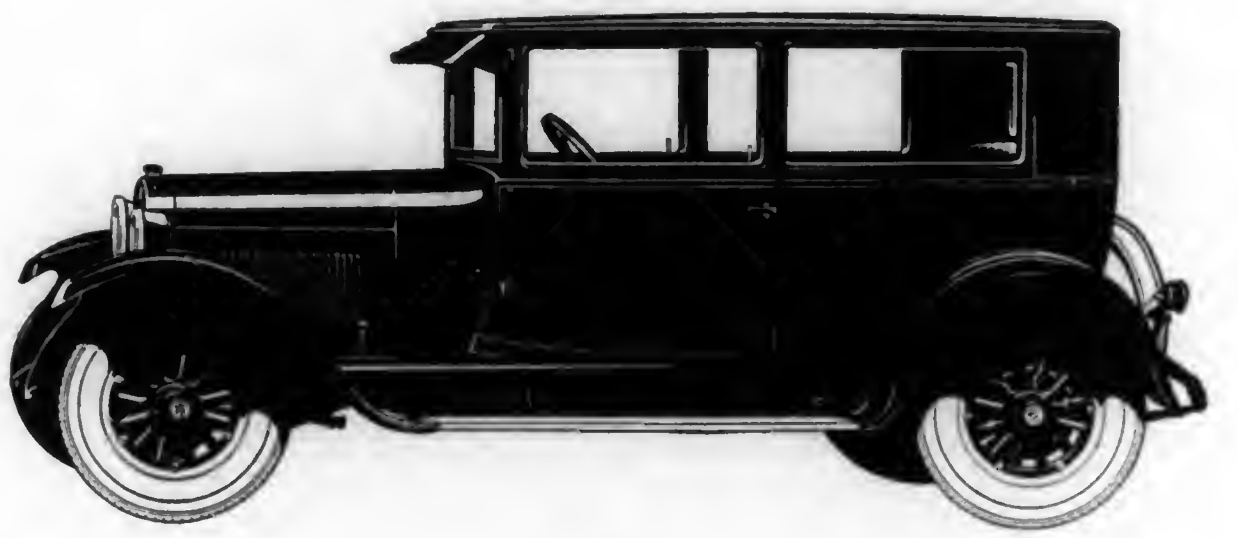

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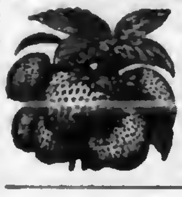

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offer the simplest—most economical and most effective method of protecting your fruit and crops from the ravages of insects and disease.

This is a strong claim and unless backed up with positive proof one that is absolutely worthless.

Here are eleven statements by disinterested authorities taken from hundreds in our files. We will furnish statements from growers and stations in any section on request.

APPLES

"This entire orchard goes on a dust schedule next year, dormant and all. The twenty-two hundred old trees which we dormant dusted last year have shown up so well that I think I am warranted in taking this step.

"As far as the summer dusts were concerned as you know we got them on in good shape and the results certainly show it."

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Gottlieb Heffelfinger,
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GRAPES

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Chas. F. Buchholz, Northeast, Pa.

But the strongest proof of all is the fact that every year, for nine years, more growers have adopted the Niagara Method of Protection until today the demand for Niagara products requires the capacity output of the largest plant of its kind in the world.

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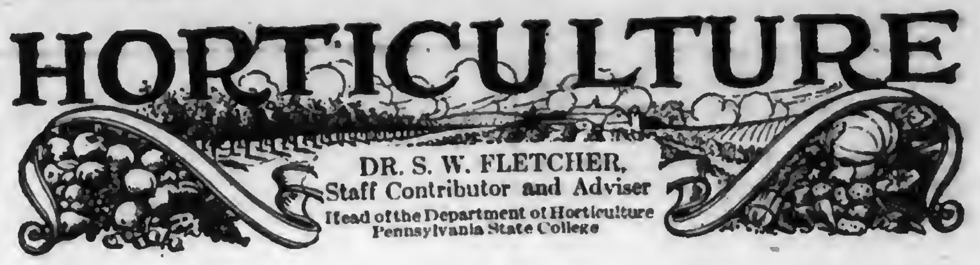

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Fruit Growers Seek Protection Against Deer

THE following resolutions were adopted by the fruit growers assembled at State College during Horticulture Week, December 8 to 13:

"This gathering of the fruit growers of Pennsylvania, representing eighteen of the more important fruit counties, submits the following statement concerning depredations to orchards by deer.

"We congratulate the State Board of Game Commissioners on its success in multiplying and protecting the game resources of the state. Fruit growers, as well as city sportsmen, are the beneficiaries of this development and favor a continuance of this policy, under proper safeguards. But when deer are permitted to multiply to the point where they become a menace to farms and orchards, restrictive measures are necessary.

Cause Immense Loss to Orchards

"Deer are now causing the fruit growers of Pennsylvania a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and the loss is increasing every year. The deer browse the lower limbs of bearing trees, and thus materially reduce the crop, but the greatest damage is to young trees. In some parts of the state it is practically impossible to bring a young orchard, or re-sets in an old orchard, into bearing. It is a real problem, and a very serious one to many growers, and calls for immediate solution.

Four Recommendations

"We submit, therefore,

"First: That the deer are the property of the state, because protected by the state, hence the state is responsible for any damage that they do to private property and should either prevent this damage or pay for it.

"Second: That the most expedient method of reducing the damage is for the Board of Game Commissioners to declare an open season on doe in those districts where they are so numerous as to be a menace to farms and orchards.

"Third: That fencing the orchards or farms may be feasible in a limited number of cases, but the cost of the fencing should be borne entirely by the state, not half by the state and half by the fruit grower, as at present. The grower should not be asked to pay for fencing out the state's livestock.

"Fourth: That money payment by the state for damages caused by deer, altho clearly justified in equity, be deferred for the present pending the results of the foregoing methods of attempting to protect the orchards."

Eastern Apples Win

AT THE annual apple show held November 17-22 at the University of California, George H. Lincoln, of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, won the largest number of blue ribbons of any one exhibitor, viz., seven out of eight entries.

First prizes were awarded to his McIntosh, Baldwin, Opalescent, Winter Banana, Wagener, Smokehouse, and Wealthy, and third to his Delicious. It is remarkable that this variety, grown in northeast Pennsylvania, should win third place on the Pacific Coast where such wonderful ones are grown. California had thirty entries, as well as eight other states, on the Delicious. Mr. Lincoln has won the blue ribbon on McIntosh two years in succession.

Liverpool Sells Apples

THE growing importance of Liverpool as an apple distributing center is stressed in a recent report received from Edwin Smith, fruit marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is making a study of English and other European markets with a view to further development of the export trade of this country.

In 1921, according to Mr. Smith, only light quantities of fruit of any kind and practically no apples were being handled thru Liverpool, whereas at the present time Liverpool is a point for apple distribution of the first magnitude and, according to the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner, is the main center of apple distribution in Great Britain.

"The erection a few years ago of a fruit office building and modern sales room by one of the large factors in Liverpool has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the development of the trade there." Mr. Smith says. "All apples are handled thru this sales room.

Exhibiting the Samples

"The method of showing the samples of apples to be sold at auction differs radically from that employed in this country and contains a touch of the dramatic. Prior to the sale the samples are brought to the basement, which is below the sales room, and the tops of the barrels removed. They are brought from the basement to the sales room upon a double alternating lift. For large lots two samples are shown, for small lots only one, each sample consisting of two barrels. One of the barrels is brought to the sales room and an attendant sways it to and fro under a huge flood light so that the pack can be seen.

"Meanwhile attendants fling the second barrel up on the edge of the wall to the lift with a whirl and flourish and cataract its entire contents out and down into a huge basket, much as a soda clerk would throw a milk shake from cup to glass. The basket which is very broad and shallow, is then raised on the lift and placed under the flood light for examination by the buyers. The sale having been completed the empty barrel is jammed down upon the basket of fruit and taken below into the basement as the attention of the buyers is drawn into the next 'inside-out' exhibition.

"Boxed apples are not treated quite so drastically nor so dramatically. A couple of boxes are placed on display with lids removed and the wraps pulled from perhaps half of the top layer. Fruit that has been opened, is placed on one side of the basement and sold to a regular trade of peddlers who purchase it at prices ruling a few shillings per barrel less than the price paid for unbroken packages."

Keystone Fruit Growers

(Continued from page 3)

Certain growers who have not been able, because of the acidity of their orchard soil, to secure a good stand of leguminous cover crop, were advised to use buckwheat, oats or sorghum in late summer, to disc this in lightly in the fall, and seed rye, thus securing the maximum amount of organic matter without the expense of liming.

Too Many Varieties

R. W. Rees, of New York, urged Pennsylvania growers to limit rigidly the number of varieties. It has been the experience of western New York co-operative packing associations that they lose money on odd varieties. Fully eighty-five per cent of their output is of four varieties—Baldwin, Greening, McIntosh and Spy. The associations are insisting that members shall handle other varieties personally, not thru the organization.

The twenty-five apple growers in a co-operative association at Littleton, Massachusetts, limited the varieties that they would handle to Wealthy, Gravenstein, McIntosh and Baldwin. Probably a wider range of varieties is justified in Pennsylvania but the fruit growers present agreed that much money is lost on poor varieties, which should be culled from the orchard.

Federal Grades Have Helped

Mr. Rees called attention to the confusion and indifferent success attending the use of state grading laws in various states until the promulgation of federal grades, two years ago. These have been working out well, both in New York and in this state.

Federal inspection of carlots at shipping point is replacing association inspection among the western New York growers. There is no reason why standard grades and federal inspection should not be equally useful to growers supplying local markets by the truckload.

He is of the opinion that the two apple by-products that are most promising are pasteurized cider and canned apples. Cider treated with a preservative, such as benzoate of soda, is not relished because its lacks character, but recent improvements in methods of pasteurizing have made possible a cider that is sweet, but has snap. The canned apple market is expanding but the larger sizes are preferred, because it takes as long to pare a two and one-quarter-inch apple as a three-inch apple.

Pollination Problems

The Stayman apple, hailed in many quarters as the queen of varieties for Pennsylvania, has disappointed many of its friends during the past three years, and there is a feeling that possibly it has been over-planted. It has been a sly bearer in some counties, partly because of frost and partly because of poor pollination.

Several growers reported marked instances of the failure of Stayman to set fruit well unless inter-planted with other varieties blossoming at the same time to supply pollen, and with plenty of bees in the orchard to carry the pollen. Old Winesap and Black Twig are not good pollenizers for this variety: Grimes, Delicious and Baldwin are satisfactory.

The J. H. Hale peach, also reported a sly bearer, is benefited by being inter-planted (alternate blocks of three to six rows) with Elberta.

(To be continued)

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The New Idea Spreader Company, Coldwater, Ohio "Spreader Specialists for Twenty-five Years"

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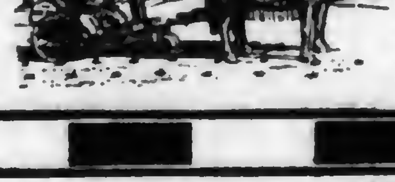

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This user of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash gains a clear profit of $2.40 per hen!

"I have fed your FUL-O-PEP Chicken Feeds exclusively for five years to my flock, and would like to tell you of the excellent results I have had. From our records this year from 104 laying hens, we received 1794 eggs during January, and 1699 eggs during February and realized a clear profit of $89.92 and $59.57 respectively during these months. We included every item of expense, feed, straw, and new boxes for eggs taken out for hatching in February, and all similar incidentals. Our records show that during 1923 each laying hen realized a clear profit of $2.40. I would certainly advise everyone who wants the best results from his poultry to feed FUL-O-PEP Feeds exclusively."

Max A. Marschner, Willow Grove, Pa.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

When Pullets Lay

I followed your advice sometime ago in feeding my chickens and after ten weeks they are just starting to lay eggs now. The pullets have not started to lay yet, the oldest pullets are about eight months old. They are Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Does a county agent come free of charge to look over your flock or what are his charges? I would like to have someone who knows how, look my chickens over and tell me which I should keep for next year's breeding. I am going to mark those chickens that have started to lay now. They laid steady the whole season thru when they once started.—L. E. C., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte pullets do not usually lay many eggs before reaching eight months of age. They can be forced to lay sooner but poultrymen generally find that hastening the maturity of the heavy breeds tends to Leghornize them and result in the production of small sized eggs.

The county agent is a public servant and makes no charge for his service to the individual. Your plan of marking the heavy winter layers will help you to mate up one or more good breeding pens to produce some fine chicks next spring.—R. G. Kirby.

Special Breeding Pens

ONE of the easiest ways of improving the quality of a farm flock is to use one special breeding pen each year to produce hatching eggs. During the winter watch the hens that are laying. With any of the heavy breeds it is usually possible to pick a layer from the nest and slip a colored band over one leg. The bird can then be replaced on the same nest as quietly as possible.

Early in the spring the farm flock owner knows from the bands the birds which were early winter layers. They are the hens of good vitality which seemed to molt quickly and produce eggs while winter prices still prevailed. Among the twenty or thirty banded birds there may appear about ten birds with the brightest intelligent heads and plenty of vigor. They should be birds of good type for the breed so they will produce cockerels good enough to sell as breeders.

Two Classes of Eggs

Mate this one pen with the best cockerel you have produced or the best one you can buy. The remainder of the flock will doubtless be good enough to produce some hatching eggs but the eggs that are used at home and sold for eating can always come from that part of the flock.

The eggs from the special mating will all be classed as hatching eggs and can be saved to place under hens or in an incubator. None of the eggs from these quality birds will be sold by the dozen while eggs from inferior birds are saved for hatching.

Often the heavy winter layers will become broody early in the spring when all of the flock are laying. Sometimes the eggs from the entire flock are selected from the day's gathering and placed under these heavy laying hens for incubation. It does not result in the greatest improvement in the flock.

Frequently no special mating is used because there is only one poultry house. One colony house can be used for a mating of ten hens and a cockerel. Most of the early hatching will be done before the birds have daily use of the range so they would not have their freedom even if they were all together.

Sometimes a division in the poultry house can be made with a few two by fours and some poultry netting. Then the special mating can be housed at one end. They can be given their freedom on certain days while the bulk of the flock are confined.

It is not necessary to keep this special mating together for a long period if you need only a few settings of eggs for the reproduction of a small farm flock. As soon as that number have been gathered for incubation the mating can be broken up simply by turning the birds out with the free range flock.

When There's No Colony House

When a colony house is lacking it is sometimes possible to place a small mating in an open shed or the corner of some farm building. If you have really good birds you have a few outstanding individuals capable of producing hatching eggs worth at least ten or fifteen dollars per hundred.

Suppose you need about 300 hatching eggs from quality stock. Sometimes you can save about thirty dollars by mating up that special pen. It is just a case of selling the market eggs at market prices but keeping the cream of the production for increasing the flock. This is better than marketing quality eggs from the farm flock at twenty-five or thirty cents per dozen when they are so much more valuable for improving the winter egg production of the flock.—R. G. Kirby.

Dubbing Male Birds

RECENTLY some poultrymen in cold climates have tried dubbing male birds or removing the comb and wattles the same as they do with fighting game cocks. I think there are times when this is justified altho at first thought it seems like a cruel practice.

For example, you might have a fine White Leghorn cockerel with a large comb which has been badly frozen. If left for nature to heal the wound the bird must carry the sore comb for weeks until the frozen parts slough away and healing results. This must be very painful. It reduces the vitality of the bird and thus injures its breeding powers. Possibly one cause for a lack of fertility in the early hatching eggs may be the impaired vigor of male birds with badly frozen combs.

Wound Soon Heals

In such cases the comb can be removed with large sharp shears like tinsmith's shears. The wound will bleed but soon heals over. Instead of a mass of decaying tissue the bird has a clean cut wound of healthy tissue which soon heals over. Some breeders who have dubbed males report that the birds will eat and drink in a normal manner in two or three days and seem to suffer no ill effects from the operation.

Only a few breeders have dubbed the females and I think it is seldom justified as a good poultry house should not be cold enough to cause freezing of the small combs of the hens. Plymouth Rock hens practically never have frozen combs in a modern hen house. Single comb Leghorn hens might suffer under certain conditions but their combs usually are small or lop over so they are not exposed like the large upright combs of the males.—R. G. Kirby.

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The system is wholly automatic and accurate in its performance—you simply follow simple instructions and secure remarkable results. By the use of this Chart, we can guarantee Queen Incubators to hatch

Full Hatches of Strong, Healthy Chicks Stop wasting eggs and time on cheap incubators. Get a Queen and secure big hatches of chicks that live and grow.

R. F. HILL, R. F. D. 2, Millville, N. J., writes Oct. 30: "I have five Queens. They have given best of satisfaction. Please send me catalog."

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Blue Hen COLONY BROODERS

are Life Assurance on Your Chick Investments

Their constant, dependable care gives your chicks a better start by supplying them with warmed fresh air, perfectly regulated, without danger of deadly floor drafts. Larger and heavier than other brooders—a 20% extra value—but quantity production due to their preference by experienced poultrymen makes possible the low prices shown.

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$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)

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Barred Rocks

DAY OLD CHICKS

FROM 4000 MATURED HENS
BRED FOR UTILITY AND SIZE

Marvel Poultry Farm, Georgetown, Del.

FREE 22 RIFLE

A Real HAMILTON

Fine 22 Calibre Sure Shot Hamilton Rifle positively given for selling a few Beautiful Art & Religious Pictures at 10c each. We mail you free initial order of 30 pictures. Send no money—just name and address.

GUN MFG. CO. Dept. 60-61 CHICAGO, ILL.

Poultry Hints

AFTER butchering time do not feed all of the lard cracklings in a few meals or some of the birds may be thrown off their feed as the pork is very rich. Better mix the cracklings in a bran mash and feed sparingly.

* * *

Sliced pumpkins are a good winter feed for hens. The seeds have some food value and are much relished by the birds. Quarter the pumpkins and scatter them inside up around the house and after they have been pecked out, the rinds can be speared with a pitchfork and removed from the litter.

* * *

Watch for overfat hens. If the condition is general in the flock it means that the birds are getting too much corn and too little exercise. By culling out these overfat types of birds and not using them for breeders we believe that flocks can be developed which do not have the tendency to fatten easily, unless they are on special fattening rations being prepared for market.

* * *

The city market is of great advantage to the poultryman if the dealers are over supplied or not paying satisfactory prices. At our local market the birds must be drawn. It takes time to prepare a large number of hens for market but sometimes it is profitable if there is time for the work and other outlets do not look as favorable as they should.

* * *

A poultryman or a farmer with a large flock of poultry must keep accounts or the business cannot be expanded with any degree of safety. It has been the custom to guess the amount of feed eaten by the hens on some farms. The guesses are very unreliable. Often they are overestimated and the hens are not given the proper credit. More often the amount of feed eaten by the birds is underestimated and better hens are needed to pay for the feed plus a profit. Nothing tells of success or failure with poultry quicker than the columns of figures.

* * *

Dampness in the poultry houses in winter is caused by a lack of ventilation. We have seen houses with all the curtains down that were colder than other houses with the curtains raised. In the closed houses the moisture gathered on the ceiling and dropped down into the litter and this dampness gave the house a cold penetrating feeling that was very unpleasant. When the curtains were raised the moisture soon dried up and the atmosphere was fresh and dry and seemed much warmer.

* * *

Colds in winter can practically be eliminated in fresh-air houses if the birds are given the proper feed to keep them in good physical condition. This reduces poultry work by doing away with the fussing with sick birds.

* * *

Rubbing the combs and wattles of male birds with suet is said to help keep them from freezing during cold weather. When the male birds are needed to obtain good hatchable eggs in the late winter it pays to take some pains to keep them in the best of physical condition. Sometimes male birds have very large legs and the bands purchased for the breed may be too tight. If a band is placed beneath the spur it may become tight enough to shut off circulation and cause a frozen foot. We believe in using the bands usually sold for Asiatic breeds to place on the males of the American breeds if colored spiral bands are used. Some of them sold commercially seem a little too small for the breeds they are advertised to fit.—R. G. Kirby.

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim —then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum
For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

300,000 CHICKS

Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept.

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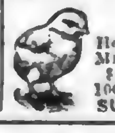

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Take Their Parents' Health Along

No day-old chick can be healthier than its parents

We go to extremes in maintaining the physical welfare of our breeding flocks. Unrestricted acres of free range with plentiful pure fresh water from running streams insure that natural [illegible]

To this, add our first certainty of pure breeding from heavy-laying strains and you have the basis of their QUALITY and the PROFITS secured by those who buy them.

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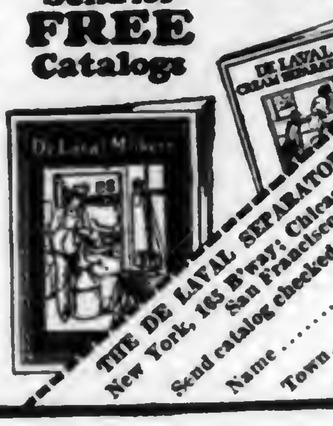

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Conservatively figured, a De Laval Milker will make at least $20 per cow per year in saving time and increased milk which usually comes as a result of its use and because of its regular, stimulating and soothing action.

Multiply this by 10, 20, 30 or the number of cows you are milking by hand and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used.

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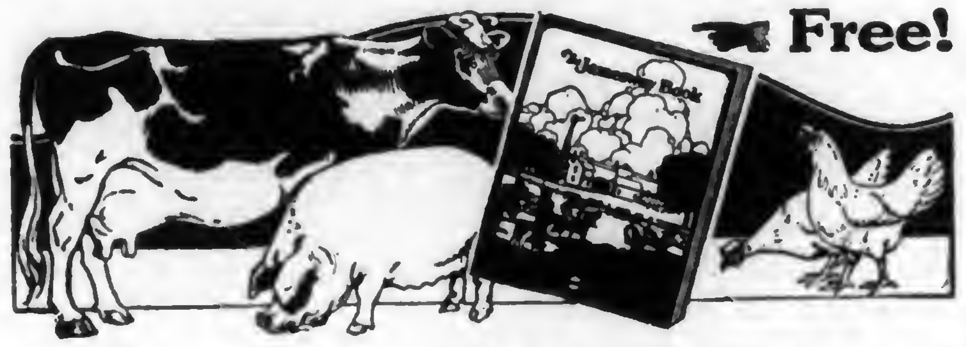

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It is full of practical ideas, plans and suggestions that other farmers are using—*today*. It is written from experience, and contains only the kind of information that practical dairymen and farmers want. How to improve an old barn—How to get the right floor plan—How to save labor—How to handle the feeding and cleaning jobs, etc.

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It points the way to better crops and greater income. 1925 edition now ready. *It's free. Write for it.*

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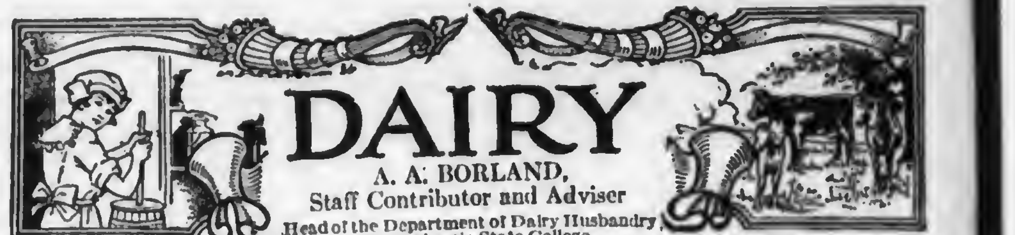

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Fodder Gets Moldy

The farmers in this section are having trouble with shredded fodder getting hot and molding in the barn. The mold is of a white nature. Our cattle seem to like the fodder and show no signs of losing flesh. Please advise if this is injurious to dairy or young cattle and what is the best method of taking care of fodder run thru a husker. Please advise, too, if Canada thistle seed will grow when hauled out in manure or if the seed will die if left in the manure in the yard until next spring. I like to haul the manure out as fast as it is made, but have some thistles in my oats and barley straw.—J. E. G., Huntingdon County, Pa.

There are a large number of varieties of mold, some of which are injurious and some of which are not. In fact, a particular species of mold may be injurious under some circumstances and under others not. On general principles it is inadvisable to feed moldy feeds to any kind of valuable dairy animals. On the other hand, ruminants such as dairy cattle will stand molds better than horses. Instances are comparatively few where cattle have been seriously injured by feeds which are slightly moldy.

Add Water to Cut Stover

It would seem that the best plan would be to exercise as much caution as possible in feeding shredded stover such as you mention, and if you have valuable purebred dairy cattle I would not advise its use. Grade cows or young cattle would perhaps not be seriously injured if fed moderate amounts. It would be better to work it off on the young cattle and dry cows rather than the milkers, since it is possible to taint the milk by feeding it.

The best plan for taking care of the fodder which has been thru a husker is to run it thru an ensilage cutter and put it into the silo. If plenty of water is added to the cut stover it will keep well and make a fair quality of silage, tho of course, it will not be as high in feeding value as ensilage containing the ears. If the stover is rather dry when it is put in, one should add a quantity of water at least twice as great by weight as the stover.

Old Seed Won't Grow

If Canada thistle seed get into the manure and are left in it for a few weeks very few of them will grow. Of course, when you haul the manure out in the spring the Canada thistle seed that had been in the manure for only a few days would be likely to grow. If you could arrange your manure heap so that only the well decayed manure would be hauled to the field very little of the Canada thistle seed would grow.—A.A.B.

Silos in Pennsylvania

TWENTY-SIX per cent of Pennsylvania's farms now have silos according to the latest report of L. H. Wible, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture. Lancaster County has 3393 silos, a percentage of thirty; Lebanon County has 996, a percentage of 42; Dauphin has 428; Cumberland, 530; Perry, 274; Adams, 587; Franklin, 583, and York, 1173. Lebanon County ranks highest in percentage. —R. I. W.

Dairymen Meet at Harrisburg

THE Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association, W. L. Glatfelter, president, will hold a business session during the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday afternoon, January 20 in one of the rooms in the Department of Agriculture. A program will follow the business session.

Jersey cattle breeders will meet at 1:30 on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, to organize a Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association. After the business meeting a program will be given. This meeting will also be held in one of the rooms of the Department of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Breeders will hold their annual banquet at 7 P. M. on Wednesday evening, January 21 to which all breeders and dairymen are invited. At 10 A. M. on Thursday morning the annual business meeting will be held.

Guernsey breeders in Pennsylvania will meet at 1:30 P. M. on Thursday afternoon, January 22, for a luncheon at the Penn-Harris Hotel. A business session will be held following the luncheon at which Karl B. Musser, Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, will speak.

An interesting program for dairymen has been arranged by a committee of the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association for Wednesday, January 21 during the week of the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. The morning session will be devoted to a discussion of the eradication of tuberculosis and in the afternoon, production and marketing of dairy products will be discussed.

Dairy Program

Wednesday, January 21, Senate Caucus Room.

9:30 A. M.—The eradication of bovine tuberculosis, present situation in Pennsylvania, Dr. T. E. Munce, Director of Bureau of Animal Industry.

10:15 A. M.—The requirements of the Department of Agriculture necessary for an adequate program of bovine tuberculosis eradication. Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

11:00 A. M.—What immediate action should dairymen take in support of a program of tuberculosis eradication? R. R. Welch, Grove City, Pa.

1:30 P. M.—Economy in production the basis of successful dairy farming. E. B. Fitts, head of dairy extension, State College, Pa.

2:00 P. M.—Factors essential in the successful marketing of dairy products by the co-operative plan. H. G. Niesley, specialist in marketing, State College, Pa.

2:45 P. M.—The why and how of clean milk. C. I. Cohee, in charge, Dept. of Quality Control, Philadelphia, Pa.

3:30 P. M.—Practical method for determining quality in milk. Charles Detweiler, chief, Sanitation Department, Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.—B.

FOWL PLAGUE RULES

Regulation Adopted to Protect Pennsylvania

ANIMAL Industry Regulation No. 515, effective December 30, 1924, which has been issued over the names of F. P. Willits, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, and T. E. Munce, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, warns all persons against any act that may tend to introduce Fowl Plague into Pennsylvania.

Regulation No. 515 is as follows: Under the authority of the Acts of July 22, 1913, and June 7, 1923, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has adopted and will enforce the following rules, subject to subsequent changes:

1. The movement or transportation of live poultry for any purpose from the states of Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island into the state of Pennsylvania is hereby prohibited.

2. Live poultry from the District of Columbia and from states other than those named in Section 1 of this Regulation may be brought into Pennsylvania for immediate slaughter only as provided by Section 4.

3. The movement or transportation of live poultry from the District of Columbia and from states other than those named in Section 1 of this Regulation into Pennsylvania for purposes other than immediate slaughter is prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a special permit issued by the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

4. All crates, coops or other containers, and all railroad cars, wagons, auto trucks or other vehicles and all freight compartments on boats and vessels that are in use for the handling, storing or transporting of live poultry shall not enter Pennsylvania unless accompanied by an official certificate stating that the container, car, vehicle or compartment has been cleaned and disinfected under proper federal or state supervision: said certificate shall accompany the container, car, vehicle or compartment to destination in Pennsylvania, and a copy of said certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

5. This Regulation No. 515 does not apply to movements of poultry when such movements are entirely within the state of Pennsylvania.

Lynchings in 1924

THERE were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and thirty-seven in southern states.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

The Success of the Coach as BUICK builds it

Standard Six Coach $1295
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Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories: government tax to be added. Ask about the G. M. A. C. Purchase Plan, which provides for Deferred Payments.

Everyone who has seen the Coach *as Buick builds it* knows why *this* Coach has received such sweeping public approval.

The Buick Coach is a real closed car—built to Buick's high closed-car standards. Fisher body. Graceful lines. Two wide doors, hinged at the front, enable rear-seat passengers to enter or leave either door without disturbing people in front seats. Duco finish. Different colors for each of the two coach models.

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And the price! Never before, a closed car of such fine quality at such low cost!

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BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

ACME Hand Potato Planters

The "Acme" plants them deep, fast as you can walk, and without packing the soil—the cheapest and best way to plant potatoes.

All Practical Styles

Strong, Neat and they Work Right

Years of experience have taught us what the farmer needs in planters. Every practical style is found in the "Acme" line and each style made in the best way—first class material, first class workmanship. You'll never be disappointed in an "Acme" tool. Insist on an "Acme" when you go to your dealer.

Free Potato Book
Booklet "The Acme of Potato Profit," valuable pointers in potato growing, free. Write today to Dept. 18

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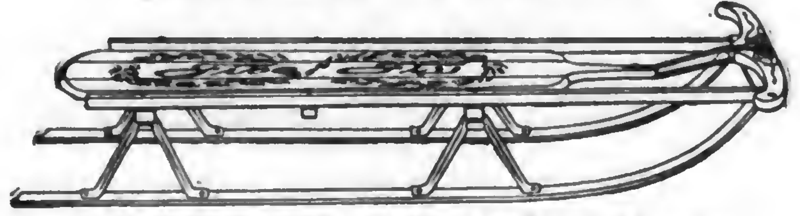

Fire-Fly Coaster

Length, 36 inches; Height, 6 inches; Width, 12 inches; Weight, 7 pounds.

Boys and girls, here is your chance to get a Fire-Fly Coaster. Just a little pleasant work after school hours and the sled is yours.

HERE'S HOW

Call on a few of your neighbors and get them to subscribe to Pennsylvania Farmer for one year at $1.00 each. Four subscriptions is all that is required. Send us the four subscriptions together with $4.00, the amount collected, and the sled will be forwarded by prepaid parcel post.

Fire-Fly Coasters need no advertisement; you know what they are. So get busy and earn a sled before the first snowfall. Send all orders to

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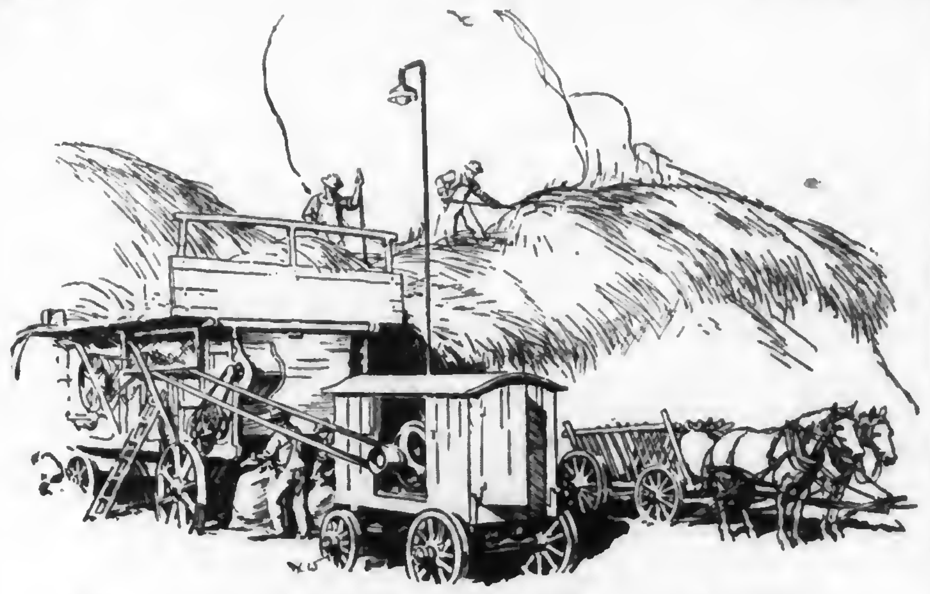

Farm Electrification—
a challenge and a responsibility

The problem of electrifying the farm is a challenge both to scientific agriculture and to electric engineering. With agriculturists and engineers joining forces in solving this problem, the possibilities of farm electrification are limited only by man's ingenuity.

This splendid opportunity to serve the farm and benefit the entire country is not being overlooked either by the agriculturists or others interested. A committee composed of eight great organizations has been studying and carrying on experiments seeking solutions to these problems.

This general committee and local committees in twelve states have before them, among others, the problems of:

The lowering of farm production and marketing costs by the wholesale application of electric power.

The raising of the farmers' standards of living by the introduction of electrical conveniences.

The closer relation of the farmer to industry and transportation through the interconnection of electrical distribution systems and the wider use of electric power.

These studies and the solutions which are expected to result must have a profound effect upon every community.

Write for the attractive booklet on farm electrification which will be mailed to you without cost. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.

The committee mentioned above is composed of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

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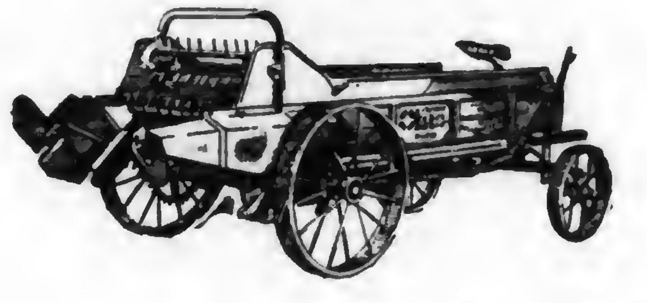
FAMOUS

Ohio

SPREADER



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That is all it costs you to own this fine new Spreader.

Can you afford to pitch off a load of manure by hand *for a few cents?*

Can you afford to be spreading five loads a day, when you could be spreading ten by investing *a few cents per load?*

Can you afford to pitch manure off in chunks when you can give every load a fine, even spread *for a few cents?*

Write for 48 page illustrated book on Manure and its care

The Ohio Cultivator Company, Bellevue, Ohio

The Farm Electric

All Devices You've Dreamed of to Be Displayed

VISITORS to the Electric Farm, which will be open to inspection during the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 19 to 23, will have an opportunity to see practically every kind of farm and home electrical equipment in existence. The committee in charge has just announced a list of the appliances which are being installed on the Electric Farm, which is the J. Q. A. Rutherford farmstead near Harrisburg.

The committee explains that it is not supposed that any farmer will find it practical to have all the exhibited appliances on his farm. The farm is being electrified to show in an impressive way the possibilities of electricity. To make the exhibit as complete as possible, all sorts of devices, some so recently developed that they have never been shown to the public before, will be displayed. All the equipment to be exhibited is being donated by manufacturers and dealers.

A laundry, kitchen, dining room, living room and bathroom will be wired and lighted. The laundry will have a washing machine and ringer, a centrifugal clothes dryer, small and large hand iron, mangle iron, an electric pump, and a trouser press.

What a House It Will Be

In addition to lighting in the kitchen, there will be an electric range, electric dish washer, meat grinder, cake mixer, ventilating fan, desk fan, electric refrigerator, buffer and grinder, apple pealer, vacuum cleaner, electric ice cream freezer, and an electric kitchen table equipped with mixers, heaters, etc.

The dining room will sparkle with electrical devices. An electric toaster, percolator, tea samovar, table stove, waffle iron, desk fan, egg cooker and electric crumb brush and cleaner will be on display.

The living room will have a complete radio receiving set with loud speaker, an ornamental electric fountain, electric heating logs, portable sewing machine with electric sew-light, electric thermostat for controlling temperature in house, electric phonograph and an electric reproducing piano.

In the bedroom there will be a heating pad, fan, heater and bed and dresser lamps, and in the bathroom an electric heater, immersion heater, electrically heated hair-drying blower, electric hair drying comb, electric vibrator and an electric razor.

And Buildings Outside, Too

The barn, sheds, poultry house and workshop will be just as completely electrified as the house. About the farm, there will be on display, a wood splitter, power wood saw, threshing machine, portable chort motor, electric floor cleaning machine, clipping machine, grooming machine, ventilating fans, corn sheller, crusher, feed grinder, combination mill, fanning mill, potato grader, hay hoist, deep well pump jack, electric alarm siren, ensilage cutter and blower, bailer, fodder shredder, and a temperature indicator to place in mow of hay to eliminate danger of spontaneous combustion.

The poultry house will have everything electrified except the chickens. The equipment includes an electric incubator and brooder, electric egg candler, grain cracker, oyster shell grinder, time switch to regulate artificial lighting and an electrically heated poultry waterer.

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Sanitary, washable, light colored walls on the interior, and a moisture-proof paint film on the exterior of structures for housing animals, do much to prevent disease.

Barns, hog houses and poultry houses which are unpainted absorb moisture. This works thru the wood, rotting it and making interiors cold and damp. Animals housed in such buildings, especially young animals or poultry, will have less physical resistance to disease and colds.

Keep Away the Germs

Disease germs and vermin thrive in dark, damp and poorly ventilated places. Let germs and vermin once gain a foothold in such surroundings and their eradication will cost much time and money.

Paint prevents the decay of buildings, and in this way makes them less apt to harbor germs and germ carriers. In painting the interior of structures for housing animals a paint containing non-poisonous pigments should be used.

Well painted buildings are generally better kept and the livestock, being better cared for, is less subject to disease. The very fact that a building is well painted gives the owner more pride in the condition of the interior and the care of stock. An animal will pay greater returns in every way if housed in well-lighted, clean surroundings.

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Important Warning!

There is only one "Congoleum" and it is identified by the Gold Seal pasted on every pattern. "Congoleum" is a registered trade name and the exclusive property of Congoleum-Nairn Inc. If you want "Congoleum" be sure to look for the Gold Seal.

On the floor is shown Congoleum Rug Pattern No. 325. In the 6 x 9 foot size it costs only $9.00.

"Brush the snow off, children. It can't hurt Mother's new Congoleum Rug"

Heedless little feet that love to tramp through snow and splash in puddles, that seem to pick up dirt wherever they go—bring no worries to the mistress of this kitchen.

For there's a *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug on the floor and she knows it can be cleaned in a moment. Just a few strokes with a damp mop and the cheerful pattern will be as bright and spotless as new.

It's the smooth, seamless surface and heavy waterproof base of Congoleum that make it so easy to clean. Dirt and dust cannot work into these rugs. Liquids and spilled things cannot stain them.

Many Beautiful Patterns

And the attractive designs are so varied that you can easily find one suited to any room in the house. There are artistic and elaborate Oriental motifs, dainty and fascinating floral effects and neat tile, mosaic and conventional patterns.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are no bother at all to lay. After a few hours they'll hug the floor without tacks, cement or fastening of any other kind.

And you'll go far before you'll find such big value at so low a price.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft $9.00	Pattern No. 408, shown below, is made in all the sizes. The other patterns illustrated are made in the five large sizes only.	1½ x 3 ft $ .60
7½ x 9 ft 11.25		3 x 3 ft 1.40
9 x 9 ft 13.50		3 x 4½ ft 1.95
9 x 10½ ft 15.75		3 x 6 ft 2.50
9 x 12 ft 18.00		

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. The same flat-lying, durable, easily-cleaned material as the rugs but made without borders for use where it is desired to cover the entire floor. Lies flat without any fastening.

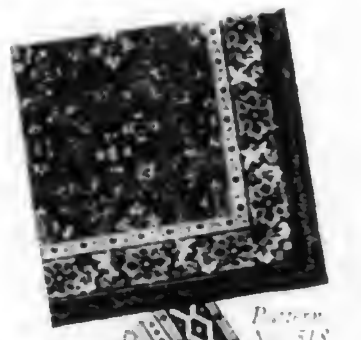
Two-yard width —**85c** per square yard
Three-yard width —**95c** per square yard

Owing to freight rates prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

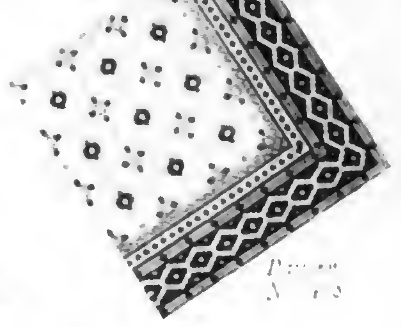
CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City San Francisco
Atlanta Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh New Orleans
[illegible]
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

Free Booklet

"Beautify your Home with Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs," an interesting illustrated booklet, shows all the beautiful patterns in their full colors. A copy will gladly be sent free on request.



Pattern No. 518

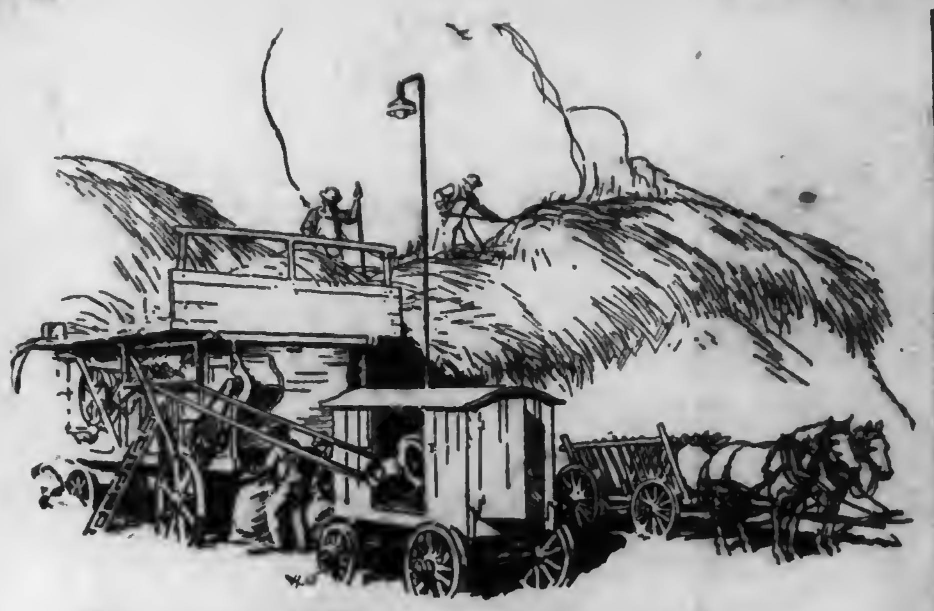


Pattern No. 408

Pattern No. 534

Pattern No. 396

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
RUGS



Farm Electrification—
a challenge and a responsibility

The problem of electrifying the farm is a challenge both to scientific agriculture and to electric engineering. With agriculturists and engineers joining forces in solving this problem, the possibilities of farm electrification are limited only by man's ingenuity.

This splendid opportunity to serve the farm and benefit the entire country is not being overlooked either by the agriculturists or others interested. A committee composed of eight great organizations has been studying and carrying on experiments seeking solutions to these problems.

This general committee and local committees in twelve states have before them, among others, the problems of:

The lowering of farm production and marketing costs by the wholesale application of electric power.

The raising of the farmers' standards of living by the introduction of electrical conveniences.

The closer relation of the farmer to industry and transportation through the interconnection of electrical distribution systems and the wider use of electric power.

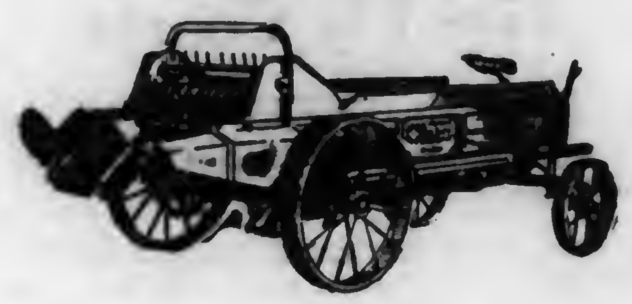
These studies and the solutions which are expected to result must have a profound effect upon every community.

Write for the attractive booklet on farm electrification which will be mailed to you without cost. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.

The committee mentioned above is composed of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION
29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

FAMOUS Ohio SPREADER



Only a few cents per load---

That is all it costs you to own this fine new Spreader.

Can you afford to pitch off a load of manure by hand *for a few cents?*

Can you afford to be spreading five loads a day, when you could be spreading ten by investing *a few cents per load?*

Can you afford to pitch manure off in chunks when you can give every load a fine, even spread *for a few cents?*

Write for 48 page illustrated book on Manure and its care

The Ohio Cultivator Company, Bellevue, Ohio

The Farm Electric

All Devices You've Dreamed of to Be Displayed

VISITORS to the Electric Farm, which will be open to inspection during the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, January 19 to 23, will have an opportunity to see practically every kind of farm and home electrical equipment in existence. The committee in charge has just announced a list of the appliances which are being installed on the Electric Farm, which is the J. Q. A. Rutherford farmstead near Harrisburg.

The committee explains that it is not supposed that any farmer will find it practical to have all the exhibited appliances on his farm. The farm is being electrified to show in an impressive way the possibilities of electricity. To make the exhibit as complete as possible, all sorts of devices, some so recently developed that they have never been shown to the public before, will be displayed. All the equipment to be exhibited is being donated by manufacturers and dealers.

A laundry, kitchen, dining room, living room and bathroom will be wired and lighted. The laundry will have a washing machine and ringer, a centrifugal clothes dryer, small and large hand iron, mangle iron, an electric pump, and a trouser press.

What a House It Will Be

In addition to lighting in the kitchen, there will be an electric range, electric dish washer, meat grinder, cake mixer, ventilating fan, desk fan, electric refrigerator, buffer and grinder, apple pealer, vacuum cleaner, electric ice cream freezer, and an electric kitchen table equipped with mixers, heaters, etc.

The dining room will sparkle with electrical devices. An electric toaster, percolator, tea samovar, table stove, waffle iron, desk fan, egg cooker and electric crumb brush and cleaner will be on display.

The living room will have a complete radio receiving set with loud speaker, an ornamental electric fountain, electric heating logs, portable sewing machine with electric sewlight, electric thermostat for controlling temperature in house, electric phonograph and an electric reproducing piano.

In the bedroom there will be a heating pad, fan, heater and bed and dresser lamps, and in the bathroom an electric heater, immersion heater, electrically heated hair-drying blower, electric hair drying comb, electric vibrator and an electric razor.

And Buildings Outside, Too

The barn, sheds, poultry house and workshop will be just as completely electrified as the house. About the farm, there will be on display, a wood splitter, power wood saw, threshing machine, portable chort motor, electric floor cleaning machine, clipping machine, grooming machine, ventilating fans, corn sheller, crusher, feed grinder, combination mill, fanning mill, potato grader, hay hoist, deep well pump jack, electric alarm siren, ensilage cutter and blower, bailer, fodder shredder, and a temperature indicator to place in mow of hay to eliminate danger of spontaneous combustion.

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On the floor is shown Congoleum Rug pattern No. 323. In the 6 x 9 foot size it costs only $9.00.

"Brush the snow off, children. It can't hurt Mother's new Congoleum Rug"

Heedless little feet that love to tramp through snow and splash in puddles, that seem to pick up dirt wherever they go—bring no worries to the mistress of this kitchen.

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Popular Sizes—Low Prices

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CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
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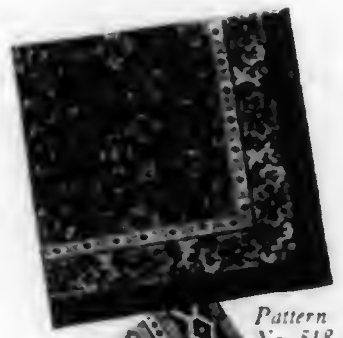


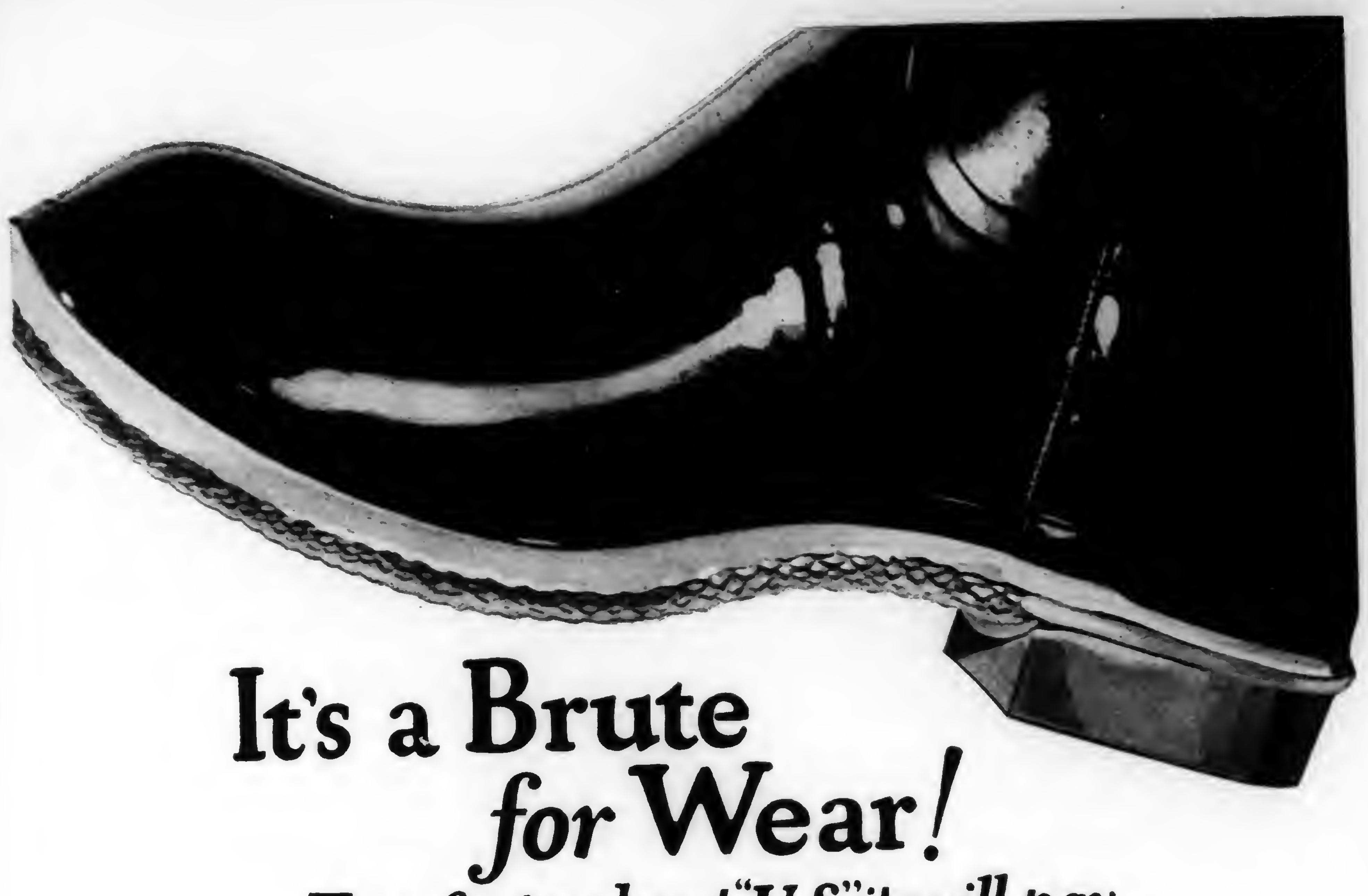
Pattern No. 518

Pattern No. 408

Pattern No. 534

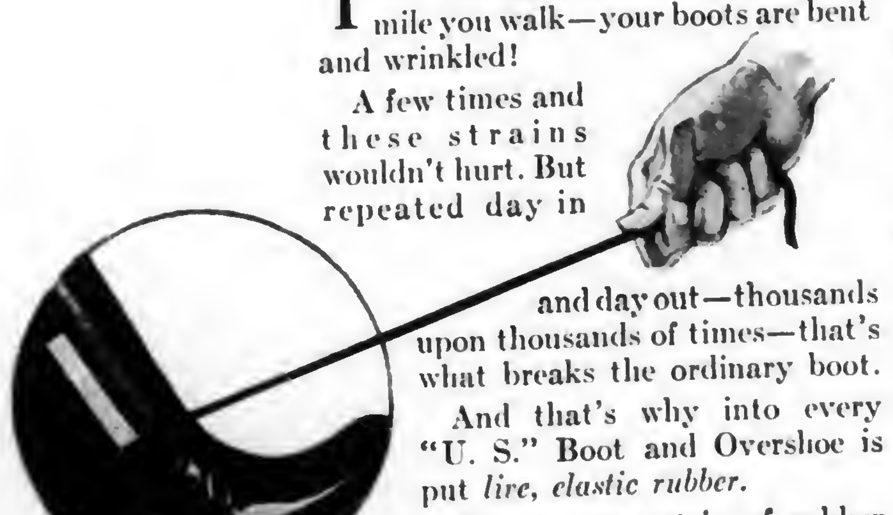
Pattern No. 396

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
RUGS



It's a Brute for Wear!

Two facts about "U.S." it will pay you to know - - - -



TWO thousand times for every single mile you walk—your boots are bent and wrinkled!

A few times and these strains wouldn't hurt. But repeated day in and day out—thousands upon thousands of times—that's what breaks the ordinary boot.

And that's why into every "U. S." Boot and Overshoe is put *live, elastic rubber.*

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot, you'll find it will stretch more than five times its length without breaking—and snap back into shape like an elastic band. This live rubber *stays* flexible—and waterproof.

What's more, in this live rubber are anchored layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements. Where the hardest strains come, there are *as many as eleven* separate layers of rubber and fabric. They reduce chances of breaking to a minimum.

As a result of these important facts, farmers in every section of the country are finding "U.S." Boots and Overshoes a big economy.

"U. S." Boots and Overshoes wear longer because they're *built* to wear longer.

It will pay you to ask for "U. S."

Other "U. S." Rubber Footwear

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. There's the Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the "U. S." lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe for fall and spring—"U. S." Arctics and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." Trade Mark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

Trade Mark

Butler Dairymen Lay Plans

Several New Purebred Sire Associations Formed

By A. L. Beam

BREEDERS of Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins in Butler County, assisted by S. J. Brownell, State College extension specialist, County Agent Mandeville, and R. C. Wiggins, agricultural expert employed by the Butler County First National Bank, adopted a well balanced breeding program for 1925 at a series of meetings held during the week of December eighth.

Holstein breeders on Wednesday organized, under the bank plan, a bull association of three blocks for their breed. This makes the third Holstein bull association in the county and the second bull association to be formed with the aid of the Butler County National Bank.

Guernsey breeders met at the Butler Y. M. C. A. on Thursday to discuss plans for the coming year. A tentative organization was formed which voted to form two Guernsey bull associations of three blocks each. Six well bred sires, one for each block, are to be purchased. Then, in order to give each dairyman an unlimited opportunity in breeding, one outstanding sire will be purchased for duty in both associations. One of the best bred bulls available will be secured. It is hoped that a son of a world's record cow can be obtained.

To Buy a "Central Sire"

Sixty of the highest producing cows in the two associations will be bred to this sire. He will be known as the "Central Sire" and when he can no longer be used on account of inbreeding, or when the two associations are able to buy a better sire, he will be used to replace a bull in one of the association blocks. Thus, eventually it is hoped to secure an outstanding sire in each block.

A real need for well bred sires such as the Guernsey breeders hope to secure, and especially for the one exceptionally good sire, now exists in the county. An outstanding example is found in the herd of F. R. Hartell, Renfrew, who has developed a senior four-year-old which now ranks second in her class in the United States with a record of 18,942 pounds of milk and 893 pounds of butterfat. This is within seven pounds of breaking a world's record.

Many other Guernsey breeders will benefit by the far-sighted program outlined for 1925.

Jersey Breeders' Plans

The Jersey breeders around Harrisville, not to be outdone by their Holstein and Guernsey friends, met on Friday, formed a tentative organization and outlined plans for a Jersey bull association consisting of three blocks.

Many good grade Jerseys are now found in this community and by using only well bred sires, the organizers hope soon to have cows of much higher producing ability. In this association stress will be placed upon production in the sire's pedigree as each one must be from a dam with a record of at least 700 pounds of butterfat.

"Look' Em Over" Week

FARM machinery prepared and ready for the field is the object of Repair Week which was set for the last week of February by implement dealers of the state of Indiana at their convention held recently.

Repairs ordered during Repair Week mean "Preparedness" for farmers and relief from the congestion in the shipping rooms of implement companies which always occurs when the working season opens.

Orders placed in time give the local dealers a fair chance to serve their customers, especially when the part is not carried in stock. Waiting for parts after the work season is on is troublesome both to farmers and dealers.

"Look 'em over" is the motto for Repair Week.

Corn Borer in Pennsylvania

C. H. **HADLEY**, Director, State Bureau of Plant Industry, has issued the following statement on the present European corn borer situation in Pennsylvania:

"During the fall of 1924 extensive and detailed scouting of infested territory by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, showed a very extensive spread of the insect during the season, and a very noticeable increase in the density of the infestation. . . .

"At the present time the infestation is spread over several counties, including all of Erie County, all of Crawford County, the townships of Greene, Sugar Grove, Salem and Hickory in Mercer County, and the townships of Columbia, Freehold, Sugar Grove, Conewingo and Eldred in Warren County. The area included within the total infested territory comprises some 1999 square miles in northwestern Pennsylvania, according to records furnished by the Federal Bureau of Entomology.

Increased Density of Infestation

"The infestation has likewise increased notably with respect to density. Whereas in previous years it was very difficult to find more than one, or at most two borers in a single stalk, and such infested stalks very few indeed, during the past season it has not been uncommon to find a fair proportion of the stalks of certain fields infested, and the infestation per stalk sometimes ran as high as seven or eight larvae or borers. In Crawford County in the newly infested territory many fields were found where fifty to seventy-five larvae could easily be found in a very short time. . .

Campaign Has Been Undertaken

"The development of the European corn borer situation during the past year in Pennsylvania has been such as to make it necessary for the Department to undertake a campaign of repression and limitation of the spread of this insect. . . . The program which should be followed by Pennsylvania should be one which will be in harmony with that now being carried on by the states of New York, Ohio and Michigan, in cooperation with the Federal Government. There should be an extension of quarantine restrictions now in force (but not being particularly enforced heretofore), covering the territory now known to be infested, and restricting the movement of sweet corn and certain other products from infested territory to non-infested territory subject to inspection and certification where practical. If such a quarantine can not be legally enforced under existing legislation, a law should be passed similar to that of 1923 covering the Japanese beetle, providing the necessary authority. Regulations should be adopted requiring the general use of certain farm practices which will tend to hold down the infestation of the insect to the minimum, and at the same time improve the general cultural practice of the district. . . ."

BONDS THAT BUILD UP THE FARMING BUSINESS

OVER 300,000 farmers have borrowed money on first mortgages through the twelve co-operative Federal Land Banks. Better terms and lower interest rates enable them to steadily reduce their indebtedness—put their farms on a paying basis.

Money for these Loans is secured through the issue of Federal Land Bank Bonds. In this way, the savings of thousands of investors, large and small, are gathered into the Banks to be distributed to those farmers who can use them profitably.

There is no safer investment than these Bonds. The Federal Land Banks operate under strict Government supervision and are managed by men long trained in banking methods and well acquainted with farm conditions. Every Bond is guaranteed jointly by *all* the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserve exceeding $50,000,000.

Federal Land Bank Bonds are tax-free, inheritance taxes only excepted. And interest received from them is free from all income taxes.

Money invested in Federal Land Bank Bonds earns a good rate of interest, unfailingly paid twice yearly. Price and current rate will be gladly quoted on request.

In case of need, Federal Land Bank Bonds can be turned into cash on short notice. Or, they can be used as security for a loan at your local bank.

A Federal Land Bank Bond may be purchased for as little as $40 or $100. Other denominations are: $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Your choice of coupon or registered form. Delivered by registered mail; all correspondence confidential. Look for the words "The Federal Land Bank" appearing at the top of every Federal Land Bank Bond.

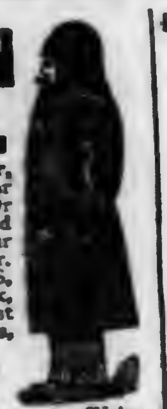
The Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass. New Orleans, La. Wichita, Kansas
St. Louis, Mo. Berkeley, Cal. Omaha, Nebr.
Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. Baltimore, Md.
Columbia, S. C. Houston, Texas Spokane, Wash.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Board Circular No. 16 descriptive of these Bonds, addressing nearest Federal Land Bank or the Fiscal Agent.

Fiscal Agent
FEDERAL LAND BANKS
Washington, D.C.

Buy Federal Land Bank Bonds



LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

No Middleman Needed in Dealing With Us

Factory prices mean a big saving to you. Write for free CATALOG and STYLE BOOK. Tells how to take off hides, about our safe dyeing process on cow, horse and calf skins. Gives prices on all work. If you haven't enough pelts for garment you want, send what you have and we will supply the rest; or garment can be made complete from high grade skins we carry in stock. Furs repaired or remodeled. Estimates if desired. Automatic cold storage. Taxidermy and Head Mounting. Write today.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
Largest custom tanners and furriers in the World
564 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

GOOD FARMING PAYS

Every farmer wants to save labor, time, horsepower, seed and raise bigger, better and surer crops. The WESTERN Pulverizer, Packer & Mulcher (3 machines in 1) will do all this. It pulverizes and packs as deep as plowed and forms a loose, granular, moisture-retaining mulch on top—making a perfect seedbed—in one operation. It makes 5 to 10 bushels more per acre by rolling winter wheat or other growing grain in spring, whether ground is hard-crusted and cracked, heaved, loose or unpacked. The WESTERN has no equal for this work, or for making seedbed for wheat, corn, alfalfa or any other crops; or for covering alfalfa, clover and grass seed.

GET OUR FREE CATALOG AND BOOK ON SEEDBEDS It shows the machine and its work by photos taken in the fields—Explains its principle and construction: why it does better work with less horse-power and saves one-third seed; why it is the only roller that leaves a mulch on top of the packed soil. It contains letters from many users, proving our statements, and much other valuable information. "Worth its Weight in Gold." Write TODAY for Catalog and delivered price from nearest shipping point.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 152 Hastings, Nebr.

The Improved "Riggs" Walking Cultivator

Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

If you can not buy them of your local Dealer we will ship direct.

THOS. PEPPLER, SON & CO.,
BOX 20, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

We Also Manufacture the Perfection Sprayers and Marker

As Low as $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed staunch, durable and dependable. Cost as little as $10.

Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood SAW

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If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot, you'll find it will stretch more than five times its length without breaking—and snap back into shape like an elastic band. This live rubber *stays* flexible—and waterproof.

What's more, in this live rubber are anchored layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements. Where the hardest strains come, there are *as many as eleven* separate layers of rubber and fabric. They reduce chances of breaking to a minimum.

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It will pay you to ask for "U. S."

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You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. There's the Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the "U. S." lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe for fall and spring—"U. S." Arctics and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." Trade Mark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.

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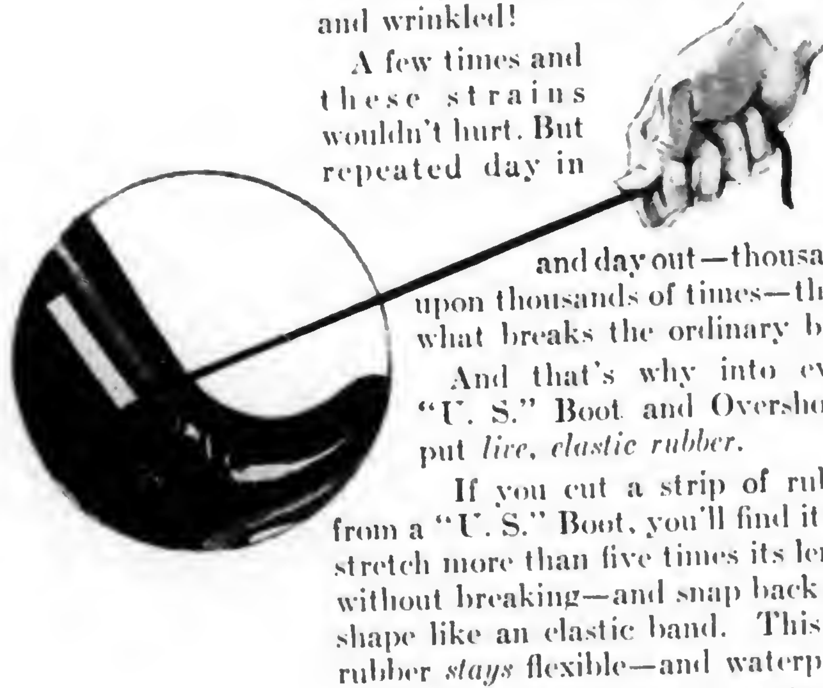

"U.S." Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

Butler Dairymen Lay Plans

Several New Purebred Sire Associations Formed

By A. L. Beam

BREEDERS of Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins in Butler County, assisted by S. J. Brownell, State College extension specialist, County Agent Mandeville, and R. C. Wiggins, agricultural expert employed by the Butler County First National Bank, adopted a well balanced breeding program for 1925 at a series of meetings held during the week of December eighth.

Holstein breeders on Wednesday organized, under the bank plan, a bull association of three blocks for their breed. This makes the third Holstein bull association in the county and the second bull association to be formed with the aid of the Butler County National Bank.

Guernsey breeders met at the Butler Y. M. C. A. on Thursday to discuss plans for the coming year. A tentative organization was formed which voted to form two Guernsey bull associations of three blocks each. Six well bred sires, one for each block, are to be purchased. Then, in order to give each dairyman an unlimited opportunity in breeding, one outstanding sire will be purchased for duty in both associations. One of the best bred bulls available will be secured. It is hoped that a son of a world's record cow can be obtained.

To Buy a "Central Sire"

Sixty of the highest producing cows in the two associations will be bred to this sire. He will be known as the "Central Sire" and when he can no longer be used on account of inbreeding, or when the two associations are able to buy a better sire, he will be used to replace a bull in one of the association blocks. Thus, eventually it is hoped to secure an outstanding sire in each block.

A real need for well bred sires such as the Guernsey breeders hope to secure, and especially for the one exceptionally good sire, now exists in the county. An outstanding example is found in the herd of F. R. Hartell, Renfrew, who has developed a senior four-year-old which now ranks second in her class in the United States with a record of 18,942 pounds of milk and 893 pounds of butterfat. This is within seven pounds of breaking a world's record.

Many other Guernsey breeders will benefit by the far-sighted program outlined for 1925.

Jersey Breeders' Plans

The Jersey breeders around Harrisville, not to be outdone by their Holstein and Guernsey friends, met on Friday, formed a tentative organization and outlined plans for a Jersey bull association consisting of three blocks.

Many good grade Jerseys are now found in this community and by using only well bred sires, the organizers hope soon to have cows of much higher producing ability. In this association stress will be placed upon production in the sire's pedigree as each one must be from a dam with a record of at least 700 pounds of butterfat.

"Look' Em Over" Week

FARM machinery prepared and ready for the field is the object of Repair Week which was set for the last week of February by implement dealers of the state of Indiana at their convention held recently.

Repairs ordered during Repair Week mean "Preparedness" for farmers and relief from the congestion in the shipping rooms of implement companies which always occurs when the working season opens.

Orders placed in time give the local dealers a fair chance to serve their customers, especially when the part is not carried in stock. Waiting for parts after the work season is on is troublesome both to farmers and dealers.

"Look 'em over" is the motto for Repair Week.

Corn Borer in Pennsylvania

C. H. HADLEY, Director, State Bureau of Plant Industry, has issued the following statement on the present European corn borer situation in Pennsylvania:

"During the fall of 1924 extensive and detailed scouting of infested territory by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, showed a very extensive spread of the insect during the season, and a very noticeable increase in the density of the infestation. . . .

"At the present time the infestation is spread over several counties, including all of Erie County, all of Crawford County, the townships of Greene, Sugar Grove, Salem and Hickory in Mercer County, and the townships of Columbia, Freehold, Sugar Grove, Conewingo and Eldred in Warren County. The area included within the total infested territory comprises some 1999 square miles in northwestern Pennsylvania, according to records furnished by the Federal Bureau of Entomology.

Increased Density of Infestation

"The infestation has likewise increased notably with respect to density. Whereas in previous years it was very difficult to find more than one, or at most two borers in a single stalk, and such infested stalks very few indeed, during the past season it has not been uncommon to find a fair proportion of the stalks of certain fields infested, and the infestation per stalk sometimes ran as high as seven or eight larvae or borers. In Crawford County in the newly infested territory many fields were found where fifty to seventy-five larvae could easily be found in a very short time. . .

Campaign Has Been Undertaken

"The development of the European corn borer situation during the past year in Pennsylvania has been such as to make it necessary for the Department to undertake a campaign of repression and limitation of the spread of this insect. . . . The program which should be followed by Pennsylvania should be one which will be in harmony with that now being carried on by the states of New York, Ohio and Michigan, in cooperation with the Federal Government. There should be an extension of quarantine restrictions now in force (but not being particularly enforced heretofore), covering the territory now known to be infested, and restricting the movement of sweet corn and certain other products from infested territory to non-infested territory subject to inspection and certification where practical. If such a quarantine can not be legally enforced under existing legislation, a law should be passed similar to that of 1923 covering the Japanese beetle, providing the necessary authority. Regulations should be adopted requiring the general use of certain farm practices which will tend to hold down the infestation of the insect to the minimum, and at the same time improve the general cultural practice of the district . . . "

BONDS THAT BUILD UP THE FARMING BUSINESS

OVER 300,000 farmers have borrowed money on first mortgages through the twelve co-operative Federal Land Banks. Better terms and lower interest rates enable them to steadily reduce their indebtedness—put their farms on a paying basis.

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Spokane, Wash.

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Fiscal Agent
FEDERAL LAND BANKS
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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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The Story Thus Far

BART BAYNES was an orphan who lived on a farm in Lickitysplit with his Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody Baynes. Aunt Deel was a little beyond forty, jealously devoted to her brother, Uncle Peabody.

In 1831, when the story opens, Bart was a small lad of seven who was always getting into trouble, worrying his maiden aunt and bachelor uncle unmercifully. One day during that year Bart had his first glimpse of the Silent Woman—Rovin' Kate—who told his fortune. Tho he must encounter four great perils he would be strong and the friend of many people.

Early in his career Bart found a friend in the Comptroller of Canton Village, Silas Wright. This was considered a very great honor by his aunt and uncle. One evening in early summer, soon after the two had become fast friends, Silas Wright suggested to Uncle Peabody that they all go fishing. And so next morning the three, Silas Wright, Uncle Peabody and Bart, set out for Bill Seaver's camp—accompanied by Bill—for a fishing trip. What a trip that was to the small boy. There was only one thing to spoil the fun—while he went fishing with the Comptroller he left Uncle Peabody with Bill Seaver, and Bill would swear! When Bart returned his beloved uncle had fallen into the evil ways of Bill! But Aunt Deel straightened out the offender with a strap when they reached home! Shortly after this memorable trip Bart received a box of books from Silas Wright—a treasure indeed in that unread household.

Continued

AUNT DEEL began with The Stolen Child. She read slowly and often paused for comment or explanation or laughter or to touch the corner of an eye with her handkerchief in moments when we were all deeply moved by the misfortunes of our favorite characters, which were acute and numerous. Often she stopped to spell out phrases of French or Latin, whereupon Uncle Peabody would exclaim:

"Call it 'snags' and go on."

The "snags" were numerous in certain of the books we read, in which case Uncle Peabody would exclaim:

"Say, that's purty rough plowin'. Mebbe you better move into another field."

How often I have heard Aunt Deel reading when the effect was like this:

"The Duchess exclaimed with an accent which betrayed the fact that she had been reared in the French Capital: 'Snags!' Whereupon Sir Roger rejoined in French equally patrician: 'Snags!' "

Those days certain authors felt it necessary to prove that their education had not been neglected or forgotten. Their way was strewn with fragments of classic lore intended to awe and mystify the reader, while evidences of correct religious sentiment were dropped, here and there, to reassure him. The newspapers and magazines of the time, like certain of its books, were salted with little advertisements of religion, and virtue and honesty and thrift.

In those magazines we read of the great West—"the poor man's paradise"—"the stoneless land of plenty"; of its delightful climate, of the ease with which the farmer prospered on its rich soil. Uncle Peabody spoke playfully of going West, after that, but Aunt Deel made no answer and concealed her opinion on that subject for a long time. As for myself, the reading had deepened my interest in east and west and north and south and in the skies above them. How mysterious and inviting they had become!

ONE evening a neighbor had brought the Rebublican from the post-office. I opened it and read aloud these words, in large type at the top of the page:

Silas Wright Elected to the U. S. Senate.

"Well I want to know!" Uncle Peabody exclaimed. "That would make me forgit it if I was goin' to be hung. Go on and read what is says."

I read of the choosing of our friend for the seat made vacant by the resignation of William L. Marcy, who had been elected governor, and the parts which most impressed us were these words from a letter of Mr. Wright to Azariah Flagg of Albany, written when the former was asked to accept the place:

"I am too young and too poor for such an elevation. I have not had the experience in that greater theatre of politics to qualify me for a place so exalted and responsible. I prefer therefore the humbler position which I now occupy."

"That's the way," said Uncle Peabody. "They had hard work to convince him that he knew enough to be Surrogate."

"Big men have little conceit—ayes!" said Aunt Deel with a significant glance at me.

The candles had burned low and I was watching the shroud of one of them when there came a rap at the door. It was unusual for any one to come to our door in the evening and we were a bit startled. Uncle Peabody opened it and old Kate entered without speaking and nodded to my aunt and uncle and sat down by the fire. Vividly I remembered the day of fortune-telling. The same gentle smile lighted her face as she looked at me. She held up her hand with four fingers spread above it.

"Ayes," said Aunt Deel, "there are four perils."

My aunt rose and went into the but'ry while I sat staring at the ragged old woman. Her hair was white now and partly covered by a worn and faded bonnet. Forbidding as she was I did not miss the sweetness in her smile and her blue eyes when she looked at me. Aunt Deel came with a plate of doughnuts and bread and butter and head cheese and said in a voice full of pity:

"Poor ol' Kate—ayes! Here's somethin' for ye—ayes!"

She turned to my uncle and said:

"Peabody Baynes, what'll we do—I'd like to know—ayes! She can't rove all night."

"I'll get some blankets an' make a bed for her, good 'nough for anybody, out in the hired man's room over the shed," said my uncle.

HE BROUGHT the lantern—a little tower of perforated tin—and put a candle inside of it. Then he beckoned to the stranger, who followed him out of the front door with the plate of food in her hands.

"Well I declare! It's a long time since she went up this road—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, yawning as she resumed her chair.

"Who is ol' Kate?" I asked.

"Oh, just a poor ol' crazy woman—wanders all 'round—ayes!"

"What made her crazy?"

"Oh, I guess somebody misused and deceived her when she was young—ayes! It's an awful wicked thing to do. Come, Bart—go right up to bed now. It's high time—ayes!"

"I want to wait 'til Uncle Peabody comes back," said I.

"Why?"

"I—I'm afraid she'll do somethin' to him."

"Nonsense! Ol' Kate is just as harmless as a kitten. You take your candle and go right up to bed—this minute—ayes!"

I went up-stairs with the candle and undressed very slowly and thoughtfully while I listened for the footsteps of my uncle. I did not get into bed until I heard him come in and blow out his lantern and start up the stairway. As he undressed he told me how for many years the strange woman had been roving in the roads "up hill and down dale, thousands an' thousands o' miles," and never reaching the end of her journey.

In a moment we heard a low wail above the sound of the breeze that shook the leaves of the old "popple" tree above our roof.

"What's that?" I whispered.

"I guess it's ol' Kate ravin'," said Uncle Peabody.

It touched my heart and I lay listening for a time but heard only the loud whisper of the popple leaves.

SOME strangers came along the road those days—hunters, peddlers and the like—and their coming filled me with a joy which mostly went away with them, I regret to say. None of these, however, appealed to my imagination as did old Kate. But there was one stranger greater than she—greater, indeed, than any other who came into Ratleroad. He came rarely and would not be long detained. How curiously we looked at him, knowing his fame and power! This great stranger was Money.

I shall never forget the day that my uncle showed me a dollar bill and a little shiny, gold coin and three pieces of silver, nor can I forget how carefully he watched them while they lay in my hands and presently put them back into his wallet. That was long before the time of which I am writing. I remember hearing him say, one day of that year, when I asked him to take us to the Caravan of Wild Beasts which was coming to the village:

"I'm sorry, but it's been a hundred Sundays since I had a dollar in my wallet for more than ten minutes."

I have his old account book for the years of 1837 and 1838. Here are some of the entries:

"Balanced accounts with J. Dorothy and gave him my note for $2.15, to be paid in salts January 1, 1838. Sold ten bushels of wheat to E. Miner at 90 cents, to be paid in goods.

"Sold two sheep to Flavius Curtis and took his note for $6, payable in boots on or before March the first."

Only one entry in more than a hundred mentions money, and this was the sum of eleven cents received in balance from a neighbor.

So it will be seen that a spirit of mutual accommodation served to help us over the rough going. Mr. Grimshaw, however, demanded his pay in cash and that I find was mainly, the habit of the money-lenders.

We were poor but our poverty was not like that of these days in which I am writing. It was proud and cleanly and well-fed. We had in us the best blood of the Puritans. Our fathers had seen heroic service in the wars and we knew it.

THERE were no farmer-folk who thought more of the virtue of cleanliness. On this subject my aunt was a deep and tireless thinker. She kept a watchful eye upon us. In her view men-folks were like floors, furniture and dishes. They were in the nature of a responsibility—a tax upon women as it were. Every day she reminded me of the duty of keeping my body clean. Its members had often suffered the tyranny of the soaped hand at the side of the rain barrel. I suppose that all the waters of this world have gone up in the sky and come down again since those far days, but even now the thought of my aunt brings back the odor of soft soap and rain barrels.

She did her best, also, to keep our minds in a cleanly state of preservation—a work in which the teacher rendered important service. He was a young man from Canton.

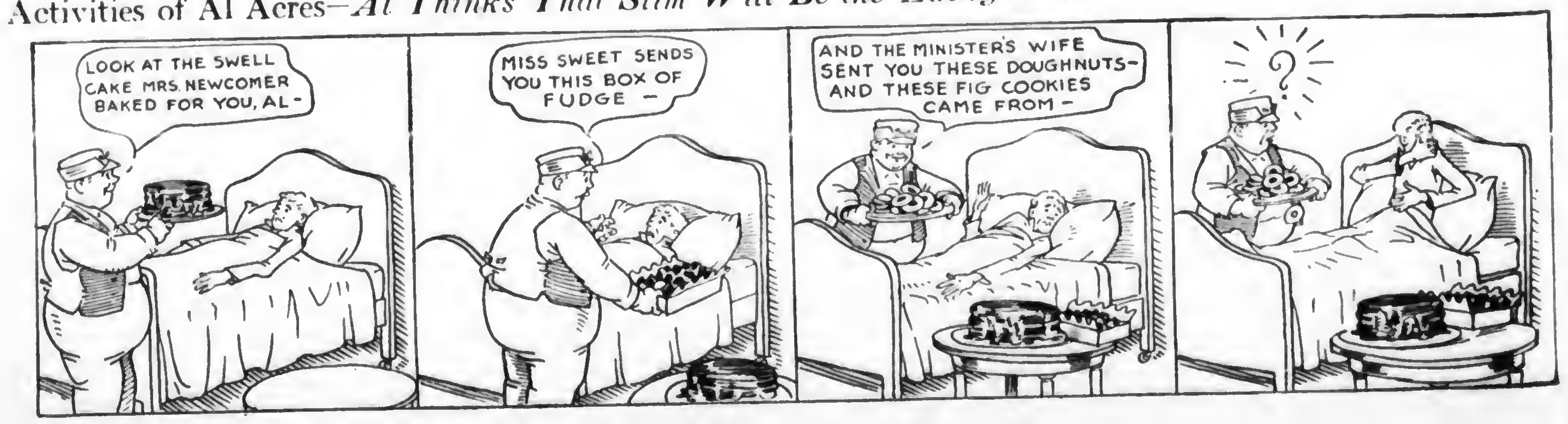
One day when I had been kept after hours for swearing in a fight and then denying it, he told me that there was no reason why I shouldn't be a great man if I stuck to my books and kept my heart clean. I heard with alarm that there was another part of me to be kept clean. How was it to be done?

"Well, just make up your mind that you'll never lie, whatever else you do," he said. "You can't do anything bad or mean unless you intend to cover it up with lies."

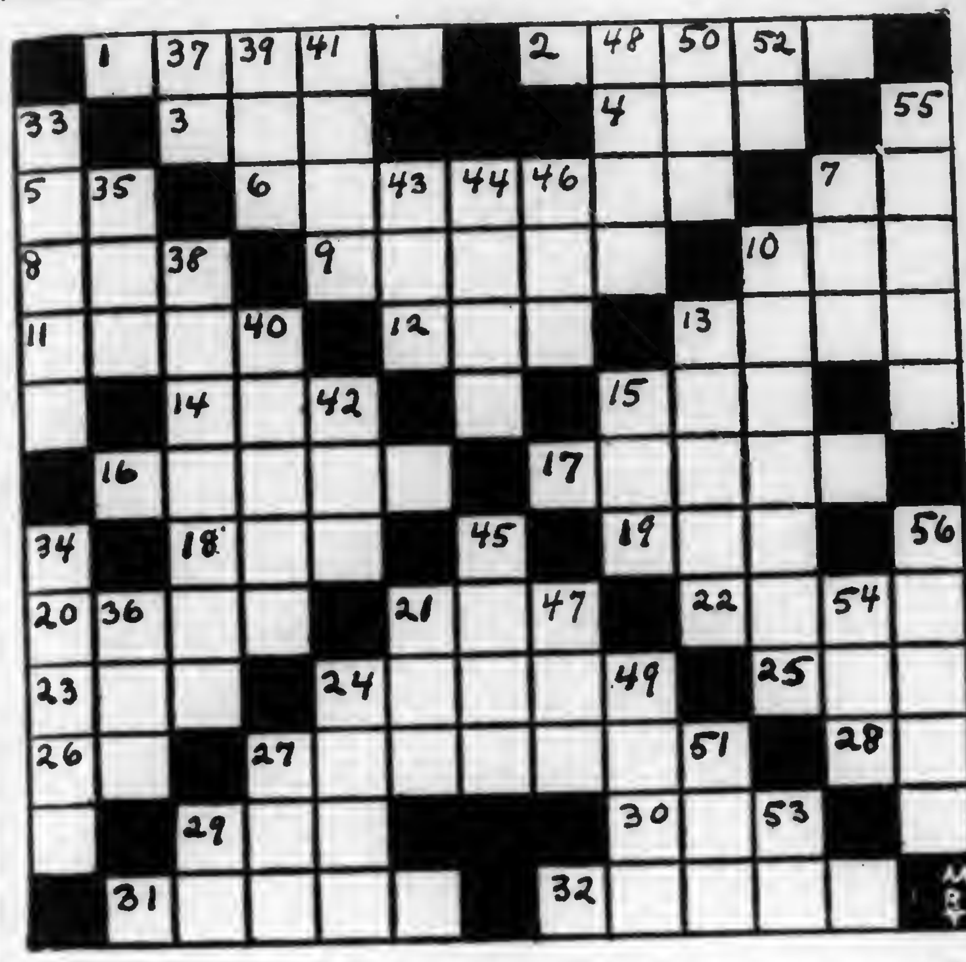
What a simple rule was this of the teacher!—and yet—well the very next thing he said was:

(Continued on page 30)

Activities of Al Acres—*Al Thinks That Slim Will Be the Lucky One* : : : : : By Leet


LOOK AT THE SWELL CAKE MRS. NEWCOMER BAKED FOR YOU, AL-
MISS SWEET SENDS YOU THIS BOX OF FUDGE -
AND THE MINISTER'S WIFE SENT YOU THESE DOUGHNUTS- AND THESE FIG COOKIES CAME FROM -
?

A Cross Word Puzzle for Grown-ups



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the lists given below. For example: 10 (reading across) is F A N, and 10 (reading down) is F I G H T E R. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clue to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

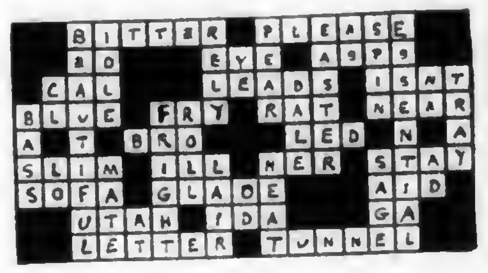
READING ACROSS

1. A long story or piece of fiction
2. Customary
3. To clear away
4. Possessive pronoun
5. A preposition
6. A communication
7. A pronoun
8. A swamp
9. The cry of a horse
10. What a baseball enthusiast is called
11. Booty
12. Consumed or devoured
13. A storage place for chopped fodder
14. A huge serpent of South America
15. Large
16. A dwelling
17. A number
18. Initials standing for degree of Doctor of Laws
19. A high explosive, abbreviation
20. is indebted to
21. A nickname for Arthur
22. One's own person
23. An armed conflict
24. Group of chicks hatched by one hen
25. An animal of the mouse family
26. For example, latin abbreviation
27. The hottest time of the year, plural
28. Personal pronoun
29. Possesses
30. To assist
31. Fitting closely
32. A form of the name of the father of Isaac

READING DOWN

A nickname for Harry
10. A combatant
Indications
A tool for boring
21. To supply with means of defence
A thick shrub
To sink in the middle
Nickname for Hiram
A flat surface furnished with
A simple vocal sound
Also
A dog's expression of pleasure
Conjunction used with "either"
38. A male turkey
39. Energy
40. Small instruments or implements
41. The garden in which our first parents were placed
42. To find the sum of two numbers
43. The ocean
44. The place where something is
45. Preposition frequently used with "away"
46. To grow old
47. One of the five digits of the foot
48. To breathe deeply and audibly
49. A yellowish gray color
50. An Indian tribe
51. A term of respect used in addressing a man
52. In like manner—for example
53. Department of Agriculture, abbreviation
54. A rule of action prescribed by the government
55. The highest of adult male singing voices
56. Frequently

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



He had had bad luck fishing and on his way home he entered the butcher shop and said to the dealer:

"Just stand over there and throw me five of the biggest of those trout?"

"Throw 'em! What for?" asked the dealer in amazement.

"So I can tell the family I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—Everybody's Magazine.

Haze Lynn—Guess Si Slater's bank is 'bout ter bust.

Milt Mullen—How so?

Haze Lynn—Wal, I seen a check Bill Boyes wrote for $2. It was returned marked "No funds." Now a bank that ain't able ter cash a check fer $2 must be pretty nigh busted!

Milt Mullen—That's so, begosh!

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Railroad Fare and Board

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Forum letters but I never saw one from the Erie County grape belt, so I am going to write for the first time.

We live on a farm of forty acres, near the Buffalo and Cleveland Highway, ten miles from Erie. For our main product we grow Concord grapes. On clear days we have a beautiful view of Lake Erie and can see the trees of Long Point, Canada.

I have a sister seven years old and in the second grade, her name is Velma. She is very fond of dollies of which she has seven, and she made pets of the most of the little chickens which mamma raised last summer. We have a yellow cat which we call Gold Brick.

We have one and three-quarters mile to go to school. We have forty-seven pupils in our school. Just now we are busy getting ready for our Christmas program at school..—Edith Randolph, Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Once upon a time there was an old grandpa bear. There was a little bear named Wrinkles and he never obeyed. So one day the old bear was taken ill. The little bear was lazy. He thought he didn't have to wash the dishes. When the old bear got better he thought it was a disgrace so he called the Gray Lady. She came to him and took Wrinkles away. She took him to a room and gave him his breakfast. She told him to wash his dishes as soon as he was finished and he could have his dinner. Then she went away.

Wrinkles didn't wash his dishes and went hungry for a week. Then he finally washed them. The Gray Lady came bringing some food. They sat down and had a fine meal. Then the Gray Lady told him he could go home on the magic carpet but he must sweep it to keep it up in the air. He swept it very hard and soon he got home. Then he always obeyed.—Marian Helen Ward, Bucks County, Pa.

ALICE HESSER Mifflin County, Pa. **VIOLA SMITH** Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—You said you wanted riddles so here they are:

1. Why is D like a cross baby?
2. Why is the nose in the middle of your face?
3. A riddle, a riddle as I suppose. A hundred eyes and never a nose. What is it?

My cousin, Marie, is staying here this winter to go to school. I am the oldest of all of them. I am ten years old.

How many have written to Santa Claus yet? I have. We had to sell Christmas stamps. We had to sell ten. If we sell them we get a pin.—Donald Wilcox Molyneux, Sullivan County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I tell of the trip I took to Washington? I enjoyed it very much. I went to see my brother who is in the navy (hospital). I walked up the Washington Monument, which is over 500 feet high. I saw the unknown soldier's grave at Arlington, Virginia, also the Capitol and White House and I crossed three rivers on my trip.—Marian Buch, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We live on a farm of eighty-two acres. My father is the foreman here. There are four workmen besides father.

I have two pets, a cat and a dog. He is a very nice dog and he will not let any one hurt us children.

What do you think Santa Claus will put in your stocking this Christmas? I do want a wrist watch more than anything else.—Edith Keough, Westchester County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in the country. I do not like it in the country for the houses are so far apart and in a city you have lots of children to play with.

I am eleven years old and am ready for high school this year.

Well, I see that Cousin Ruth put a note in P. F. that she wants more riddles so here are some:

1. What game is played on a ship in a storm?
2. If a girl died eating green cucumbers what was her telephone number?
3. How is a dog like a tree?
4. What goes up and down and never touches the sky or ground?
5. What goes up the chimney down and won't go down the chimney up?—Alice Hesser, Mifflin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I would like to join your fun. I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. I have no brothers or sisters. I had a white Kitty, but a car ran over it and now I have only one pet. Her name is Peggy, my pony. She is not broken in yet. Last Sunday she threw me off.—Katherine Sheppard, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been wanting to write to this page for a long time. I live along a state road about a mile from Knobsville and about five miles from McConnellsburg. I will be eight years of age on February 13th. Came very near being a valentine, didn't I? I am learning to sing some new songs. Last week was institute week. I got the institute song book and am learning some in it, too. I am very fond of music.

How many have been to Buchanan's birthplace? I was there this fall. The scenery is very pretty. I like to look at the large reservoir of water above the marker.—Pauline Larue Wible, Fulton County, Pa.

The answers to the riddles James O. Seitz gave us last week are:

1. The downfall of Turkey, the overflow of Greece, the destruction of China and the consternation of Africa.
2. A sponge.
3. A fence.

Did everybody get the right answers?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Forum Friends.—My father has taken P. F. for three years. I am eleven years old. I have four puppies and a nice rabbit. My father got a race horse. I like to ride him. I am trapping for foxes, they catch our chickens.

We are going to have an entertainment in our school. I got a dandy piece. I must go about four miles to school. I like to go horseback riding. The kids on the goat farm across from us are bleating all day long. Good-bye!—Elmer Siegfried, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am twelve years old and live on a small farm of eighteen acres. For my pets I have thirty-five bunnies and a little dog named Sporty. I am going to the Kirbyville School where we have nineteen pupils.

I have quite a way to go to school, about one and one-half mile. In the evening when I come home from school I have all the work I can do. I have a brother and a sister. My brother and father are carpenters so my sister and I do all the barn work till they come home.—Katie L. Tegely, Berks County, Pa.

You and sister certainly must have your hands full. It's fine you can help out so much.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a rabbit for my pet and we have a big collie dog. Once I saw a hole and told the dog to dig in the hole and he did. I reached in the back of the stone and there were eight little rabbits, all white, and I put them in a little house and now their mother has young ones again. Last Saturday I found three others. I have another mother rabbit. Two died but the black and white one is still living.

I hope you have as much fun as we do at school. We go sliding every dinner hour at school and the boys go skating. I have a brother thirteen years old.—Elizabeth Anna Wagner, Bucks County, Pa.

MOTHER AND FATHER
Sarah E. Scheetcompf, Washington Co., Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old and go to Wolffs School. I am in the sixth grade. We are going to have a Christmas entertainment, also a Santa Claus.

For pets I have two cats and a dog. The dog's name is Shep and the cats' names are Bobby and Spotie. I am sending some riddles along.

1. What is it that has three feet and no legs?
2. What has eyes and skin and cannot see?
3. What is it a man has that he doesn't want, but when he gets it he wouldn't take a thousand dollars for it?
4. Why is a leaf of tree like the human body?
5. How many sides are there to a tree?—Helen A. Craig, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Y. P. F. for nearly four years and I enjoy it. I have five sisters and two brothers. I am going to send in a recipe for orange salad. Yum, yum; it's good.

ORANGE SALAD

3 large oranges
¼ cup finely chopped nuts
¼ cup chopped dates
Tiny pinch of salt
Lettuce
French dressing

Peel oranges and separate into sections. Remove skin from each section. Allow one-half orange for each serving. Arrange sections on lettuce, sprinkle with dates and nuts and a very little salt. Pour over French dressing and serve. Chill the lettuce and oranges before mixing the salad.—Erma A. Whiting, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Christmas has already passed by, and I am almost sure everybody was waiting for a brimful Christmas stocking, and I also hope everybody did get a stocking that was helpful. I surely did.—Lillian Lang, Bucks County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BERKS COUNTY.—Katie L. Tegely.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Lillian Lang, Marian Helen Ward.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda M. Hiddleson.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Mary C. Hilner.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Dorothy Rudy.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—A. D. R., Elmer Seigfried.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Kenneth Singer.

MARYLAND

KENT COUNTY.—Kathryn Nickerson.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—A word of twelve letters is made up of the letters forming the words you see in this puzzle. It is a word you all know, and you probably think it describes the folks who do not agree with you—I hope you won't think it describes me when I ask you to solve the puzzle. If you look carefully at the words in the picture, you will see that certain ones contain the same letter twice; that shows that the word you are hunting contains that letter twice. A good way to go about solving this would be, after you have found out what the twelve letters are, to write each of them on a separate slip of paper and keep arranging them until you find the word which uses them all. It ought not to be unreasonably difficult. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than January 17. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

R	▨	B	A	N	N	E	R	S	▨
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Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the December 20 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: (READING ACROSS)—1. merry; 2. over; 3. Ted; 4. T. R.; 5. happy; 6. here; 7. tea; 8. yr.; 9. the; 10. arm; 11. skips; 12 tests; 13. sty; 14. lo; 15. maps. 16. star; 17. ha!; 18. pool; 19. tree; (READING DOWN)—1. motto; 9. takes; 11. st.; 17. hoe; 18. pt.; 20. ever; 21. red. 22 RR; 23. ah!; 24. pet.; 25. prey; 26. years; 27. Christmas; 28. empty; 29. SS; 30. elms; 31. oat; 32. Pa.; 33. Sr.; 34. or; 35. tale.

The prize winners are: Maynard Gleason, age 12, Nelson, Pa.; Spencer Hayes, age 8, Union City, Pa.; Fern Hentz, age 8, Berlin, Pa.; Hester McAfee, age 12, Amity, Pa.; Allen L. Peiffer, age 12, Myerstown, Pa.; Leora Pletcher, age 10, Markleton, Pa.; Margaret Rakestraw, age 10, Montoursville, Pa.; Gordon Robinson, age 12, Edenburg, Pa.; Pearl Schmoyer, age 9, Breinigsville, Pa.; Adrian Stahl, age 9, Ariel, Pa

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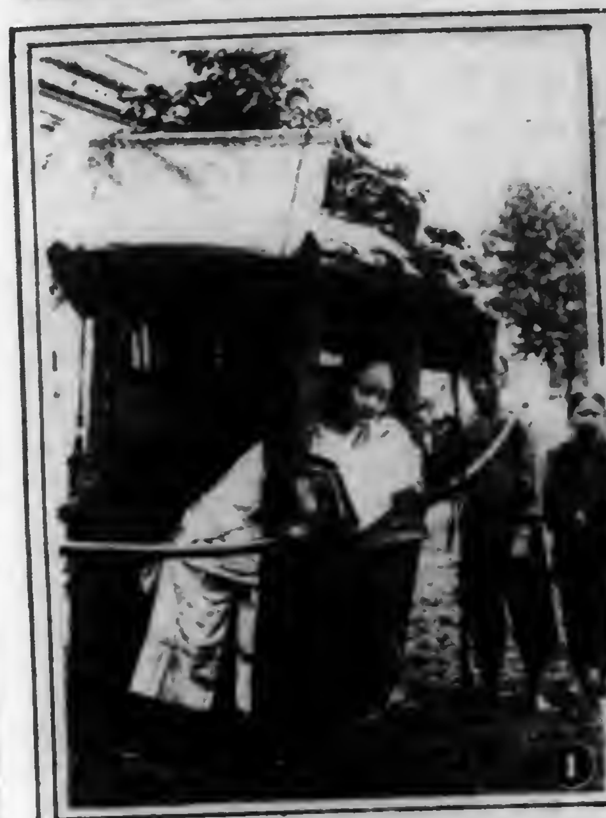
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES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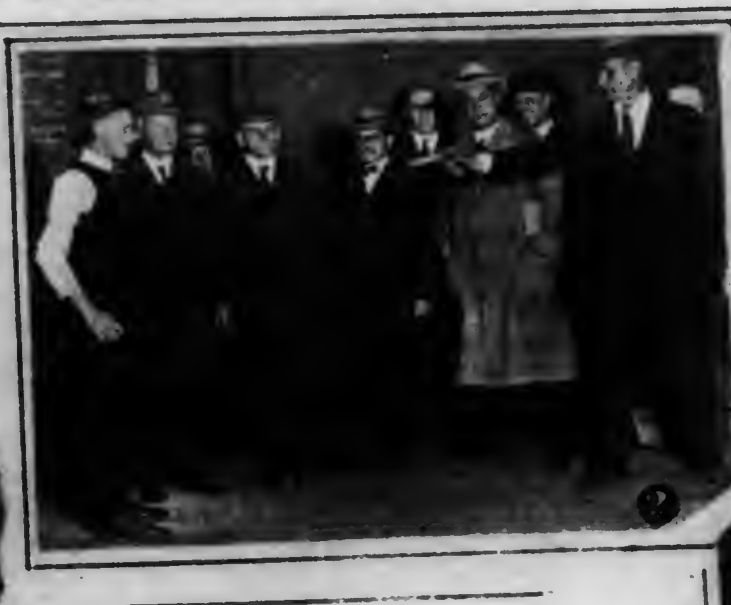
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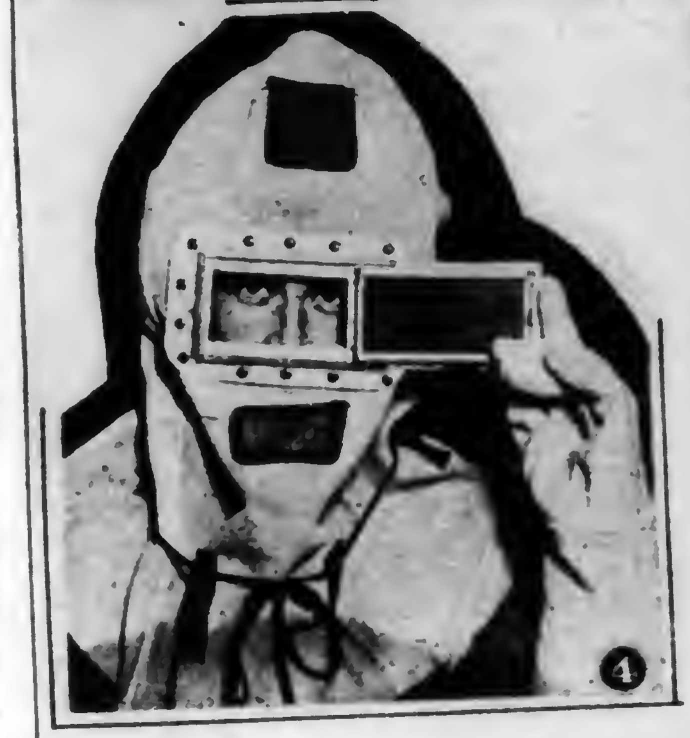
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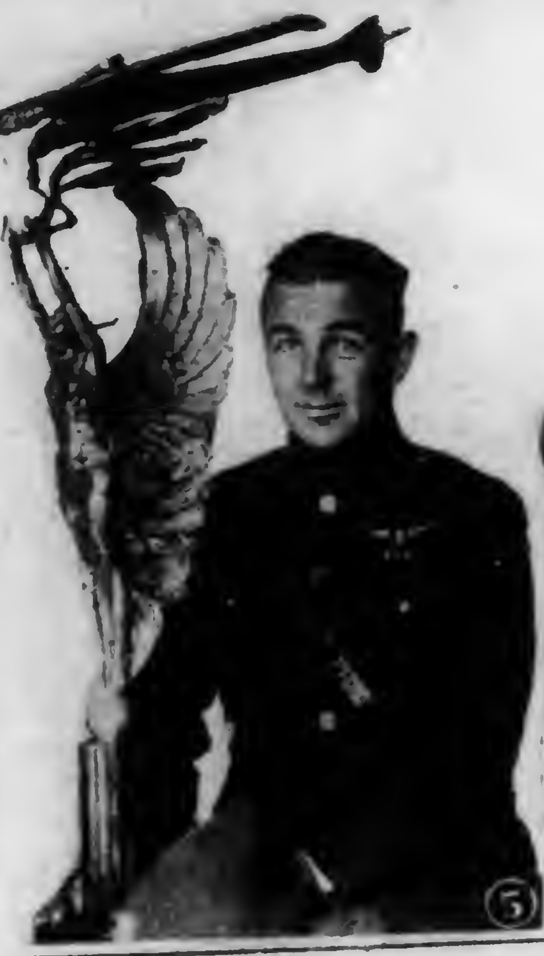
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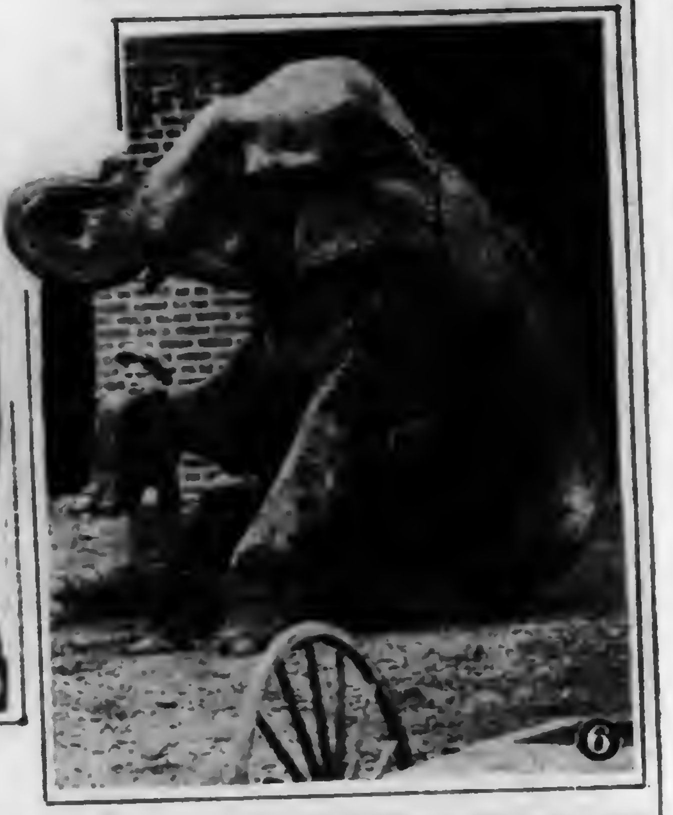
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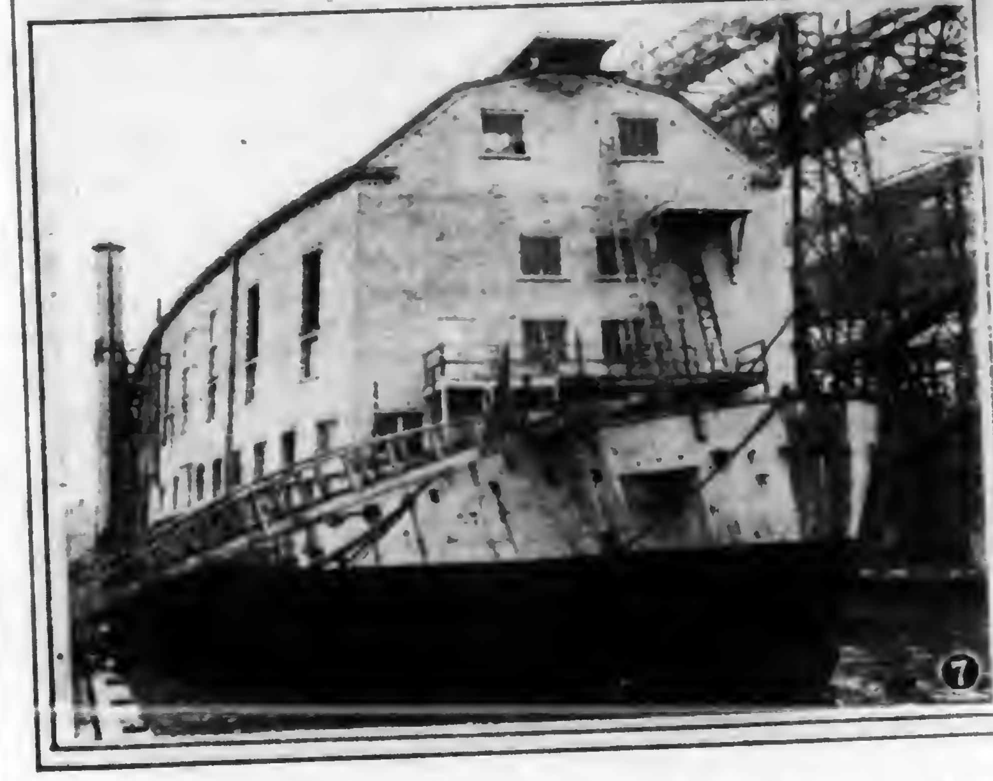
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1.—Man-power is cheap in China, and the native ladies use the coolie-drawn sedan or rickshaw when they take the air.

2.—New York City police department testing a bullet-proof vest which weighs less than a policeman's winter overcoat. A pistol expert is firing the shot.

3.—A call for help—one cross-word puzzle fan passes the good word to another.

4.—To protect the eyesight from the tiny chips which fly when the sand-blast gun is discharged—a helmet and mask seen at power and mechanical engineers' exposition.

5.—Lieut. C. C. Moseley and his prize, the famous Pulitzer trophy for which airmen of the Army, Navy and Marine Corp compete annually.

6.—Elephant welcomes his trainer's son after a long separation.

7.—Stripped of her armor, the U. S. S. Illinois becomes a floating armory and will be turned over to the New York State Naval Militia.

8.—Prize twins at Illinois Better Babies Conference, easy winners over several hundred pairs (score 98.5).

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Mole Beans As Ornamentals

If You Like Them Now's the Time to Start Them

THRU the mellow sunset of a late September day a big motor crunched up our driveway and stopped. A gay party tumbled out, their pleased eyes riveted upon the quaint beauty of oddly attractive "trees" beyond the veranda.

"Whatever are they?" they asked, crossing to the broad, richly colored plants that cast fantastic shadows upon the grass.

"Mole beans," we replied.

"Mole beans! Never even heard of them. Tell us about them—how do they grow?" The man advance guard was still in advance, enthusiastically, with questions now.

How They Grow

"From seeds. Look, there at your feet—their matured pods pop out, spilling seed thus. They're sure to grow, too."

While he was on his knees searching out every seed possible we continued.

"We plant them very early—January or February—indoors; transplanting wherever we want them—

along the porch, driveway, anywhere—after frosts are out of the way. They're fine for disguising objectionable fences, dilapidated buildings, ugly views.

"Have the soil well prepared, setting them rather deep, firming the earth compactly about them. Protect the young plants a few days, and if the season be dry, give frequent generous waterings, cultivating occasionally if possible. They're sure to grow tall, symmetrical and clean in any garden soil. Ours never had a pest enemy—frost alone kills them, at one fell stroke."

A Bit of Tropic Beauty

"They certainly are attractive all right." He stood up, showing his wife a handful of smooth, motley, gray-brown bean-like seeds.

"Next year our place shall glow with them, too. I like them, they are so tropical like. These big palm-like leaves are really majestic."

"Yes. Some of our particularly choice plants grew ten feet high with leaves that measured three feet across. They enjoyed most favorable conditions, however, all season long," we told him as he still stood admiring them—as if to him, too, they were a blessed contrast from the too often garish, flaming colored flowers he had passed along the way.—G. S.

Pin Feathers

JUST one year ago when I was helping friend husband prepare several dozen fowls for the holiday market, two of my neighbors, both poultry enthusiasts, caught me at the kitchen table, plucking pin feathers and putting on the finishing touches. One of them said, "Well, I learn a little every day!" She referred to the large pan of water within reach of my arm, into which I was dropping all the feathers and down.

It is so much easier than picking up feathers all over the house. They have such a way of getting into the corners everywhere when doors are opened and the wintry breezes get after them. Perhaps this may be a new hint to someone besides my neighbor!—G. S. S.

Thanks to Buttermilk

CHOCOLATE SPICE CAKE

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2½ cups flour
3 tablespoons melted chocolate
1 cup buttermilk
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon, each, of cinnamon and cloves

Mix together the butter, sugar and egg. Add the melted chocolate, then the buttermilk in which the soda has been dissolved. Add the spices and flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

* * *

GINGER COOKIES

2 cups sugar
2 cups molasses
2 cups lard
Flour to make soft dough
2 cups buttermilk
3 level teaspoons soda
1 tablespoon ginger
1 teaspoon salt

Roll out rather thin and bake quickly.—C. M. M.

Cooking Adventures

ADVENTURES in cooking. Why not? To the woman whose task it is to feed the family there are many such adventures lying in wait. I am sure one of the first requisites of a good cook is a vivid imagination. Don't laugh—for it is true.

Imagination runs on ahead and tells us just how the finished product will taste—just how the meal which we have sketched in our brain will look—why we even see the color arrangement in imagination before we begin the meal proper at all. We would not think of serving potatoes, turnips and rice at the same meal even if they did balance, because it would be such a colorless meal.

The family does notice these things even if they never mention them. One day last fall I had just made some plum preserves and they were good. We were having some with toast for our supper. Just as we finished our meal a couple of business men dropped in to see my husband and I asked them to wait just a moment and let me get them a lunch quickly, as they had a long drive ahead of them.

To Please the Eye

My small daughter began at once to help with the lunch. As she was getting the table ready, she said: "Mother, do you care if I put away this plum stuff and get some of that pretty red apple and cherry jelly? This tastes all right, but it looks so pale it isn't a bit good to look at."

What fun it is to go visiting and learn the making of new dishes. Isn't it a very real adventure to see if our product tastes as good as the dish served by the friend whose guest we are?

A sister-in-law of mine has a delicious macaroni combination that she served a year ago when I was her guest. I tried several times to duplicate it, but could not quite get the flavor. A few weeks ago I was her guest and said: "I would like some more of that macaroni combination and I would like to watch you make it." Accordingly I went with her to the kitchen and watched it in the making.

Finding Out the Mistake

I saw that I had not used enough onion in proportion to my macaroni and I had not thickened mine with flour. Macaroni, tomatoes, onions and crumbs were used in the mixture.

Isn't it an adventure to see if we can get a whole meal without a thing used from the store, everything grown on the farm? Just try it some day when you are a bit discouraged with life! I have done it and the meal was good, too. I think we enjoyed it more because every product was home grown. I will make one concession, the only non-farm product used was salt. I could not very well get around that.

How about an all vegetable meal occasionally? Of course, the men who work hard need some meat, but judging by the amount of kidney trouble found among farmers they could get along on less meat. If you use enough imagination you can serve an excellent meal mostly from your own garden.—M. H. M.

Baby Chicks

I DO indeed think that E. O. Jean ran a tremendous risk in buying chicks at the ten-cent store. Our motto with baby chicks is, "The best are none too good."

One of our very near neighbors came home in March, 1923, with 500 fluffy little chicks from the ten-cent store. They were given the best of care in splendid brooders and brooder houses, and did the owner credit all summer. But they were, no doubt, "seconds," for with the first chill winds of fall, colds, misery and death attacked the flock and in February the owner had only memories and was buying table eggs from us.—G. S. S.

WINTER SUCCOTASH

Soak a cup of dried lima beans for an hour in warm water. Cook slowly for two hours with a small piece of lean bacon, salt and pepper. Add one diced onion and cook half an hour. Just before serving add a can of whole corn. This is almost as good as that made with the fresh vegetables.

How to Be Worth While

Five Rules That Have Made a Life of Happiness

ON THE eve of my graduation from grade school (in a little red schoolhouse by the cross roads, twenty-four years ago) I heard a talk I have never forgotten.

The message was "How to Be Useful." The speaker said we must be radiantly happy to be really worth while, and he gave five helps along the way.

First, use your eyes and look at something beautiful every day—a glorious sunset, the dawn, some stretch of country. But no one needs to enumerate these for country folk, for beauty abounds if we but see it. When days are dreary, seek some master picture on your walls or among your books.

Bird Songs and Rush of Brooks

Second, let the love of the Creator reach your soul thru your ears, and listen—really listen—to something beautiful each day of your life. Here again rural folk have the advantage, for they alone are within sound of bird songs and the rush of brooks. Or perhaps some choice phonograph record, or a radio, brings beauty to your ears; or perhaps it is the cheery voice of a little child.

Third, and this requires a bit more daily effort, but it is so worth while: Memorize a gem each day; a choice little poem, a fine phrase on your calendar, a Bible verse.

Fourth, make something beautiful each day. That's a fine habit. How it thrills us to have created with our own hands a very delicious cake, an unusually fine pudding, an artistic work apron, or a new flower bed. After all, every useful thing can be beautiful, too.

And Never Forget Others

Lastly, do something for somebody every day of your life. What it is will depend upon you and your environment. It may be making a scrap book for a sick child, a glass of jelly for that old man living alone, some magazines for the hospital, a letter to some broken-hearted friend, taking flowers to a sick neighbor, making gifts for friendless children, brightening up someone in your very own home. Or perhaps seeing some way to enrich your school or Sunday school.

There really is no limit to this "lastly." Endless possibilities will arise when once you have started.

These five rules have made my life rich and happy, and I hope someone else may benefit as much as I.—G. S. S.

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BUYING IN DABS

It Isn't the Right Way You'll Have to Admit

I AM fully aware that the majority of people today buy in small quantities at a loss, but so long as they continue to do so, I can see no way to cut costs for them. They themselves voluntarily boost the price. But it does seem to me entirely unnecessary for any one to buy that way. Certainly the modern home is smaller than the average home in years past, but supposing it is small and there is no ice chest or cellar, nearly everyone has a pantry or could very easily arrange one.

In my pantry, which measures a little less than 10x12 feet, there is a 9½-foot cupboard 2 feet high and 15 inches deep with three doors. Above the cupboard are seven shelves 9½ feet by 15 inches. Before the window is a broad shelf about 30 inches high, 4 feet long and 20 inches wide. On the opposite side is a built-in cabinet with a working surface about 6 feet long by 14 inches wide and 30 inches high.

Lots of Room

Below this, and extending a foot farther back, is a storage space at each end, 26 by 26 inches, supposed to have a capacity of 1 barrel each—one for flour and one for meal and other articles. Between the two are four roomy drawers, the top one divided into six compartments for silverware and other things, and the three others just right for table linen, towels, etc.

Above and back of the working surface is a china closet 6 feet long, containing 3 shelves 12 inches deep. In the remaining corner is a canned fruit cupboard with a capacity of upwards of 400 quarts.

Very Little Can't Be Canned

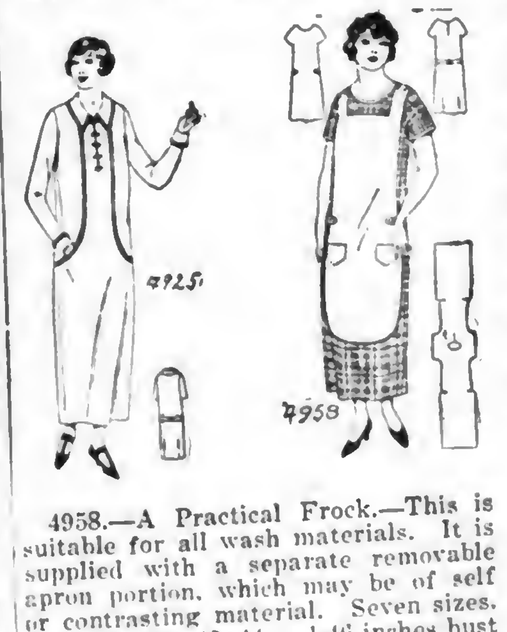
Thus it will be seen that within a comparatively small space I could store more supplies than most of us can afford to buy. There is hardly a perishable farm product except milk and butter that cannot be easily and successfully canned, so why buy by the nickel's worth? I can't can eggs, but everyone who cares to do so, preserves them in some way.

A friend of mine has in her cellar rows and rows of canned chicken, beef, pork, veal, etc. Another friend cans a year's supply of wild chicken and woodchuck every season. All these are delicious and the price is a far cry from that of stuff bought by the slice.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Styles That Please the Owners

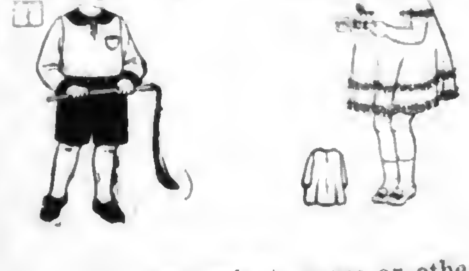
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4925.—A Stylish Dress.—Crepe, alpaca or linen and other wash fabrics may be used for this design. The front has inserted pocket sections. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. If with short sleeves 3⅝ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



4958.—A Practical Frock.—This is suitable for all wash materials. It is supplied with a separate removable apron portion, which may be of self or contrasting material. Seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch check or plaid material, with 1¼ yard of plain material for the apron if made as illustrated. If frock and apron are made of one material 4½ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

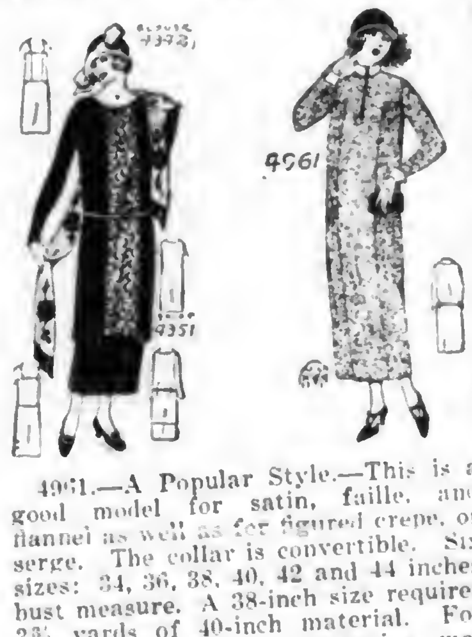
4946.—For the Small Boy.—Linen, cambric, or flannel may be used for



the blouse, and velvet, serge or other woolen for the trousers; or the entire suit may be of one material. Four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4-year size will require 1¼ yard of 36-inch material for the blouse and one yard for the trousers. If made of one material with long sleeves 2¼ yards are required; with short sleeves 2⅛ yards are required. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require three-eighths yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4945.—A Dainty Dress.—Crepe de chine, or chiffon voile would be very pretty for this style. It could be in white or in the pastel shades. Frills of the material or lace may serve as trimming. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4942-4951.—An Afternoon Gown.—Velvet or satin, with contrasting material, or embroidery for the vest, would be very suitable for this model. Pattern 4951 is in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Blouse 4942 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated will require 5½ yards of 40-inch satin and a strip of 40-inch embroidery or contrasting material for the panel 10 inches wide. With short sleeves 5¼ yards will be required. Two separate patterns, 10 cents each.



4961.—A Popular Style.—This is a good model for satin, faille, and flannel as well as for figured crepe, or serge. The collar is convertible. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material one-fourth yard is required. The width at the foot is 1½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

This Year SOW SALZER SEEDS

This 138 Page CATALOG Saves You Money

The Wonder Seed Book - a book you should have, whether you buy only 10c, or $100 worth of seeds. Packed with information on buying, planting and growing. Full of pictures, many in colors. Tells why Northern grown seeds are best. Why Salzer's seeds are of highest quality, germination and purity. Why Salzer's 57 years of service to farmers, truck gardeners, city and town people means bigger yields.

25¢ 10 Pkts. Vegetables
Consisting of best varieties: radish, lettuce, endive, cucumber, beet, onion, spinach, parsley, turnip and tomatoes. A complete garden, 10 packets, 25c.

25c For 10 Packets Flower Seeds
Assorted varieties of favorite flowers, a profusion of blooms from spring till fall, Marigold, Poppy, Elysium, Candy Tuft, Balsam, Mignonette, Snap Dragon, Calendula, Hollyhock and Scabiosa, 10 full size packages, a splendid collection, for 25 cents.

10c FLOWER SPECIALS To introduce Salzer's seeds to thousands of seed customers we offer these specials: 20 ft. row assorted ASTERS, 10c; 20 ft. row assorted NASTURTIUMS, 10c.; 20 ft. row assorted PANSIES, 10c, all three for 25c. Order any or all of these unequalled specials direct from this advertisement.

FREE 20 ft. ROW SWEET PEAS
For helping us get acquainted with your neighbors. When writing for our catalog send names of two friends who buy seeds and we'll send you our special Sweet Pea Mixture, ass'ted colors, enough to plant a 20 ft. row, absolutely FREE. Our big seed catalog will open your eyes to better seeds that mean finer gardens and more, beautiful flowers, bigger yields. Address
JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY
Box, 152 La Crosse, Wisconsin
SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

Reduce Ford Engine Vibration

Stop that shaking that loosens nuts, screws and bolts, and that jolting over rough spots that breaks crankcase arms. A Pioneer Engine Support saves repairs, stiffens frame, holds engine firmly in line and gives that even flow of power that makes driving a pleasure.
$2.50 at your dealer's or direct. $2.75 West of Rockies.

Pioneer Engine Support
Fits Passenger Cars or Trucks. Permanently repairs broken crankcase arms. Easily attached in twenty minutes. No holes to drill.
Dept. H
The Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland, N. Y.

TELESCOPE FREE

Brass Bound. Opens over 2 feet long. You can see objects a mile away. Given for selling 30 pckgs. Chewing Gum at 5cts. a pkg. Write for Chewing Gum.
BLUINE MFG. CO., 963 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. Real quality. [illegible] Purebred non-pedigreed collie pups $4 to $10 this month. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GREAT DANE PUPPIES—Male $10 Female $25 WM. H GEIGER, R. D. 2, Douglassville, Berks County, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

FOR SALE—One black and tan Rat Terrier female 3 years old, weight 7 lbs. One pup female [illegible] O. J. Gault, Sycamore, Ohio.

COON Skunk, Fox, Wolf, Rabbit Hounds. Trained dogs sent on 10 days trial. OCONEE, ILL OCO KENNELS.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. [illegible] begin work. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BREEDING EWES, also Ewe Lambs
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM. Gettysburg, Pa.

OUR BANNER CLUB

Pennsylvania Farmer	1 year
Capper's Weekly	1 year
The Household	1 year

All Three Papers 1 Year Each
$1.25
Send Orders to
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. Third St., Philadelphia

QUALITY PAINTS

Save the surface and you save all

write for color chart showing combinations for house and barn painting

AND then after you get the chart and decide on the combination you are going to have, be *sure* you, or your painter, use Felton-Sibley Paints and not some just "as good as" brand.

Remember that Felton-Sibley reputation has been built entirely on quality—in other words, thousands of satisfied users year after year. Felton-Sibley Ready Mixed Paints are economical to use because they will give you unusual coverage and unusual long life.

You'll find that the dealer who carries Felton-Sibley Products is a good man to know.

FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.
Cherry Street at 4th Philadelphia

Manufacturers of Colors, Paints and Varnishes since 1863

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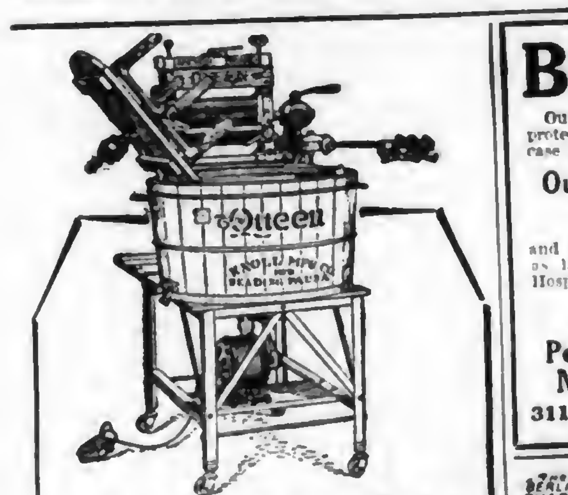
Ready Mixed Paints



A Moderately Priced Washer of Outstanding Superiority

The new Queen Electric is truly a washing-machine masterpiece. It embodies every feature to make it the quietest, safest, quickest, handiest and longest-lived. Machine-cut gears; all working parts enclosed. Patented centerpiece guaranteed not to injure clothes. Folding extension stand; swinging wringer; removable white cedar tub. Priced moderately.

See this machine at your dealers. We will send you his name and a folder describing the new Queen Electric upon request.

THE KNOLL MFG., CO.,
Reading, Pa. Established 1886

The Queen Electric Washer

Washes a Tubful In 4 to 8 Minute

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

BERRY BASKETS & CRATES

That secure highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1925 catalog illustrating and describing our line, and obtain your baskets and crates at WINTER DISCOUNTS

The BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO.
BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO

FLASHLIGHT GIVEN OR CHOICE WATCH, CAMERA OR RIFLE for selling only 30 packs assorted Vegetable and FLOWER seeds at 10c per large pack. Easily sold; EARN BIG MONEY or premiums. WE TRUST YOU. Everybody wants seeds. Send No Money.

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Lancaster, Pa.
Box 192

PATENTS Write for my free Guide Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 657, Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Pure Bred Big Value Chicks
(Ohio Accredited)

Thirteen standard varieties from healthy, free range, utility flocks carefully inspected, culled, mated and leg banded by a licensed graduate in Poultry Husbandry from Ohio State University. Our high grade chicks are being produced from flocks with high egg records, with ten matings in connection. Big combination offer. In order that you may know what Ohio Accredited and our High Grade Chicks stand for, you must have our illustrated catalog. It is free.

Wolf Hatching and Breeding Co., Dept 6 Gibsonburg, Ohio

An Evening Full of Fun

Novel Games in a Novel Spot for a Farm Party

THIS party was given on the upper floor of a large dairy barn. The guests were all the farm families with children of assorted ages and the single help and their "girls."

The main plan of the party was this: Each person was given a tally card on which a cow's head was pasted to add a decorative and "farmy" touch. The card was divided into five spaces with the numbers five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five respectively at the top of each space. Each game counted so many points and at the end of a game the tally cards were punched. At the end of the evening all points were counted and two prizes given.

The Fun Begins

As the guests arrived a slip of paper bearing the name of some animal was pinned on each one's back. Farm animal names were used as long as they held out. Other people made remarks about the animal and when its name was guessed the person was allowed to pin the name in front.

The next game was throwing jar rubbers over a short pole. Each rubber that went over counted five. If a person succeeded in ringing the pole three times a hole was punched in the fifteen space on his card.

Next came the old familiar Donkey Party game. For the five persons getting the tail nearest the right place ten points each were allowed.

Beans were carried on a knife after that. Each one was allowed to get a knife full of beans and had to run with them to a given goal. For each bean on the knife when he arrived, five points were given.

Ten small bags full of cloves, tea, ginger, nutmeg, etc., were hung around the room. People were allowed to smell of these but not to feel them. Each person guessing all ten was given twenty-five points, next twenty and last fifteen. It sounds easier than it is.

Large advertisements were cut out of farm papers to be guessed. Some phonograph records were started, the titles of which were to be guessed.

Home made ice cream, candies and cookies with painted faces scored a great success. Large, round, white frosted cookies were purchased. A paint brush was boiled and some bitter chocolate melted in a double boiler. Funny faces were painted in chocolate on the white cookies.

A party of this kind may be held anywhere, incurs a minimum of expense and a maximum of fun.—Mrs. E. M. Clark.

Putting Toys to Work

MANY of the children's playthings are real helps to mother. There is the small egg beater, so useful for beating one egg in a cup. A small washboard comes in handy for washing small articles that must be done separately. The children's cart draws the clothes-basket and pins when clothes are being hung up or taken down. It also carries earth for flowers or vegetables from the garden.

Toy tea sets and other dishes are a real convenience for the invalid's tray. Toy baking dishes may be used for "saucer pies" from left-over crusts, or for remnants of brown bread mixture. Children especially enjoy things baked in their dishes.

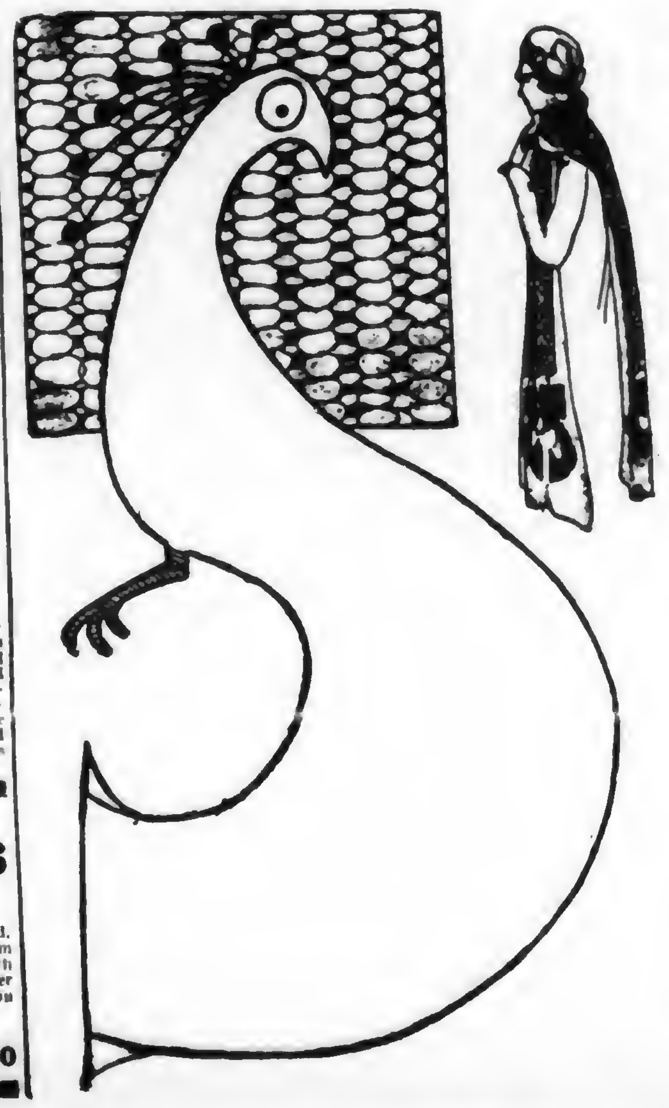
Just a Loan, of Course

The tiny pancake turner is sometimes much more convenient than the regulation one. The toy flatiron is fine for places hard to reach with a large one, such as the sleeves of baby dresses.

A slate and pencil is a help in the kitchen, for the lists of groceries and other household needs. It is also useful to hang outside the door, so that chance callers may write a message if they find you gone away.

And children are so proud to lend you any of their cherished possessions, if only it is well understood that it is a loan, and that the property will be returned to its owners.—Mrs. E. M. C.

A Colorful Scarf Lends Charm



THE scarf here shown is hand made. Any brilliant printed crepe may be used for the center and four-inch applique squares back of the birds. Match some light color that is in the print for the plain border and wide, plain ends.

The birds are cut from another darker, plain color, twice as large as the pattern given here. Black is perhaps the smartest thing for the bird silhouettes.

Their feet and topknots are embroidered, while the birds proper are applique. The eyes are tiny applique circles of the border color with a black French knot.

Use two birds on the end as shown in the sketch, only see that the birds face each other. If your scarf is extra wide, a group of four would be better.

Grandmother's Teakettle

"IN MY young day," says Grandmother, "the embryo housekeeper heard more about the teakettle than she does today.

"The teakettle was considered a very important utensil. She was taught to give it painstaking care, well knowing that the neglected "ears" of her teakettle would testify against her as a good housekeeper!

"There was less hot water in our homes in those days, but, I believe, more boiling water. Fuel was cheaper and more plentiful.

"Today, a desire to keep down gas, electric or oil bills results in our compromising, too often, with hot water when boiling water is required to obtain the oldtime delicious results.

"For a perfect cup of tea we were taught to first scald the pot with plenty of boiling water. Pour this out, measure the tea into the steaming pot and pour over it the required amount of boiling water.

"For the perfect boiling of vegetables, use a small quantity of boiling water. Vegetables that have soaked out their goodness in a large quantity of cold or tepid water before reaching the boiling point are neither nourishing nor palatable.

Used in Cooking

"The old-fashioned spice cakes and cookies were not the coarse, sandy concoctions we too often meet now, but were moist, fine and delicious. The secret lies in the fact that the spices were measured into a tin cup, enough boiling water poured over to thoroly moisten, and the cup set back on the stove over gentle heat until the spices were thoroly steeped and blended.

"If water is used in cooking meat it should be boiling so as to retard the flow of the meat juices.

"Corn bread used to be a common item of diet. Oldtime cooks used to measure the meal into a bowl and pour over it enough boiling water to moisten thoroly. Cool and use in making the usual corn bread or Johnnycake. It will be light, moist and exceedingly good."—Alice Margaret Ashton.

A Household Pest

INSECTS which damage silk upholstering about the household can be easily gassed, according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, State Bureau of Plant Industry.

Among the worst of these pests are the larvae of the cigarette beetle, so named because the worm feeds for the most part on dry tobacco. Entomologists have found that under conditions of artificial heat, this beetle multiplies quite rapidly and may do considerable damage to upholstering before it is discovered.

The entomologists have the following to recommend as control measures; probably the best method of control, especially when the creature is found in the upholstering of furniture, is to fumigate the pieces of furniture with fumes of sulphur. A small tight room should be chosen as a chamber in which to do the fumigating. The sulphur should be burned at the rate of one pound to each one thousand cubic feet of space. The pieces to be fumigated should be quite dry since the fumes of sulphur in the presence of moisture will bleach fabric. Sulphur fumes will also tarnish metal and care must be taken to guard against damage in this way by coating metals with vaselene if they cannot be removed.

The sulphur treatment is also effective in eradicating other household pests such as bed bugs, moths and fleas.

Long Life means lowest cost

"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"

Buried in a Cloud of Dust for Days

Yet the cut steel, case hardened transmission gears of the Light-Weight OilPull are in no danger

Dust—dirt—sand—grit—those vipers that gnaw at gears—that steal away power—that wear out bearings—that hasten depreciation and add many dollars to upkeep—are powerless to hurt the *Light-Weight* OilPull Tractor. You can operate it in a cloud of dust day after day without fear of damage. For in this OilPull all operating parts are enclosed—all transmission gears are machine cut, case hardened steel, and operate in *dust-tight cases*, in baths of clean oil. By such construction *friction* is robbed of its teeth—*power* is increased—*life* of service is lengthened—and *cost* is reduced.

All Gears Enclosed

The Light-Weight OilPull

In the *Light-Weight* OilPulls all the basic OilPull principles—Triple Heat Control—Oil Cooling—Dual Lubrication—long-life construction—fuel economy—low upkeep—are retained.

The design is light—low—compact. Yet, because of such important features as *Ball Bearing Transmission*—a patented *Drivewheel Interlock*—complete enclosure of all operating parts—enclosed gears running in oil baths—unusual carburetor design, and many others, this *Light-Weight* OilPull actually delivers *more power* at drawbar and belt.

Mail Coupon for Free Catalog

Every man interested in modern farm power equipment should know about this *Light-Weight* OilPull—one of the outstanding successes in the quality field.

Our new catalog shows all the features—explains everything—contains many illustrations. *Just mail the coupon. Get all the facts.* Know what your tractor investment should secure for you. Address Dept. A.Y.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
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The Light-Weight Powerful
OILPULL
Light-Weight and Powerful

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, silo fillers and motor trucks.
Serviced through 33 Branches and Warehouses

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Please send me free catalog of the *Light-Weight* OilPull Tractors.
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You Get More Dollars per acre by practising better tillage with Clark CUTAWAY DISK HARROWS & PLOWS
send for valuable free book "The Soil and Its Tillage" and our complete catalog
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WORLD'S CHOICEST READING MATTER

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Wonderful reading matter for the whole family for a whole year—fiction, patterns, embroidery, recipes, poultry, dairy, livestock, etc.

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Send all orders to WHITLOCK and COMPANY 190 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR
Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

Chillblains

You will be surprised how quickly Corona healing ointment soothes and heals chillblains, chapped hands, cuts, sores, burns, scalds, any flesh wound on man or beast. Takes out the soreness and heals without blistering or smarting. A time-tested remedy for household and farm. Send today for a big Corona Sample only 10c. Regular size at drug stores or by mail 65c post paid.
Corona Manufacturing Co.
Box 40 Kenton, Ohio (5)

HOW TO START HENS LAYING

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter, Costs Nothing to Try.

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Veronica, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day, they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 838 Allen Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well, should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Own a Flour Mill

and make money milling the highest grade roller flour in your community on the wonderful, one-man, self-contained "Midget Marvel" Roller Flour Mill. No milling experience necessary. Easy to operate with our simple directions. Seven sizes—from 15 to 100 barrels per day. Prices from $1675 up. Write for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill."
Anglo American Mill Co., 54 Kennedy Av., Owensboro, Ky.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 5, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beans, Fla, bu hmprs, green, $4.50@5.50. Beets, New York, bu bskts, $1.25; Texas, new stock, bu bskts, $3. Cabbage, New York and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.50@2; ton, $20@28; Virginia, Savoy, bbl, $2.25. Carrots, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, bu bskts, $2.25@2.50. Cauliflower, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.75@3. Celery, New York, 2-3 crate 4@5 doz bchs, $2@3; Calif, standard crates 5@10 doz bchs, $5@6. Cucumbers, Fla, hothouse, doz, $3.75. Endive, Louisiana, bbl, $4@4.25. Eggplant, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $5@5.50. Escarole, Louisiana, bbl, $4@4.25. Kale, Virginia, bbl $1.50@1.75. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskts, $1@1.25; 3-lb bskts, 30@35c; Arizona, crate 4@5 doz hds, Iceberg, $3@3.50; Calif, $2@3. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25. Onions, Michigan, 100-lb sacks, yellows, large, $3; mediums, $2.50. Parsnips, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50. Peppers, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4.50; frozen low as $2. Potatoes, 150-lb sacks, U S No 1 grade, Michigan whites, $2.15@@2.25; New York whites, $2.25@2.50. Rutabagas, Canada, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@22. Shallots, Louisiana, bbl, $10@12. Spinach, bu bskts, Maryland, best, $1.40@1.50, poor stock low as $1; Texas, best, $1.65@2. Sweet potatoes, bu hmprs, No 1 yellows, Delaware, $2.50@2.65. Tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskts, mediums, $3.50@3.75; large, $3.25; small, $2.25@2.50. Turnips, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, Kings, $6@6.50; Baldwins, $5.50@6; West Virginia, Staymans, $6.50; bu bskts, Mass, Baldwins, $1.75@1.85.

Butter—Creamery, western prints, 44c; tubs, 43c; Penna and Ohio tubs, 38@39c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 55c; April and May storage, 38@39c.

Cheese—Full cream, New York, 25½@26½c lb.

Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 42c; hog dressed, 33@35c. On account of the embargo on live poultry there are practically no supplies in Pittsburgh and dealers are unable to quote a market.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@9.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.25@8.75; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.25@8; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $6@7.25; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $4.50@5.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@6; common to good fat cows, $1.50@5.50; heifers, $4@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@80.

Hogs—Receipts, 30 double-decks; market steady to 10c higher on goodweight grades; pigs and lightweights steady. Prime heavy $11.50@11.75; heavy mixed, $11.40@11.50; mediums, $11.25@11.40; heavy yorkers, $10.10@10.25; light yorkers, $9.75@10; pigs, $9.25@9.75; roughs, $9@9.75; stags, $5@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts five double-decks; market slow, prices steady. Prime wethers, $10.50@11; good mixed, $10@10.50; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $3@6; culls to choice lambs, $14@17.75.

Calves — Supply light; market steady. Choice, $15@15.50; heavy and thin, $5@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 cars of hay, 2 cars of straw, 3½ cars of oats, 3½ cars of shelled corn; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 4 cars of hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21.50@22; No 2 timothy, $18@19; standard timothy, $20@20.50; No 1 clover, $20@21; heavy mixed clover, $20@21; No 1 mixed clover, $20@21. mixed clover, $19.50@20; heavy mixed clover, $20@21; No 1 mixed clover, $20@21.

Straw—Oats, $14@14.50; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $14@14.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 car, $1.45@1.50; No 2 shelled, $1.41@1.42; No 3 shelled, $1.39@1.40.

Oats—No 2 white, 68@69c; No 3 white, 66@67c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 5, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending January 3:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Totals for week.....	1780	5223	9750
Previous week	1893	2911	10130

Calves, 2131; previous week, 1000.

Beef Cattle—Receipts lighter and market firm with some choice steers commanding a premium. Steers, fair to good, $8@9.75; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $6@8; cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.50@3; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.25; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $18@18.50; fair to good, $16@17; common, $12@13.50; Tennessee, choice, $14@15; fair to good, $10@12; common, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—The better grades well cleaned up and firm. Sheep, wethers, extra, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, $3@5; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, handy weight, choice, $18.75@19; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $13@15.

Hogs in fair demand and firm. Western, best, $11.75@12; nearby, handy weights $11@11.50.

City Dressed Stock in fair request and values well sustained under moderate offerings. Steers, $16@18; heifers, $13@17; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $15@18; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $16.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $19@20; No 3, $18@19; light clover mixed, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17@18; straw, No 1 straight rye, $15.75@16; No 2, $14@15; wheat straw, $15@16; oat straw, $15@16.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Western spring bran, $39.50@40.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevator: No 2 red winter, $1.87@1.88; No 3, $1.84@1.85; No 4, $1.82@1.83; No 5, $1.79@1.80; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.84@1.85; No 3, $1.81@1.82; No 4, $1.79@1.80; No 5, $1.76@1.77. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.44@1.45; No 3, $1.39@1.40.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 72@72½c; No 3 white, 69½@70½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 903 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 45½c; higher-scoring goods, 46½@49½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 45c; 90 score, 42½c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37c; 86 score, 36c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 89@91 score, 43@47c; cartons, 44@48c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the market was easier with an unsettled undertone. A little trading was reported in extras and 90-score butter at listed prices. In most houses dealers were free sellers, but demand was limited and buyers were critical of quality.

Cheese firmly held. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 22½@23c; held, 23½@24½c; longhorns, 23½@24c; daisies, 23½@24c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 5, 1925.

PRODUCE

The snow storm of last Friday so blocked all rural highways and roads leading into this city that the regular weekly market was very poorly attended. The scarcity of produce because of the inability of the majority of farmers to reach town with their wares, however, did not have the expected tendency to add a premium to available supplies.

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@65c lb; creamery butter, 53@60c lb; fresh eggs, 75c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.25 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 35@50c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, 15@20c qt; Brussels sprouts, 20c qt; carrots, 5c bch; beets, 5c qt; cauliflower, 20@45c ea; celery, 10@20c stalk; eggplants, 15@50c ea; onions, 10c qt; lettuce, 15@25c hd; parsley, 2@5c bch; parsnips, 10c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ¼ pk; pumpkins, 15@25c ea; peas, 25@30c qt; spinach, 13@20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@30c ¼ pk; dried corn, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers—Wheat, $1.75; corn, old, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $16@18 ton; straw, $14 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $44@45 ton; shorts, $45@46 ton; hominy, $60@61 ton; middlings, $52@53 ton; linseed, $56.50@57.50 ton; gluten, $52@53 ton; ground oats, $52@53 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $53@54 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $41.50@42.50; 18 per cent, $45@46 ton; 20 per cent, $47.50@48.50 ton; 24 per cent, $54@55 ton; 25 per cent, $55@56 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $56.50@57.50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending January 3: Market inactive compared with a week ago; beef steers steady; top, $9.40; average weight, 1340 lbs. Bulk of sales, $8@8.75. Cows showing slightly weaker tendency. Other killing stock steady. Stockers and feeders practically off the market. Calves, steady; top, $15. Hogs showing steady tendency. No early sales. Receipts, 24 cars: 12 Chicago, 5 Penna, 3 St Louis, 1 Indiana, 2 Tennessee, 1 Virginia, 591 cattle, 94 hogs, 2 calves.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to fair	7.25@ 8.00
Common to medium	5.50@ 7.25
Bulls:—	
Good to choice	5.50@6.50
Fair to good	5.00@5.50
Medium to fair	4.50@5.00
Common to medium	3.50@4.50
Heifers:—	
Choice to prime	7.75@8.50
Good to choice	7.00@7.75
Medium to good	5.25@7.00
Common to medium	4.00@5.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.50@6.50
Medium to good	4.25@5.50
Common to medium	3.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.00@15.50
Medium	10.00@13.00
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs....	11.25@12.00
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs..	10.50@11.50
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.25@10.50
Rough stock	6.50@ 8.25

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—60@65c per dozen; storage, 45c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@24c lb; turkeys, 40@50c; geese, 20@25c; dressed hens, 75c@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ peck; cabbage, 5@12c hd; lettuce, 5@20c hd; beets, 5c bch; onions, 10c box; celery, 3@15c stalk; parsnips, 5@10c box; carrots, 10c box; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 35@40c qt; pumpkins, 10@35c ea; tomatoes, 3@10c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 15@60c ½ pk, $1@3 bu; pears, 10@15c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.80; oats, 80c; rye, $1.10; bran, $2 cwt; middlings, $2.35 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.85; corn, $1.40; oats, 60c; rye, 90c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45c; do, choice, 42@44c; do, good, 40@41c; prints, 45@47c; blocks, 44@46c; do, ladle, 30@32c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 25@28c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 25@28c; process butter, 33@34c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 56c. Receipts, 1915 cases.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@27c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 20@22c; Leghorns, 20@22c; old roosters, 17@18c; springers, large, smooth, 30c; do, small to medium, 30c; Leghorns, large, smooth, 25@26c; do, all kinds, rough, poor, thin, 20@22c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 29c; do, Muscovy and mongrel, 29c; do, smaller and poor, 20@22c. Geese, nearby, 27@28c. Pigeons, pair, 35c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 40c; do, gobblers, 35c; do, old toms, 30c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 5, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled; receipts, 11,606 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 45@45½c; do, extras, 92 score, 44¼@44½c; do, firsts 88@91 score, 39@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26½c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 13,704 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 62@64c; do, firsts, 59@61c; do, seconds, 55@58c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 69@70c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 62@68c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 67½c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 66½c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 63@66c; refrigerator firsts, 45½@46½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 140,693 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 23½@24c; do, average run, 23c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 24½@25½c; do, average run, 23@24c.

Live Poultry steady to firm; chickens, by freight, 32c; by express, 32@35c; broilers, by freight, 40c; by express, 45@50c; fowls, by freight, 20@35c; by express, 35@36c; roosters, by freight, 18c; turkeys, by freight, 45c; by express, 50c; ducks, by freight, 45c; by express, 45@50c; geese, by express, 33@35c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 22@48c; fowls, 16@29c; old roosters, 15@20c; turkeys, western, 32@40c; southwestern, 32@40c; nearby, 37@45c; frozen, 32@38c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 880 head; irregular; steers, $6@9.40; state bulls, $2.75@5.50; cows, $1.45@4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 350 head; steady; veals, $16@17; culls and little calves, $6@7; buttermilks and grassers, $5@5.25; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1300 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9.50@18; culls, $9.25@11.

Hogs—Receipts, 650 head; steady; light to medium weights, $9.50@10.20; pigs, $9.50@10; heavy hogs, $10.50@11.25; roughs, $8.50@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $38; middling, $40, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot $38.60; standard middling, spot, $41.60; flour middling, $45.50@46; red dog, spot, $49.50@50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $35@35.50; white hominy feed, $55.25, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.50; linseed oil meal, $51.20, in 100-lb sacks. Note—On western feeds at $2 premium for February delivery prevails.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed— No 1, $27; No 2, $26; No 3, $23@25; sample, $21@23. Straw, large bales, rye, $14@16; oat, $14.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $2.01¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.08¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.89¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.08⅛; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.88½. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.42⅝; No 2 mixed, $1.41⅞. OATS, No 2 white, 68½c; No 3 white, 67½c; No 4 white, 66c; ordinary white, clipped, 68@70c; fancy white, clipped, 72¼@74c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.53½. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.09@1.13.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

Cattle—Receipts, 1000 head. Compared with week ago: Fat matured steers, 25@50c lower; heavy kind showing most decline; yearlings very scarce, steady; extreme top big weight steers, $11; handyweight, $12; yearlings, $13.50; fat cows, 25c higher; heifers mostly 50c up; bulls 75c@$1 higher, vealers $2@3 lower; short fed predominating among all killing classes; stockers and feeders, 25@35c higher. Week's bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, $7.85@10; stockers and feeders, $5@6.25; fat cows, $4@6; beef heifers, $5@6.75; canners and cutters $2.75@3.35; veal calves, $9.75@12.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; closing slow; weak to 10c lower; top, $11.10; most good and choice weighty butchers, $10.75@11.05; desirable, 200@240-lb kind, $10.40@10.80; 160@200-lb weights, $9.90@10.50 mostly.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices: Fat wooled lambs, $16.50@18.50; week's top, $19, closing bulk, $16.50@17.25; top, $17.50; clippers, $13@14.50; yearlings, $11@15.50; fat ewes, $8@9.50; week's top, $10; closing top, $9.65; feeding lambs, $15.75@16.50; top, $17.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 3, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 70@72c; ½-blood, combing, 69@70c; ⅜-blood, combing, 69@70c; fine, unwashed, 60@61c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 67@68c; ½-blood, unwashed, 67@68c; ⅜-blood combing, 68@69c; fine, unwashed, 57@58c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 65@66c; ⅜-blood, 68@69c; ¼-blood, 68@69c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 3, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, old, $19.50; new and January, $19.75; February and March, $19.90. Alsike, cash, old, $13.10; new and January, $13.25; March, $13.50. Timothy-seed, cash and January, $3.35; March, $3.45.

Market Summary

THE egg market in Philadelphia on Friday was firm with supplies cleaning up well. Nearby extra firsts sold at 62@63c, firsts 59c, and seconds at 43@49c. Live poultry was firm with buyers operating cautiously on account of the poultry epidemic. Prices on most grades were unchanged with ducks selling at 40@50c per pound. The egg market in New York Friday was firm. Extra fancy hennery whites were quoted at 69@70c per dozen, with brown extras 66@68c. The poultry market was firm with the demand active. Leghorn fowl of average run sold at 18@24c with broilers bringing 45@50c.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fresh receipts of nearby produce were light on the Philadelphia market Friday morning. The demand and trading were somewhat limited on account of the weather. Sweet potatoes were in moderate supply and slightly weaker. Apples held firm, while most root crops showed a stronger tone. Offerings of most lines were moderate on the carlot market. Apples were about steady for fancy stock. There was one car of Pennsylvania apples from Adams County that sold at $6.50 per barrel.

Cold Weather Affects Potato Market

The potato markets in the East, with the exception of Philadelphia, were very dull on Friday on account of the stormy weather. The price for Pennsylvania round whites in these markets ranged from $2.25 to $2.30 per sack. The carlot shipments for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday totaled 1494 cars, of which number Maine rolled 448 cars, Minnesota 125 and Pennsylvania 26.—W. R. W.

Tobacco Production

PRODUCTION of all types of tobacco grown in the United States was smaller this year than in 1923, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. The total crop was 1,243,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,515,000,000 pounds in 1923. The cigar types show a cut of 24,000,000 pounds, and the types used for chewing, smoking, snuff, and export show a reduction of 248,000,000 pounds.

The reduced production is attributed to decreased plantings in practically all the important tobacco growing sections, and by decreased yields in many areas. The biggest decrease was in the Bright or flue-cured tobacco portions of Virginia and the Carolinas, where production of what are known as the Old Belt and New Belt types was 441,000,000 pounds or 152,000,000 pounds less than last year.

Of these two flue-cured types, the New Belt type showed the heaviest decline, production being placed at about 220,000,000 pounds as compared with 320,000,000 pounds last year. The department points out, however, that sales data in South Carolina are as yet incomplete and the production figures in that state may be raised several million pounds.

Production of Burley, which is the most important single type of tobacco, was 311,000,000 pounds or 15,778,000 pounds less than last year.

Total production of types used for cigars was 169,641,000 pounds as compared with 194,124,000 pounds in 1923. Production in the Connecticut Valley was 4,332,000 pounds less than last year. Pennsylvania shows an increase of approximately 1,000,000 pounds, and Wisconsin a decrease of 11,432,000 pounds.

County News and Comment

BLAIR COUNTY, PA.—We are having exceptionally cold weather. The temperature has reached zero twice in the last month and the ground is frozen to a considerable depth. There is no snow to amount to anything yet, at present the ground is bare. There has been very little rain this fall and the streams are low and the smaller ones are frozen nearly solid. Quite a lot of fall plowing was done and at present the farmers are hauling manure, getting in wood and doing odd jobs about their homes. Schools of all kinds have been interrupted by an epidemic of mumps among the children. On December 24 we had a light rain that froze on the ground as it fell, coating everything with ice and causing many automobile wrecks. In some sections there was snow instead of rain. Wheat is selling for $1.55@1.65; eggs are scarce and bring 55@65c. Prices of most produce have not changed much since early fall.—H. E. H., Dec. 31.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—We are having excellent winter weather, no snow at present altho there was a few inches in the middle of the month. The frequent rains have replenished the water supply but they came too late to help the wheat much and make ground fit to plow. There is not much plowing done but most farmers have the manure hauled out. Many farmers who are not so busy have gone to work in the shops of the neighboring towns. The Montgomery County Farm Products Show, held in Norristown the first week of the month was very successful. The exhibits numbered about the same and the quality was just as good in spite of the complaints of poor crops. A milk exhibit created much interest and competition. An added attraction was entertainments provided on two of the evening sessions. The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau will be held in the Court House in Norristown January 6. Prices: wheat, $1.60; oats, 75c; bran, $2.10; gluten, $2.45; oil meal, $3; dressed hogs, 12@14c; calves, 12c; chickens, 25@28c; eggs, 70c; butter, 55c.—C. N. D., Dec. 30.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.—The past month has been unusually cold so that some farmers lost heavily on apples, potatoes and cabbage that was not carefully housed. One man lost $1500 worth of apples alone, while some whole crops of cabbage were ruined. The Evans milk plant, at Lynn, has just been taken over by the Dairymen's League, who purchased the entire business of the W. M. Evans Dairy Company, January 1, which includes twelve fluid shipping stations, and 226 routes in Brooklyn and Queens. The water supply is low. Creamery men are filling ice houses. Farmers are working at ice jobs, baling hay, getting feed ground at grist mills, cutting wood and hauling mine props. They are getting 55c for eggs; selling some potatoes for 50c bu.; apples, 75c. Some dairymen's meetings have already been held, more are listed for this month. Dairymen not satisfied with the milk situation. Community affairs are numerous. Schools thriving. Many county debates are being enjoyed. Two parent-teacher associations holding worth while and instructive meetings. No poultry plague, as yet, in this county. E. M. L. B., Jan. 1.

WARREN COUNTY, PA.—Winter is set in with the coldest weather in December that has been known in years, the thermometer registering from zero to twenty below and continuing to do so for a period of [illegible] days. Many fires reported. Cellars freezing. Meadows have been covered with snow, so no serious damage to next year's hay crop. Hunting season closed. Ideal hunting weather entire period. More bear and deer taken than any previous year. Rabbits and pheasants not as plentiful as usual. Farmers not able to do much, but get wood, due to extreme cold. Grange meetings, conventions and revival meetings are about the only events of interest during the next two months. Poultry doing well, selling for 25c lb.; eggs, 65c doz.; butter, 50c lb.; veal, 16c lb.; beef, 12c; potatoes, 75@90c bu.; apples, $1.50 bu., but moving slowly.—H. C. J., Jan 2.

Feed Prices

THE quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Friday, January 2, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, co-operating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb. sacks) and grain per bushel in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York-Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury-Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold-Toms River-Cape May points add $1.40 per ton.

Coarse spring bran..	39.50@40.50
Pure spring bran	39.00@39.50
Soft w. w. bran......	39.50@40.00
Hard w. w. bran	39.00@39.50
Standard middlings ..	41.00@42.00
Soft w. w. middlings..	46.50
Flour middlings	44.50@47.50
Red dog flour	49.00@49.50
White hominy	54.75
Yellow hominy	54.00
Gluten feed	46.90
36% cottonseed meal.	44.50
41% cottonseed meal.	47.00
43% cottonseed meal.	49.00
34% linseed meal....	51.00

National Co-op Meeting

FARMERS' co-operative marketing associations doing an annual business of nearly a billion dollars, will hold their third annual convention in Washington, January 5 to 8. About 500 accredited delegates and observers will represent agricultural selling groups scattered from Maine to California, according to officers of the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Chief among the subjects to be considered is federal legislation. The executive committee, which includes such public figures as ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, and Judge R. W. Bingham, of Louisville, has already gone on record as vigorously opposed to further federal aid to co-operatives. It is freely predicted that the convention will go one step further by condemning every one of the bills now in Congress which aim to establish a federal system of co-operative marketing.

The Year's Truck Crops

NINETEEN truck crops produced in the United States this year for table use, canning, and manufacture had a gross value to the growers of $313,000,000, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is $12,000,000 less than in 1923, but $22,000,000 more than in 1922, and $78,000,000 more than in 1921.

There has been a rapid expansion in truck crop production, transportation, and marketing in recent years, as indicated in acreage figures. The acreage devoted to the nineteen crops this year was 2,302,000 acres, which is a sixty per cent increase over the acreage in 1921.

Canning Acreage Doubled

Production of eighteen crops grown wholly or partly for table use direct was on 1,309,000 acres and had a value of $262,000,000. The quantity produced wholly or partly for canning or manufacture was grown on 993,000 acres and had a value of $51,000,000. The canning acreage has been more than doubled since 1921, and the table acreage has been increased one-third.

Tomatoes were first in gross value, showing a total of $55,000,000; early Irish potatoes are valued at $44,000,000; strawberries, $35,000,000 and cantaloupes $20,000,000. Green peas, onions, lettuce, celery, cabbage, and asparagus each come in the $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 range; cucumbers, snap beans and watermelons ranged from $8,500,000 to $12,000,000 each, and sweet corn for canning, spinach, peppers, cauliflower, and carrots from $3,600,000 to $7,100,000 each. The value of eggplants was $1,030,000.

Tomato Led All Truck Crops

Tomatoes had the largest acreage at 470,000 acres; early Irish potatoes 308,000 acres; sweet corn for canning 299,000 acres; green peas 242,000 acres; watermelons 168,000 acres; strawberries 147,000 acres; cucumbers 130,000 acres. These figures do not include market gardens. Ninety-one per cent of the acreage of green peas was for canning; canning and manufacture of cucumbers took 72 per cent of the acreage; tomatoes 67 per cent; asparagus 47 per cent; spinach 29 per cent; string beans 27 per cent, and cabbage for kraut 14 per cent.

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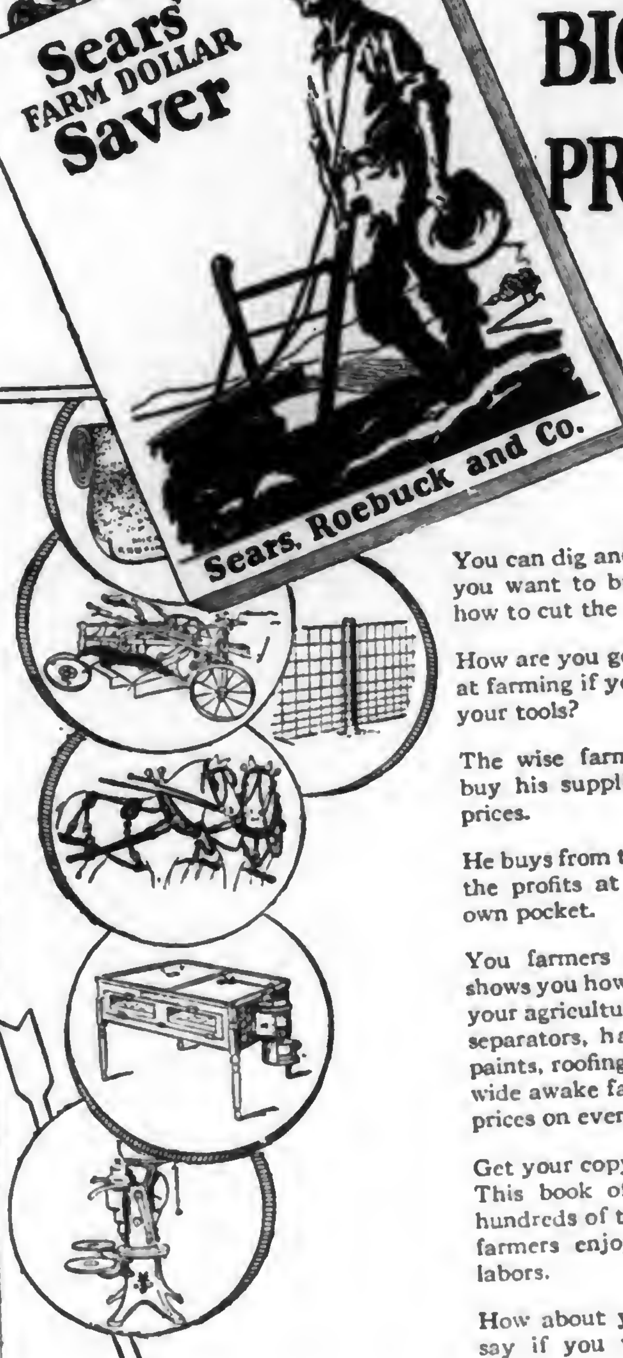

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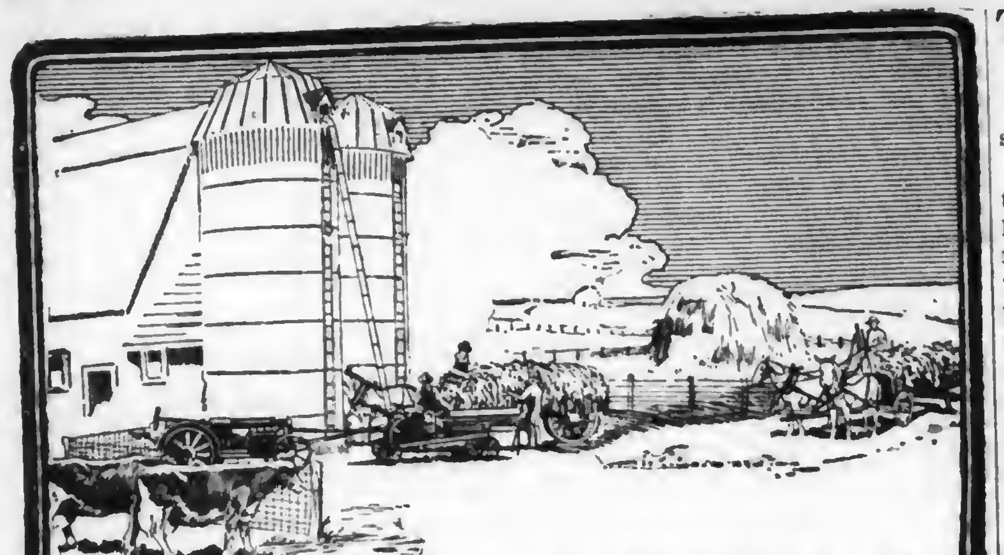

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 20)

"Where did you hear all that swearing?"

How could I answer his question truthfully? I was old enough to know that the truth would disgrace my Uncle Peabody. I could not tell the truth, therefore, and I didn't. I put it all on Dug Draper, altho his swearing had long been a dim, indefinite and useless memory.

As a penalty I had to copy two maxims of Washington five times in my writing-book. In doing so I put them on the wall of my memory where I have seen them every day of my life and from which I read as I write.

"Speak no evil of the absent for it is unjust."

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called consience."

THE boys in the school were a big-boned lot with arms and legs like the springing bow. Full-lunged, great-throated fellows, they grew to be, calling the sheep and cattle in the land of far-reaching pastures. There was an undersized boy three years older who often picked on me and with whom I would have no peaceful commerce.

I copy from an old memorandum book a statement of my daily routine just as I put it down one of those days:

"My hardest choar is to get up after uncle calls me. I scramble down stairs and pick up my boots and socks and put them on. Then I go into the setting room and put on my jacket. I get some brand for the sheep. Then I put on my cap and mittens and go out and feed the sheep. Then I get my breakfast. Then I put on my frock, cap, mittens and fetch in my wood. Then I feed the horses their oats. Then I lay away my old clothes until night. I put on my best coat and mittens and tippet and start for school. By the time I get to Joe's my toes are cold and I stop and warm them. When I get to school I warm me at the stove. Then I go to my seat and study my reader, then I take out my arithmetic, then my spelling book, then comes the hardest study that ever landed on Plymouth Rock. It is called geography. After the spelling lesson comes noon. The teacher plays with me cos the other boys are so big. I am glad when I go home. Then I do my choars again, and hear my aunt read until bedtime."

There were girls in the school, but none like Sally. They whispered together with shy glances in our direction, as if they knew funny secrets about us, and would then break into noisy jeers. They did not interest me, and probably because I had seen the lightness and grace and beauty of Sally Dunkelberg.

There were the singing and spelling schools and the lyceums, but those nights were few and far between. Not more than four or five in the whole winter were we out of the joyful candle-light of our own home. Even then our hands were busy making lighters or splint brooms, or paring and quartering and stringing the apples or cracking butternuts while Aunt Deel read.

After the sheep came we kept only two cows. The absence of cattle was a help to the general problem of cleanliness. The sheep were out in the fields and I kept away from them for fear the rams would butt me.

I was twelve years old when I began to be the reader for our little family. Aunt Deel had long complained that she couldn't keep up with her knitting and read so much. We had not seen Mr. Wright for nearly two years, but he had sent us the novels of Sir Walter Scott and I had led them heart deep into the creed battles of Old Mortality.

Then came the evil days of 1837, when the story of our lives began to quicken its pace and excite our interest in its coming chapters. It gave us enough to think of, God knows.

Wild speculations in land and the American paper-money system had brought us into rough going. The banks of the city of New York had suspended payment of their notes. They could no longer meet their engagements. As usual, the burden fell heaviest on the poor. It was hard to get money even for black salts.

Uncle Peabody had been silent and depressed for a month or more. He had signed a note for Rodney Barnes, a cousin, long before and was afraid that he would have to pay it. I didn't know what a note was and I remember that one night, when I lay thinking about it, I decided that it must be something in the nature of horse colic. My uncle told me that a note was a trouble which attacked the brain instead of the stomach. He told me that notes had an effect on the brain like that of green apples on the stomach.

One autumn day in Canton Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove and brought it home in the big wagon. Rodney Barnes came with him to help set up the stove. He was a big giant of a man with the longest nose in the township.

I remember that I regarded it with a kind of awe because I had been forbidden to speak of it. The command invested Mr. Barnes' nose with a kind of sanctity. Indeed it became one of the treasures of my imagination.

That evening I was chiefly interested in the stove. What a joy it was to me with its damper and griddles and high oven and the shiny edge on its hearth! It rivaled, in its novelty and charm, any tin peddler's cart that ever came to our door. John Axtell and his wife, who had seen it pass their house, hurried over for a look at it. Every hand was on the stove as we tenderly carried it into the house, piece by piece, and set it up. Then they cut a hole in the upper floor and the stone chimney and fitted the pipe. How keenly we watched the building of the fire! How quickly it roared and began to heat the room!

WHEN the Axtells had gone away Aunt Deel said:

"It's grand! It is sartin—but I'm 'fraid we can't afford it—ayes I be!"

"We can't afford to freeze any longer. I made up my mind that we couldn't go thru another winter as we have," was my uncle's answer.

"How much did it cost?" she asked.

"Not much differ'nt from thirty-[illegible] dollars in sheep and grain," he answered.

Rodney Barnes stayed to supper and spent a part of the evening with us.

Like other settlers there, Mr. Barnes was a cheerful optimist. Everything looked good to him until it turned out badly. He stood over the stove with a stick of wood and made gestures with it as he told how he had come from Vermont with a team and a pair of oxen and some bedding and furniture and seven hundred dollars in money. He flung the stick of wood into the box with a loud thump as he told how he had bought his farm of Benjamin Grimshaw at a price which doubled its value.

Now and then Grimshaw (and others like him) loaned money to people, but he always had some worthless hay or a broken-down horse which you had to buy before you could get the money.

(To be continued next week)

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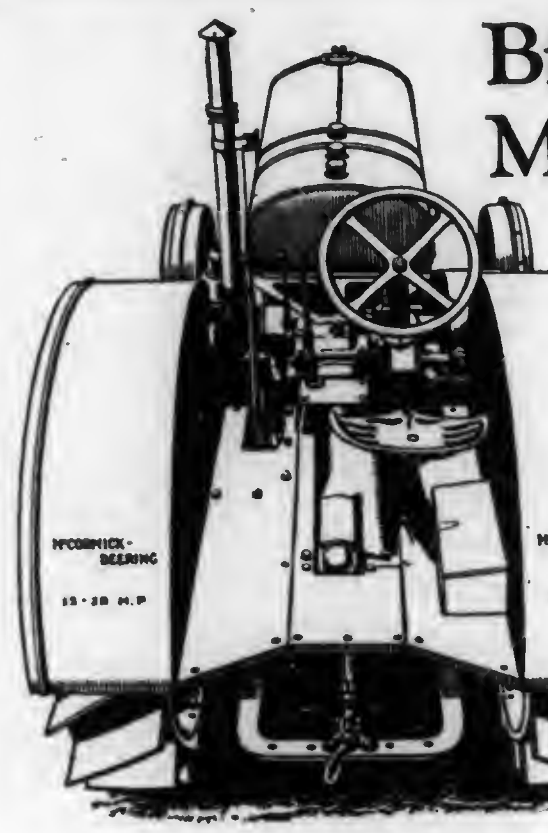
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NEW RADIO FEATURE

Housewives to Learn of Market Conditions

MARKETING hints for housewives is a new feature to be presented weekly by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets co-operating with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics thru radio station WIP in Philadelphia. Talks will be given every Tuesday afternoon from 4:20 to 4.30 P. M., beginning January sixth.

The object is to acquaint housewives, particularly those living in the city, with market conditions that are of interest and importance to them. There are many times when the wholesale market is overstocked with certain commodities, and a knowledge of this should help women to buy economically, thus aiding in the general distribution of agricultural products.

Recipes Will Also Be Given

These marketing talks will be followed later in the week with talks by Mrs. Anna B. Scott thru the various broadcasting stations in Philadelphia. Mrs. Scott will give recipes for the use of the fruits or vegetables which have been advised.

As new or unusual commodities appear on the market an effort will be made to introduce them. With this service and Mrs. Scott's recipes, the housewife will be able to add a greater variety to her menu. These "hints" will also cover meats, eggs, poultry and dairy products.—W.R.W.

The native trees of Pennsylvania make two-thirds of their height growth at night and only one-third during the day. In the latitude of Pennsylvania ninety per cent of the normal height growth of trees is laid on in less than forty days in springtime.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

NERVOUSNESS — INDIGESTION.—I have a large draft horse which seems well and all right. He is fed six quarts of oats at feed when working, only three quarts when idle, he also has plenty mixed hay. I have no work for him this winter. He does not gain flesh when resting, the muscles of shoulder tremble and he perspires too freely; part of time he trembles all over. What had I better give him?—O. W., Luthersburg, Pa. Give him one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica, one dram of fluid extract of cinchona and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution at dose in either soft feed or in drinking water twice a day. Feed him some roots and exercise him daily. His stable should be well supplied with fresh air. Hand rub shoulder muscles.

INCURABLE SPAVIN.—I have, a Percheron mare twenty years old, she weighs about1150 pounds. She is sound in every way but she has spavin from hard hauling and the last couple of weeks has gotten awfully stiff. She has not been working much since it froze up. Has had this for three or four years. Is there any relief for it? I thought possibly it would be the best to take her to the woods and put her to rest, but she is so good in every other way that a person hates to do that.—V. B., Clearfield County, Pa. Doubtless you have a case of incurable spavin lameness. An animal twenty years old seldom recovers from chronic spavin lameness. If you do not care to have the mare humanely destroyed, as a last resource, have your veterinarian perform either (or both) anterior or posterior tibial neurectomies. This removal of a section of the nerve will relieve her of both pain and lameness.

IMPURE BLOOD.—We have a pair of kittens seven or eight months old, one male, the other female, the female has had two small abscesses on its back which opened and discharged pus. What can be done for this cat?—W. D. B., Embreeville, Pa. Occasionally paint bunch, if any more form, and give two drops of Donevan's solution at dose three times a day. Feed the cat some raw lean beef twice daily, also some carrots.

COW FAILS TO COME IN HEAT.—I have a young cow that has had two calves. The last one came about twelve months ago; since then she has failed to come in heat. For some time before she had her last calf she was off her feed: also was low in flesh, but she is now in fairly good condition.—A. H. C., Glen Roy, Pa. If well fed and kept warm, she will perhaps come in heat next spring. Giving her drugs will do very little good; however, you might try giving her one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica at dose in drinking water or in soft feed three times a day. Yohimbine hydrochloride is the best drug for this kind of case, but it is too expensive for cattle practice.

STRANGLES — DISTEMPER.—We have a two-year-old colt that has been coughing for the past two weeks, some mucus comes from nostrils and the glands between lower jaw is tender and swollen. What ails him? What can be done to cure him? I have three other colts and would like to know more about this sickness.—A. J. M., Glencoe, Pa. Strangles is an acute contagious febrile disease peculiar to the horse, characterized usually by the formation of an abscess in the submaxillary space. It is most common in young animals, generally attacking from two to six years of age; yet it may occur in a sucking colt, or in a horse twenty years old. After occurring once in a well marked form, it rarely attacks the same animal. Strangles, so far as the writer knows, is peculiar to the equine race, and does not attack any other species of animals. The treatment of strangles, as it ordinarily occurs, is by no means a difficult matter. Give your colt thirty grains of nitrate of potash in drinking water twice a day, clip off hair and apply camphorated oil to swelling in throat twice a day. When bunch softens, open it, then swab out abscess, using tincture of iodine. The colt should be fed soft feed, be kept in warm stable until well. Your other colts will perhaps take it, if so keep in mind that few horses escape, therefore your colts might as well have the disease now as later.

CANINE DISTEMPER.—Have collie female that has litter of pups which she is now nursing. She has corruption coming from eyes and nose and I would like to know what can be done for her.—A. F. W., Doylestown, Pa.- Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in one-fourth pint of water, flush sore eyes three times a day, use dropper or small syringe. Give her one-tenth grain calomel and five grains of bicarbonate of soda at dose twice a day. Keep her in warm place and give her good care.

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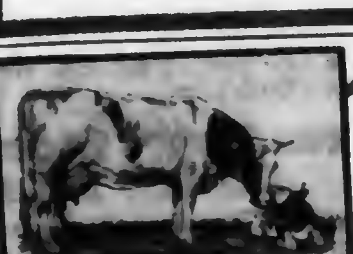

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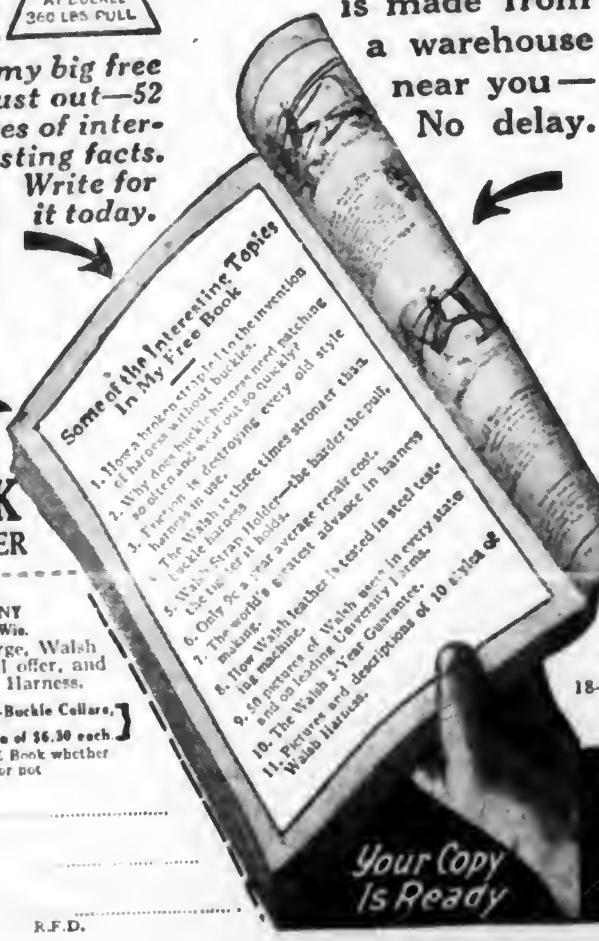
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
JAN 19 1925

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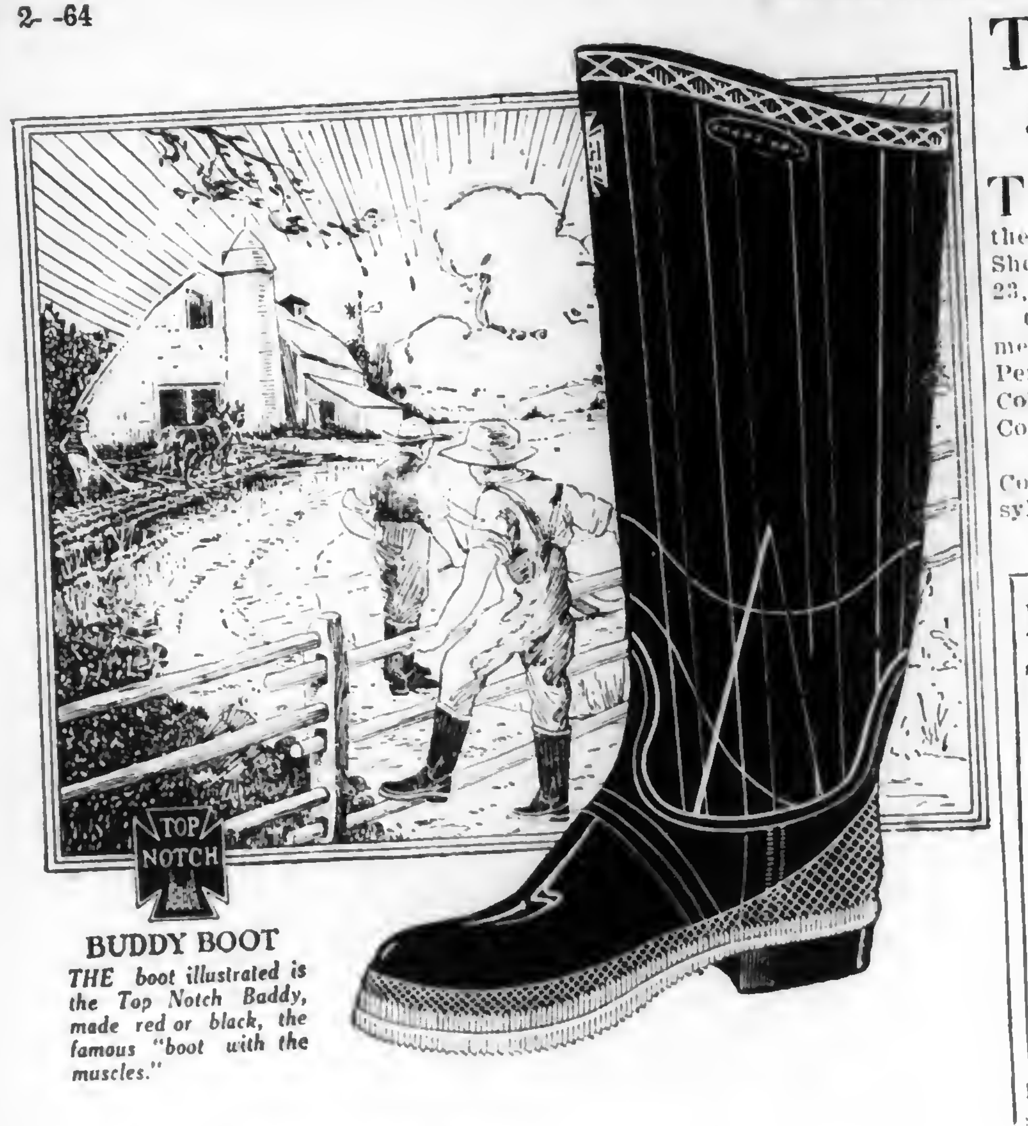

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Judges of State Farm Products Show Exhibits

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CORN.—Nickolas Schmitz, Department of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College; Stanley Cobb, Department of Agronomy, State College.

POTATOES.—C. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University; C. F. Noll, Pennsylvania State College.

SMALL GRAINS.—H. B. Musser, Department of Agricultural Extension, State College.

APPLES.—A. Freeman Mason, Extension Pomologist, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

EGGS.—R. W. Hawley, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; E. J. Lawless, Jr., Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and M. H. Brightman, State College.

WOOL.—W. B. Connell, Department of Agricultural Extension, State College.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—A. A. Borland, in charge, Department of Dairy Husbandry, State College, and Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS.—Prof. M. F. Grimes, Department of Animal Husbandry, State College.

DUROC JERSEYS.—William Skelly, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

HAMPSHIRES.—E. Z. Russell, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CHESTER WHITES.—E. Z. Russell.

BERKSHIRES.—Prof. W. H. Tomhave, in charge, Department of Animal Husbandry, State College, and Livestock Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Low Fare to Harrisburg

THOSE who plan to attend the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 19 to 23, should secure from their county agent a reduced fare certificate. This entitles the holder to a rate one-fourth less than the regular round trip fare to Harrisburg. The certificate is surrendered to the railroad ticket agent when the round trip ticket is bought. The return portion of the ticket must be stamped by the ticket agent in Harrisburg to be valid for the return trip.

Plans for the Show

THE directors of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs met at Harrisburg on December 29 and considered plans for the Farm Products Show and annual meeting. Dr. L. M. Thompson, president of the Federation, presided at the meeting. It was voted to put on a representative Holstein exhibit at the show. The directors decided to hold the annual Holstein breeders' banquet on the evening of Wednesday, January 21 and, if possible, to arrange so that the annual meeting could be held at 4:00 P. M. the same afternoon instead of 10:00 A. M. the following morning as scheduled.

On motion of Director Paxton it was voted to give a cup to the team from the vocational schools of the state winning the dairy cattle judging contest. Federation ribbons will be presented on the evening of Tuesday, January 20, by Dr. Thompson. —G. H. T.

May Enter Penn State

ADMISSION will be granted to one hundred young people at the Pennsylvania State College at the beginning of the second semester in February. These new men may enter every course except those offered by the School of Liberal Arts.

This opportunity to enter college in February is expected to be especially welcome to those who had hoped to take an agricultural course last fall, but who could not leave home on account of farm work. Application blanks for new men may be secured from the registrar's office upon request.—B.

A Jerseyman's Weed Troubles
He Is Holding His Own against Thistle and Dock

LAST fall I made a 1600-mile automobile trip, going first to Niagara Falls, then across country to Rochester, Thousand Islands, down thru the Adirondacks, over into Vermont and New Hampshire, down the Connecticut River Valley, and back home.

I made, of course, a hasty observation of farming conditions on this trip, and I am extremely sorry to see how little interest the average farmer seems to take in the weed question.

The worst pest in northern New York today seems to be the Canada thistle. I saw beautiful fields of ripening oats and wheat (the latter for harvest—most of it cut) with a tremendous amount of this terrible pest.

A Stubborn Fight with Thistle

Now, a lot of our seed oats,—and I imagine wheat, also,—comes from this section. I know I have a patch or two of Canada thistle on my place that I have been strenuously trying for five years to eliminate. I have not permitted it to spread, but the old patch seems to come to life every year. I got this by buying a carload of alfalfa hay, six or seven years ago, from Syracuse. It was sold to me with the assurance that there was no noxious weeds in it.

I have wondered how far we can go, or what we can do, to enlighten the farmers on this subject, because, with the growing dairy industry in the state, cattle men will buy hay and they will get weed seeds.

Pestered by Docks and Milkweed

We are pestered here with the dockweed, and there is a growing amount of milkweed in my neighborhood, altho I think I have none of it on my place. I have a lot of dock weed,—I imagine it came in my clover and timothy seed,—which I am fighting pretty hard now, but it is an uphill job when labor is so high and so untrustworthy.—C. H Z., Monmouth County, N. J.

I found much of interest in your letter. Your observations agree well with those received from others concerning the more rapid spread of Canada thistle.

There are a number of other weeds which have become more serious of late, partly because of the less careful methods of cultivation employed on farms where the labor problem is becoming more serious from year to year. Now we are told of the appearance of a new pest. Austrian field cress, reported from Orange County, New York.—J. G. Lipman.

Published Weekly
Two Years, $1.50
Five Years, $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 3 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 17, 1925 Whole No. 1444

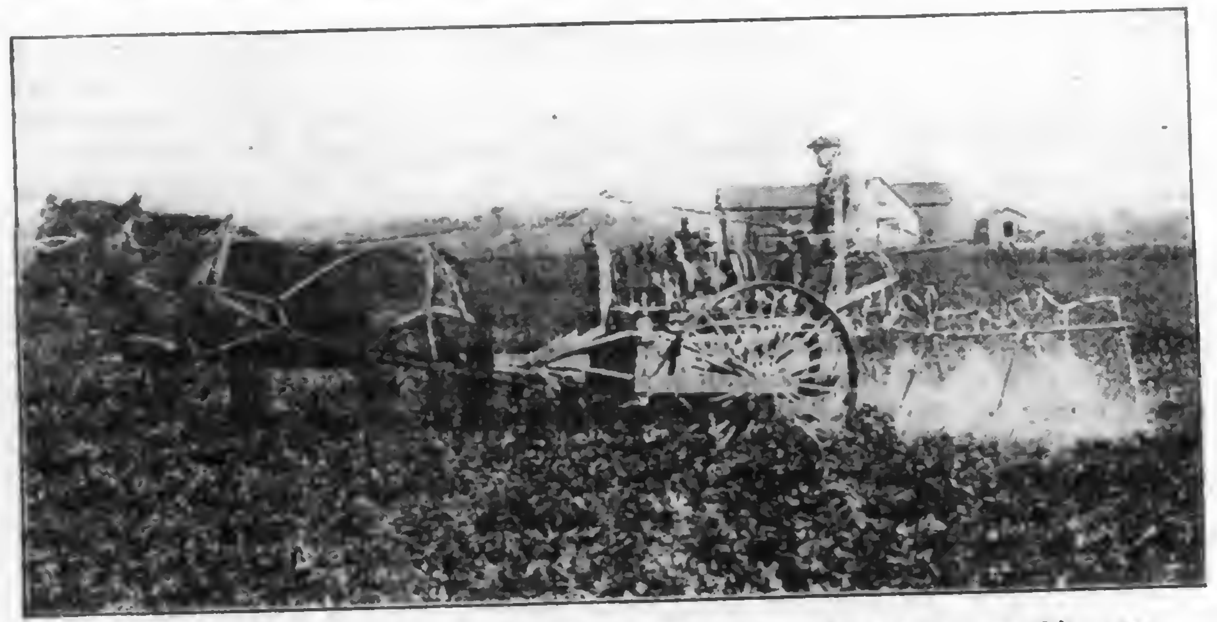
Those 1924 Potato Prices—Why?
Growers Suffered Losses because They Had the Truth but Not the Whole Truth

By DANIEL DEAN
Tioga County, New York

THE 1924 potato crop is being sold by its producers at what is, by comparison, the lowest price received for any American farm crop since the war. Not for ten years have potato prices been so low to New York State growers. To get much lower prices it is necessary to look back to the hard times of the nineties of the last century. At the same time, wheat is fast climbing towards $2.00 per bushel. While some staple farm products, as market milk and hay, are low in price, other products such as corn, cotton, wool and poultry products are higher than for several years back. Potato prices are the lowest for ten years. Why?

Must Have Whole Truth

The obvious answer is the one instantly heard on every side since the publication of the government crop estimate of November 1. "Big crop." "Biggest crop on record." "Four hundred and fifty-four million bushels of potatoes this year." Each of these statements is the truth. Each contains nothing but the truth. But the witness on the stand in court is sworn to tell not only the truth, and nothing but the truth, but the whole truth as well.



High-pressure power sprayer used by Daniel Dean, author of the article on this page.

The whole truth is that the population of the United States, which consumes the potato crop, breaks its record every year, and that when the number of bushels grown this year is divided by the number of consumers, the result, which we call the per capita production, is very far from being the largest on record.

In the last thirty years no less than seven other potato crops have had a larger per capita production than this year's. The seasons were those of 1895, 1904, 1909, 1912, 1914, 1917 and 1922. From 1910 to 1920 the census reports a population increase from 91,972,666 to 105,710,620.

Since 1920 the Bureau of Economic Research has estimated the population every six months, studying the figures of deaths and births reported by doctors and the net change in population resulting from the difference between immigration into and emigration from the United States. The Bureau, whose estimates have been closely verified in the past by the federal census, now estimates our population for July 1, 1924, at about 114,000,000. The steady increase in the number of consumers means that our potato production must now be increased by 6,000,000 bushels each year to meet the increased demand.

Most people think a lot about the record breaking potato crop estimate for 1924 when they think of potatoes. Very few ever think at all about the record breaking increase in the number of consumers. Why not? What every one, producer, dealer or consumer should think about is the combination of the two estimates of production and population to get the per capita production, which is far from breaking any record at all.

It's Quality That Tells

It is the quantity of potatoes produced for every consumer which tells whether there will be too few or too many potatoes left to eat and to plant before the last carload rolls to the city some time next June or July. When the number of bushels, 454,784,000, is divided by the number of people, it will be seen that there are less than four bushels for each person to provide for eating, for seed to plant, and for the natural loss by shrinkage in storage.

How differently that sounds! Every time a potato grower has heard of the "record breaking potato crop" he has felt a burning desire to rush to town to sell off his own crop before any other farmer. With several million other potato growers in the same frame of mind, there was a surplus of potatoes offered for sale every day this fall.

All Thought Alike!

On the other hand, every dealer, grocer or consumer had heard all about the "record breaking potato crop" too. Each felt sure that there could be no shortage, and that no matter how low potatoes were, the price might and probably would go still lower. With most growers anxious to sell, and every buyer taking potatoes only as fast as he or she could use them, it is no wonder that potatoes have sold at starvation prices to the growers all over the United States.

The first cause of the low potato prices this fall was the low price at which the early crop from the South sold last spring and summer. The South usually gets its first cars up from Florida in March, only a few a day at first compared with the heavy shipments from northern states which at that time still supply most of the city demand. Each week from March thru to July the southern shipments of early crop increase gradually, and the northern shipments steadily decline. By June first there are more cars of early crop than of late, and by July first there are left only a few cars of old crop to ship from the far north of Maine, Michigan or Minnesota.

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Meetings of Farm Organizations during Week of State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, January, 19 to 23.

State Council of Agricultural Ass'ns.	Thursday 7:30 P. M.	Senate Caucus Room
State Horticultural Association	Wednesday and Thursday	Chestnut Street Hall
Vegetable Growers Branch	Tuesday and Wednesday	Elks Home
Society of Farm Women	Tues., Wed., Thurs.	Parlor A. Penn-Harris Hotel
Breeders & Dairymen Ass'n.	Tues., Wed., Thurs.	Senate Caucus Room
Sheep Breeders & Wool Growers Ass'n.	Tuesday 2:00 P. M.	Senate Caucus Room (Joint Session)
Penna. Chester White Breeders Ass'n.	Wednesday 8:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Penna. Berkshire Breeders Ass'n	Wednesday 8:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Penna. Poland China Breeders Ass'n.	Wednesday 8:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Penna. Duroc Breeders Ass'n.	Wednesday 8:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Swine Growers—Banquet	Wednesday 6.30 P. M.	Y. M. C. A. Building
Penna. Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n.	Tuesday 1:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Penna. Jersey Breeders Ass'n.	Tuesday 1:30 P. M.	Department of Agriculture, State Capitol
Penna. Holstein-Friesian Breeders'‡	Thursday 10:00 A. M.	Elks Home
Penna. Guernsey Breeders	Thursday 12:30 P. M.	Penn-Harris Hotel (Luncheon)
Ass'n. of Penna. Cow Testers	Tuesday 7:30 P. M.	Senate Caucus Room
Penna. Potato Growers Ass'n.	Wednesday and Thursday	Penn-Harris Trust Co., Third and Locust Streets
Penna. Tobacco Growers Ass'n.	Tuesday 1:30 P. M.	Assembly Room, State Chamber of Commerce
State Beekeepers Ass'n.	Wednesday and Thursday	Fahnestock Hall
Penna. State Poultry Ass'n.	Wednesday and Thursday	Assembly Room State Chamber of Commerce
Seedsmen & Farmers Conference	Thursday 2:00 P. M.	Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce
Penna. Farm Bureau Federation	Tuesday 7:30 P. M.	Motor Dealers Room, 3rd Floor 4th & Market Sts.
Penna. Ass'n. of Dairy & Milk Inspectors	Tuesday and Wednesday	South Office Bldg., Fourth Floor
Vocational Boys' Meeting	Tuesday and Wednesday	Y. M. C. A.
Penna. Farmers Co-operative Federation	Tuesday	Motor Dealers Room
Threshermen's and Farmers Ass'n.	Thursday and Friday	Chestnut Street Hall
State Veterinary Medical Ass'n.†	Wednesday 1:30 P. M.	Assembly Room Penn-Harris Hotel

‡Holstein Breeders Banquet 7:00 P. M. Wednesday. †Joint meeting with Breeders and Dairymen, Wednesday, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
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Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave.
Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
55 cents per agate-line measurement, or $7.70 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for live-stock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 3. Phila., Pa., Jan. 17, 1925 Whole No. 1444

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden for some one else.—Charles Dickens

Safe Investments

FARMERS or others who have money to invest and who prefer safety and reasonable returns to uncertainty and promises will do well to buy Federal Land Bank Bonds. They are tax-free and may be had in amounts as small as forty-dollar bonds. From this they are issued as high as ten thousand dollars. No safer investment can be made since the United States government stands back of them. We offer this suggestion at this time because some questionable concerns, inspired by the news items telling of the prosperity of the farmer, are already scouring rural neighborhoods to gather in some of it by selling stock in unknown enterprises and offering big returns. It is all too true that many farmers show greater faith in the promises of strangers representing unsound ventures than they do in their own business. The first and best place for a farmer to invest money he has made is in his own farm. The next is in bonds on agricultural land in general.

Solving Farm Problems

THE farmer has two classes of problems to study.—individual and collective. Under the former head may be placed the problems of production, and under the latter the questions relating to marketing and other activities needing co-operative action. The successful solving of the questions in both classes requires instant and intelligent attention on the part of every farmer in the land. In neither class has there been the serious and persistent study given the subjects which is necessary to take the business of farming out of the shell-game class. Even the agricultural teaching agencies have not kept pace with the rapidly developing needs in the business of agricultural production and marketing. Education should enable us to avoid certain catastrophes, not merely to analyze them after they have happened.

In the other, the collective or co-operative class of subjects, there is an equally great need for deeper study, wiser action and more intelligent leadership. Altogether too much of the effort towards co-operation has been based upon theories evolved too far away from the realities of the farm. No great structure was ever erected from the roof down.

Most of the trouble in both cases is due to the fact that the farmer follows the principle of, "Let George do it." If farming is to be a reasonably safe and profitable business in any given case the farmer himself must tackle the problems of his individual farm as a successful scientist takes hold of a question and gives it the best thought that is in him. The collective problems of farmers must be tackled in the same way. Co-operation is ineffective so long as it remains a theory. It is only a reality when individuals lay aside their pet prejudices and honestly try to work intelligently and in harmony with others in the effort to reach a desired end. Co-operation is not a commodity that may be shop-made and sold to a community. It must grow and develop from the seed right on the farm.

Four Grave Menaces

The Men Who Are Fighting Destructive Insects and Diseases Must Not Be Hampered By Lack of Funds.

PENNSYLVANIA farmers have more than their full share of things to worry about this year.

In the southeastern corner of the state the Japanese beetle has gotten a foothold and is preparing to sweep northward and westward toward the shores of Lake Erie. In a still larger section in southeastern Pennsylvania the Oriental moth is intrenched for an attack on tree fruits. Up in the northwest corner of the state the European corn borer has established itself and has started a destructive march toward the south and east. And over the whole country that treacherous plague, tuberculosis, is taking its toll of human lives and cutting into the very heart of some of our finest dairy cattle herds.

These four great evils constitute a menace, not only to the people of Pennsylvania, but to the whole nation. The federal government has recognized this and is doing its part toward their control. But a great part of the work has been left to Pennsylvania. How she is to meet the emergency depends upon the action of the Legislature now in session.

If economy is to be the watchword of members of this Legislature here is an opportunity for them to use it.

For, if it is economy to fight small fires rather than wait until they become big ones, then it will be economy to fight the beetle, the moth and the borer now, while they are still confined to a comparatively small area.

If it is economy to keep people well rather than to let them get so sick they need expensive hospital treatment, then it will be economy to rid Pennsylvania of bovine tuberculosis as soon as possible.

However much we may wish to conserve the public funds and save expense, this fact remains: insidious disease and destructive insects are here, now. Indifference, political expediency or false ideas of economy must not be allowed to prevent the appropriation of funds adequate to meet this grave emergency.

A Good Slogan

THE farm implement trade has adopted the slogan, "Good equipment makes a good farmer better," for use in the promotion of their business. The trade association offered a prize for the best slogan and a Missouri woman won it with the one quoted above. Out of forty thousand submitted the judges felt that "Good equipment makes a good farmer better" expressed a self-evident fact so patly that everybody would recognize its truth at once.

We heartily approve of its being adopted by farmers as well as the implement trade. We know from experience as well as from observation that nothing is more disheartening than poor tools and equipment, and on the other hand nothing adds so much to the pleasure of working as having good, serviceable, effective tools and machinery. We do not wonder that a woman should be the prize-winner, as the farm woman of the land know better even than the men the discouraging influence of poor and inadequate equipment. Let us repeat these words until they are as familiar as the alphabet.

Food Values

IT IS probable that most people choose what they eat because they like it, or avoid certain foods because they don't like them, but there is no question that more people now make selections intelligently with a regard for food values than was the case a generation ago. The science and art of combining foods for best results, applied first to farm animals, has now, a generation later, become a matter of recognized importance in feeding the human body, thanks to the influence of domestic science courses in educational institutions and food producing organizations.

A farm girl came home from her vocational school class one evening and said to her mother: "Mother, it's no wonder this family has colds all winter since about all we have to eat is buckwheat cakes, sausage, potatoes and bread."

"What's the matter with them," asked the mother. "We have plenty of them and your father and I were raised on them."

The daughter then went on to explain what she had learned about the value of milk, green food and fruit, and proposed taking over the job of planning and helping prepare the meals for a while. The mother, altho known as a good cook, was big enough to "encourage" her daughter by agreeing. She was also big enough, in telling about it, to acknowledge that the family health and spirit was greatly improved after a few weeks of the change.

For Poultry Buyers

MODIFICATIONS in the embargo placed upon the shipping of poultry into Pennsylvania have been made by the authorities so that poultry raisers and breeders may receive stock from outside the state. The ruling provides that the sellers of poultry shall submit to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry a certificate from an officially approved veterinarian stating that the birds covered by the certificate are in a healthy condition and have not been exposed to the fowl plague or other transmissable poultry diseases.

Potato Prices

WE PUBLISH this week the first installment of an article by Daniel Dean on the 1924 potato prices. We know of no grower who makes a more careful study of all phases of potato growing and marketing than does Mr. Dean, and his contention that publishing only part of the truth in relation to the potato crop creates an impression in the public mind which materially affects the price of potatoes is worthy of serious consideration. We are sure Mr. Dean will welcome comments and criticism of his views after the whole article has been read.

Washington Letter

CO-OPERATIVES MAKING PROGRESS.—Co-operative commodity marketing has made definite progress during the past year. More farmers are tied up in commodity co-operative associations than ever before. There has been an increase in the volume of business. Progress has been made in efficiency. Some associations are operating at from thirty-five to forty-one per cent less per unit of product handled than two years ago. This was the news that Carl Williams, of Oklahoma, brought to the third annual conference of the National Association of Co-operative Marketing Associations at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, January 5-8.

The real test in co-operative marketing, according to Mr. Williams, is not the getting of an increased price above that of the non-member, for this isn't often done. The function of co-operative marketing is to raise the price level of the product.

ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT.—The conference was attended by a large number of delegates representing thirty-two farmers' co-operative marketing associations, with more than 1,100,000 members and doing a business of upwards of $600,000,000. The program was constructive, devoid of radical propositions and indicating a marked advance in leadership as well as in rank and file.

By invitation of President Coolidge the delegates visited the White House. In welcoming them, the President said that there had been too much tendency to surround co-operative organizations and processes with mystery. "It has been announced solemnly and sepulchrally from the hollow depths of self-constituted oracles, that Americans are not the sort of people who possess the genius for co-operation. We have been assured that they are too individualistic, too loath to yield any part of their independence and initiative. People who indulge this kind of nonsense invariably assume that co-operation is a new and comparatively untried formula. They have overlooked the fact that all human society is a vast system of co-operations. From its simplest to its most complex manifestations, there is nothing to it but co-operation. It began with the discovery that two people could together roll a heavier stone or move a bigger log than could be done alone."—E. E. R.

Harrisburg Letter

POLITICS AND A SHORT SESSION.—Once in a while politics works out to a good advantage in the organization of a Pennsylvania legislature and it would appear that the the fight over the speakership between Governor Pinchot and a group of big state leaders is going to bring about that much hoped for of lawmaking occasions—a short session. The men directing the opposition to the Governor not only put thru a resolution for adjournment on April 16, but laid down the policy that there was to be no needless squabbling over legislation.

VEHICLE INSURANCE ROW.—A first class row will start as soon as a bill for compulsory insurance of liability of motor vehicle owners shows up and it will probably lead to sidetracking of any new compensation legislation, including the scheme to extend the compensation system to domestic and agricultural service.

SHOOT DEER WHEN RAIDING.—The conference in charge of ways and means to meet the damage by deer has reached agreements whereby the Legislature is asked to provide that the Game Commission be given authority to declare open seasons on doe as well as bucks; that farmers be permitted to shoot animals when raiding fields or orchards and keep the carcass after giving notice and that the state take steps to pay for damage. Bills with these objects will be presented early in the session.

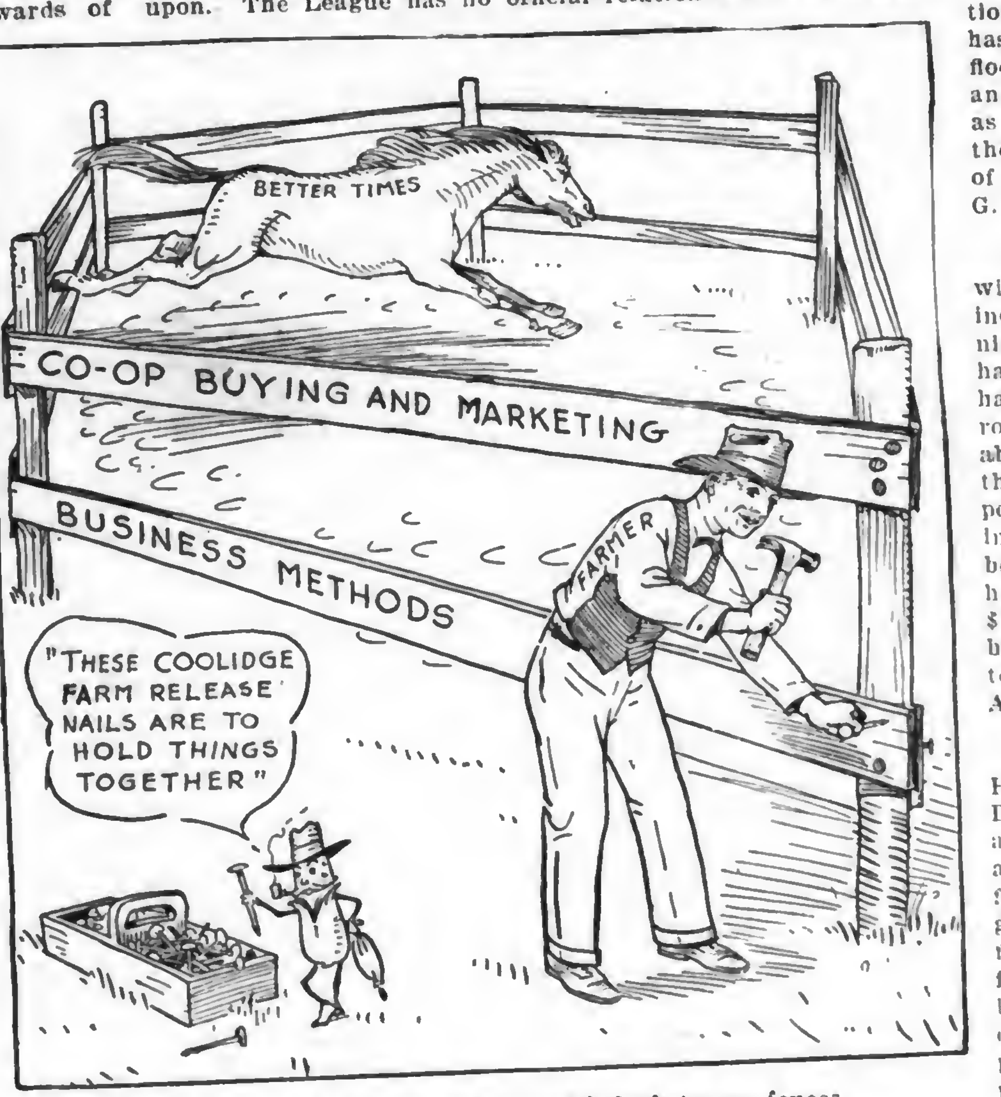
LOCAL TAXATION.—Bills for improvement of conditions in local taxation and for economy in collection have been made ready for introduction into the Legislature late this month and have apparently more support than last year, but if they get tangled up in any new taxation legislation they are headed for the junkpile. Owing to the short session program the agricultural program will likely appear early and action asked without the extended hearings which have held up things in years gone by. The temper of the Legislature will not encourage protracted hearings.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

CHILD LABOR RATIFICATION.—Within the past few weeks, farm opinion has taken definite shape against ratification by New Jersey of the Child Labor Amendment to the federal Constitution. The amendment would restrict the working of boys and girls on farms in New Jersey, even under the supervision of a relative, and the unnecessary hardship involved would work to the detriment of agricultural production, so various farm leaders claim. In order for the federal amendment to be ratified, three-fourths of the states must pass the measure.

LEAGUE SUGGESTS FARM CONFERENCE.—The State Fish and Game Conservation League, which met last year with the state farm bureau for a discussion of current problems, proposes another conference this season for a discussion of agricultural and game needs. The invitation of the sportsmen's association has been accepted; the date for such a conference is yet to be decided upon. The League has no official relation with the State Fish and Game Commission at Trenton. The membership comprises sportsmen and others, chiefly in the northern part of the state.

INCUBATORS NOW STARTED.—Commercial poultrymen in central and southern New Jersey have already started their incubators for the season. Several of the large baby chick producers started their machines at the first of the year, while poultrymen who cater to the broiler trade and to the early fall demand for market poultry were scheduled to start their machines in mid-January.—B.


BETTER TIMES
CO-OP BUYING AND MARKETING
BUSINESS METHODS
FARMER
"THESE COOLIDGE FARM RELEASE NAILS ARE TO HOLD THINGS TOGETHER"

Now that we have him corralled let's look to our fences.

New York Letter

FOWL PLAGUE.—Congress has authorized an appropriation of $100,000 to combat the European fowl plague, which largely centers in New York. A campaign to eradicate the trouble has already been inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture and a strict quarantine has gone into effect. Farm agents are urging local shippers who are not restrained [illegible] to hold all shipments for a time and to burn any coops they have which have been returned recently from New York. Many carloads of birds remain unsold in New York as buyers will not take them, so great have been losses.

STATE-WIDE CHURCH PROGRAM ADOPTED.—In line with successful activity in other states a New York State Council of Churches has been organized and has held its first meeting. All Protestant denominations will unite on a co-operative program, employing an executive secretary with headquarters in Syracuse. Competition between demominations is recognized as detrimental and out of date, and a stronger, more vital system of management will be adopted.—M. G. F.

County Notes

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—The first blizzard of the season appeared today. A lot of fall plowing has been done. Corn is all husked and corn stover all placed on stacks. Some of the corn in cribs proves to be of an inferior quality. Butchering season at its height and some heavy hogs were slaughtered for home use. Grange meetings are well attended during the winter. This county still has some farms to rent.—W. N. M., Jan. 2.

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.—The county is now covered with about four to six inches of snow. Dirt roads are very rough and little hauling is being done. Rural mail carriers traveling mostly by horse now thru the hills. Winter grains have a poor showing for a good crop. The large hay crop of the season is nearly all pressed and ready for market. Quality in general not so good as usual; price rather low, $14@17. Butchering all over and much work being done in the woods at present. Poultry in general in average condition and production. A new disease has appeared dring the last season in flocks purchased as baby chicks from an Ohio hatchery. This shows itself as some form of paralysis, usually in the wings or legs. No actual cases of Poultry Plague have developed.—G. E. E., Jan. 5.

CENTRE COUNTY, PA.—Along with the new year we got about six inches of snow and are now having nice winter weather. Some fine ice has been harvested. Part of the men hauling props and ties to the railroad are using sleds. Butchering is about all done. Fat hogs were scarce this year as the soft corn lacked the power to fatten. Little pigs are not in demand and many chickens have been disposed of because feed is so high. Prices: wheat, $1.75; rye, $1.20; corn, $1.20; barley, $1; buckwheat, $1.10; oats, 55c; butter, 50c; eggs, 60c; lard, 20c.—A. I. A., Jan 6.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.—Have had unusually cold weather for December, snowfall has been light and traffic is divided between sleds and motor vehicles. Some of the farmers are storing ice which is of good quality. The harvesting of ice for summer use is not as common as formerly, due largely to shortage of help for hand cutting. During the recent cold snap local coal mines were pushed to supply house trade at 10c per bushel at the mines. This is bituminous coal and weighs about seventy-eight pounds to the bushel. Cabbage, turnips, potatoes, apples are slow sale. Prices: cabbage, 2c; potatoes, 75c@$1; apples, $1@1.50. Farm killed beef is hard to sell at 9@10c delivered. Eggs were 75c but have now declined at local stores to 60c; butter, 50@60c. Dressed pork, light weights 13@15c. Hay and straw moving in small quantity at moderate price.—D. H. W., Jan. 3.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.—Weather has been very cold for the last two weeks but warmer now. Farmers busy doing chores and getting fuel for heating. Dairy products are low in price and feed high. Farmers do not get much for their labor. Milk dealers have sent out letters to all milk producers requesting them to build milk houses and clean up their barns, thereby producing a higher quality of milk. Milk, $2.26 cwt. Not many farmers selling potatoes at prices shippers are offering, 45c but few sold locally at 75c delivered to consumers. Farm census enumerators report they find many vacant farms, also many farmers who do not keep account of their business. Quite a number of radio sets have been purchased this fall [illegible].—O. W. G., [illegible]

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.—The new year was ushered in with about an eight-inch fall of snow. There is still quite a lot of corn remaining in the field. Some fall plowing was done [illegible] early fall but ground has been too wet [illegible] month in most places. Grain rather scarce [illegible] section this season. Hogs show some improvement the past week. Hay remains steady, ranging from $12 to $15 per ton. Eggs are around 55c; butter, 40c.—R. J. W., Jan. 5.

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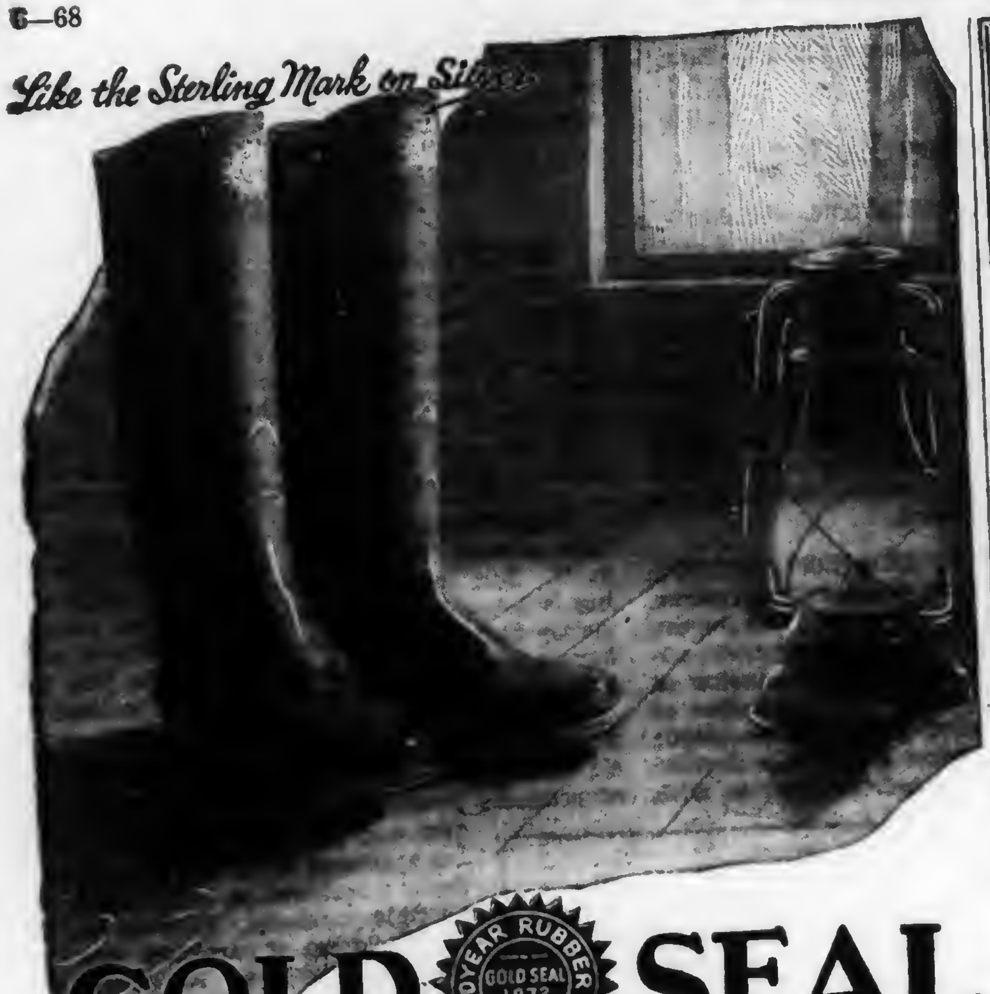

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GOLD SEAL

Look for the Gold Seal

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The Goodyear "Gold Seal" trademark identifies rubber footwear of *super-quality*, while the Lambertville "Snag-Proof" trademark is a guarantee of finest *standard quality*. Both of these popular brands of rubber footwear are made by the Goodyear Rubber Company and are sold by most good shoe merchants.

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

TO ONE who was born and bred in the mountain district of central Pennsylvania it is amusing to hear Easterners refer to a fair-sized snow storm as "a blizzard." A snowfall of six or eight inches is "a heavy snow," and two week's sledding makes a long winter. This will make the twelfth winter we have lived in eastern Pennsylvania and we have yet to see or feel anything of blizzard proportions, or snow deep enough to seriously impede the work of a mountaineer. There is one slight exception to be made, however.

I started one night from my present home to join the institute force in Lycoming County. It had snowed all day but the temperature was barely below the freezing point. A high wind sprung up from the west about dark and rapidly drifted the roads full. My train left at nine o'clock and I had difficulty in getting to the station, and in finding it after I got there. We left on time and had proceeded less than two miles when the train stalled in a deep cut. The engineer vainly tried to go ahead, but after several unsuccessful attempts decided to back back to the starting point. So fast did the snow pile up that he found it equally impossible to go back. There we were, stalled in a cut twelve to twenty feet deep with snow piling in faster than a hundred men could have shoveled it out. Fortunately, it was not cold and there was plenty of steam. There was nothing to do but stay in the train, and so hard did it drift that it was not until after ten o'clock the next day that we could leave the train, thirteen hours after it stopped.

While that was an inconvenience it was not a hardship, since it was not cold and the snow did not last long. In our old home we have had one hundred continuous days of sledding. I have known the thermometer to stay at zero, and below, for a week at a time with a piercing blue snow driving from the northwest. The coldest morning I ever experienced sent the thermometer to thirty-six below zero. We were retailing our milk in a nearby town and that was my week to drive the milk sled. I did not leave on scheduled time that morning. I waited until it moderated and it was only twenty below when I pulled out at nine o'clock.

An Adventurous Trip to Mill

Of course, in no section of the East do we have blizzards of the size and temper of those which occur in the Northwest, but the little sample blizzards sometimes visiting the mountain districts of Pennsylvania enable one to imagine something of their character. I remember very vividly an experience which occurred about twenty-five years ago about this time. It had snowed for two or three days and the snow was about two feet deep on the level. The weather had not been cold, nor was it windy. Travel had kept the roads open and fairly well broken, and it seemed favorable for taking a load of wheat to mill. We loaded up the twin sleds with forty bushels and left early on a beautiful, still morning planning on making the trip of sixteen miles and back by dark. My brother, who was in his teens, accompanied me for company and for the pleasure of the trip.

How the countryside looked after the late snow storm.

The Storm's Approach

We had proceeded a couple of miles when we noticed a breeze spring up from the northwest. Snow began to drift lightly across the track. The air suddenly developed a chill feeling not felt earlier. A hazy appearance showed along the horizon and this gradually but steadily spread until it covered the sky and soon the air was filled with a driving snow. This was a good time to turn around and abandon the journey, but we kept on. The wind increased and the temperature was going down every minute. The road was filling up and the team, facing the storm, had difficulty in wading thru it. We had to stop frequently to "wind" them. Altho we had blankets with us, our position on top of the load exposed us so that we took turns in driving and walking behind to keep warm. At one time we turned out on meeting another sled and the runners went down so deep that the horses could not pull us out. It required a good part of an hour to shovel out, but it warmed us up. We kept crawling steadily onward, reaching our destination about two o'clock in the afternoon, — seven hours after we left home. The thermometer had dropped from twenty-five above to five below.

Home a Welcome Sight

We decided to return with an empty sled, and after rubbing down the horses and giving them a good feed and eating a hot dinner ourselves we started back. There was little or no travel and the road was full and running over; still it kept on blowing and snowing, and it kept getting colder every minute. Even tho we were not loaded we made but slow progress. It grew dark when we were about half way home. In some places the road was piled full from fence to fence. Once the horses missed the road and we found ourselves in a field on the other side of the fence. The sled tipped up and overturned the lighted lantern which we held under the blankets to keep us warm. Fortunately it went out before it fired the oil soaked straw in the sled. Because of the darkness and the snow-filled air we could not see and from this on we had to trust to better heads and keener eyes than our own—the horses'.

We arrived home at nine-thirty, P. M., and that was one time we endorsed without reservation the sentiment in John Howard Payne's immortal song, and also one time the home folks were genuinely glad to see us. It was twenty degrees below zero.

This is a good bit about weather but that is about all there is to talk about now, as Our Farm is completely and comfortably covered with a beautiful blanket of snow.—R.P.K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

∴ *The Early Day Horse Doctor* ∴

FOR many years Alonzo Meers was doctor for our steeds, and treated kine and ailing swine, and sheep of varied breeds. In early days his herbs and ways were welcomed fast enough, altho a few declared they knew the man was "mostly bluff." He made egg-oil that wouldn't spoil, used sassafras, I'm sure, made liniment with pungent scent, a hot and piercing cure. With turpentine of any line, ammonia, and eggs, he mixed a dope that brought new hope to colts with sprained legs. An ailing horse, he bled, of course, and [illegible] heated oats, and washed the hay to take away the dust and lurking motes.

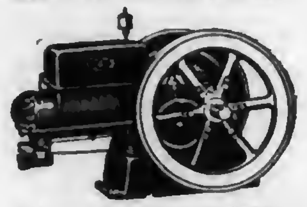
We sent for Meers when we had fears that Dobbin had the heaves, or Patsy's goat had itching throat from eating flannel sleeves. We sent for "Doc" when Slim or Rock showed colic, cramp, or kink, and shine or rain, "Doc" decrepit rig, by hill and plain, he always came, I think! His jingling gig, decrepit rig, by river, dale, and hill, was on the go, as to and fro he carried fleam and pill.

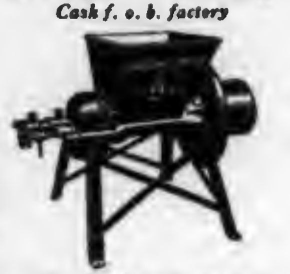
Some horses died, I'm satisfied, that might have lived for years if they had not when sick and hot encountered "Doctor" Meers, but spite of that I raise my hat to servants such as he who have the nerve and try to serve as far as they can see. He met the test and did his best, he tried to do his part, and he has got a mighty spot pre-empted in my heart!—J. Edw. Tufft.

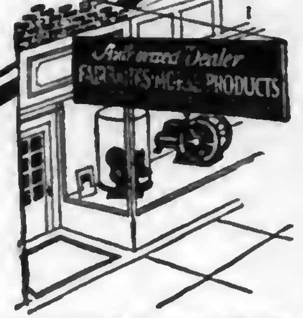
The Last Hearing

THE Agricultural Commission which has been holding meetings with farmers in various parts of the state, will have its final hearing in the Senate Chamber, State Capitol, Harrisburg, January 21 and 22. Individuals and representatives of farm organizations are invited to testify on agricultural problems and make suggestions for remedies.

Individuals will be heard the first day and representatives of farm organizations the second day. This hearing will be held during the week of the State Farm Products Show when some twenty-five farm organizations convene in Harrisburg. Senator Horace W. Schantz is chairman of the Commission, and Representative W. A. Haines is secretary.







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Over 400,000 farmers use this engine because it is low in first cost, low in operating cost, and is absolutely dependable.

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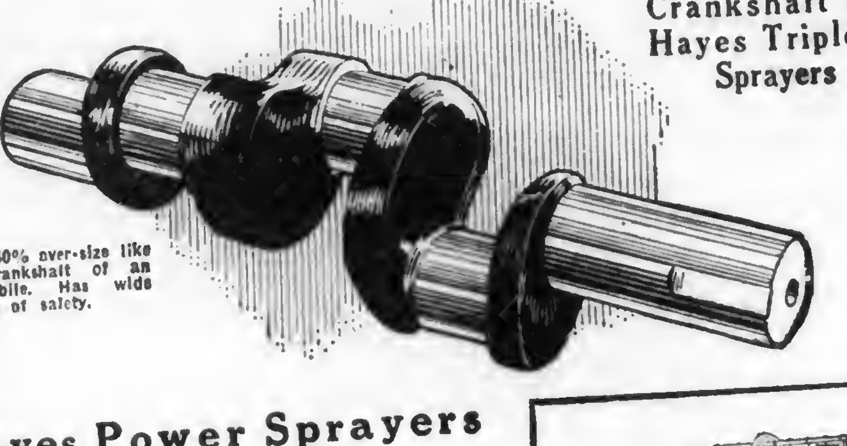

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Just Making a Start in the Truck Business

I am a young man just starting into the poultry and truck business. I have seventy acres of land. I intend to raise pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, beans, peas, and sweet corn, also potatoes and tomatoes. My land is black slate or gravel loam, fairly good land. I have lots of poultry manure, kept dry but not ground, also well rotted stable manure. I would like to know what fertilizer I should use, if any, with the crops. I have tamed the cucumbers and pumpkins. I intend to dig hills and fill in with rotted manure but could I use any fertilizer that would help? Also on the tomatoes and other crops should I use only poultry manure or mixed fertilizer?—H. M. McV., Blair County, Pa.

The crops you mention are all those that can be grown successfully with manure alone. The only two that you might wish to get especially early, sweet corn and cucumbers, you could topdress with some of the poultry manure and doubtless get the same results as if you used nitrate of soda for this purpose, altho the latter would be a little easier to apply. Still, most of us would gladly sacrifice a little in convenience to save the cost of nitrate.

Your first problem is to decide whether you have sufficient manure to cover all your land. The sweet corn and tomatoes should have at least ten tons per acre of the stable manure, and if the land is not very rich, the same amount for the peas and beans. Regarding the potatoes, there may be danger of scab if you depend upon manure alone. On perfectly clean soil and with seed wholly free from scab, you will not get any of this disease on the potatoes even under heavy manuring. On the older farms, however, it is not safe to depend upon having scab-free land.

Use Mixed Commercial Fertilizer

In the case of potatoes, therefore, you may do well to use a mixed commercial fertilizer with at least four per cent of ammonia, eight or ten per cent of phosphoric acid, and five or seven per cent of potash, not less than a half ton to the acre.

If you have to shave down your yard manure applications for any of the other crops, except those you intend to grow in hills, you can use 500 to 1000 pounds of this same fertilizer in addition to the manure. You could grow peas or beans on 500 pounds of it, early sweet corn on 1000 pounds, late sweet corn on a little less, especially if there were a sod to plow under; 500 pounds of this fertilizer with ten tons of manure should give you good tomatoes.

On nearly all Pennsylvania soils the use of acid phosphate with yard manure is usually well worth while. From fifty to a hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the ton of yard manure will often improve the yields wonderfully, and without excessive cost. Truckers frequently use nitrate of soda as a top dressing, even when manure has been applied generously, but you have the poultry manure to use for this purpose.

Mix Two Together

Considering the character of the crops you plan to grow, I think that all the manure you use could be safely plowed under, in spite of the fact that it is usually said that chicken manure should be worked into the top soil. If you were growing cabbage, celery, cauliflower, and other leafy crops, then the chicken manure might have to be put on top.

As you are situated, I would recommend that you mix the poultry manure with your yard manure and apply them at one time. I have known good crops of potatoes to be grown with poultry manure mixed in the row like fertilizer. Since you would need to mix some acid phosphate with it first, to be sure of a good crop, the trouble would be considerable if you adopt this plan.

When you are making your pumpkin hills, if you have not previously mixed acid phosphate with the manure, it may be worth while to use half a handful to each large hill. You can expect a good crop without the phosphate, but the chances of getting a better one with the phosphate are too good to miss, since the cost is little.

I have been over some of the farms in the valleys near your town, and if your land is as level as some I have seen, you are to be congratulated.—W. C. Pelton.

They're Discussing a Lettuce Crop

Mr. James Ryder, of Milford, Del., at the right, is the owner of this fine crop. His neighbor came across to "talk it over."

Bob was sitting on the sofa with his friend Dot. On her knee was her little niece. The door of the next room was wide open, and the family, as usual, were listening. This is what they heard:

"Kiss me, too, Aunt Dottie."

"Certainly, dear, but don't say two, say twice; too is not good grammar."

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Burpee's Annual for 1925 "SEEDS THAT GROW" W. Atlee Burpee Co.

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The Leading American Seed Catalog

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If you are interested in gardening Burpee's Annual will be mailed to you free. We want you to sow Burpee's Seeds.

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First write for a copy of Burpee's Annual; then look through the book and select a regular 10c packet of any vegetable or flower seed entirely free, and we will mail it to you postpaid. *This free offer is made to get new customers for Burpee's Seeds and is good only until May 1, 1925*

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Those Potato Prices

(Continued from page 3)

The size of the southern crop each year, and the time at which it is shipped to compete with the last third or quarter of the northern crop depends mainly upon the weather of winter. Planting begins in December in Florida, in January in Georgia and South Carolina. By February the great production section of Virginia and North Carolina around Norfolk is putting in the crop which in some fortunate seasons has grown close to 20,000,000 bushels. Should a mild winter follow, the potato vines will grow fast, with no setbacks, and a heavy yield will be shipped early, some cars even in February.

But this early crop is peculiarly at the mercy of cold waves, such as we had this fall about November 15 and December 20. Freezing temperatures in the South cut the tender vines down to the ground. If they manage to come on again and grow, the date of shipping the crop is set back for weeks. The 1920 crop only furnished a few cars until after May first, and this was a great factor in sending the price of the latter end of the 1919 crop to $4.00 per bushel to many growers. The southern grower can never feel safe till after Easter is well past.

It is a familiar fact to every city potato dealer that cold weather makes people there eat more potatoes, and warm weather cuts down the consumption. So a cold winter raises potato prices in three ways: By holding back the early crop, by the losses and delays in transit by rail from distant shipping sections, and by making consumers feel like eating more.

Starvation Prices in the South

Last winter was mild in the South. The cold wave never quite reached important potato growing regions. This resulted in the biggest crop on record. No less than 49,743 cars were reported shipped by the railroads from the early-crop states, compared with 33,315 cars one year before. The crop of the southern states is estimated at no less than 77,707,000 bushels, breaking the previous southern record of 1920 by over 9,000,000 bushels; it is over 11,000,000 bushels more than the big crop of two years ago.

Prices in the South fell very low, and it was even reported that some were never dug, as no one would pay enough to cover the cost of digging and shipping. As is well known, the climate of the South is too hot to allow potatoes to be dug and stored for later shipment. They must go at once, no matter how low the price. All the way up to Long Island each potato section found potato prices very low when it was ready to dig. Early potatoes sold in the cities at the lowest price for years. Dealers and consumers alike became used to the idea that potatoes must keep right on being low, even thru the fall, winter and spring.

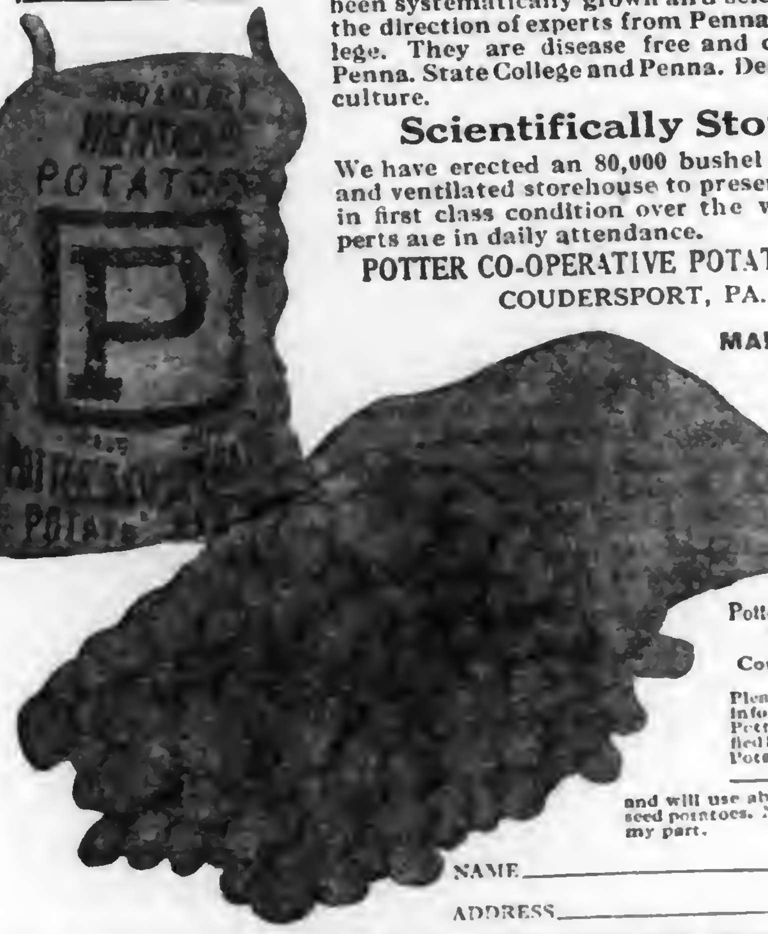
(To be continued next week)

Tomato Test Results

AS THE result of a tomato variety test which was conducted on Will Abel's farm near Willock, Allegheny County, Penn State Earliana and Matchum tomatoes were again shown to be valuable early and second early varieties, according to W. B. Nissley, vegetable gardening extension specialist of Pennsylvania State College.

The Matchum variety ranked highest in yield, followed closely by one strain of Bonny Best, while Penn State Earliana was tied with Ponderosa, a late variety, for fourth place.

B.



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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

The Keystone Fruit Growers' Round Table

(Continued from last week)

LEHIGH COUNTY fruit growers are finding roadside markets a profitable method of selling fruit, it was brought out during Horticulture Week at State College. J. E. Linde, of Orefield, sold $30,000 worth of fruit and other farm products in 1923 at the roadside and $25,000 worth in 1924. He uses only two sizes of baskets, four-quart and sixteen-quart. Peaches are packed in the four-quart basket, and sold at forty to seventy-five cents a basket, the latter price being received for J. H. Hale peaches, six or seven to the basket. The four-quart basket fits the automobile trade best, both for apples and peaches.

Erie County fruit growers, on the other hand, have developed a distinctive package, the twelve-quart splint basket with square end. It is use for all fruits.

G. F. Reiter, of Allegheny County, uses four, eight, sixteen and 32-quart baskets, but most of the eight-quart size. The principal point seems to be to use the largest package that the local trade will take.

J. A. Runk, of Huntingdon, emphasized the saving that may be effected by local market growers if they buy back all good used baskets. He pays ten cents for the bushels and five cents for the half bushels.

The Weight of Apples

Considerable discussion was aroused over the Pennsylvania legal weight of a bushel of apples, which was raised from forty-five to forty-eight pounds by the last legislature. Porter R. Taylor, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, reported the actual weights of 1079 bushels of different varieties taken in December, 1923, when they may have shrunk a little. The range was from forty-five to fifty-one pounds, most of them being between forty-five and forty-seven pounds.

The average weight of the 1079 bushels was 46.47 pounds. The lightest varieties were Ben Davis and Stark. The Bureau of Markets will advocate in the next legislature that the legal weight be reduced to forty-five pounds. It can readily be seen, however, that no figure for all varieties is fair or practicable; the best way is to fill the package, regardless of the variety, and base the price on what it weighs.

Storage Problems

The discussions of bank cellar storage were particularly interesting. L. M. Marble, of Canton, prefers tile or masonry construction to concrete, because concrete is drying; if the floor is dirt, this is not a serious disadvantage, and concrete construction is likely to be most practicable on many farms.

If converting the cellar of a bank barn into a storage, a cement floor above, or two inches of compressed cork, may be used to insulate the ceiling. Some have been successful in the use of straw stuffed between the ceiling joists. If rats are troublesome in a dirt floor cellar, cover the entire floor with one-half-inch mesh wire, and screen doors, windows and ventilators.

Mr. Marble believes that Pennsylvania growers can practically disregard the problem of humidity in a bank cellar of any type, provided the apples are mature and well blushed, so that the protective waxy covering of the skin is well developed and preserved. Apples in storage should always be kept dry—hence the necessity for frequent ventilation, even when not needed to control temperature.

New Factors Have Appeared

Mr. Marble showed that the cost of wholesale marketing has increased beyond all reason in recent years, with an increasing number of middlemen and distributors, so that the carlot grower often finds that after all the deductions have been made there is little left for him. This method of marketing is built around railroad transportation. Two new factors have entered into the situation in recent years—good roads and motor trucks.

Truck hauls of fifty to ninety miles are now not at all uncommon. It is even coming to the point that prices in some of the larger cities, Pittsburgh for example, are being determined as much by truck shippers as by carlot shippers. Storage on the farm is as necessary a factor in this new method of marketing as good roads and motor trucks and we may expect a marked increase of interest in this subject thruout the state during the next few years.

Storage Ventilation Experiments

The storage management discussion, led by R. D. Anthony, brought out the point that the more ventilation in a bank cellar storage the better; a constant change of air is desirable, not to change the temperature, but to keep the fruit dry and remove the products of decay or ripening. This constant ventilation will not cause the fruit to shrivel if it is mature and well colored, so that the waxy covering is well developed. A humidity of sixty-five to eighty-five degrees is desirable.

In a bank cellar the ground temperature controls the storage temperature. On August 24, 1924, at the Marble Laboratory, the outside air temperature was eighty-four degrees at 8:00 A. M., while the ground temperature was fifty-four degrees and the cellar temperature fifty-nine degrees. The cellar was ventilated with this hot air, which changed from eighty-four to sixty degrees within three feet after it entered the cellar. Even when this hot air was pushed into the cellar with a fifteen-inch fan, in a steady draft, the cellar temperature remained fifty-nine to sixty degrees.

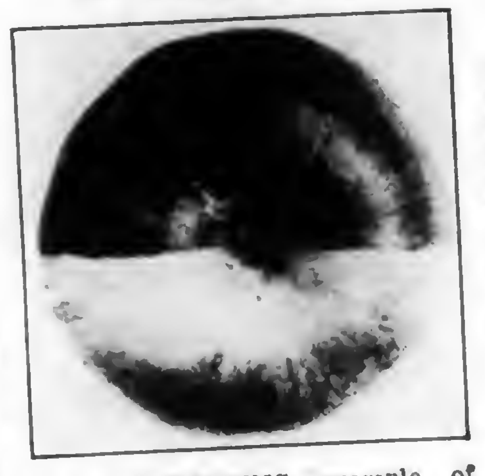
A reverse experiment was conducted on November 15, 1924, when outside air at a temperature of nineteen was pushed into the cellar with an electric driven fan, making six complete air changes an hour. The air entered the cellar thru ducts thirty feet in length under the floor of the cellar, and eight feet from the surface of the ground. It entered these ducts at nineteen degrees; it came out into the cellar at thirty-eight degrees. This shows that nothing we can do in the way of ventilation can change the temperature of an ordinary bank cellar from that determined by the temperature of the surrounding soil.

The New Way Better

The old method was to ventilate bank cellars only on cold nights and close them on warm days. This is not the right way. Ventilation should be given at least two hours every day, whether warm or cold, but it will be necessary to temper the outside air entering the cellar on very cold days.

According to N. S. Grubbs, who supervised the building of the State College storage cellars, the present cost of erecting a concrete storage is from thirty cents to one dollar a bushel capacity, according to the cheapness of labor and the amount of building material to be obtained on the farm. The average is around forty-five cents a bushel.—S. W. Fletcher.

A Strange Apple



AN INTERESTING example of "chimera" in the apple. One-half of the apple is solid red, the remainder is striped. This is due to bud variation, not to the influence of pollen from another variety.

Training Grape Vines

THE method of training grapes has a marked effect on the bearing habits of the vines. The newly recruited army of amateur grape-growers will need to use special discretion in their pruning practices if their efforts are to be rewarded with bountiful crops.

For the average eastern commercial vineyard growing vigorous varieties like the Concord and Niagara, the four-arm system of pruning has proved best.

Under this system a two-wire trellis, with the top wire five and one-half to six and one-half feet high and the bottom wire two to three feet below is erected. A single trunk is run up to the top wire, and a single new cane run along each wire in each direction from the trunk, making four new canes in all. The canes on the top wire are cut back to ten to fifteen buds each, while those on the bottom wire each carry two or three fewer buds, or nodes, than the top canes.

Selection of Canes Important

A vigorous, mature vine on good soil may carry a total of thirty-two to fifty buds.

The selection of the canes is important. Bright, strong canes about as big as a lead pencil and carrying twenty or more buds are preferred. It has been determined by experiment in Maryland that only the first fifty or sixty per cent of the buds on each cane are fruitful, regardless of the length of the cane. In other words, the buds nearer the tip of the cane are not fruitful. Therefore, the canes chosen should be of sufficient length so that forty to fifty per cent of the buds can be removed, still leaving the number of buds desired for the vine. Bull canes,—large, rank-growing canes one-half inch or more in diameter,—should always be removed.—N. J. Extension Circular.

Propose Marketing Board

AMONG the measures recently introduced into Congress is Senate Bill Number 3719 which provides for the creation of a federal marketing board. It was introduced by Senator Capper. The duties of the proposed federal marketing board, as set forth in the bill, are to encourage and aid in the formation of co-operative marketing, clearing-house and terminal marketing associations handling agricultural products; to correlate the activities of such associations and to develop efficient and economical methods of distributing and marketing such products.—W.

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Anconas, Sheppard Strain	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.00
Rocks, Bd. & Wh., R. I. Reds, S.C. & R.C.	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
White Wyandottes, extra good	4.75	9.25	18.00	85.00
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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

The Poultryman's Sunday—How Much Shall He Do?

POULTRYMEN do not face as great a temptation to do Sunday business with private customers as the truck or fruit grower. I find that my leading products consisting of fresh eggs and poultry meat are not quickly perishable. They have a cash value on Monday or Tuesday so there is no hurry to sell them on Sunday.

However, poultry management requires a lot of detail work and I find that enjoyment of Sunday requires planning during the last of the week, especially on Friday or Saturday. It pays to fill the dry mash hoppers the last of the week and to be sure that they will last over Sunday. The same is true of the oyster shell and grit hoppers.

I have even stopped scraping the dropping boards Sunday. Monday morning they are given a thoro scraping and sweeping and are ready for another week of regular scraping. I have not found that neglect on one day of the week greatly increases our problems of poultry house sanitation.

Plan Hatching Dates

There is so much Sunday work that must be done, especially in the spring during hatching and brooding season, that it never pays to neglect a single job until Sunday if that work can be done on another day. I always start my incubators on Tuesday morning. Three weeks later the hatch is beginning on Monday. During the first of the week the chicks are removed and placed in our brooders or sold.

Some poultrymen put up a sign, "No Visitors to the Poultry Plant on Sunday." It saves them a lot of useless work and talking. If this is not done some poultry plants will be pestered by the Sunday visitor who thinks a poultry farm is a zoo for the delight of the public. Some of them like to go thru all the houses and ask questions. It compels the poultryman to give free illustrated lectures on a day when rest, church and pleasant visits with friends should be in order.

Not Worth the Extra Effort

I cannot think of a farmer or poultryman who has made any great gain thru unnecessary Sunday work. I know of several who have become thoroly sick of farming after wearing themselves out on the seven-day-a-week schedule until they hated the business.

On the few Sundays that various complications and unexpected work with brooder fires have kept me busy all day I have always made up for it the next week. On Monday I feel stale and lacking in the pep that makes the business move along at its best. By the time I get back in the regular swing I have lost everything that has been gained.

Sunday Work a Devitalizer

My future schedule for Sunday is going to be based on the necessary jobs of milking, feeding hens and cows and providing fresh water, plus the gathering of eggs. That is about a half day's job or more. I am going to try and enjoy myself the remainder of the day. Monday morning will be soon enough to dig into all the jobs that were not finished on Saturday. My private egg customers usually come from Thursday to Saturday and Sunday business by the roadside will never be necessary to clean out any surplus.—R. G. Kirby.

May Join Poultry Council

PLANS for affiliation with the newly organized National Poultry Council, formed in Chicago, this month, are being discussed by two important groups of poultrymen in New Jersey,—the New Jersey Poultry Association and the New Jersey Baby Chick Association. Special interest for Jerseymen attaches to the fact that Professor H. R. Lewis, formerly of the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick, has been selected to head up the new association, as president and general manager.

The council includes in its membership the American Farm Bureau Federation, the national and state poultry and chick associations, the national associations of incubator manufacturers, feed manufacturers and poultry, butter and egg dealers. The aims of the council are to further the interests of the poultry industry in a nation-wide program, from production to consumption of the products.

Capons of the type that usually top the market.

English Hen's Record

ENGLAND has a world record layer in a Rhode Island Red hen from Witshire County, which produced 312 eggs in 308 days. The hen laid an egg every day for forty-four weeks and on four days doubled up.

The hen was entered in egg laying trials of the county councils show, and its performance is given by the secretary as a world's record. The hen, he said, laid every day for a fortnight before the trials opened and every day after they closed until her owner took her away. This is the second contest in which the hen has been entered. In the first she laid 262 eggs in as many days.—National Republican.

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PURE DRY YEAST

10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices, will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Alverton, Pa. He says:

"I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and fed them Don Sung. The third day, my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs. It has paid for itself many times over."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 866 Allen Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well, should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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THE FOWL PLAGUE

Symptoms Which Characterize the European Pest

THE European Fowl Plague is characterized by its extremely infectious nature, rapidly progressing course, and high mortality. Conspicuous symptoms are depression and loss of appetite followed by prostration. The comb and wattles usually become purple, and sometimes swollen. Sticky exudate may paste the eyelids together, clog the nasal passages and even obstruct the wind pipe, causing labored breathing. A greenish yellow diarrhea may be present.

Autopsy Findings

The nasal passage, larynx and windpipe contain some mucous exudate. Blood-stained patches and sometimes blood clots are found in the windpipe. The lungs are usually more or less pneumonic. A hemmorrhagic or "blood shot" condition is found on the crop and under the skin in various other parts, sometimes accompanied by a gelatinous exudate. Hemorrhagic spots on the muscle or fat of the heart, on the gizzard fat, on the outer surface of the small intestines and especially on the inner lining of the glandular part of the stomach and gizzard are considered as diagnostic evidence of European fowl pest. Serous fluid is sometimes within the heart sac, or in other cases in the body cavity.

Treatment

Since treatment of affected birds is futile, the aim should be to prevent so far as possible the spread of infection. The first fowls showing symptoms should be destroyed by a method which would guard against the contamination of the premises. The carcasses should be burned or buried deep. The healthy fowls should be moved to new quarters if possible and carefully watched for signs of disease.

Houses and runs should be thoroly cleaned at frequent intervals and disinfected with carbolic acid in five per cent solution. The drinking water may be made antiseptic by adding one-third teaspoon of permanganate of potash to each gallon, a procedure which serves to prevent the spread of disease thru the water and also is a convenient means of administering an internal antiseptic.

Cornell Laying Mash

In a recent issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is mentioned "Cornell" mash for hens. Will you please advise me the materials of which this is composed and the proportions by weight in which they are used in mixing.—F. E. S., Bedford Co., Pa.

The dry mash commonly called the "Cornell" laying mash is composed of 100 pounds each of bran, corn meal, wheat middlings, ground oats and meat scrap and three pounds of salt. One hundred pounds of ground barley is sometimes substituted for the ground oats. The salt should be fine table salt so it will be easy to work thoroly into the mash.

This is a mash that is easy to make because of the small number of ingredients and home-grown corn and oats can often be included. If plenty of sour milk is available it is best to cut the amount of meat scrap in two. As the meat scrap is usually the most expensive item in the ration, the use of the sour milk cuts down the cost per 100 pounds of mash.

I am using this Cornell home made mash in all my poultry houses at present and it is giving fine results. The last bin I made up cost me $2.54 per 100 pounds, plus the labor. I would have had to pay close to $3.75 per 100 pounds for high grade commercial laying mash.—R. G. Kirby.

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Business Breeds

Are World's Champion Layers. Imported direct from England. Brookfield baby chicks bred from 1200 of these specially culled, heavy laying hens—fully accredited, trapnested Tom Barron and Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. Blood tested by Agglutination test and pronounced free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Our hatchery is one of the finest in Ohio, and we know how. We warrant Brookfield chicks as strong as hen hatched; and guarantee safe arrival and 100% delivery of live healthy, vigorous chicks. Also pullets, cockerels and cock birds; White Rocks, Dark Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Our large catalog, handsomely illustrated, free for the asking—write for it today.

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The offering includes some
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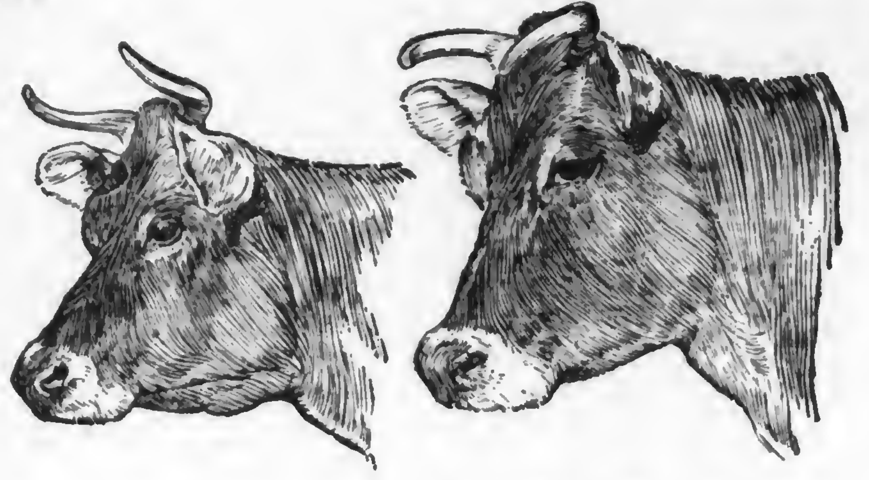

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Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell *Kow-Kare*—in $1.25 and 65c sizes. Order direct if your dealer is not supplied.

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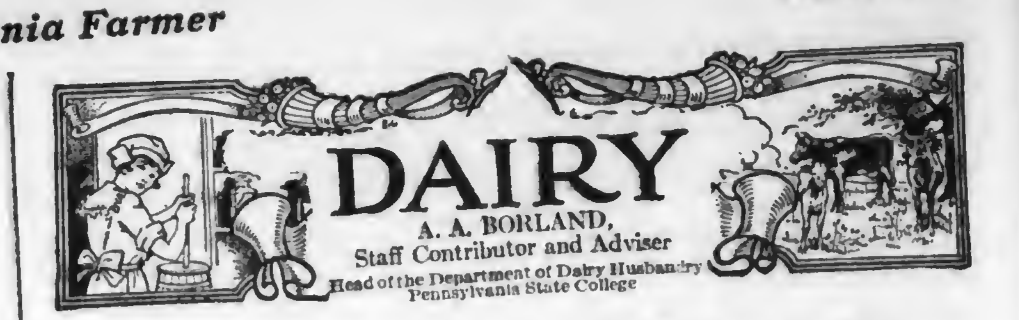

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Montgomery's Holstein Bull Association

By A. L. Beam

THE Montgomery Holstein Bull Association held a very successful meeting in December at which S. J. Brownell, State College extension specialist, gave an interesting report of the progress of the Association up to the present time. An unusual feature of the meeting was the showing of the film "Weighed in the Balance," which depicts the saving of a valuable dairy cow from the butcher's block. This was the first public showing of the film produced by the United States Bureau of Dairying.

The outstanding points in the annual report dealt with the improvement resulting from the use of purebred sires in herds which had been tested for tuberculosis.

When the Montgomery Bull Association was organized in 1919 by A. K. Rothenberger, of Center Point, who was then county agent, only two or three herds had been given the tuberculin test. In 1920 the Association passed a resolution requiring all members who used Association bulls to have their herds tested for tuberculosis. The progress made by the twenty-six active members of the Association since the resolutions went into effect has more than compensated for the losses caused by the reaction of animals to the tuberculin test.

The primary purpose for which a bull association is formed is to bring about an increase in the number of really productive milk cows of good conformation. This object is being attained rapidly in the Montgomery Association. One example is found in the performance of the first three daughters of one of the Association bulls to freshen. Each one of these three half-sisters, owned by Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, won blue ribbons on the show circuit last fall. One was given first place at the Doylestown Fair, another at Quakertown, and the third at the Allentown Fair. At each fair different judges awarded the ribbons.

In the get-of-sire class, one of the most coveted winnings of each show, this group sired by an Association bull won fourth at Trenton in an exceptionally strong class of ten entries, and first at Allentown. They have performed equally as well in production.

A second object which the members of the Montgomery Association are attaining is the adoption of a community breeding plan which opposes the admixture of the different breeds and the use of cross bred, grade, and scrub sires. To one who has watched the progress of the Association, the herds of typically marked animals is just another indication of successful co-operation when all members have a definite object in view.

An increase of 570 per cent in the number of purebred Holsteins in the herds of the twenty-six active members is largely due to the use of the jointly-owned purebred sires. This increase is very noticeable when comparison is made with the small increase in the number of purebreds among the non-active members. This increase is more than in numbers alone. Since the organization in 1919, 141 purebred and eighty-six grade heifer calves have been sired by Association bulls in six blocks.

These purebreds have been inventoried at a conservative increase of $30.00 per head and the grade heifers of $10.00 per head over similar animals in the county because of their well bred sires. This means an increase in valuation of $5090 which, coupled with the value of increased milk production of the daughters over their dams, amounts to a little over $22,000.00.

Realizing the many advantages to be gained in securing records on the daughters of the Association-owned bulls, fourteen of the twenty-six bull Association members were instrumental in organizing a cow testing association with the aid of County Agent R. G. Waltz. This gives them a check on the prepotency of their purebred sires and also a record of each animal as she freshens.

Champion judging team of Glassboro, New Jersey, public schools.

Glassboro's Team

THE picture on this page shows the team which won the Grand Championship award for best judging in all classes at the annual statewide interscholastic judging contests at New Brunswick, New Jersey, last fall. This team represented the Glassboro, Gloucester County, High School. It tied for first place in apple judging, was first in the judging of Holsteins and Jerseys, and placed third in the swine judging contests. This is the second year for the Glassboro team to win first honors in the annual contest.

The boys in the picture are: Lower row—Wallace Coates, Errol Adams and Louis Harmer.

Second row—Geo. Duffield, Geo. McCulloch, French Gaut, Sydney Seymour, Jno. Dougherty and Ray Ballinger.

Back row—R. E. Culbertson, Director of Agriculture and coach of the team, Curtis Sunniman, Edward Colson, Edwin Sherwin and Joseph Murphy.

Why There Is a Surplus

OF ALL the problems confronting the dairy industry, none presents greater obstacles and at the same time offers wider opportunities, than the elimination of the poor producing cow. The present surplus of dairy products now in storage, for the most part, can be laid at her door.

During the past eighteen months, dairying has occupied a unique position. According to figures published by the Bureau of Economics at Washington, dairy products, when compared with the pre-war period, commanded higher prices than many of the other farm products.

"Mushroom Dairying"

These prices induced farmers who had never previously engaged in the dairy business to any extent to purchase a few cows. In many instances the animals purchased were those weeded out of dairy herds. In other cases they were cows which had nursed one or two calves during the year and then stood dry until freshening again. The majority of this "mushroom" type of dairy cow freshens in the spring, milks five or six months, and then goes dry until the following spring. This increased production is thrown on the market during the summer season and helps produce a storage surplus.

The dairyman must also assume his share of responsibility in this matter. Many herds have not been culled as closely as they otherwise would, had prices been less attractive. Now, with corn higher than one year ago, and butterfat prices lower, the low producing cow must go.—G. A. Williams, Purdue University.

Lancaster Cow Leads

A GRADE Holstein in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association, Lancaster County, owned by Abraham Herr, took first place among the 9347 cows tested in twenty-nine Pennsylvania associations in November, with a production of 95.7 pounds of butterfat, according to C. R. Gearhart, State College extension specialist.

A purebred Holstein in the Montour Valley Association, Allegheny County, owned by A. B. Craig, ranked second with 90.4 pounds of butterfat.

Two other purebred Holsteins tied for the third place with 86.7 pounds. These are owned by Charles Chaffee, a member of the Laurel Hill Association in Bradford County, and by T. L. McCarrell, of the Washington County Association. Another of McCarrell's Holsteins was highest in milk production for November with 2409 pounds, followed closely by a registered Holstein owned by I. V. Otto, Carlisle, with 2375 pounds of milk.—A. L. Beam.

Lady—I gave you a piece of pie last week, and you've been sending your friends here ever since.

Tramp—No, lady, them was my enemies!—Birmingham Weekly Post.

This FREE *Book tells how other Farmers stopped* Contagious Abortion

Fully describes causes and disastrous effects of this widespread disease, and points the way to an easily administered treatment that cannot injure animals and is guaranteed to end the trouble and prevent loss of calves. Write today.
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POWER MILKER $142 Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

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Cut Milk Production Costs with a New Harder Silo

Twelve ordinary grade cows at the Illinois Experiment Station averaged 8,313 lbs. milk in one year, without grain. They were fed on silage and alfalfa. Prof. Savage advises Eastern dairymen to cut production costs by growing more silage and legumes and buying fewer concentrates.

In order to help carry out this money-saving, profit-making plan, we offer the improved Harder Silo with the patented Harder-Victor Front on very easy terms. After a small first payment, your cows will take care of the remaining payments through greater production and lower feed cost. You simply cannot afford to go without a silo when you can get a genuine Harder on such easy terms. Even if you have one silo, you probably need another.

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We haven't room here to explain all the good points of this strictly high-grade Silo, but we'll gladly send you "Saving with Silos", *free*. It explains the scientific principles of silage making and illustrates the details of Harder construction. Ask also for particulars of our easy-payment plan that makes a Harder pay for itself.

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Split Silk of Edgmoor, Twice Grand Champion, Brockton Fair, Brockton, Mass., Owned by Atamannsit Farms.

Grade Cows or Grand Champions

Whether you are developing Grand Champions, keeping pure bred or grade cows for milk, cream or butter production, the following letter from Atamannsit Farms will interest you. It brings out three important points in dairying all tending to greater profit for the man who keeps cows, i. e.

Developing better young stock—
Producing more milk—
Feeding test cows for higher records.

Atamannsit Farms, East Falmouth, Mass.
November 15, 1924

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs—In regard to the Sugared Schumacher I must say the results from its use are very gratifying. I admire its remarkable palatability. In a herd as large as Atamannsit there would usually be several animals that do not care for a feed but I have yet to see one that is not keen for Sugared Schumacher. We have 30 yearly heifers, which due to the very dry weather, came in from pasture quite thin this fall. We have fed them Sugared Schumacher alone with silage and clover hay and the way they have picked up is a splendid testimonial to your feed—much better than I could write.

We have used Sugared Schumacher according to your directions for our milking herd and it has proven to be more satisfactory than any other feed we have used. It is the last three months on a test cow's record that count. They are pretty well filled up then and they must relish their feed or they will not keep going. For that reason I think Sugared Schumacher is the ideal carbohydrate basis for the test ration as it keeps the cows at maximum production right to the end of the test period.

—Yours very truly, HORACE M. CLARK, Herdsman in charge.

There are Many Good Reasons Why Sugared Schumacher Feed Produces Such Gratifying Results. Mr. Clark Touches on Three of Them:

FIRST the way the 30 heifers "picked up" in flesh and vigor—a result of the right kind of carbohydrates which puts animals in tip top condition.

SECOND the way the "milking herd" proved it to be "more satisfactory than any other we have used"—showing that it meets the need of the milch cow ideally and helps her to produce MORE MILK.

THIRD its great PALATIBILITY as proved on their test cows by keeping them EATING with relish and up to maximum production right to the end of the test period.

Surely these ARE sufficient reasons for any owner of cows—grade or grand champions to decide to try Sugared Schumacher Feed. But these are not all. It keeps cows healthy—satisfied and in good flesh. It is an ideal maintenance ration and when fed with Boss Dairy Ration with its 24% protein content, or any other good protein concentrate, you have a ration which day in and year out is the most economical and profitable from every standpoint. Also fine for hogs, horses, sheep and cattle. A hint to the wise—try it. Your dealer can supply you, if not, write us.

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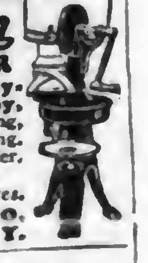

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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The Story Thus Far

BART BAYNES was an orphan who lived on a farm in Lickitysplit with his Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody Baynes. Aunt Deel was a little beyond forty, jealously devoted to her brother, Uncle Peabody.

In 1831, when the story opens, Bart was a small lad of seven who was always getting into trouble, worrying his maiden aunt and bachelor uncle unmercifully. One day during that year Bart had his first glimpse of the Silent Woman—Rovin' Kate—who told his fortune. Tho he must encounter four great perils he would be strong and the friend of many people.

Early in his career Bart found a friend in the Comptroller of Canton Village, Silas Wright. The great man became much interested in the child and sent him books—a treasure indeed in that unread household. Not long after this Mr. Wright was elected to the United States Senate.

With 1837 came evil days. Wild speculation in land and the American paper-money system brought rough going. New York banks suspended payment on notes. There was little money. Uncle Peabody had signed a note for his cousin, Rodney Barnes, sometime before, and was afraid he would have to pay it. One autumn day Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove. Barnes came out from Canton with him to set up the stove and stayed for supper.

Continued

MR. BARNES put down the iron, picked up the poker and tried its strength on his knee as he told how he heard that it was a growing country near the great water highway of the St. Lawrence. Prosperous towns were building up in it. There were going to be great cities in northern New York. What they called a railroad was coming. There were rich stores of lead and iron in the rocks. Mr. Barnes had bought two hundred acres at ten dollars an acre. He had to pay a fee of five per cent to Grimshaw's lawyer for the survey and the papers. This left him owing fourteen hundred dollars on his farm—much more than it was worth. One hundred acres of the land had been roughly cleared by Grimshaw and a former tenant. The latter had toiled and struggled and paid tribute and given up.

Our cousin twisted the poker in his great hands until it squeaked as he stood before my uncle and said:

"My wife and I have chopped and burnt and pried and hauled rocks an' shoveled dung an' milked an' churned until we are worn out. For almost twenty years we've been workin' days an' nights an' Sundays. My mortgage was over-due. I owed six hundred dollars on it. I thought it all over one day an' went up to Grimshaw's an' took him by the back of the neck and shook him. He said he would drive me out o' the country. He gave me six months to pay up. I had to pay or lose the land. I got the money on the note that you signed over in Potsdam. Nobody in Canton would 'a' dared to lend it to me."

The poker broke and he threw the pieces under the stove.

"Why?" my uncle asked.

Mr. Barnes got hold of another stick of wood and went on.

"'Fraid o' Grimshaw. He didn't want me to be able to pay it. The place is worth more than six hundred dollars now—that's the reason. I intended to cut some timber an' haul it to the village this winter so I could pay part o' the note an' git more time as I told ye, but the roads have been so bad I couldn't do any haulin'."

My uncle went and took a drink at the water pail. I saw by his face that he was unusually wrought up.

"My heavens an' earth!" he exclaimed as he sat down again.

"It's the brain colic," I said to myself as I looked at him.

Mr. Barnes seemed to have it also.

"Too much note," I whispered.

"I'm awful sorry, but I've done everything I could," said Mr. Barnes. "Ain't there somebody that'll take another mortgage?—it ought to be safe now," my uncle suggested.

"Money is so tight it can't be done. The bank has got all the money an' Grimshaw owns the bank. I've tried and tried, but I'll make you safe. I'll give you a mortgage until I can turn 'round."

So I saw how Rodney Barnes, like other settlers in Lickitysplit, had gone into bondage to the landlord.

"How much do you owe on this place?" Barnes asked.

"Seven hundred an' fifty dollars," said my uncle.

"Is it due?"

"It's been due a year an' if I have to pay that note I'll be short my interest."

"God o' Israel! I'm scairt," said Barnes.

Down crashed the stick of wood into the box.

"What about?"

Mr. Barnes tackled a nail that stuck out of the woodwork and tried to pull it between his thumb and finger while I watched the process with growing interest.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wheaton and their four daughters in Cumberland County, New Jersey.

"It would be like him to put the screws on you now," he grunted, pulling at the nail. "You've got between him an' his prey. You've taken the mouse away from the cat."

I REMEMBER the little panic that fell on us then. I could see tears in the eyes of Aunt Deel as she sat with her head leaning wearily on her hand.

"If he does I'll do all I can," said Barnes, "whatever I've got will be yours."

The nail came out of the wall.

"I had enough saved to pay off the mortgage," my uncle answered. "I suppose it'll have to go for the note."

Mr. Barnes' head was up among the dried apples on the ceiling. A movement of his hand broke a string of them. Then he dropped his huge bulk into a chair which crashed to the floor beneath him. He rose blushing and said:

"I guess I better go or I'll break everything you've got here. I kind o' feel that way."

Rodney Barnes left us.

I remember how Uncle Peabody stood in the middle of the floor and whistled the merriest tune he knew.

"Stand right up here," he called in his most cheerful tone. "Stand right up here before me, both o' ye."

I got Aunt Deel by the hand and led her toward my uncle. We stood facing him. "Stand straighter," he demanded. "Now altogether. One, two, three, ready, sing."

He beat time with his hand in imitation of the singing master at the schoolhouse and we joined him in singing an old tune which began: "O keep my heart from sadness, God."

This irresistible spirit of the man bridged a bad hour and got us off to bed in fairly good condition.

A FEW days later the note came due and its owner insisted upon full payment. There was such a clamor for money those days! I remember that my aunt had sixty dollars which she had saved, little by little, by selling eggs and chickens. She had planned to use it to buy a tombstone for her mother and father—a long-cherished ambition. My uncle needed the most of it to help pay the note. We drove to Potsdam on that sad errand and what a time we had getting there and back in deep mud and sand and jolting over corduroys!

"Bart," my uncle said the next evening, as I took down the book to read. "I guess we'd better talk things over a little tonight. These are hard times. If we can find anybody with money enough to buy 'em I dunno but we better sell the sheep."

"If you hadn't been a fool," my aunt exclaimed with a look of great distress—"ayes! if you hadn't been a fool."

"I'm just what I be an' I ain't so big a fool that I need to be reminded of it," said my uncle.

"I'll stay at home an' work," I proposed bravely.

"You ain't old enough for that," sighed Aunt Deel.

"I want to keep you in school," said Uncle Peabody, who sat making a splint broom.

While we were talking in walked Benjamin Grimshaw—the rich man of the hills. He didn't stop to knock but walked right in as if the house were his own. It was common gossip that he held a mortgage on every acre of the countryside. I had never liked him, for he was a stern-eyed man who was always scolding somebody, and I had not forgotten what his son had said of him.

"Good night!" he exclaimed curtly, as he sat down and set his cane between his feet and rested his hands upon it. He spoke hoarsely and I remember the curious notion came to me that he looked like our old ram. The stern and rugged face of Mr. Grimshaw and the rusty gray of his homespun and the hoarseness of his tone had suggested this thought to me. The long silvered tufts above his keen, gray eyes moved a little as he looked at my uncle. There were deep lines upon his cheeks and chin and forehead. He wore a thin, gray beard under his chin. His mouth was shut tight in a long line curving downward a little at the ends. My uncle used to say that his mouth was made to keep his thoughts from leaking and going to waste. He had a big body, a big chin, a big mouth, a big nose and big ears and hands. His eyes lay small in this setting of bigness.

"Why, Mr. Grimshaw, it's years since you've been in our house—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

"I suppose it is," he answered rather sharply. "I don't have much time to get around. I have to work. There's some people seem to be able to git along without it."

He drew in his breath quickly and with a hissing sound after every sentence.

"How are your folks?" my aunt asked.

"So's to eat their allowance—there's never any trouble about that," said Mr. Grimshaw. "I see you've got one o' these newfangled stoves," he added as he looked it over. "Huh! Rich folks can have anything they want."

Uncle Peabody had sat splintering the long stick of yellow birch. I observed that the jackknife trembled in his hand. His tone had a touch of unnaturalness, proceeding no doubt from his fear of the man before him, as he said:

"When I bought that stove I felt richer than I do now. I had almost enough to settle with you up to date, but I signed a note for a friend and had to pay it."

"Ayuh! I suppose so," Grimshaw answered in a tone of bitter irony which cut me like a knife-blade, young as I was. "What business have you signin' notes an' givin' away money which ain't yours to give—I'd like to know? What business have you actin' like a rich man when you can't pay yer honest debts? I'd like to know that, too?"

"If I've ever acted like a rich man it's been when I wa'n't lookin'," said Uncle Peabody.

"What business have you got enlargin' yer family—takin' another mouth to feed and another body to spin for? That costs money. I ain't no objection if a man can afford it, but the money it costs ain't yours to give. It looks as if it belonged to me. You spend yer nights readin' books when ye ought to be to work an' you've scattered that kind o' foolishness all over the neighborhood. I want to tell you one thing, Baynes, you've got to pay up or git out o' here."

He raised his cane and shook it in the air as he spoke.

"Oh, I ain't no doubt o' that," said Uncle Peabody. "You'll have to have yer money—that's sure; an' you will have it if I live, every cent of it. This boy is goin' to be a great help to me—you don't know what a good boy he is and what a comfort he's been to us!"

I had understood that reference to me in Mr. Grimshaw's complaint and these words of my beloved uncle uncovered my emotions so that I put my elbow on the wood-box and leaned my head upon it and sobbed.

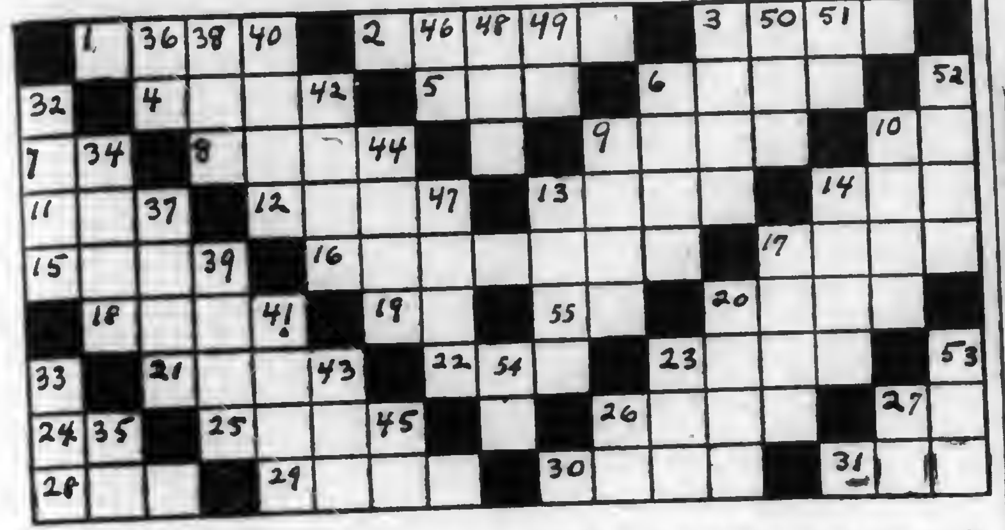
"I tell ye I'd rather have that boy than all the money you've got, Mr. Grimshaw," Uncle Peabody added.

MY AUNT came and patted my shoulder and said: "Sh—sh! Don't you care, Bart! You're just the same as if you was our own boy—ayes!—you be."

"I ain't goin' to be hard on ye, Baynes," said Mr. Grimshaw as he rose from his chair; "I'll give ye three months to see what you can do. I wouldn't wonder if the boy would turn out all right. He's big an' cordy

(Continued on page 23)

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



■	1	36	38	40	■	2	46	48	49		■	3	50	51		■
32	■	4			42	■	5			■	6				■	52
7	34	■	8			44	■		■	9				■	10	
11		37	■	12			47	■	13				■	14		
15			39	■	16							■	17			
■	18			41	■	19		■	55		■	20				■
33	■	21			43	■	22	54		■	23				■	53
24	35	■	25			45	■		■	26				■	27	
28			■	29				■	30				■	31		

TO SOLVE this puzzle fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 25 (reading across) is D U A L, and 32 (reading down) is M I L K. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

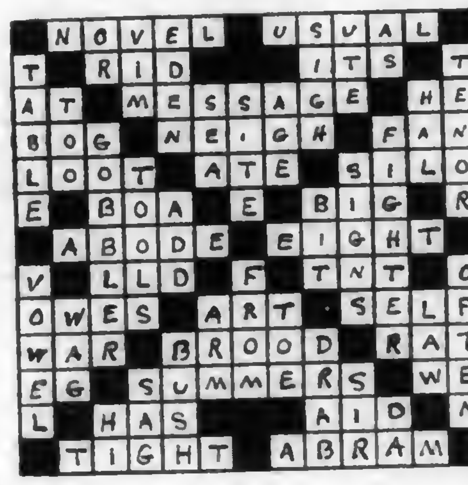
READING ACROSS

1. To remain
2. The fine meal of ground wheat
3. To snatch
4. A fermented liquor made from malted barley and hops
5. A public carriage or automobile for carrying passengers
6. Precise
7. A pronoun
8. Passed thru the air on wings
9. A female servant
10. A note of the scale
11. Illuminated
12. A thin flat part of a plant borne by the stem.
13. Barley or other grain soaked in water, fermented and dried for brewing
14. Anything dipped or softened in a liquid
15. The chief and lowest timber or steel plate of a vessel
16. A female lion
17. A flower
18. A bar extending from one support to another
19. A note of the scale
20. A deep ditch around a fortress
21. To observe and understand the meaning of something written or printed
22. To allow
23. A poultry disease
24. Correct
25. Expressing or composed of the number two
26. A blockhead
27. What some folks call their father
28. New York City, abbreviation
29. One who changes the color of fabrics
30. A body of laws or regulations arranged in a certain order
31. A condensed watery vapor
55. Preposition

READING DOWN

3. Firmness of character, courage
6. Chums
9. An upright pole used to support sails
10. Missing, mislaid
13. Animal flesh used as food
14. Substance used for cleansing
17. To put to flight
20. A small fur-bearing animal
23. A wand or cane
26. To perform
27. A river in Italy
32. A fluid used for food
33. A measure of weight
34. One of two or more rows placed one above the other
35. A southern state, abbreviation
36. A disease in man and cattle, abbreviation
37. To rend asunder
38. Uncle Sam's forces during the World War, abbreviation
39. Spoke untruthfully
40. To utter a loud cry
41. To praise highly
42. To stagger
43. From sunrise to sunset
44. A homeless wanderer
45. Article (part of speech) in French
46. A measure of weight, abbreviation
47. A very young horse
48. Not in
49. You and me
50. To set free
51. A part of the verb "to be"
52. A narrow band of linen or cotton cloth
53. A fragment of cloth
54. Prefix meaning "out of"

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



■	N	O	V	E	L	■	U	S	U	A	L	■
T	■	R	I	D	■	■	■	I	T	S	■	T
A	T	■	M	E	S	S	A	G	E	■	H	E
B	O	G	■	N	E	I	G	H	■	F	A	N
L	O	O	T	■	A	T	E	■	S	I	L	O
E	■	B	O	A	■	E	■	B	I	G	■	R
■	A	B	O	D	E	■	E	I	G	H	T	■
V	■	L	L	D	■	F	■	T	N	T	■	O
O	W	E	S	■	A	R	T	■	S	E	L	F
W	A	R	■	B	R	O	O	D	■	R	A	T
E	G	■	S	U	M	M	E	R	S	■	W	E
L	■	H	A	S	■	■	■	A	I	D	■	N
■	T	I	G	H	T	■	A	B	R	A	M	■

Did you ever hear this one?—

The head of a coal firm, irritated beyond endurance at a driver's blunder, told the man to go to the office and get his pay and not to come back.

"You are so confounded thick-headed you can't learn anything!" he shouted.

"Begorra," answered the driver, "I learned wan thing since I've been with ye!"

"What's that?" snapped the other.

"That sivinteen hundred make a ton."

"I have been told," said the football player to his fiancee, "that you have been engaged before; that I am not the first."

The intensity of his passion made her shudder, but she quickly recovered herself. "And is it not proper," she demanded, "before playing a match game, to try a few practice games with scrub teams?"—Boston Transcript.

"Sandy Herd," a typically economical Scotchman and an ardent golfer, had not been seen on the golf links for a long time.

Said a friend, meeting him: "Have you given up golf?"

"Aye," was the reply. "I lost my ball."—American Mutual.

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Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer, threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am thirteen years of age and live on my grandfather's farm about two miles west of New Wilmington.

I do not have many pets but I have many outdoor sports both in winter and in summer. Last summer I went camping. I had a camera and we took some interesting pictures. Our sports were swimming, hiking and canoeing. We often went to see different cities and parks on foot. The creek is not frozen solid enough to skate on yet this winter but we go sled riding and have lots of fun. I want to be your friend.—Ruth Huff, Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Do not think because little Greene County is off in a corner by herself, and you seldom hear from her, that all her boys and girls are asleep. I have been enjoying the Forum friends' letters ever since I could read. I am nine years old and live on a farm. We also have a town home but I like to live in the country best. My father raises more sheep than any other stock. He is teaching me how to take care of stock and I help him all I can.

A FULL WAGON
Emma Bamell, Lancaster County, Pa.

My grandpa gave me a horse and sister and I have lots of fun horseback riding. We have a dog named Kazan. We had a pretty Christmas tree and we got lots of nice presents.

Wishing Cousin Ruth and all the Forum friends a Happy New Year.—Lloyd S. Taylor, Greene County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Christmas is over and New Years is very near. I hope we all can start in with good hopes for a happy and prosperous year.

I am a boy sixteen years old and am in the eighth grade at school. I have caught two muskrats this season. I like winter some when there is snow so that I can go sleighing. I like summer best. When those warm June days come I can get my bicycle and go a-flying down the road to the good old swimming hole where I spend my spare time kicking and paddling the warm hours away.

I have thirty-two hogs and five horses that I must feed. I have a pet dog and a pet cat. Well, boys and girls, don't you think we have a very fine Cousin Ruth to share our page with us? I think we do.

Well, boys and girls of York County, get busy and write some more letters.—Lester M. Utz, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve and am in the seventh grade. Christmas is over and Santa didn't forget me.

We butchered three big hogs. I help my mother with the housework and feed chickens and gather eggs. The weather is very cold and it is icy. We live on top of a ridge and it is a beautiful place to live in summer. We have a fine view of the valley. We can see all the farms in the valley, and see the farmers working in their fields.—Lena Scott, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I call you friends, tho I have never written before.

How many of you had a delightful Christmas? I did. I received many things too numerous to name.

I live on a large farm of 235 acres. We call the farm Stanmith Poultry Farm. We raise chickens. We have at present about 3000. At times we have four and five thousand. We sell chickens, too.—Angemae West, Mongomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I am sixteen and a sophomore in Bernards High School. I live eight miles from the school but go by train. I live on a very small farm of about twenty acres. I have three sisters and one brother.

How many of the Forum friends have debating clubs in their high schools? We have two debating teams which seem to be quite victorious. We also have football and baseball teams.

Cousin Ruth, I am very glad you had your picture in Pennsylvania Farmer.—Kathleen O'Keefe, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Altho I do not belong to your club, I enjoy reading the page. Would you be kind enough to tell me how to join?

I have two pets, a cat and a dog. I am nine years old. I have no brothers or sisters. Sometimes I get very lonesome.

I go to Hopewell School. I live about two miles from it. If I join I will draw a picture for you.—Dorothy Hill, Mercer County, N. J.

You have already joined our Forum now that you've written a letter to us. All those who send in any contribution to the page become members.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I hope you will excuse me for not writing as long as we have taken Pennsylvania Farmer. I am sorry that I can't send any pictures but I will send a recipe.

FUDGE CAKE

Cream together one rounding tablespoonful of butter and three-quarters cup of sugar. Add two squares of melted chocolate and one beaten egg, three-quarters cup of milk, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-quarter teaspoonful vanilla, one cup of flour sifted with one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a shallow pan.

Best wishes from one of your Forum friends.—Romane Morris, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been getting Pennsylvania Farmer for about a year and a half and I often thought I would like to write but I never did.

I am twelve years old and live on a farm of sixty acres. We have electric lights, running water, an electric iron and an electric washer.

I wonder how many Forum boys and girls have cameras? I got one for Christmas but I haven't used it yet.—Belinda Shafer, Lycoming County, Pa.

GOLD CAKE

½ cup butter
1½ cups sugar
4 egg yolks
1 whole egg
2½ teaspoons baking powder
2½ cups flour
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon mace or other flavoring

Cream butter and sugar. Add well beaten eggs. Beat until light. Sift baking powder with flour and add alternately with milk. Flavor. Bake in loaf tin in a moderate oven or in layers in a quick oven. Make a good sized loaf or in three layers. White of eggs may be saved to make a cocoanut cake.—Elizabeth Bell, Jefferson County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My brother and I would like to join your Forum page. I am nine years old and my brother is seven. We have a nice Christmas tree. We received a lot of presents, also candy and nuts. We enjoy reading your page so we thought we would write.—Evelyn and Robert Spade, Fulton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like your Forum page very well. I am ten years old and am in the sixth grade. I go to the Smullin School. This is my fifth year and I never missed a day and was never tardy. I have about three-quarters of a mile to go to school. We have two weeks off for vacation.—Gladys Brocious, Clarion Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I was eight years old the twenty-fourth of December. Some people call me a Christmas bird. New Year is coming, isn't it, Cousin Ruth? I had a nice Christmas tree.

I go to school and am in the third grade. I ride five miles in a school wagon. I have a cat and his name is Tom.—Arlene Quay, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading your letters and those of your little friends for a long time. I have enjoyed them very much so at last thought I would write.

My brother and I have a dog and a cat for pets. The dog's name is Jack and the cat's name is Ruffles. When I leave school I want to train to be a nurse. My father has been very sick with the "flu" for six weeks and I have had to help take care of him as one sister is teaching school, another training for a nurse, and the other is attending normal school.—Lillian M. Dotey, Pike County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Lilian Waltenbaugh.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Lean S. Imler, Rose T. Imler (D only), Pearl Imler.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Arlene Schanbacher.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Harold Barcalow (P).
BUTLER COUNTY.—Mary Jablonski.
CARBON COUNTY.—Verda A. Christman.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Celia Delaney.
CLARION COUNTY.—Gladys Brocious, Elsie V. Cathcart, Ellsworth McGregor, Twilla Murray.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Arlene Quay.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Lester Shughart.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Helen Bashore.
ERIE COUNTY.—Richard Wagner.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Clark Magee, Catharine S. Sollenberger.
FULTON COUNTY.—Evelyn and Robert Spade.
GREENE COUNTY.—Lloyd S. Taylor.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Lena Scott.
INDIANA COUNTY.—May Eliza Bennett.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Elizabeth Bell, Mildred Shepler.
JUNIATA COUNTY.—Audrey Sieber (P).
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Pearl Wyble.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Ethel Huff, Ruth Huff.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Catharine Gheris.
LUZERNE COUNTY.—Bridget Campbell, Anna Campbell.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Frances A. Gower, Belinda Shafer.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Angemae West (D).
PIKE COUNTY.—Lillian M. Dotey.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Nora Berkey, Verna Kaufman, Harold E. Thomas.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Walter Heerr.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Ada Comstock.
TIOGA COUNTY.—Dorothy Egleston.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Mabel Linhart.
YORK COUNTY.—Romane Morris, Lester M. Utz.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Catherine V. Hoenes.
BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Margaret Cromwell.
MERCER COUNTY.—Dorothy Hill.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Kathleen O'Keefe.

NEW YORK

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Jack J. Bjells.

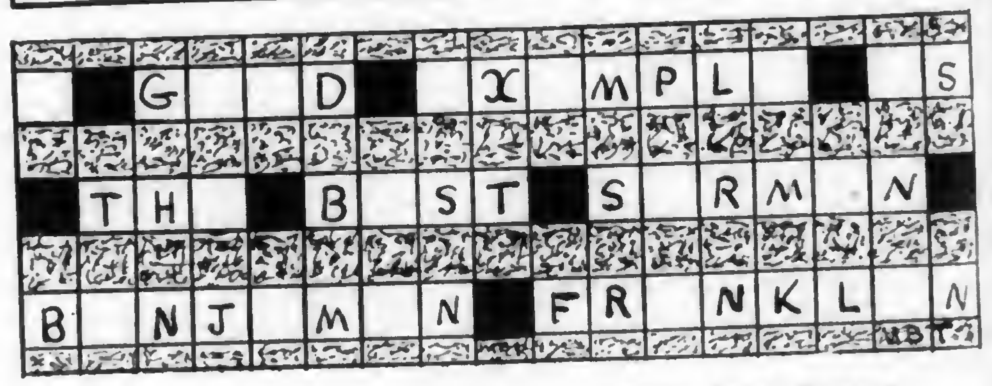
DELAWARE

KENT COUNTY.—Pauline B. Mosley.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Elizabeth Holland.
HOWARD COUNTY.—Helen Warner.
KENT COUNTY.—Ada Comerford.
QUEEN ANNE COUNTY.—Dorothy Price.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



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DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—All the vowels have been left out of the words in this puzzle. The vowels, you know, are A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y.

Fill in the correct letters and you will have a wise saying of a famous American together with his name. This man did wise things as well as say them, and today is his birthday. After you have solved the puzzle you might like to look at the Picture Page where you will find this American's picture. When you have found the answer to the puzzle, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD, not later than January 24. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

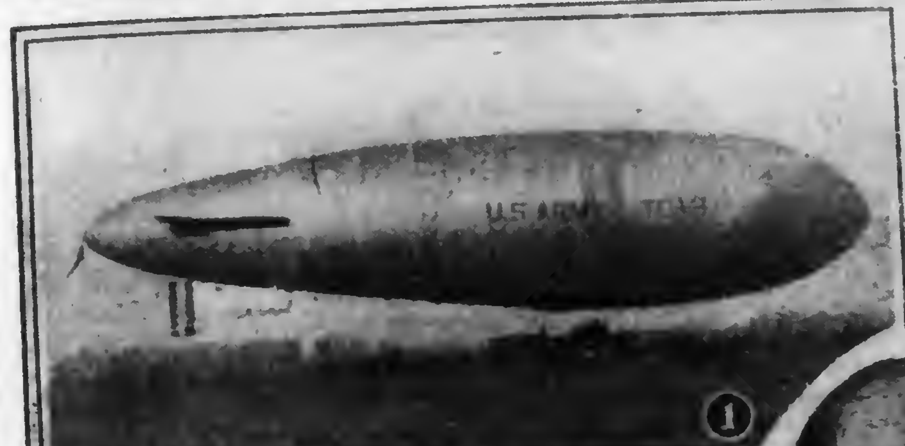
Puzzle Prize Winners

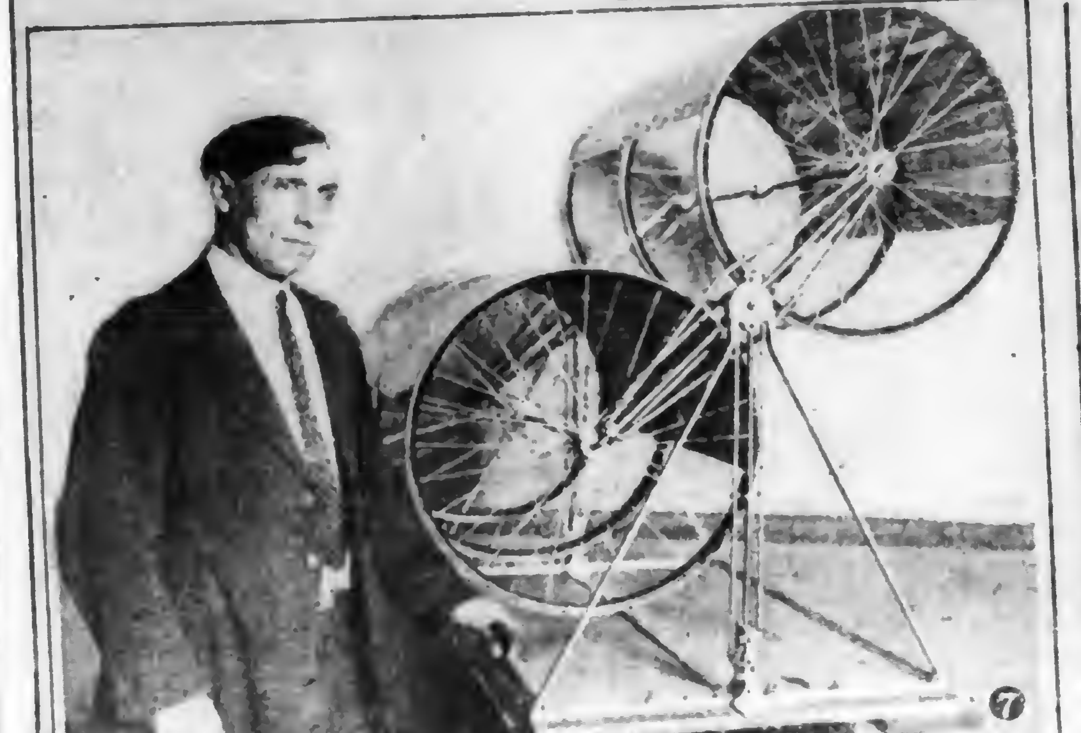
The answer to the puzzle published in the December 27 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: THE PUZZLE EDITOR WISHES YOU ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The prize winners are: Jerome Cavanaugh, age 9, Elmira, N. Y.; Helene C. Corra, age 10, Kingston, N. Y.; Robert V. Kelly, age 10, Buffalo Mills, Pa.; James Artman La[illegible], age [illegible], Lambertville, N. J.; Charles H. Lasher, age 9, Auburn, N. Y.; Elsie McClister, age 7, R[illegible]lofs, Pa.; Edna Sharp, age 10, Yo[illegible], Pa.; Margaret Shulle, age 10, N[illegible], Pa.; Dorothy Smouse, age [illegible], [illegible]town, Pa.; [illegible] Bedford, Pa.; Ralph Sweigart, [illegible] 10, New Holland, Pa.

The nice little messages many of you sent along with your answers were much enjoyed. I hope those of you who said this was your first attempt will keep right on solving the puzzles. Many of you answer each week, and I find it very pleasant to come across familiar names.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1.—Dirigible picks up messenger plane while in mid-air. The success of this experiment proves that giant dirigibles will be able to pick up and drop passenger planes while in motion.
2.—Palace of the Governor of Khartum, Egypt.
3.—Benjamin Franklin, born January 17, 1706, who left behind him not only wise precepts but the example of a well filled life.
4.—Miss Natalie Hammond, when she danced a minuet of the period of the French Revolution at the costume ball given in her honor in Washington.
5.—The largest and the smallest dogs of 2000 shown at the recent exhibition in England.
6.—[illegible] head at the agricultural show in Birmingham, England.
7.—A model of a flying bicycle recently perfected, and its inventor. He studied aeronautics after finishing his day's work as a vest maker.
8.—Uncle Sam's Coast Patrol is [illegible] off the Jersey shore [illegible] which were recently captured.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

That Flavor of Salt Pork

The Salting Process and Several Good Recipes

WE ENJOY an occasional dish of good salt or pickled pork as well as other meats. Nothing else seems to impart to boiled and baked beans, or the good old-fashioned boiled dinner, the flavor that comes from a generous piece of sweet salt pork.

Always use a perfectly sweet, clean jar or keg for salting pork, and have the pork entirely free from animal warmth. Rock salt is the purest and best salt to use. Put a two-inch layer of salt in the bottom of the jar, then, standing the strips of pork on edge allow inch spaces between them and also next to the jar, and pack these well with salt. Put an inch layer of salt on top and continue packing in the same way until all the pork is used.

Then make a brine strong enough to float an egg, scald it, and when cold pour over the pork. Put on a weight heavy enough to hold the meat beneath the brine. Have plenty of brine and never allow a bit of meat to project above the brine. Rightly prepared this will keep all summer. Plenty of salt must be used. There is no danger of having too much.

It's Not Too Late to Enter the Prize Contest

FOR the three best letters of not more than 300 words on the subject, WHO SHALL HOLD THE PURSE STRINGS, we shall make the following awards:

First prize $15.00
Second prize 10.00
Third prize 5.00

The letters must include suggestions about the division of the family's income between husband and wife and about the problem of children's earning and allowances.

Contest letters must reach the Pennsylvania Farmer office on or before Thursday, January 22. Address them to the CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ROAST SALT PORK

Put the pork in cold water and bring to a boil to freshen. Remove from water, place in a baking pan, make incisions in the skin, sprinkle with pepper and minced sage add one cup water and roast in a hot oven. Baste with the drippings. When half done, lay pared potatoes in the pan around the roast and let cook brown. When done, take up the roast, place the potatoes around it, and serve with tart apple sauce.

HEAD CHEESE

Boil a pig's head until the meat will strip from the bones. Take the lean part and as much of the fat as liked, chop or grind fine, season with salt, pepper and herbs or onions. Place it in a jar and put on a heavy weight. When well pressed, cut off in slices and serve cold with mustard or catsup.

SCRAPPLE

Boil a pig's head (or the legs may be used) until tender. Strip meat from bones and grind fine. Skim the fat from the broth, return meat, season well with salt and pepper. Add corn meal and flour until of the thickness of mush. Cook on top of the stove for one hour, watching it very carefully. Pour into pans and cool. Slice and fry.

SOUSE

This can be made of pig's head, legs, heart or tongue. Boil very tender in salted water, remove the bones, cut meat in pieces and place in vinegar spiced and salted and peppered to taste. Serve cold. If put into hot vinegar and sealed in jars this will keep till spring, and comes in handy when a busy time comes.—Mrs. C. B. W.

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

THERE are forms of graft going on quietly in many communities which the victims hesitate to expose for various reasons. One such came to our knowledge some time ago, and it seems upon investigation that it is all too common. Unsophisticated widows seem to be the most frequent losers in this skin game.

A few days after the husband and father is buried a lawyer happens along on a slight business errand and is full of sympathy for the widow. He explains in the course of the conversation that altho he does not know the widow very well the dead man was a very good friend of his, and he is filled with grief over the loss of a good man from the community. Naturally the widow opens up her heart on business matters and he gains a good idea of the family finances before he leaves.

He Gets a Good Picking

If there is little prospect he draws his visit to a close and departs with sad countenance, but if there seems a chance for good picking he offers a few suggestions in a general way, and then tells the widow to be careful to handle her affairs in a business like way. "I shall be glad to help the wife of my good friend," he adroitly throws in as he takes his departure.

I have heard of three such cases lately and each time the inexperienced woman freely consulted the lawyer on matters great and small. Many of her problems might have been solved by a level headed neighbor or her own common sense, but she leaned upon the good friend confident that he wished to help her. And he did help her with many things and advised her correctly, but when the bill came she was staggered. There was nothing to do but pay it, and make good resolves for the future.

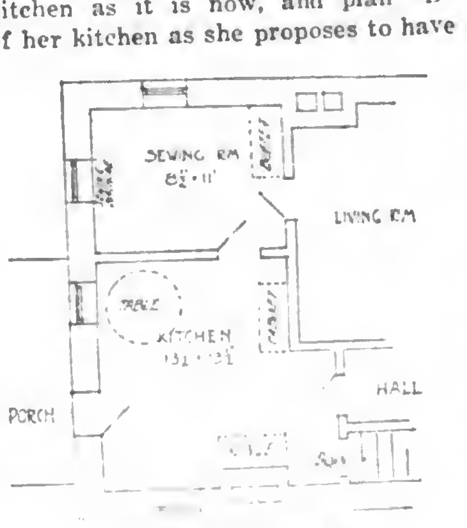
Inexperienced women, particularly those who must hold tightly to every penny to keep the family together, cannot be too cautious. In the hour of grief is no time to decide what to do if the decision can possibly be postponed. Many a woman has scattered her farm equipment, made hasty plans and mortgaged her future by rushing into some new venture without due consideration.

It is well to have an open ear to all advice, and to weigh carefully every plan that presents itself. But above and beyond all the lone woman must be on the lookout for the wolf in sheep's clothing who is so anxious to help inexperienced women.—Hilda Richmond.

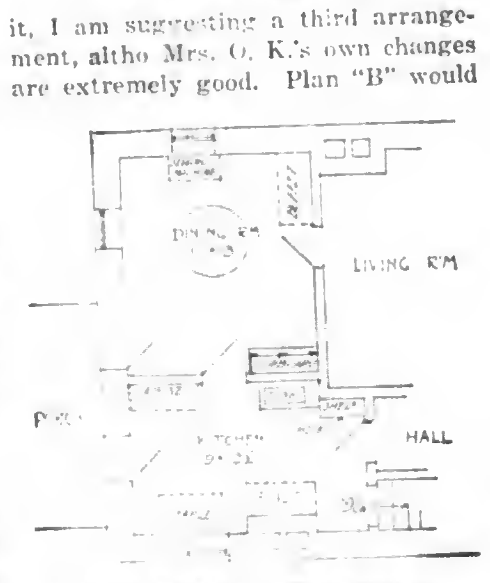
Three Versions of a Kitchen

The Room As It Is, As It May Be, As It Might Be

IN REPLY to the letter from Mrs. O. K., enclosing plan "A" of her kitchen as it is now, and plan "B" of her kitchen as she proposes to have it, I am suggesting a third arrangement, altho Mrs. O. K.'s own changes are extremely good. Plan "B" would give her a most comfortable and convenient layout.



"A" The kitchen now.

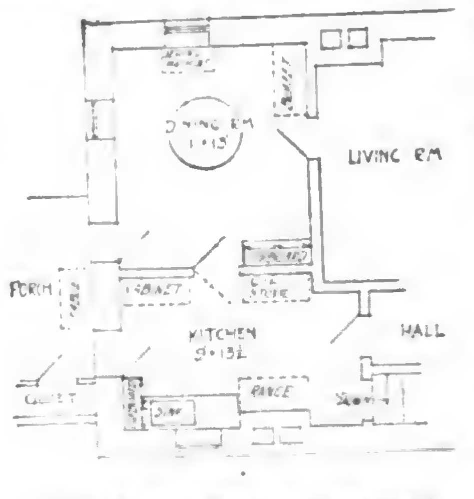


"B" As Mrs. O. K. wants it.

The changes I have suggested in plan "C" are minor in character. The most important one is to change the sink, placing it under the window where it will get plenty of light. I believe this light and air will be worth a lot more than the handiness of having the sink nearer the dining room. Moreover, I want the space where the sink was, to set an oil stove.

The cupboard at the end of the sink is quite convenient to hold pots, pans, dishes, etc.

I have shifted the table to the porch; it really isn't needed in the kitchen. The large drainboard of the sink serves as a work table; and of course the cabinet has breadboards, etc., that pull out when wanted. But if desired, a small table on casters may be set in the center of the kitchen.



"C" The suggested arrangement.

The shelf with hooks under it is a bad feature, I am afraid; it encourages the men to come into the kitchen to hang up their wet coats. So I have put a closet on the porch.—W. D. B.

Radio Reflections

WE WERE much interested in the idea that "even the phonograph may bring loss rather than gain if it prevents a personal study of music." It occurs to us while listening to the radio that this is even more open to similar criticism.

While its many benefits and advantages are self-evident, will it prove an unmixed blessing to mankind? I can't believe, or seriously fear, that it ever will supplant the country church or small town church. Yet it is inevitable that all churches will feel its influence to a greater or lesser degree. Will it not, then, prove a menace to moral progress to just the extent that it cuts church attendance?

Taking It Easy

Who in the wide world will ever receive an atom of edification by watching his neighbor smugly absorbing a radio sermon from his easy chair at home? For aught the other fellow knows, he may be enjoying the latest prize fight. And is not the man or woman who is perfectly content with a radio existence in greater danger than others, because of the ease with which all desires are satisfied? The effort of "tuning in" may be Herculean (sometimes, I notice, it proves super-human) but, once accomplished, anything is available from market reports to a barn dance.

I hope I am not a hopeless fogy. I ought not to be at forty-two, but I am wondering if the sum total of the general effect of radio will eventually be on the debit or credit side of the ledger. It certainly has vast and undeveloped possibilities, and, rightly used, it should prove a priceless boon. But nothing yet has ever been rightly used by everyone concerned and we can hardly expect radio to be the first exception in the history of the world.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Useful Calendars

THE season of calendars is with us again. Usually we get a regular deluge of them, some beautiful, others merely useful. I always pick out several of the prettiest and hang them up. Some time ago I found out how to make them all useful.

While waiting in a lawyer's office I noticed several calendars, one displaying on its pad the month previous, one the present month, and one the coming month. I came home and immediately arranged mine likewise and have found it very handy indeed.—Mrs. Perley W. Lawton.

The Out-of-the-Ordinary Room

If You Have One That Bothers You Try These Ideas

EVERY housekeeper has no doubt struggled unsuccessfully to make a room look pleasant and homelike and has wondered why she could not succeed. This is very often due to the fact that the room is out-of-the-ordinary.

If a room is very low, keep the ceiling as nearly white as possible and always keep it plain since any figure seems to bring it nearer the eyes. Have the curtains hang in long, straight lines and avoid all valances. Plain or striped papers are best.

Small-figured, neutral-toned rugs keep the floor from "rising up" to meet the ceiling. A tall mirror is an excellent choice as a wall decoration. A plain wood molding placed where side wall and ceiling join is better than bordered paper; if border must be used, it should be narrow.

The Room That's too High

A room that is too high has a stilted, cheerless look. Wonders can be accomplished with the right wallpaper in such a room. Have the ceiling paper a rich cream instead of white and "drop" this paper eighteen or twenty inches down the side wall with a rather heavy wood molding at its lower edge. Avoid stripes in the side walls or in drapery material.

Broaden the windows as much as possible by using over-draperies and valances of rather pronounced design. Rugs may be of gayer color and design than is usually considered desirable. Avoid tall, stilted furniture such as a tall, narrow bookcase or very high spindled chairs. Overstuffed furniture usually has a good effect in this room.

A dark, sunless room demands yellow—artificial sunlight, so to speak. Have few draperies at the windows and those few sheer and golden. An orange-colored bowl on the window sill or table gives a surprising effect of cheer. Keep walls, floor and furnishings in light, warm brown and yellow tones. If this room is large, a gay-colored rug looks well.

Add Space to Small Room

Perhaps nothing takes more careful handling than the too-small room. Paint and paper of the same shade have a way of adding space. Paper should always be plain and light in tone as this seems to make the walls recede from the eye. Never have a surplus article of furniture in such a room or a piece that is heavy or over-large.

This is the room where extra mirrors will show to advantage. A large mirror opposite the door gives a feeling of space as one enters the room. Have the rug very plain and all draperies simple and rather characterless as to design and color. If the small room has sufficient sunlight to stand it, it looks well done in tones of gray and violet or dull, soft neutral greens.

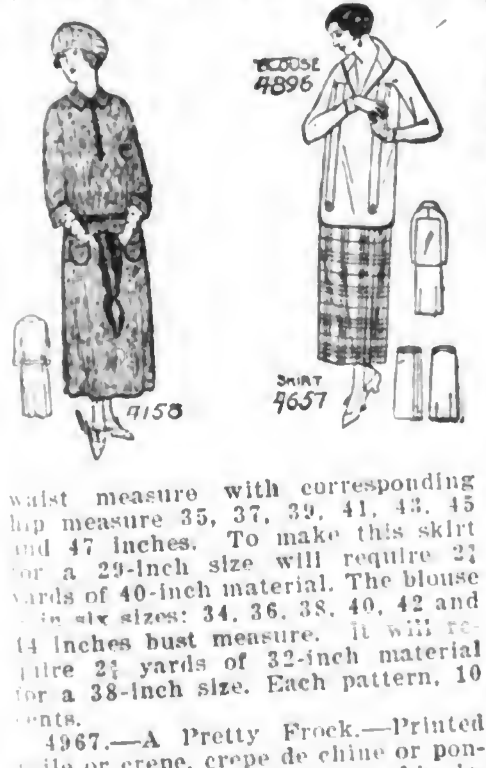
There is a satisfaction in "getting the better" of the trying out-of-the-ordinary room.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

For the Women of the House

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

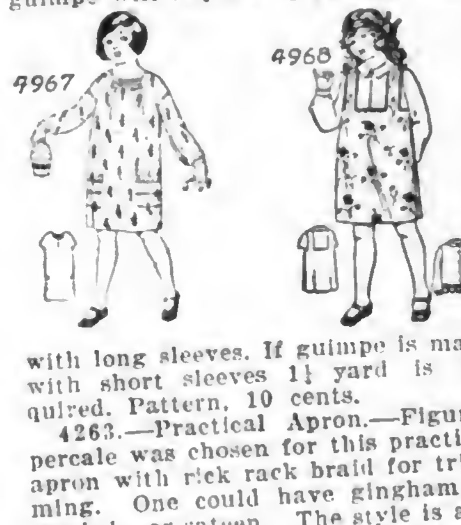
4158.—A Popular Day Dress.—This model is in "slip-on" style. Plaits at the side seams, give added fulness to the skirt portions. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material Pattern, 10 cents.

4896-4657.—A Jaunty Costume.—A trim and stylish skirt is here combined with a shirt blouse. The blouse, 4896, may be of silk madras, linen or crepe. The skirt, 4657, is excellent for homespun, plaid or check suiting or broadcloth. Seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make this skirt for a 29-inch size will require 2¾ yards of 40-inch material. The blouse is in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It will require 2¾ yards of 32-inch material for a 38-inch size. Each pattern, 10 cents.

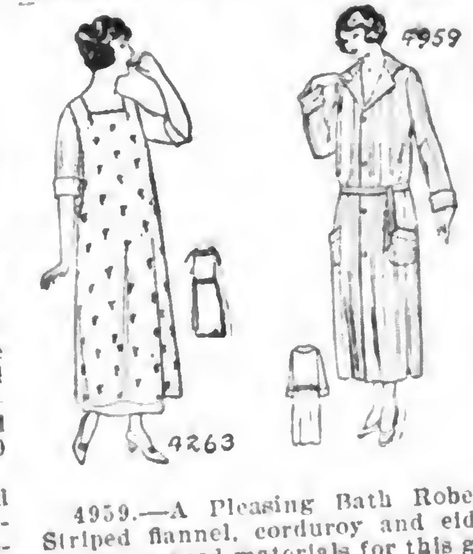


4967.—A Pretty Frock.—Printed voile or crepe, crepe de chine or pongee would be attractive for this design. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year-size requires two yards of 32-inch material if made with long sleeves. Without the long sleeves 1⅝ yard will be required. For band cuffs of contrasting material one-eighth yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

4968.—For School.—Cretonne or chintz may be used for the dress, and crepe or batiste for the guimpe. Or, one may have wool rep or pongee for the dress. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size will require 1⅝ yard of 32-inch material and the guimpe will require 1½ yard if made with long sleeves. If guimpe is made with short sleeves 1¼ yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



4263.—Practical Apron.—Figured percale was chosen for this practical apron with rick rack braid for trimming. One could have gingham or cambric, or sateen. The style is also good for rubber-finished fabrics and for crepe. One size, medium. It requires 1¾ yard of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



4959.—A Pleasing Bath Robe.—Striped flannel, corduroy and eiderdown are good materials for this garment. It could also be made of quilted silk or satin, or of blanket cloth. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years

Safe → Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

Crooked Spines Made Straight

OVER 50,000 REMARKABLE CASES

An old lady, 72 years of age, who suffered for many years and was absolutely helpless, found relief. A man who was helpless, unable to rise from his chair, was riding horseback and playing tennis within a year. A little child, paralyzed, was playing about the house after wearing a Philo Burt Appliance 3 weeks. We have successfully treated over 50,000 cases in 23 years.

30 Days' Free Trial

We will prove its value in your case. There is no reason why you should not accept our offer. The photograph shows how light, cool, elastic and easily adjusted the Philo Burt Appliance is—how different from the old torturous plaster, leather or steel jackets. Every sufferer with a weakened or deformed spine should write at once. Send for our free booklet. If you describe case it will aid us in giving you definite information at once. PHILO BURT CO., 271-1 Odd Fellows Temple, Jamestown, N.Y.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Mr. C. E. Brooks

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Brooks Appliance Co., 323-A State St., Marshall, Mich.

SELF INSTRUCTION BOOK VIOLIN FREE

Handsome, clear toned, large size Violin with pegs, finger board, tail piece; full set strings, bow, box resin and self instruction book. ALL FREE for selling 25 packages BLUINE at 10c a package. Write for it. BLUINE MFG. CO., 657 Mill Street, Concord Jct., Mass.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When the winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism starts to tingle in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief from Old Man Pain.

Better by far than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole does the work without the burn and blister Grandma knew so well.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, just rub on Musterole.

Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

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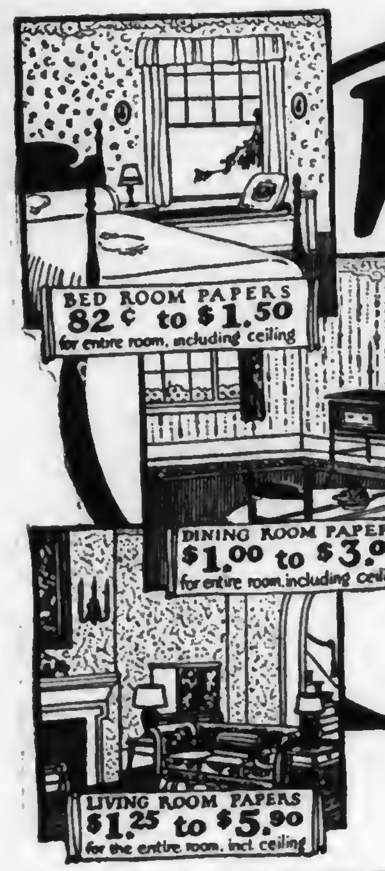
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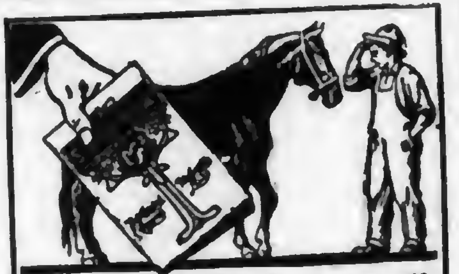

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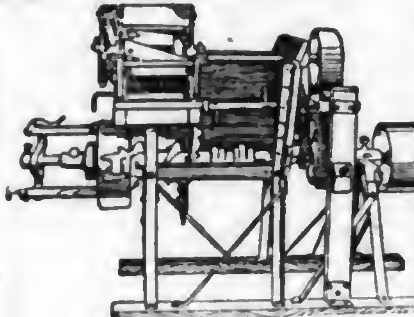

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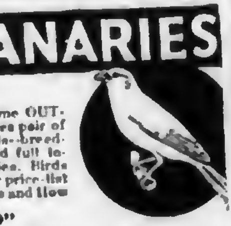

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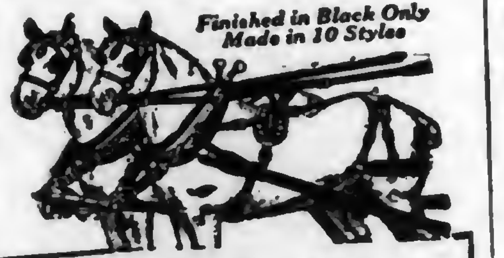

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THE DAY'S MEALS

Plan Them in the Morning and Accomplish More

AFTER years of experimenting with the day's program of work, I have decided it is best to start the day with a definite plan for the meals of the day.

I have tried planning the meals on paper for the week, but I do not regard this as practicable on the farm. The day's occupations vary and the meals must be planned in accordance with them.

I have decided it is best to plan the meals for the day in the morning. If there are children in the home to help write out the menus on a pad and hang it over the kitchen table, where it can be easily consulted.

Getting an Early Start

We have our breakfast from 7 to 7.30, after the men have finished milking. While the breakfast is cooking, if I have any moments, I put them in on the other meals. First the vegetables are gotten ready, then as soon as the breakfast dishes are washed I do as much as possible. If a dish is to be put in the fireless, I put it in. If we are having baked beans for supper, I get them started.

I am especially partial to oven meals, and enjoy nothing more than getting an entire meal in my nice big oven. Not only do I like the baked things, baked potatoes, baked apples, baked squash, but it leaves such a nice, orderly kitchen!

When foods are prepared I clean up the kitchen and the time spent there during the rest of the day is comparatively short.

If unforeseen interruptions turn up I have the most important part of the day's work done, the planning of the meals.

One Big Hearty Meal

Daughter, who is eleven, buys her warm lunch at school, so we plan to have our light meal at home at noon, and have our hearty meal when she gets home. As we have supper before the men do the evening milking, we must have it at five o'clock, so we would hardly feel like having a hearty meal at noon and another at five o'clock, anyway.

The winter days are short at best, and if we accomplish all that we want to, we must plan the day's work carefully, for half at least of the accomplishment depends on a practicable working plan.—May H. Mumaw.

Tasty Variations

BAKED PUMPKIN OR SQUASH

To 3 cups cooked mashed pulp add 1 cup cream and 1½ teaspoon salt. Put in a baking dish and cover with thin strips of bacon. Bake until the bacon is nicely curled.

* * *

CELERY AND CARROT SOUFFLE

One cup stewed celery, 1 cup stewed carrots, 1 cup white sauce, 2 eggs beaten light.

Bake until firm. Other left-over vegetables may be used successfully in the same way.

* * *

BACON SAUCE

This sauce is especially good on Swiss chard, cabbage or eggplant. 2 slices of bacon chopped fine and fried almost crisp, being careful not to burn it. Stir in 2 level tablespoons of flour, add 1 cup of milk gradually and boil, stirring constantly, till thick and smooth.

* * *

EASY RAISIN BREAD

When making out the last loaf of bread for baking, pull the dough into a piece about one inch thick, cover with raisins, roll up and put in the pan.—Mrs. W. T. C.

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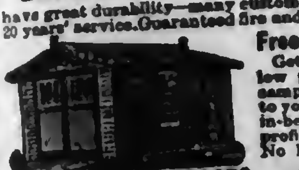

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 16)

for his age an' a purty likely boy they tell me. He'd 'a' been all right at the county house until he was old enough to earn his livin', but you was too proud for that—wasn't ye? I don't mind pride unless it keeps a man from payin' his honest debts. You ought to have better sense."

"An' you ought to keep yer breath to cool yer porridge," said Uncle Peabody.

Mr. Grimshaw opened the door and stood for a moment looking at us and added in a milder tone: "You've got one o' the best farms in this town an' if ye work hard an' use common sense ye ought to be out o' debt in five years—mebbe less."

He closed the door and went away.

NEITHER of us moved or spoke as we listened to his footsteps on the gravel path that went down to the road and to the sound of his buggy as he drove away. Then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"He's the—"

He stopped, set the half-splintered stick aside, closed his jackknife, and went to the water-pail to cool his emotions with a drink.

Aunt Deel took up the subject where he had dropped it, as if no half-expressed sentiment would satisfy her, saying:

"—old skinflint that ever lived in this world, ayes! I ain't goin' to hold down my opinion o' that man no longer, ayes! I can't. It's too powerful—ayes!"

Having recovered my composure I repeated that I should like to give up school and stay at home and work.

Aunt Deel interrupted me by saying:

"I have an idee that Sile Wright will help us—ayes! He's comin' home an' you better go down an' see him—ayes! Hadn't ye?"

"Bart an' I'll go down to-morrer," said Uncle Peabody.

I remember well our silent going to bed that night and how I lay thinking and praying that I might grow fast and soon be able to take the test of manhood—that of standing in a half-bushel measure and shouldering two bushels of corn.

We dressed with unusual care in the morning. After the chores were done and we had had our breakfast we went up-stairs to get ready.

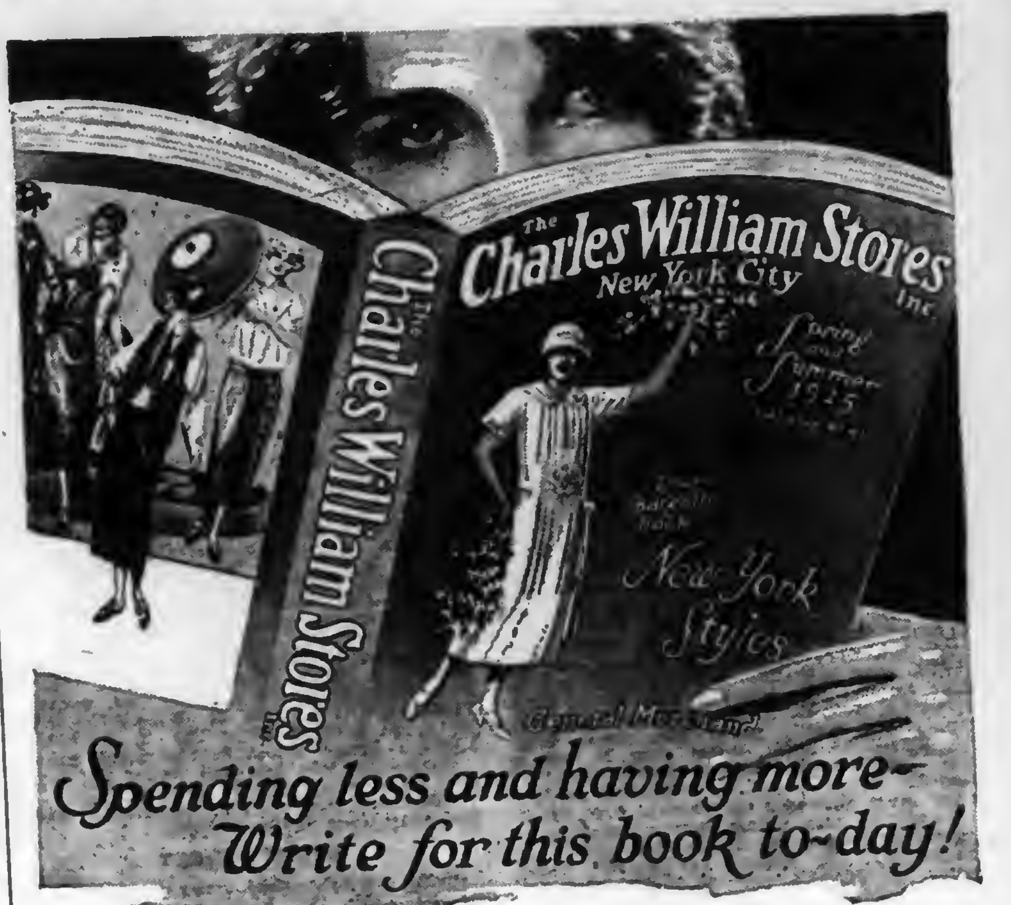
Aunt Deel called at the bottom of the stairs in a generous tone:

"Peabody, if I was you I'd put on them butternut trousers—ayes! an' yer new shirt an' hat an' necktie, but you must be awful careful of 'em—ayes."

The hat and shirt and necktie had been stored in the clothes press for more than a year but they were nevertheless "new" to Aunt Deel. Poor soul! She felt the importance of the day and its duties. It was that ancient, Yankee dread of the poorhouse that filled her heart I suppose. Yet I wonder, often, why she wished us to be so proudly adorned for such a crisis.

Some fourteen months before that day my uncle had taken me to Potsdam and traded grain and salts for what he called a "rip roarin' fine suit o' clothes" with boots and cap and shirt and collar and necktie to match. I having earned them by sawing and cording wood at three shillings a cord. How often we looked back to those better days! The clothes had been too big for me and I had had to wait until my growth had taken up the "slack" in my coat and trousers before I could venture out of the neighborhood. I had tried them on every week or so for a long time. Now my stature filled them handsomely and they filled me with a pride and satisfaction which I had never known before. The collar was too tight, so that Aunt Deel had to sew one end of it to the neckband, but my tie covered the sewing.

(To be continued next week)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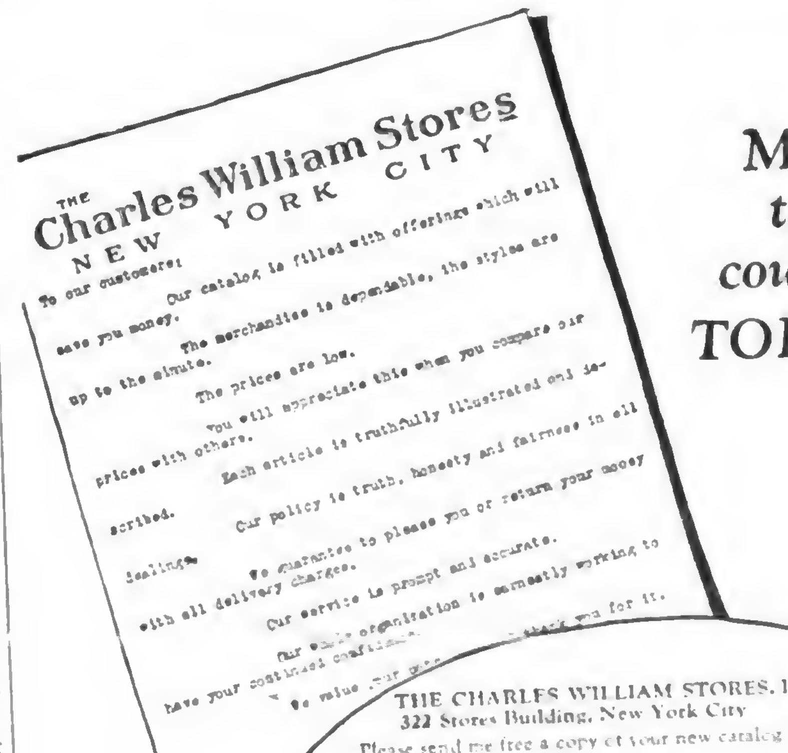

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 12, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS are quite plentiful and prices are lower; Fla, hmpr, green, $1.25@2.25; Fla, hmpr, wax, $1.50@2.25. BEETS are in light supply and firm; new, Texas, bu, $3@3.25; new, Fla, crate, $2@2.50; old, Penna and N J, ⅝ bskts, 65@90c. BRUSSEL SPROUTS show a wide range in condition, most of the offerings being poor; Long Island, qt, 10@18c; Calif, drum, $4@6. CABBAGE is in much larger supply there being 44 cars of New York state cabbage here this morning and market took a sharp drop; Danish, ton, $30@35, poor and large low as $20; Fla, hmpr or small crate, $2.50@2.75. CARROTS show very little change; Texas, bu, $2.50@2.75; Calif, crate $3.50; N J, ⅝ bskts, 50@90c; Penna, bbls, $3@4. CAULIFLOWER is a little easier altho best stock is selling at about last week's values; Calif, crate, $2.25@2.75. CELERY is firmer and higher when fancy. Some Florida celery was on the market the first time this season, but stock was too green and it sold at low prices; Calif, crate, $5.50@7.50, poor $3@4; N Y, crate, $3@3.75; Fla, crate, green, $2; Penna, bch, 15@25c, poor 10@12c. CUCUMBERS are in light supply; Fla, hmpr or box, fancy, $5@7; choice, $4@5. EGGPLANTS are in light supply but mostly poor; Fla, crate, $2@4. KALE is much lower than it was a week ago, with supplies more plentiful; Norfolk, bbl, $1.15@1.25. LETTUCE is firm when fancy but supplies show a wide range in condition, and prices take a correspondingly wide range; Fla, hmprs, $1.50@2, poor 75c@$1.25; do, crates, 75c@$1.50; Calif, crates, $2.75@3.25, poor $1.50@2; Arizona, crate, $2.75@3.25. HORSERADISH, nearby, lb, 10@15c; western, bbls, $12@14. ONIONS are moving rather slowly and there is a weaker tendency to the market; yellow, 100-lb sacks, No 1s, $3@3.15, poor $2.65, No 2s, $1.50; white boilers, 100-lb sacks, $3.50. PARSLEY is in light supply and high prices are prevailing; New Orleans, bbls, $12@14; Calif, crate, $7@7.50. PARSNIPS show quite a wide range in quality and condition, strictly fancy white parsnips being in good demand; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskts, fancy, 85c@$1; fair to good, 40@75c. PEAS are in light supply but move rather slowly; Fla, hmprs, $3@4; Mexican, crates, $8.50@9. PEPPERS are in moderate supply and market is about steady; Fla, crates, fancy, $5@5.25; choice, $2.75@3.75. POTATOES have been getting a little stronger and advancing slightly almost daily since our last week's report; Penna, 150-lb sacks, $2.25@2.65; Maine, 150-lb sacks, Green Mountains, $2.35@2.40; Spaulding Rose $2.25; New York, 150-lb sack, $2.10@2.15; East Shore Va, bbls, $1.75@2; N J, ⅝ bskts, No 1s, 55@70c. ROMAINE a little lower; Fla, hmpr, $1@1.50. SPINACH is bringing good prices when in good condition; Norfolk, bbl, $3.50@4; poor, $2.50; Texas, bu, $1.50. SQUASH is in light supply but prices are lower; Fla, crate, $2.25@2.75. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbls, $4@8. SWEET POTATOES are a little weaker but at the same time very good prices are prevailing; Delaware, hmprs, No 1s, $2@2.50; No 2s, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskts, No 1s, $1.75@2.15; No 2s and mediums, 75c@$1.60. TOMATOES show a wide range in condition with fancy stock bringing good prices; Fla, crate, fancy, $4@6.50; choice, $3.50@5.50; Penna, hot house, lb, 25@35c; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $2.50@3.50. TURNIPS are bringing good prices with supplies rather light; N J, yellow, 100-lb sacks, $1.50@1.75; Virginia, 120-lb sacks, $1.50@1.75; N J, white, bu, $1@1.15; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskts, 50@75c. TURNIP GREENS, a few, from the Eastern Shore have been on the market but they are mostly only poor to ordinary in quality; Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1@1.75. YAMS are weaker and a little lower; Eastern Shore, bbls, $3.50@5; Delaware, hmprs, No 1s, $1.50@1.65. WATERCRESS shows a wide range in condition, some showing frost and cold defects; 100 bchs, $4@5, poor and frosted, $2@3.

Fruits—APPLES are firmer and higher, on strictly fancy apples, but the trade does not want the poor and common and ordinary apples which move rather slowly at irregular prices as to condition; bbls, Staymans, $5@7.50; Delicious, $8@9, Greenings $3@6.75; Hubbardsons, $4@4.75, Black Twigs, $4.50@5.75; Yorks, $5@5.75; Rome Beauty $6@7.50; Baldwins, $4.50@5.50; Ben Davis $3.50@4; Ganos, $4.50; Champions, $4.50. Bushels, Hubbardsons, $1@1.25, Staymans, $1.75@2.25; Starks, $1.65@1.75; Neros, ⅝ bskts, $1.65@1.75; Paragons, $1.65; Delicious, $1.50@2.50; Ben Davis, 75c@$1, Yorks, 75c@$1.50; Staymans, $1@1.75; Starks, 75c@$1.50; Paragons, 75c@$1.50. STRAWBERRIES are in moderate supply and bringing fairly good prices; qt, Fla, 40@55c. CRANBERRIES meet a very limited demand and prices are a little lower and show a wide range as to condition. New Jersey, 32-qt crate, $2@3.50; half bbl crate, $4@7.

Live Poultry—The market declined about 2c per pound today on [illegible] fowls and chickens and about [illegible] per pound on ducks. Turkeys and geese continued at former prices. Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, [illegible] and over, [illegible] medium sizes, 27@28c; small sizes [illegible] and ordinary [illegible] Chickens, [illegible] Rocks, [illegible] Leghorns, [illegible] mixed [illegible] Turkeys, 30@35c. Roosters, 19@20c. [illegible] Muscovys, 24@27c. Geese, 30@32c.

Eggs—As is usual at this time of the year the egg market [illegible] almost daily, advancing or declining [illegible] with the weather conditions entering very largely in the deal. This morning there was an advance of 2c per [illegible] and prices are at this writing [illegible] Penna and other nearby firsts, 58c; extra firsts, 61c; seconds, 42@48c; western [illegible] extra firsts, 61c; seconds, 42@48c.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending January 10:

	Beef cattle	Sheep and lambs	Hogs
Totals for week	2541	5779	12896
Previous week	1780	5223	0775

Calves, 2744; previous week, 2131

Beef Cattle—Steers, fair to good, $8@$9.75; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $6@8; cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.50@3, bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.50; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, $13@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $10.50@11; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, $3@5; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, handy weight, choice, $18.50@18.75; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $13@15.

Hogs—Western, best, $12; nearby, handy weights, $10.75@11.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $13@17; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $15@18; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $16.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $20@21; No 3, $18@19; light clover mixed, No 1, $20@21; No 2, $18@19. Straw, No 1 straight rye, $15@16; No 2, $14@15; wheat straw, $15@16; oat straw, $15@16.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: western spring bran, $39.50@40.

Wheat—Car lots in export elevator; No 2, red winter, $1.90½@1.91½; No 3, $1.87½@1.88½; No 4, $1.85½@1.86½; No. 5 $1.82½@1.83½; No 2, red winter, garlicky, $1.87½@1.88½; No 3, $1.84½@1.85½; No 4, $1.82½@1.83½; No 5, $1.79½@1.80½. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow $1.44@1.45; No 3, $1.39@1.40.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 70@71c; No 3 white, 68@69c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 43c; higher-scoring goods, 44@47c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 41½c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@50c; cartons, 48@51c; good prints, 89@92 score, 43@47c; cartons, 44@48c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 23½@24c; held, 24@25c; longhorns, 25@26c; daisies, 25@26c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 12, 1925

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beans, Fla, bu hmprs, green, $2@3. Beets, New York, bu bskts, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new stock, bu bskts, $2.75@3. Cabbage, New York and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.75@2.50; ton, $25@30. Carrots, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, bu bskt $2@2.50. Cauliflower, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.75@3.25. Celery, New York, 2-3 crate 4@5 doz bchs, $4@5; Calif, standard crates 5@10 doz bchs, $6.50@7.50; poor stock low as $2.50. Kale, Virginia, bbl, $1.75@2. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskts, $1.65@1.75; 3-lb bskts, 40@50c; Arizona, crate 3@5 doz hds, Iceberg, $3.50@4.25; Calif, $1@2.50. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.10. Onions, Mich, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3.50; mediums, $3; Ohio mediums, $2.75@3; large, $3.25@3.50. Parsnips, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50. Peas, Fla, bu hmprs, poor quality, $2@2.50. Peppers, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $5.50; choice, $4.50. Potatoes, 150-lb sacks, U. S. No 1 grade, Michigan whites, $2.10@2.15. Rutabagas, Canada, bulk bbl, $1.75@2, ton $18@25. Shallots, Louisiana, bbl, $12. Spinach, bu bskts, Texas, $1.10@1.50. Sweet potatoes, bu hmprs, No 1 yellows, Delaware, $2.75. Tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskt mediums, $2.25@3.50; small $1.75@2. Turnips, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1.25.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ 41	$ 41¼	$ 41¾	$ .33½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	59½	63	57½	.42
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)...	45	47	29	.37½
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt (Philadel'a)	1.42½	1.45	1.30	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)........	9.50	9.50	8.50	9.77
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	20.50	19.50	19.50	27.77
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.91	1.87½	1.67½	1.11
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.44½	1.44½	1.36	.92½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	70½	72¼	65¼	.56¾

Fruits—Apples, bbls, New York, Kings, $6@6.50; Wealthies, $5.75; Hubbardstons [illegible] Baldwins, $6. Virginia, Black Twigs, [illegible] Wealthies [illegible] New Jersey, [illegible]

Butter—[illegible]

Eggs—[illegible]

Cheese—[illegible]

Dressed Poultry—[illegible]

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—[illegible]

Hogs—[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible] higher [illegible] wethers, $10.50@11; good mixed, $10@10.50; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $3@6; culls to choice lambs, $14@19.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $14.50@15; heavy and thin, $5@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 cars of hay, 4 cars of straw, 7 cars of shelled corn, 5 cars of oats; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay, 1 car of straw, 2 cars of shelled corn.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21.50@22; No 2 timothy, $18.50@19.50; standard timothy, $20.50@21; No 1 clover, $20.50@21.50; No 1 light mixed clover, $20@20.50; heavy mixed clover, $20.50@21.50; No 1 mixed clover, $20.50@21.50.

Straw—Oats, $14@14.50; rye, $14.50@15; wheat, $14@14.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.45@1.47; No 2 shelled, $1.39@1.40; No 3 shelled, $1.37@1.38.

Oats—No 2 white, 68@69c; No 3 white, 66@67c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 12, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled; receipts, 8650 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 41½@42c; do, extras, 92 score, 41c; creamery, firsts, 88@91 score, 37@40½c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 14,117 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 59@60c; do, firsts, 56@58c; do, seconds, 53@55c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 64@65c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 60@63½c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 64@65c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 62½@63c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 60@61¾c; refrigerator firsts, 45½@46½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 103,503 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24c; do, average run, 23@23½c; state whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26c; do, average run, 24@25c.

Live Poultry steady to firm; chickens, by freight, 28c; by express, 29@30c; broilers, by freight, 40c; by express 45c; fowls, colored, by freight, 37c; by express, 37c; roosters, by freight, 48c; Leghorns, by freight, 30c; by express, 30@33c; turkeys, by freight, 45c; by express, 50c; ducks, by freight, 42c; by express, 42c; geese, by freight, 33c; by express, 34c.

Dressed poultry firm; chickens, 23@48c; fowls, 18@20c; old roosters, 16@23c; turkeys, western, 32@43c; southwestern, 32@42c; nearby, 37@45c; frozen 31@39c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 470 head, steady; steers, $6@9.75; state bulls, $2.75@5.50; cows, $1.75@5.

Calves—Receipts, 870 head, steady; veals, common to prime, $11@16; culls and little calves, $6@9; buttermilks and grassers, $4.50@5; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1640 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9.50@19.50; culls $9.25@11.

Hogs—Receipts, 470 head; steady; light to medium weights, $9.50@10.40; pigs, $9.25@9.75; heavy hogs, $10.50@11; roughs, $8.50@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $39; middling, $42 in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $31 nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $39; standard middling spot $42; flour middling, $46@46.50; red dog; spot, $50.25@50.50, all in 100-lb sacks all rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $36; white hominy feed $44.00, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $47; linseed oil meal, $50.50 in 100-lb sacks. Note: On western feeds $1@2 premiums for February delivery prevail.

Hay and Straw—[illegible] timothy [illegible] No 2 $25 [illegible] $19@21 [illegible] oat $14

Grain—WHEAT, [illegible] domestic, [illegible] domestic [illegible] export, [illegible] durum [illegible] OATS, No 2 [illegible] No 4 [illegible] 71½c [illegible] BARLEY, malting, [illegible]

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 12, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—[illegible] butter, 55@[illegible] fresh eggs, [illegible]

Dressed Poultry—[illegible] $1.50 [illegible] 50c ea; [illegible]

Vegetables—Beets, [illegible] 15c bch; [illegible] 5c bch [illegible] 15@30c [illegible] 20@ [illegible] 45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; dried lima beans, 20c pt; parsley, 3@5c bch; peas, 20@25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 18@20c ½ pk; pumpkins, 15@25c ea; sauer kraut, 15c qt; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 10@15c qt; tomatoes, 25c pt; turnips, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.80 bu; corn, $1.25 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $16@19 ton; straw, $14@15 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $45@46 ton; shorts, $47@48 ton; hominy, $60@61 ton; middlings, $52@53 ton; linseed, $56.50@57.50 ton; gluten, $52@53 ton; ground oats, $51@52 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $53@54 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $42.50@43.50 ton; 18 per cent, $46@47 ton; 20 per cent, $48.50@49.50 ton; 24 per cent, $53@54 ton; 25 per cent, $56@57 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $55.50@56.50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market slow and draggy. Receipts mostly cows and plain killers. Beef steers steady; quality plain; none to sell over $9; early top, $8.50; bulk, $7.75@8.25. Bulls, she stock and canners about steady. Calves, steady to firm; top vealers, $17. Hogs, steady; top westerns, $11.50; bulk desirable weights, $11@11.25. Receipts, 34 cars containing 840 cattle, 983 hogs, 81 calves, 26 sheep.

Review at local yards for week ending January 10: Receipts during the past week were mostly cows and plain killers. The market was draggy thruout the week. Beef steers held steady, better grades showing firm tendency; top beef steers, $9.40; load nearby feds; bulk of sales, $7.75@8.50. Fat cows declined sharply, fully 50 per cent lower; in-between kinds 25c off; canners, steady. Bulls closed about steady with week ago. Stockers and feeders off market. Calves closed about 50c lower; top vealers, $14.50; bulk, $13@14. Hogs tending lower; top westerns, $11.30; few selects, $11.50; bulk desirables, $11@11.25.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.00@ 9.00
Medium to fair	7.25@ 8.00
Common to medium	5.50@ 7.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.25@ 6.50
Medium to good	4.00@ 5.25
Common to medium	3.25@ 4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@ 3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.00@14.50
Medium	10.00@13.00
Common	5.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	11.00@11.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs..	10.50@11.25
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@10.50
Rough stock	6.50@ 8.50

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

Cattle—Receipts, 1000 head; compared with week ago better grades beef steers and yearlings 15@25c higher; others steady; top yearlings, $13.50; handyweight steers, $12; heavies, $11.85; calves, $1 higher; stockers and feeders, 25@35c up. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, $8@10.25; butcher cows, $3.85@5.75; heifers, $5@7; canners and cutters, $2.60@3.15; calves, $9.50@11; stockers and feeders, $5@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7000 head; closing weak; top, $10.85; desirable 250 to 300-lb butchers, $10.50@10.85; most 200 to 230-lb kinds, $10.05@10.50; 160 to 180-lb averages, largely $9.50@9.90; 140 to 150-lb kinds, $8.50@9.40; outlet for pigs narrow; bulk, $6.50@7.50, most packing sows, $9.85@10.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000 head. Week's bulk prices: Fat wool lambs, $17.50@18.50; week's top, $18.75; fall shorn lambs mostly $14.50@15.50; yearlings, $15@16.50; fat ewes, $9@10; top, $10.75; feeding lambs, $16@16.75; top, $17.10.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44c; do, choice, 42@43c; do, good, 40@41c; prints, 44@46c; blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 30@[illegible] Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@28c; Ohio rolls, 23@26c; store packed, 22@23c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, [illegible] 28c; process butter, 33@34c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby firsts, offered 56c, [illegible] 53½c, no sales; western extra storage offered, 46c, bid 45c, no sales. Western storage firsts offered 44½@45c, bid 44c, sales made at 44½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@30c; do, medium, 3½@4 [illegible] smooth, 25@27c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 20@22c; Leghorns, 20@22c; old roosters, 17@18c, springers, 30c, Leghorns, large, smooth, 25@26c; do, all kinds, rough, poor, thin, 20@22c. Ducks, young Pekin, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, [illegible] do, Muscovy and mongrel, 26c; do, small and poor, 20@22c. Geese, nearby, 23@[illegible] Pigeons, pair, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, young 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, [illegible] each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, [illegible] and over, 40c; do, gobblers, 35c; do, toms, 30c; do, poor and crooked breast, [illegible]

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 10, 19[illegible]

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces, [illegible] unwashed, [illegible] combing, [illegible] 70c; [illegible] blood combing, 69@70c; fine washed, 69@71. Michigan and New York fleeces, Delaine unwashed, 67@68c. [illegible] unwashed, 67 [illegible] blood combing [illegible] 70c; ¼ blood unwashed 69@70c. Fine washed, 57@[illegible] Wisconsin, Missouri average New England, ½ blood, 65@[illegible] ⅜ blood, 68@[illegible] ¼ blood, 68@70c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 10, 19[illegible]

Cloverseed, cash, old and new, $19.[illegible] January, $19.50; February and March [illegible] $19.60 bid; October, $17.50 asked. Alsike cash, old $13.10, new and January, $1[illegible] asked; March $13.45 asked. Timothy, [illegible] cash and January, $3.35; March, $3.42½.

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 5)

Lancaster County, Pa.—On January 2 a heavy snow fell and sleet covered the ground about twelve inches deep. Traveling over country roads is miserable. Mail carriers and school busses could not travel until the roads were opened. Tobacco growers are anxious- waiting for damp weather to take down part of the crop and prepare it for stripping. No sales have been made recently. Prices: eggs, 60c; butter, 40c; wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.25; baled hay, $17; straw, $14; bran, $41 ton; gluten, $52 ton; cottonseed, $54 ton. Dairy feeds from $41 up to $48.50 ton. R. O. R., Jan. 5.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Mild winter weather and some snow. Fears that a scarcity of water might prevail have all vanished. Considerable late plowing was done by tractor. Butchering mostly done. Live poultry, 23c; dressed, 40@45c; country butter, 60@65c; eggs scarce, bringing 70c up. Dairymen who are compelled to buy part of feed are not making much for amount of labor used. Wheat, $1.55; oats, 65c; shelled corn, $1.31; ear corn, 55c; clover hay, $17.50; timothy, $15.—M. L. V., Jan. 3.

Lebanon County, Pa.—On January 2 we had the heaviest snow fall of the winter. Roads nearly impassable for several days and many farmers could not get to the city markets on Saturday, January 3. The butchering season is almost at an end in this county. Much manure has been hauled this fall prior to the heavy snowfall. The farm products show held in Lebanon during the week of December 16 to 21 was very successful. Some of the best produce of the county was exhibited. About all the work the farmers can do at present is to tend their stock, shred corn fodder, work home some more fuel, and shovel snow. Many farmers are experiencing hardships in watering their stock, due to scarcity of water. Many farm stock sales being held this winter. It seems as tho quite a few were going to stop farming from the number of farms that are to let for rent, and others being vacated. Prices: wheat, $2; corn, $1.05; oats, 55c; apples, $1.50@2; eggs, 60@65c; butter, 50@55c.—P. L. M., Jan. 5.

Lehigh County, Pa.—Some real cold days but no snow on the ground, so farm work progressed nicely in December. On January 2 winter set in with a terrific blizzard that closed all streets to traffic and put a stop to all outdoor work. The snow may be good for the grain fields, which are weak and badly frosted already. Very little plowing this fall. Small game very scarce and hunters got little. Some farm stock sales already held; only ordinary prices realized. Potatoes are still plentiful and moving slowly at 50c per bushel at shipping points. Ice one to ten inches thick and many farmers are filling their ice houses. Corn scarce and high in price. At a recent public sale a crib full was sold at $1.12 per bushel with at least fifty per cent moldy. Poultry pretty well cleaned up before the holidays with chickens 26c and turkeys 45@50c. Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.25; oats, 70c; potatoes, 50c, eggs, 60c; butter, 44c.—O. L. R., Jan. 5.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Happy New Year "as the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen" has proven its truth within the last few days when the mercury dropped to several degrees below zero, causing a temporary panic among the tobacco strippers who immediately turned their whole attention toward the cross work puzzle. Very little work being done except the daily chores and wood cutting which isn't such a small item during this kind of weather. Pork is holding its own at 17c dressed; poultry, 23c; eggs, 50c; butter, 50c; hay in the mow, $15; wheat, which is moving rather slow at $3 cwt.; corn nearly all husked.—C. I. C., Jan. 5.

Mercer County, Pa.—Sheep clubs for boys and girls are about to be started by the farm bureau leaders. The F. & M. Bank, of Mercer, has agreed to finance these clubs. We already have our baby beef clubs which won high distinction at the annual round-up held in Mercer some two weeks ago. We are having genuine winter weather, ten to sixteen degrees below zero and four to six inches of snow. Dirt roads very rough. Almost all our corn is husked and fodder stored. Very little fall plowing. Farmers doing little work now except chores as we do not burn wood in this section, having plenty of gas and coal. Hogs very scarce, selling at 12@14c, dressed. Veal calves bring 15c hog dressed. As this is now a dairy section there are few cattle or sheep being fed for market. Turkeys sold for 50c live weight for Christmas. Butter brings, 50c; eggs, 55c; chickens, 18c; wheat, $1.60; potatoes, 85c. Plenty of good [illegible] in this county but none being sold yet. —J. W. B., Jan. 5.

Mercer County, N. J.—The snow and sleet storm of January 2 was very welcome as no snow had fallen to protect grain and not very much rain to fill the springs. The [illegible] the lowest for the beginning of winter in many years. The cold wave before Christmas stopped fall plowing in eastern part of county. Dairymen finding a keen market for their home [illegible] owing to [illegible] on western poultry. Turkeys and [illegible] cleaned up well for the holidays. Turkeys sold for 55@70c live and ducks, 32 [illegible] dressed. The farmers' retail markets [illegible] Trenton are officially closed January 1 [illegible] June, but the city allows farmers to [illegible] local products at the stands. Quite an [illegible] market is expected on Friday nights [illegible] the next five months. There is quite [illegible] large amount of produce in storage on [illegible] farms and this will gradually reach [illegible] dealers and consumers. Apples in local [illegible] offered in demand lots and have held [illegible] even figures, with fancy grades bringing [illegible] money. Apples, 16-qt. baskets, Winesaps, [illegible] $1.10, Nero, 75@$1 [illegible] $1@$1.25. Potatoes, N J round whites, $2 per 150-lb. sack, wholesale; Giants, $1.75 per sack, wholesale; N. Y. round whites, $1.85@2; Maine Cobblers, $2@2.15.—J. E. H., Jan. 6.

Monmouth County, N. J.—Weather conditions during the fall months gave the farmers an opportunity to clean up their work, put away tools in good shape and settle down for the severe winter that was promised. According to the first few days of January the promise is likely to come true. A few more potatoes were held in storage and marketed during October, November and December than in previous years. This tendency seems to be increasing, especially since higher quality potatoes are being produced in most sections of the county. The yield of corn lacked uniformity; some fields giving a yield of less than twenty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while others gave from fifty to sixty. Regular fall and winter poultry troubles are prevalent. Egg production rather low in some flocks, especially those which are hatched the latter part of February. Apple growers have quite a large supply in local storage and apples are bringing a good price when weather permits the farmer to move them.—E. D., Jan. 5.

Monroe County, Pa.—The past two weeks very cold and snappy. Thermometer registered zero on December 26. The new year began clear and cold, on January 2 we had a snow storm measuring twenty-two inches. Traffic was tied up for over twenty-four hours. Ice cutting began on December 30 at Tannersville and McIlhaney with eight inches as clear as crystal. The farm census began over two weeks ago and will continue during the month of January. Deer season closed on the fifteenth with a good report from the hunters. More bucks were shot and deer more plentiful than any previous year.—G. E. S., Jan. 5.

Northumberland County, Pa.—About eight inches of snow. Freezing and thawing in December hard on wheat, as both early and late seedings have little top. Most of the wheat has been sold at $1.25@1.40. Considerable farm work remains to be done. Hogs have been hurried off to market and pigs are very scarce. Corn molding in many cribs and has poor feeding value. The annual Farm Bureau meeting held December 11 with about a hundred in attendance. E. S. Bayard and Dr. T. E. Munce gave splendid talks. The farm products show was the best ever held. Quite a number of farmers are planning to attend the state show at Harrisburg this month. Prices: eggs, 55c; chickens, 20c; milk, $1.90 for three per cent; pork, 14c; oats, 50c; corn, $1; wheat, $1.80, straw, $10; hay, $15.—W. C. G., Jan. 5.

Passaic County, N. J.—Weather for the past month quite severe for this section. On January 2 from fifteen to eighteen inches of snow fell from 4:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and by the next morning all state and county roads around this section were cleared with a wide enough space for two machines to pass easily. The Passaic County Board of Agriculture will hold their annual banquet and election of officers Wednesday evening, January 7. The delegates to Trenton for agricultural week will leave for Trenton Tuesday morning, January 13. Prices: carrots, 75c@$1 bu.; kale, 75c@$1 bbl.; parsnips, $1@1.25 bu.; apples, $1@2 bu., depending on size and quality.—N. D., Jan. 6.

Potter County, Pa.—Weather mild as a rule. Potatoes still bring only 35c bu. at shipping points. We were pleased to note that Potter County farmers led in the production of certified seed potatoes in this state. One of our farmers grew more than any other one producer in the state—6500 bushels. Our county has to her credit 37,945 bushels. During the hunting season 167 bears, nearly 100 deer, several elk and one white deer were killed. Pheasants have been raised and released here but severe cold and their natural enemies keep them nearly extinct. The price of milch cows shows a gratifying advance. Butter sells for 48c; eggs, 65c.—M. C. S., Jan. 8.

Sullivan County, Pa.—Winter came with a rush last night bringing ten inches of snow. Farmers getting their winter's supply of wood; wood becoming scarcer and harder to get. Just now it is selling at $2.50 a cord and hard to get at that price. Few crops have been marketed; corn and hay being fed up. Farmers are holding their potatoes, buckwheat and apples for better prices, altho buckwheat commands a fair price. The road operations at Muncy Valley ceased December 15; the state still working on the Eaglesmere road. Prices: wheat, $1.45; rye, $1.05; corn, $3, shelled; buckwheat, $1.10; oats, 75c; butter, 40c; eggs, 50c; lard, 25c.—M. O., Jan. 2.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Winter has come, ground frozen hard and some snow. Apples are rotting badly and almost impossible to sell. Eggs selling for 75c before Christmas and now they are 50c. Schools opened today after the holiday vacation. An epidemic similar to the old fashioned flu has invaded this county. Farmers expecting to draw lime this week and store it for spring use. Pork and beef moving slowly altho porkers are scarce.—J. A. G., Jan. 5.

Union County, Pa.—Farmers making use of the sledding to haul coal, wood and market grain. Since the farm census has been taken some farmers have started the new year by keeping accounts of eggs produced and sold as well as milk and calves sold. Most of the wheat in the county sold before it reached $1.75 so the few who have wheat are holding it for $2. Some new corn on ear bought by the Mifflinburg Farmers' Exchange at a little better than $1 a bushel. Oats are worth 55c; pork, 14c; eggs, 50c; chickens, 22c, and beef or fat cattle are slow in selling now. The citizens of Union township are pleased to have electric power and light furnished them from Northumberland. Other townships want light too.—J. N. G., Jan. 6.

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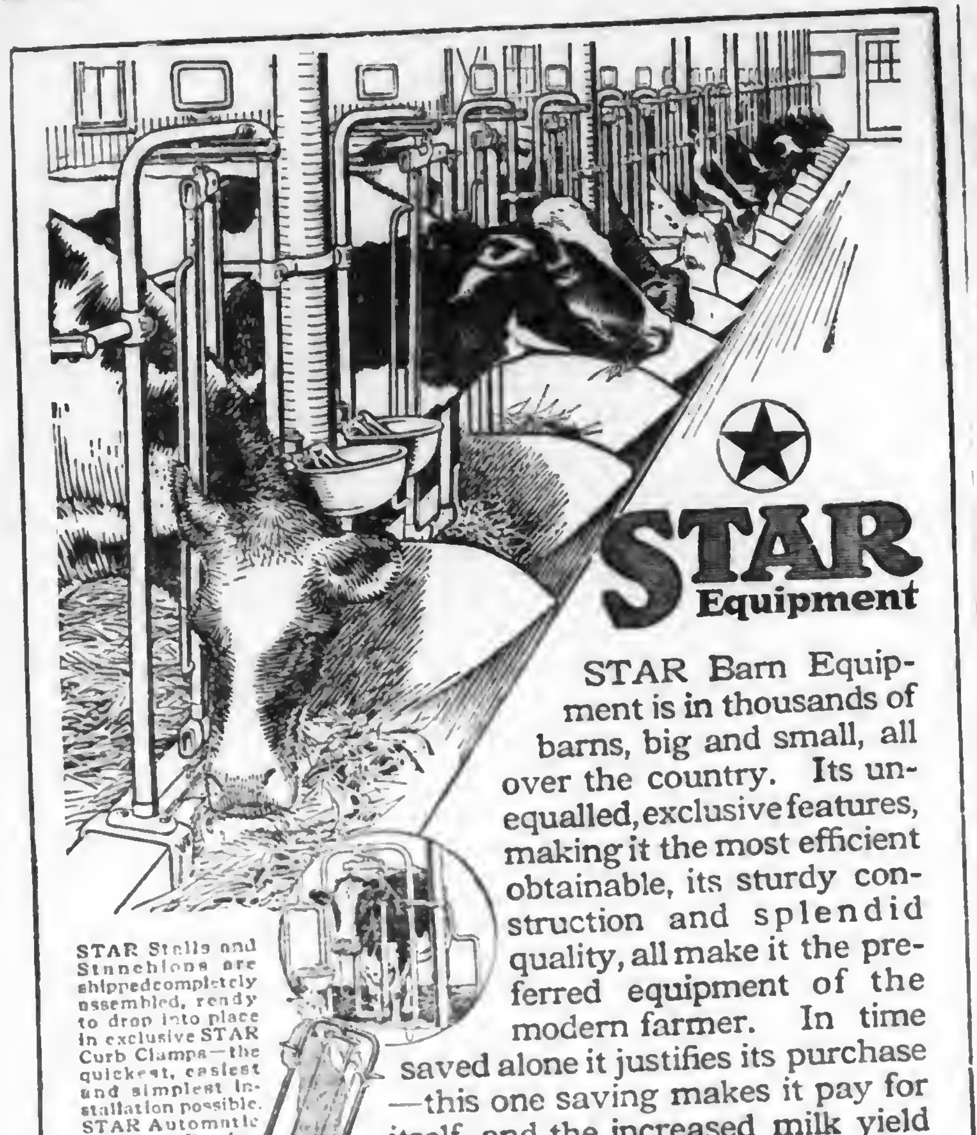

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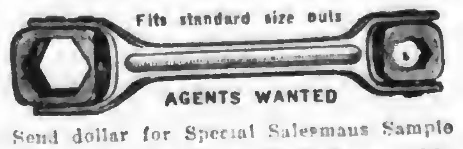

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Barn Needs Ventilation

I have a young horse that is not doing any pulling since all my farm work is done. He is standing in the barn and in rainy weather he sweats all over his head and front part of his body. I feed him timothy hay and one quart of oats twice daily. Will you please tell me what is the matter with the horse and what I should feed him?—G. S., Luzerne Co., Pa.

The difficulty which you are having with your horse perspiring during rainy weather is, no doubt, due to lack of ventilation in your barn. This can very readily be overcome by putting in a ventilating shaft in the roof of the barn. This need not be an expensive type of shaft. A flue leading from the barn thru the roof made out of boards about six inches square will be sufficient or a tile or a stove pipe might be used.

In addition to this ventilating shaft, it might be well to take the manure out of the stable daily instead of allowing it to accumulate. I would also suggest that the horse be permitted to get out for exercise in the yard daily, and that a free circulation of air be allowed in the barn while the horse is in the yard.—W. H. Tomhave.

Will Sell Duroc Winners

OF SPECIAL interest to Duroc Jersey breeders will be the combination show and sale of purebred red hogs at the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, January 19 to 23.

Thirty-one bred gilts, which are junior and senior pigs from eight consignors, will be sold Wednesday forenoon, January 21 at 9:30 o'clock. All of the gilts will be judged immediately after the show and awarded $150 in prizes. They will remain on exhibition the entire week. These pigs have been carefully selected by a special committee and are approved by the animal husbandry extension specialists. The exhibition and sale will be held in the Duco Building.

At six o'clock Wednesday evening Duroc breeders will join with other swine growers in a joint banquet in the Knights of Columbus Building. Immediately following the banquet the Duroc men will have their annual business meeting in the Department of Agriculture offices. Headquarters for breeders of the red hog will be maintained all week of the state show in the swine exhibition building, according to J. M. Fry, Sunbury, secretary of the Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.

With Berkshire Breeders

THE Berkshire Breeders' Association of Berks County, in a meeting held at the office of County Agent Adams, adopted tentative plans for a county sale, providing the state sale at Harrisburg turns out successfully.

Plans were outlined for several definite projects, which are to be carried out within the next few months, with the aid of L. C. Madison, animal husbandry extension specialist. These projects should be of much value to Berkshire breeders in the county.—B.

Starts T. B. Work

BY THE signing up of ninety per cent of the farmers in West Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County joined the ranks of those counties in Pennsylvania which are seeking to eradicate tuberculosis by the modified accredited area plan. According to acting County Agent F. W. Myer, the members of the committee responsible for the successful outcome of the work are: Murray Miller, Chairman; Angus Fairchild, Frank Pardoe and Paul Albright.

The Livestock Situation

THE year 1924 was one of promise rather than of actual fulfilment for the average livestock producer, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in a review of the situation. Conditions in the industry showed improvement, on the whole, over 1923, but the situation nevertheless afforded ample opportunity for the critic and the pessimist. Practically no kind of livestock showed a definite price trend thruout the year, and there was more or less confusion and uncertainty for the stockman.

The relatively short corn crop and resulting high prices had a slightly stimulating effect on prices, but drove hogs to market in unprecedented numbers and materially reduced the number of cattle on feed.

The cattle man probably had least cause for rejoicing, the department says. Beef steers started the year well and in April sold higher than at any corresponding period since the 1921 break. Toward the end of June, however, prices fell below those of 1923, and with the exception of only two or three weeks in midsummer, continued so until the first of December.

Too Many Hogs

The hog market burdened with excessive numbers during the first five months of the year fell considerably below the pre-war average of prices. The pig survey made by the Department of Agriculture in the spring indicated a substantial reduction in breeding and gave promise of a more normal production. Market receipts decreased in the autumn, but continued strength in corn prices sent hogs to market toward the end of the year in unprecedented numbers. Receipts at Chicago on a single day around the middle of December were 122,000 head, which was by all odds the heaviest run ever received on any one day. The net decrease in hog receipts for the first eleven months of 1924 as compared with the corresponding period of 1923 was only 1.4 per cent.

Sheep Men Envied

The sheep man was the envy of all stockmen in 1924. His industry thoroly liquidated in 1921, a world shortage of both sheep and wool in 1923, a brisk demand for lamb and mutton, and a protective tariff of 31 cents per pound on wool, it was not surprising that both lambs and wool closed the year higher than at any time since 1919. Moreover, thousands of unborn lambs and millions of pounds of wool which will not be shipped for another four or five months, have been contracted for at prices which the growers considered too favorable to reject.

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Veterinary

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Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

WORMS.—Please give me a remedy for expelling worms from horses and how can I condition my horses as they get full ration of corn and good cured corn fodder? I have no hay this year. Would you advise change of feed? These horses are not doing any work to amount to anything now, but do not keep in as good shape as before. Last spring they were fed and watered regularly, their stable is warm and comfortable. —D. M. M., Dover, Del. Your horses should have change of feed, besides they should have daily exercise. Feed some roots, some oil meal, and plenty wheat bran, salt them regularly, this will increase thirst and if they drink plenty of water their bowels and kidneys will act freely; furthermore, exercise will increase bowel action. In order for me to treat your wormy horses intelligently I must know what variety of worms are affecting them, because the treatment is not alike for all kind of intestinal parasites. If they have pinworm, flush rectum with soap and water, then use strong solutions of common salt, or quassia, or lime water. Oil of chenopodium, or turpentine, given after fasting the horse, and followed by giving a quart of raw linseed oil is quite effective treatment for intestinal parasites but your veterinarian should administer this treatment, for safety. Your horses' teeth may need floating, it will do them good to be groomed daily.

ACTINOMYCOSIS — LUMP JAW. I have a two-year-old heifer that has a lump on her jaw that started three months ago. It is not open and is quite large. Will you please tell me what it is and best treatment for same?—H. G., Honesdale, Pa. Doubtless you have a typical case of lump jaw. Actinomycosis is an infectious disease due to a specific fungus and characterized clinically by the appearance of either connective-tissue enlargements, bone growths, or abscesses which usually occur about the head of the animal affected. The disease is not contagious. This fungus grows on various kinds of grasses, but particularly on the awns and glumes of barley and related grasses, especially when these have grown on bottom lands subject to overflow. A common name for it is the ray fungus. Treatment: Superficial actinomycomas are treated surgically by extirpation and subsequent cauterization or tincture of iodine applied to the wound. Bone enlargements are usually incurable. Her flesh is fit for food.

STUNTED PIG.—I have two Duroc Jersey pigs. One does not grow, altho it eats plenty. Could it have worms?—Mrs. M. A., Chester County, Pa. If your pig weighs eighty pounds or more give a teaspoonful of turpentine in some sweet milk in the morning three times a week for a week or two. This is the least expensive treatment for round worms. Mix equal parts of gentian, ground limestone rock, common salt together and place it within their reach, or mix some in their feed twice a day.

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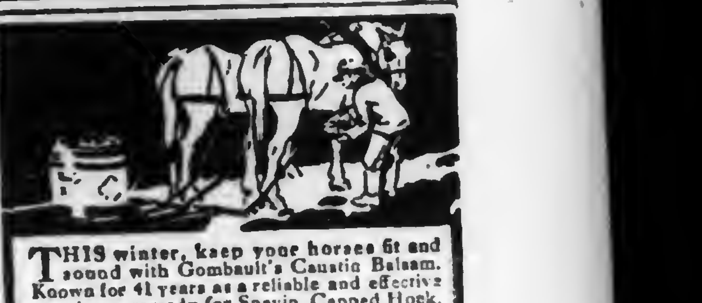

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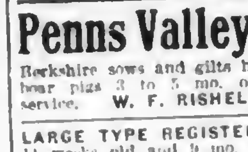

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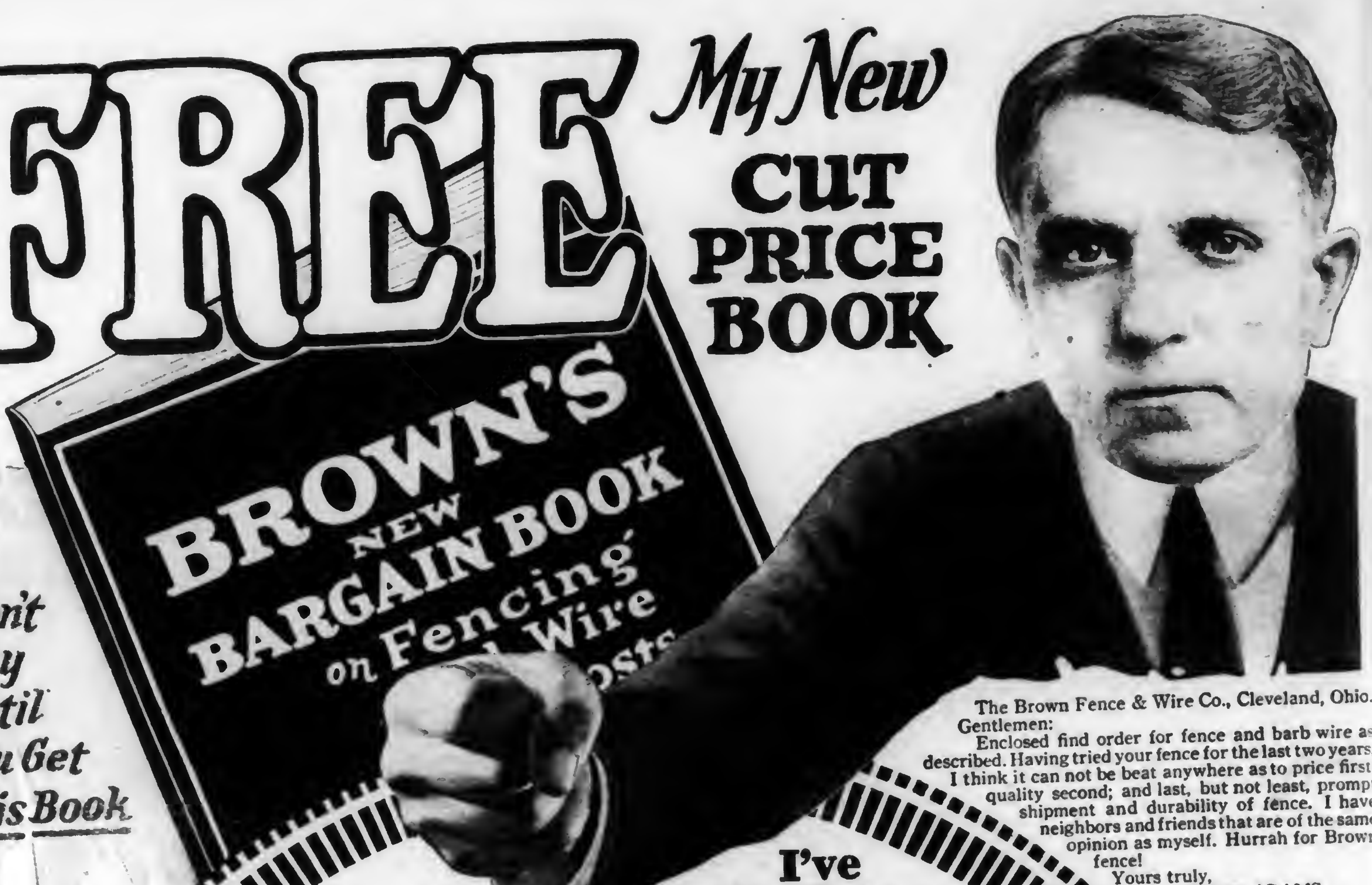

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AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925

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Four things to act on—bovine tuberculosis, the Japanese beetle, the Oriental moth, the European corn borer. Tell your assemblyman about them. See page three.

He doesn't come around any more

But Tin Pedler irresponsibility still exists

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Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
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A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
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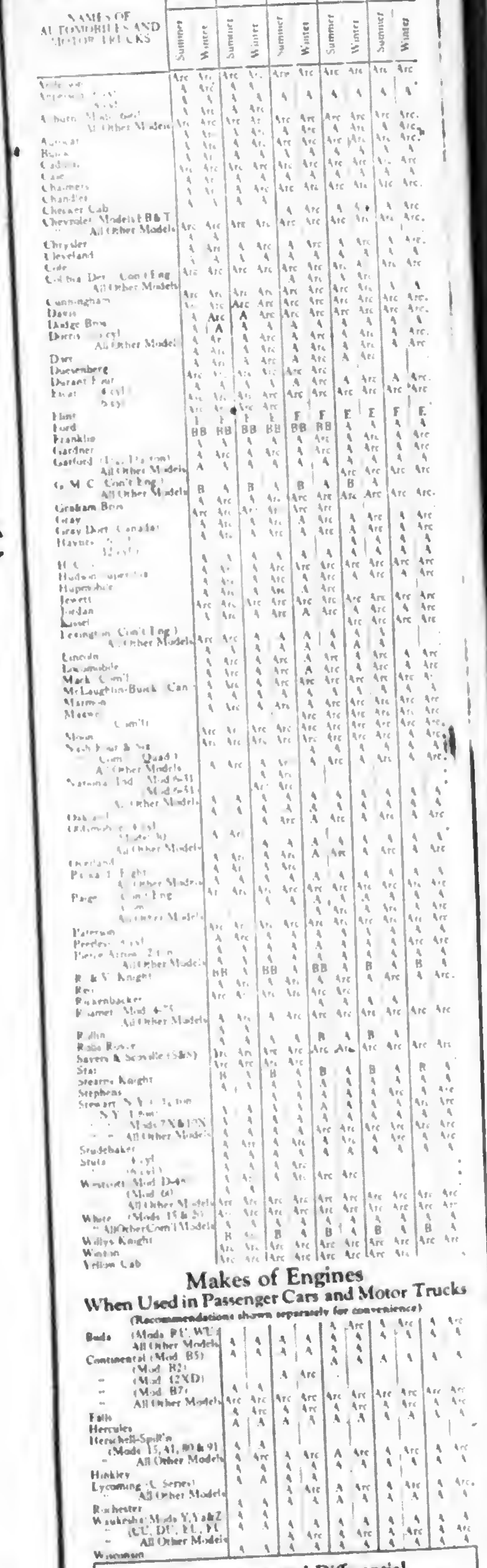
The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 4 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1925 Whole No. 1445

What about T.B., Beetles, Moths, Borers?

The Legislature Has a Momentous Question to Decide during This Session

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

THE eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and the fight on the Japanese beetle, the Oriental peach moth and the European corn borer, are matters that are commanding the attention of all forward-looking Pennsylvania farmers at this time.

Within the next few weeks the Legislature, by its action on the bill appropriating funds for the use of the Department of Agriculture, will decide whether or not the state is to meet the emergency brought about by the presence of these four great menaces to the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania.

The direction of the fight on these destroyers is left largely to the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Bureau of Plant Industry. If the men in charge are provided with funds to carry out the work assigned to them they can protect the health of the people and the welfare of the farming industry. But if they do not receive proper financial support there is every reason to believe that the four pests mentioned will take toll far greater than the small amount now needed to put them under control.

Both in its menace to the welfare of the state and in the size of the appropriation needed to fight it, bovine tuberculosis is the most important of the four pests under consideration. There are now 150,000 tubercular cattle in Pennsylvania. Link that statement with the estimate of medical authorities that twenty-five per cent of tuberculosis in young children comes from the tubercular cow and you have the main reason why every effort should be made to clean up the herds of the state.

There Are Other Reasons

That is the outstanding reason, but there are others of great importance. Pennsylvania ranks third in the United States in the value of her dairy products, but is fourteenth in the number of dairy cattle under supervision for the control of tuberculosis.

When other states have completed their clean-up programs they will have to protect themselves by boycotting livestock and dairy products from states which are still peddling the germs of tuberculosis. Of utmost concern to Pennsylvania dairymen is the fact that New York state has appropriated large sums for the clean-up of the Empire State. Very soon a regulation will probably go into effect shutting out from the New York City market all raw milk from untested herds. Unless we move quickly we may expect that many thousands of Pennsylvania dairymen will find themselves with big herds of cattle and lots of milk but no market.

No sound program of dairy improvement can be undertaken in a herd not free from disease. Tubercular animals waste the feed that is given them, for they cannot resist disease and produce milk efficiently at the same time. Of course, in its final stages the disease kills the animals, and it sometimes seems [illegible] the more highly-bred an animal is the more subject she is to the disease.

The Particular Problem in Pennsylvania

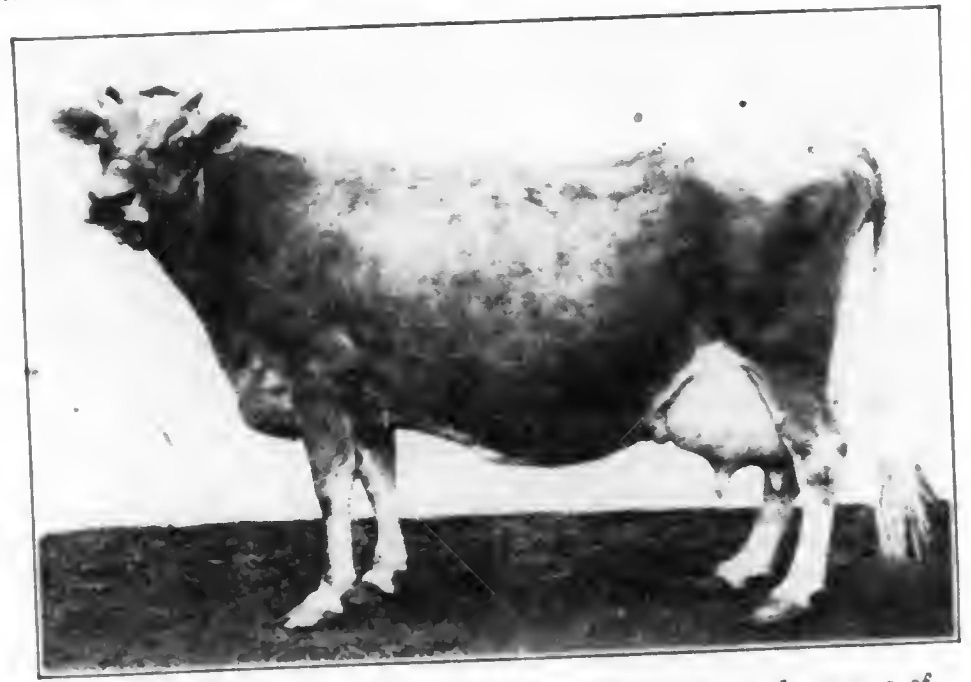
The problem in Pennsylvania is not one of convincing farmers that their herds should be freed from disease. Rather, all that needs to be done is to provide the means to clean up the herds whose owners have asked to have them tested.

No less than 225,000 Pennsylvania cattle are now signed up awaiting test. This number is about fifteen per cent of the total cattle population of the state. If adequate funds are provided another forty per cent will be ready for test during the next two years. About sixteen per cent of the state's cattle are now under supervision, i. e., they have been or are being tested.

Now, in regard to the insects. Is all this alarm about them merely an ill-advised "scare," or do we really need to be concerned about them? The quickest way to decide is to examine the facts.

Take first the Japanese beetle. The adult beetle itself attacks over 200 different species of plants, and in the larva stage it causes great damage to grass fields and lawns. A few of the plants of economic importance which the insect feeds upon are: apple, cherry, plum and peach trees; corn, soy beans, red clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, asparagus, lima beans, string beans, grapes, raspberries, blackberries; various ornamental shrubs, flowering garden plants, shade and timber trees.

The Japanese beetle eats both fruit and foliage. A thriving peach tree may be left after an attack with nothing but browned skeletons of leaves and no sign of fruit except the bare peach pits hanging by the stems. The writer has counted more than fifty beetles working on a single apple, this cluster of insects being but one of thousands like it at work in the same orchard.



The finest of purebred dairy cows are as susceptible to the germs of bovine tuberculosis as the poorest scrubs.

Control Should Be Supported or Else—

Basing the statement upon the damage that has actually been done in the infested area, there is almost no limit to the devastation that may be done by the Japanese beetle if control work is not adequately supported.

It may be asked, Isn't it throwing good money away to try to control the beetle?

The answer, as far as actual eradication is concerned, is Yes. The pest could have been eradicated at first, but we did not act quickly enough.

At the present stage of affairs there are three things to do:

First, prevent the artificial spread of the pest; i. e., by careful supervision of products leaving the infested region, prevent the development of new areas of infestation. We must confine the conflagration to its present area and not let the sparks start a dozen other fires.

Second, propagate the parasites that prey upon the beetle, so that there will be enough of them to prevent the breeding of large numbers of beetles.

Third, continue research to find poisons and repellants to protect individual crops. There is little doubt that a way will soon be found to protect plants from the Japanese beetle about as easily as potatoes are now protected from the Colorado potato beetle.

Regulation of Shipments Will Limit Spread

If, thru strict regulation of fruit, vegetable and plant shipments, the beetle is restricted to its natural annual spread of from five to fifteen miles, it may not get as far west as Harrisburg for five or six years, or more. By that time the parasites will have gotten such a start that the pest will not be considered a serious menace, and economical methods will have been worked out for the protection of individual crops which may be attacked.

On the other hand, if the spread of the beetle is not restricted by proper regulation of shipments, the whole state may be peppered with the pest before enough parasites can be propagated or practical protective methods devised.

The case of the Oriental fruit moth is somewhat different from that of the Japanese beetle. The moth already has covered a large part of southeastern Pennsylvania, being found as far west as Bedford County. It is the larva form of this pest that does the damage by killing the growing tips of trees, and especially by burrowing into the peach itself, making it unfit for use. In some Pennsylvania orchards as high as seventy-five per cent of the peach crop has been destroyed.

Orchards Must Be Protected

The problem here is simply one of devising practical and economical methods of protecting orchards. Much work along this line has already been done, but a cheap and unfailing method of control is yet to be discovered. Control measures for use in this state must be worked out in this state; observations made by research men in other sections do not apply here because the habits of the moth are profoundly affected by local soil and climatic conditions.

The newest of the three dangerous insect pests is the European corn borer. It was first found in Girard Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania in 1919. Now the corn borer covers 1999 square miles of the state and has spread into four counties. The pest is established in all the territory bordering Lake Erie, the infested area forming a belt around the lake from forty-five miles wide in Pennsylvania to more than a hundred miles on the Canada side.

Both Stalk and Ear Are Attacked

Last year observers of the State Department of Agriculture found two or three corn borers in nearly every stalk in some Erie County corn fields. The borers bore thru the stalk, weakening it so that it is easily broken down by storms; they break off the tassels, interfering with pollination; they bore into the ear, making it grow crooked and preventing the formation of the kernels. The effect on the [illegible] to make it a nubbin. In areas of heavy infestation in Canada as much as a third of the corn crop has been lost.

Fortunately for Pennsylvania, Erie County is not an important corn growing territory. The havoc which the corn borer might bring to the great corn growing sections of the state may easily be imagined. The object of the campaign against it should be, first of all, to enforce a quarantine which will protect the southern and eastern parts of the state.

[to page 29]

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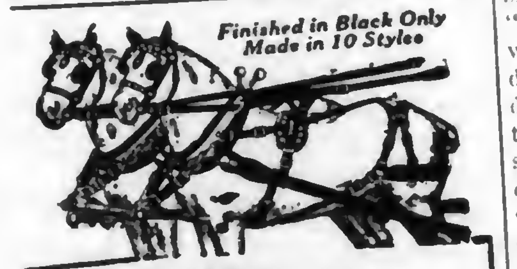
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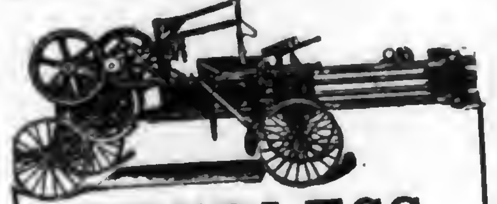
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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

OUR FARM is covered with a blanket of snow six to eight inches deep. On top is a crust so hard that one can walk over the place easily. I made a visit to all the trees the other day and found no indication of damage by mice or rabbits, altho there were plenty of tracks. The protectors evidently were not inviting. While city people complain about the inconvenience which a deep snow causes, farmers know that it is a valuable winter covering for fields.

* * *

I REMEMBERED while walking thru the peach orchard a rather sad experience I had with deep snow in the first peach orchard I planted on the old home farm. There was a short, steep part of a field which I thought would be good for peaches, as it faced the east. I terraced it by plowing four strips along the side. These strips were plowed and replowed until the hillside took the shape of four steps, each about ten feet wide and two feet or more high at the back side. Rows of trees were set on these "steps" and they started nicely. All went well the first two years, but during the third winter we had a deep snow which drifted badly from the west. On going out after the storm only a few tops of branches could be seen, the three-year-old trees being completely covered with snow. I felt rather pleased at this because they were loaded with buds and as the weather was very cold I figured that the snow would protect them.

* * *

BUT the story is not yet all told. That snow stayed for weeks and settled gradually. After the snow on the field above and below the trees was all gone, there was still snow around the peach trees, or rather where the trees were. But the trees were a sorry, mutilated mess of stubs. The branches had been broken off by the settling snow so that nothing was left but the split and broken bodies. That ended my first peach and plum venture. I never got a single fruit from those trees and nothing of the kind was ever planted on those terraces. The scheme was a good one in every way except in one vital factor, and that one had not been thought of in the planning.

* * *

THE annual supply of catalogues is again coming in, and we find the usual enjoyment in studying them. Pictures and descriptions of new varieties are always interesting, and it is worth while always to try some of them out, but the wise gardener will plant the tried and true for main crops. There are enough reliable and well established seed houses and nurseries in the country now so that it is not necessary for any one to risk his money and work in planting questionable seed and stock.

* * *

THE plan now is to conduct our thirty-acre farm without horses. We have taken the first step in this direction and will have more to say about it as time goes on. We have it worked out in theory, and if there is no unseen factor to bob up and cause defeat, such as is mentioned in the above peach tree story, we feel that we will be relieved of much trouble and expense. We expect to be told—in fact, we have been told—that it can't be done; but we are going to try it.

* * *

LAST year we noticed that some of the leaves on many of the young apple trees had some leaf disease which caused them to fall prematurely. Three or four were stripped of every leaf by caterpillars. We did not spray any because we felt it unnecessary as no scale was present. This year we shall spray them, even tho they are not yet bearing, so as to keep the leaves healthy thruout the season, and also to kill insects. Anything which reduces the leaf area is harmful to trees since all the material which goes into tree growth and fruit development first passes thru the leaves.

* * *

ONE of the difficulties connected with developing a heavy sod in a rotation and plowing it down for crops such as potatoes and strawberries is the number of destructive grub worms likely to be present. Last year we put our potatoes on alfalfa land and grubs did some damage. Two years ago they nearly ruined our setting of strawberries. Nothing seems to give the white grub greater pleasure than to eat a strawberry plant off just under the ground. The grub stays in the soil as a grub two to three years before it emerges as a June beetle. Because of the grub, one-season cover crops are better than sod for truck farming.—R.P.K.

Adams County Show

ACCORDING to County Agent Underwood, a larger number of exhibits, with closer competition and much keener interest among the thirty exhibitors, contributed to the success of the annual corn show held in McSperrytown, Adams County. After the judging was completed and the prize money, donated by the Farmer's Bank, had been awarded, Nicholas Schmitz, agronomy extension specialist, gave a talk on corn breeding and seed selection. He stressed the importance of taking care of good seed corn.

Lancaster Sure Crop and Golden Queen have been found to be the most desirable corn varieties to raise in Adams County, according to Mr. Schmitz, and he commended the exhibitors on the progress they had made in developing these two varieties. In variety tests in Adams County, along with variety tests in other southeastern Pennsylvania counties, Lancaster Sure Crop and Golden Queen have been found to be the high yielders. They are more resistant to disease because of having less soft starch and are much more desirable because of being easier to husk.—B.

The Prospects for 1925

THE Employment Service Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in a bulletin reviewing the labor situation in each of the states has the following to say regarding the outlook in Pennsylvania:

"The industrial prospects for 1925 are especially bright in the building construction lines. Anticipated programs will include factory buildings, stores, homes, bridge building, street work, and highway construction. The outlook in the steel industry is very good. The leading steel industries in the state report large increases in unfilled orders for all kinds of steel products for delivery in 1925. Future orders in the steel industries presage corresponding improvement in the industries allied with them, such as bituminous coal, coke, pig iron, etc.

All Expect Better Business

"There is not an industry in Pennsylvania that does not expect better business in 1925 than in 1924, and the demand for skilled labor will be greater. The outlook for full employment of unskilled or common labor is favorable, and it is thought that after April 1, 1925, all unskilled workers will be able to find full-time employment.

"There will be an increase in the amount of public works completed in 1925 over that of 1924. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have large public works programs planned, running into many millions of dollars, which include new boulevards, bridges, and city subways.

Fifty Millions for Roads

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania expects to have a bond issue of $50,000,000, which was recently approved, ready for expenditure on the extension of its highway system and program. To this expenditure will be added co-operative appropriations from the federal government and from the several counties in the Commonwealth.

"It is expected by competent observers that the farmers of Pennsylvania will not increase, but may possibly reduce in certain districts, the planting acreage in 1925. The bituminous coal industry will probably operate between forty to sixty per cent capacity thruout 1925, which under existing conditions, is about normal production. The anthracite mines in Pennsylvania will probably operate at normal capacity during 1925."

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

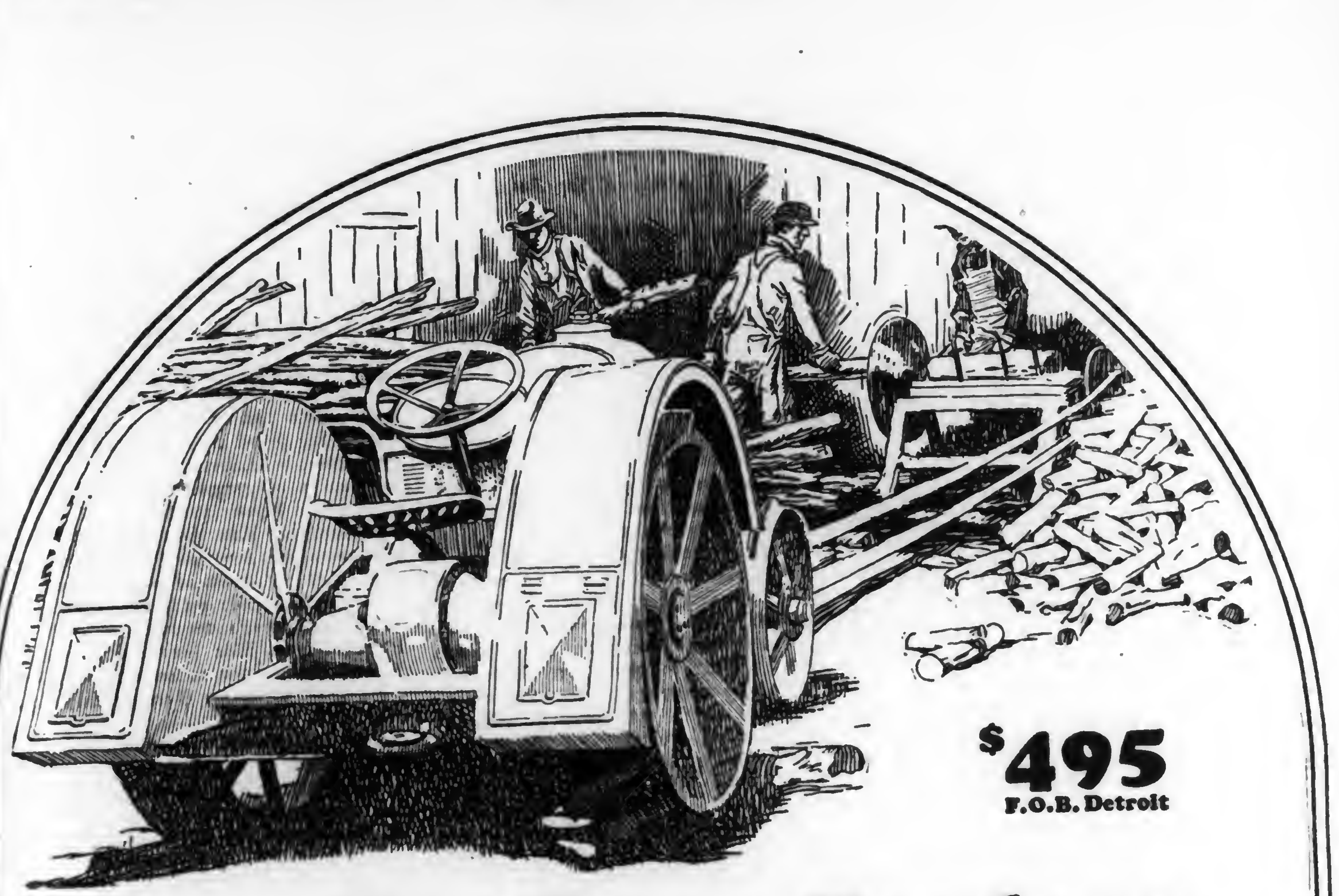
The R. F. D. Man

THE man who drives the auto that brings our rural mail looks often half depleted, and wilted out, and pale; sometimes he looks disgusted as if the world were wrong, as if he couldn't muster the shadows of a song. Well, there's an ample reason for him to have the blues, perhaps a dozen reasons, a hundred, if you choose.

For instance, many people put letters in the box with twenty-seven pennies in disconnected flocks, then think the hurried driver should gather up the mess, then stamp and start each letter to its required address! Some people put in letters and then inanely fail to raise the flag portraying the presence of the mail, and so of course the driver if he has naught to drop has no real way of knowing that he's supposed to stop. The next day angry people await him at the gate and threaten to report him to minions of the state!

Sometimes he makes an error—perhaps his car is sick or someone in the office performed a stupid trick—and then there falls upon him a shower of epithets, a bunch of two-edged phrases as sharp as pressing debts!

Myself, I have determined that I shall never fail to have the best of patience with him who drives the mail. His job is done as perfect as mine, with some to boot! There's too much chronic kicking along our rural route.—J. Edw. Tufft.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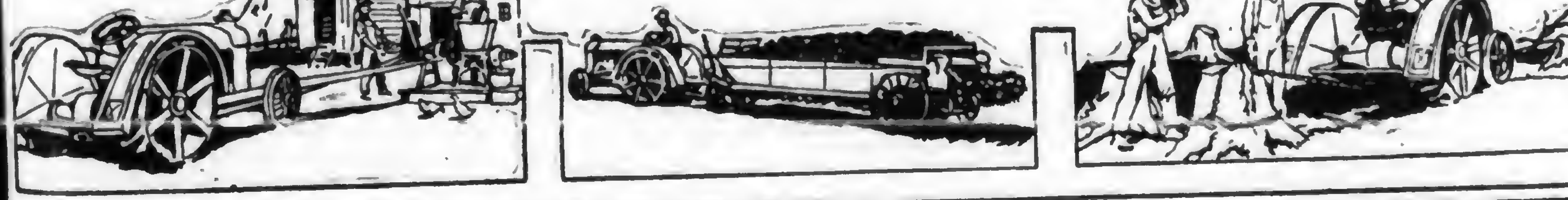

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 4. Phila., Pa., Jan. 24, 1925 Whole No. 1445

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others, cannot keep it from themselves—J. M. Barrie

The Susquehanna's Power

FOR unknown ages the beautiful Susquehanna has flowed thru the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania, serving the inhabitants thereof in different ways from the time of the earliest settlement but never contributing to the fullness of its capacity. Now a mighty dam is to be constructed just below the Mason and Dixon line and the potential power which has been running to waste for thousands of years is to be made to turn the wheels of industry. It is planned to develop 240,000 horse-power at the start and this will be increased after a time. It is said that the major part of the power thus developed will be used in Philadelphia and for the electrification of the railroads entering that city. The proposition is a part of the Giant Power proposition and has the approval of the state and federal Giant Power Survey authorities. All this is of interest to farmers since it is a part of the general plan for electrifying the whole country. Every industry is seeking better and more economical machines and power in order to reduce the amount of time and labor necessary to production and farming is no exception to the general rule.

Neighborhood Libraries

IT IS said that the first public library in this country was promoted by Benjamin Franklin who, in 1731, went from door to door in Philadelphia with a subscription paper raising money to establish a library. He succeeded in raising a very modest sum which was expended for books. These were housed in a room furnished by an interested friend and were loaned to the public at a nominal cost. Since then the public library has become a national institution and almost every city and most towns of any considerable size have libraries where those living in close proximity may borrow the books they wish.

The rural sections of the country, however, are not blessed with library facilities. Probably two-thirds of the population lives beyond the reach of such a service, and this presents a situation which will some day be considered intolerable. A library will soon be considered a public necessity, as much so as good roads and good schools. Every man and woman, every boy and girl, should have easy access to books, and this places upon every community the duty of making some move to start a library.

An Open Letter

TO THE Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Included in the budget of the State Department of Agriculture, which will be acted upon by you during the present session, there will be provision for funds to be used in the eradication or control of four destructive pests which have come to be of immense importance to the people of Pennsylvania. These include bovine tuberculosis, a disease of dairy cattle communicable to children thru milk, and three exceedingly dangerous insects from foreign countries which have recently established themselves in certain parts of the state, viz., the Japanese beetle, the Oriental moth and the European corn borer.

There are approximately 150,000 tubercular cattle in the state. The best interests of the public require that funds be provided for the detection and destruction of these animals. Pennsylvania dairymen have shown themselves willing to bear more than their full share of the expense of replacing diseased cows, but the funds made available to the Bureau of Animal Industry for the supervision of the work of eradication have been inadequate. This state lags so far behind others in the campaign against tuberculosis that there is danger of her livestock and dairy products being shut out of the large markets. Altho third in the value of her dairy products, Pennsylvania is fourteenth in the number of cattle under supervision for the control of this disease.

Careful estimates indicate that $2,000,000 will be needed during the coming biennium to cover the expense of cleaning up the herds whose owners have already requested that their cattle be tested for tuberculosis. If less than this amount is made available during the present session the eradication program, so important from both humanitarian and economic standpoints, will be seriously delayed.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has charge of the fight on the three insect pests, the beetle, the moth and the borer. It co-operates in this work with other states affected and with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Japanese beetle is potentially one of the most dangerous of man's insect enemies, as it attacks a great number of important farm crops besides shade trees, lawns, gardens and forests. It may be expected to do enormous damage if allowed to spread from the present area of infestation around Philadelphia before practical control measures have been evolved. At least $150,000 will be required to finance the state's work against the beetle during the next two years. If the federal government should fail to provide as much as it has in the past, twice the sum mentioned will be needed to prevent the beetle from spreading quickly over the whole state.

The Oriental moth has destroyed as much as seventy-five per cent of the peach crop in southeastern Pennsylvania orchards. Research work looking toward the discovery of control methods is financed from the operating fund of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The European corn borer in northwestern Pennsylvania has, as yet, done little damage. A very small amount, $15,000, should be sufficient, with the aid given by the federal government, to keep the pest from reaching the more important corn growing counties during the next two years.

This whole problem of disease and insect control would be very simple if the germs and bugs were not increasing in numbers and destructiveness by geometrical progressi But they do not await our convenience, hen we petition your support for the financi needs of the Pennsylvania Department of A riculture, and we ask particularly that t work against disease and insect pests be pe mitted to proceed rapidly before further da age is done.

Believing that, in a case like this, imm diate and decisive action is synonymous wi true economy, we remain,

Very respectfully,
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

A Farmers' Commission House

THE past five years has seen myriads co-operative enterprises launched. Th have taken almost every conceivable for but, so far as we know, it remained for twe ty farmers of Gloucester County, New Jerse to form a co-operative produce commissi company. These producers of vegetabl conceived the idea that it would be a go scheme to join together, hire a manager, a start in the business of selling direct to j bers and the trade right in the heart of o of the biggest produce markets in the city Philadelphia. This they did by employi Warrington Brown as manager, and openi a depot at 110 Dock Street. They began May, 1924.

The first season was pronounced a succe by those who engaged in it. The produce being right next to the trade, got first-ha and definite information as to what the ma ket demands in the way of packing and gra ing, and those who were farsighted enough realize what was to their best intere promptly responded to the demand and joyed a good trade and profitable retur Most of the original members have remain in the organization, while new ones have gla ly taken the places of the few who have dro ped out.

The manager states that the only we feature of the proposition is the lack of a f supply of goods to sell during the wint months. Most of the members are mark gardeners whose products are marketed fr May to October. What they need now is pr ucts such as potatoes, apples, cabbage, bee carrots, etc., which have been stored for t winter market. It will be interesting watch the development of this venture a to learn whether this plan will bring larg average returns than does selling thru th regular trade channels. It should be sa that the manager had sixteen years' expe ence in the wholesale produce market befo taking charge of this co-operative business. is extremely doubtful whether a greenho could make a go of it in a business so co petitive as is the wholesale commission bu ness.

Muscle Shoals Again—or Yet

THE Senate, last week, passed the Und wood Bill authorizing the secretary war to lease the Muscle Shoals plant for term of fifty years at a rental based up the cost. Whether the House will pass t bill in its present form is a doubtful matt Neither the Ford offer nor the present b meet the approval of the national conser tionists. A bad feature of the Underwo Bill is that it suspends the federal water po er act in this case and grants the lessors t right to sell surplus water power at i terms. So important is it that the natu resources of the country be conserved a developed in the interest of the whole peop rather than given over to private exploitati that this question of the disposition of Mus Shoals is of far reaching importance. It is far greater importance that the people of t South be given a square deal in this mat than that there be immediate returns to government treasury.

Washington Letter

PRESIDENT IS OPTIMISTIC.—The President's agricultural fact finding commission is making strenuous efforts to solve the farm relief problems. President Coolidge indicates his confidence that the program suggested by the conference can be put thru Congress at this session, thereby eliminating the necessity for an extra session. He believes that the recommendations will be of such a character that they can readily be embodied in a bill that can be enacted without long discussion.

Senator Borah is not so optimistic in this regard as the President. He sees no probability of action on farm legislation this session, and is urging the President to call an extra session immediately after March 4, to enact farm legislation. With no extra session, Senator Borah points out that there could be no legislation until the new Congress meets next winter.

DEMAGOGUES AND STATESMEN.—Replying to the assertion of an eastern senator that the farmers do not need legislation, Senator Borah said: "When senators rise on this floor and call attention to conditions prevailing in the farming industry and plead for remedial legislation, they are denounced as demagogues. When others stand up and demand protection for the railroads and the manufacturing industry they are called statesmen."

Senator Borah favors legislation that will provide the farmers opportunity to develop a nationwide system of co-operative marketing thru government supervision and regulation, but he regards extravagant taxation as the paramount issue.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A movement to secure better enforcement of the prohibition law was started at the White House a few days ago, when a committee representing the citizens' committee of 100 for law enforcement presented resolutions commending to the people and particularly to their official representatives the attitude of the President in his conscientious obedience to the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment in the hope the example of the first citizen of our country may induce those who are now violating the prohibitory statutes to accept his leadership in conduct, and to indorse in practice the integrity of his fidelity of the supremacy of the law.

It is the aim of the committee to induce all public officials to obey the law themselves and to enforce the laws of the land. President Coolidge gave them to understand that disobedience to law means the doom of any nation.

BELIEVES IN CONGRESSMEN.—Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, who for many years has had a close-up view of Congress, says he believes that ninety-nine per cent of the men in Congress are trying as best they can to serve the people and enact such laws as in their opinion are for the public good.

An increasing number of men in Congress are not only living up to the law, but are standing publicly for vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. As one congressman recently declared, the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed, not in a thousand years.

MILLIONS FOR FARMER TRAINING.—Eighty-five thousand children are receiving vocational training in agriculture, according to C. H. Lane, chief of the agricultural division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. There are 3000 teachers teaching agriculture in the public schools. The federal government appropriates $3,000,000 for this purpose and the state double this amount. It is Mr. Lane's belief that this vocational training in agriculture is developing a large group of farmer boys who will be far better qualified to manage farming operations than were their fathers before them, and it is also having an uplifting influence upon farm life in general.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.—A remarkable interest is being shown in vocational agricultural education in the Hawaiian Islands, says Mr. Lane, who has recently returned from the islands. Farming in Hawaii is carried on by large corporations under a system which is described as a benevolent autocracy. The employes of the corporations are paid only one dollar a day, but they are provided with homes, garden, poultry and pigs, free medical attendance, education, amusements and the most up-to-date system of sanitation.

The boys of the employes are given vocational training, and the more likely ones are fitted to become foremen, supervisors and managers on the large sugar and pineapple plantations.

THEY'RE LEARNING TO DRINK—MILK.—The consumption of whole milk is rapidly increasing as a result of the educational campaign being conducted by the National Dairy Council, according to M. D. Munn, of Chicago, president of the organization.

The children are forming the milk drinking habit in the schools. Many times the quantity of milk is being served in hotels and restaurants as was the case a few years ago. Workingmen are consuming large quantities of milk in place of the beer and ale of pre-Volstead days. This is attested by the large number of milk bottles usually seen wherever a gang of men are at work.

WHO WILL BE SECRETARY?—Who is to be the next Secretary of Agriculture is still a matter of doubt. The appointment of Howard M. Gore, the present secretary, would meet the approval of the farm organizations and probably more farmers than any other man. But Mr. Gore is slated to take his place as governor of West Virginia on March fourth.

At a recent conference with correspondents, President Coolidge indicated that he was planning to appoint a man for the position who stands high as a marketing expert. In the past men have held secretaryship who have been strong on production, but weak on the marketing and distribution side of agriculture.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

HUSTLING THE PROGRAMS.—Legislative programs are fairly bumping into each other on Capitol Hill these days in their haste to get properly before the general assembly. To the assurance of a short session with a minimum of laws, there has come the added advantage of an early showing of cards. Things have moved so swiftly that even the state administration is not ready with all of its projects, the preparation of the budget having taken up so much time that the super power, prohibition and various departmental bills of which much has been heard are not complete. The state Grange legislative committee is meeting here this week to finish its program and various commissions are hurrying their projects to typewriters. The highway program is said to be ready and the educational program to be in black and white. Just where the agricultural program stands is a matter of interest. It is a subject for conjecture whether the aggregate of appropriations looking to agricultural objects will run so very much above those of 1923.

THREATEN INQUIRIES.—Poltical conditions such as have prevailed in Pennsylvania the last two years or so are always conducive to much talk in legislative halls, and as an outlet it is the idea to stage some inquiries into the way money was spent. In these it is probable the agricultural department will figure, particularly as to how proceeds of dog licenses were expended and whether the allocation of cash to fight the beetle, the borer and the bug was adequate or judiciously laid out.

THE FARMERS' WEEK.—This is the week of weeks in Harrisburg with the mid-winter Farm Products Show and thirty or more organizations holding meetings. Every year something is said about necessity of getting exhibits under one roof and providing meeting places where visits can be exchanged together with ideas. And then it is forgotten until the following autumn. The attendance at the meetings and exhibitions bids fair to be notable and there is some wonder why Harrisburg does not provide a few prizes or at least donate a hall.

LEGISLATORS TO CHOOSE.—According to remarks of men having to do with various studies of taxation for state purposes the last year or so the legislature is to be allowed to pick and choose its own course in regard to taxes. The Taxation Commission has a large amount of information prepared, some of which is aimed at inheritance taxes, but whether it will recommend any program is a matter of much guessing. From Capitol indications there will be an effort made to mantain the so-called "emergency" taxes. Income, manufacturing capital and other taxes will show up and draw fire.

MATCHING STATE ON ROADS.—Word has come from a dozen counties that they propose to match whatever the state allots out of the proceeds of the road bond issue for state aid propositions and from a dozen more that they will not contribute but want the state to do some building on main routes. However, the disposition in several of the large counties is to go dollar for dollar with what the state pays.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

FARM FEDERATION ELECTS.—The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Trenton, N. J., January 13 and 14, elected H. B. Hancock, of Bridgeton, N. J., as president. Mr. Hancock succeeds H. E. Taylor, who has been president since the organization of the Farm Bureau six years ago and who was made honorary member of the Federation Executive Committee. As Overseer of the New Jersey State Grange and Master of the Cumberland County Pomona Grange, Mr. Hancock is well known thruout the state. The other officers for the year are: Vice President, D. J. Perrine, New Brunswick, N. J.; Treasurer, Dr. Frank App, Bridgeton, N. J.; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Claire E. Garretson, Belle Mead, N. J. The trustees are: Edward E. Logan, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Dr. W. H. Whiton, Neshanic, N. J., and Joseph Barton, Marlton, N. J.

BREED FLOCK CERTIFICATION.—The plan for certification of breeding flocks deveolped during the last year by the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets came up for intensive discussion at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Baby Chick Association in Trenton during Agricultural Week. The plan as developed by the state department provides for certifying for breed types, egg production and general health, the certification of hatchings producing certified chicks and in addition a plan of accrediting flocks free of bacillary white diarrhea. According to indications, this certification work should be put into operation so that its affect may be felt during the 1925 hatching season. Each applicant pays a nominal fee to cover the actual cost of the service.

NEW FOWL PLAGUE OUTBREAKS.—The poultry pathologists at the New Jersey Experiment Station recently reported fowl plague among flocks in several of the central and northern New Jersey counties, including Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, Hunterdon, Essex, Passaic and Bergen Counties. All of the outbreaks reported are immediately followed up by the Extension Department, which has worked out plans for prevention of the plague which are available at offices of the county agents and extension workers. The Morristown Poultry Show, scheduled for the second week in January, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the disease.

GATHERING RURAL SCHOOL FACTS.—The New Jersey State Teachers' Association recently appointed a rural school committee, the purpose of which will be to gather facts concerning a rural school situation in New Jersey for such use as may arise later in the consideration of general school [illegible] ment. The Farm Bureau is represented on the committee by Ralph Decker, Sussex County Superintendent of Schools, and Chairman of the State Federation School Committee.—B.

A Winter Scene in Chester County, Pennsylvania

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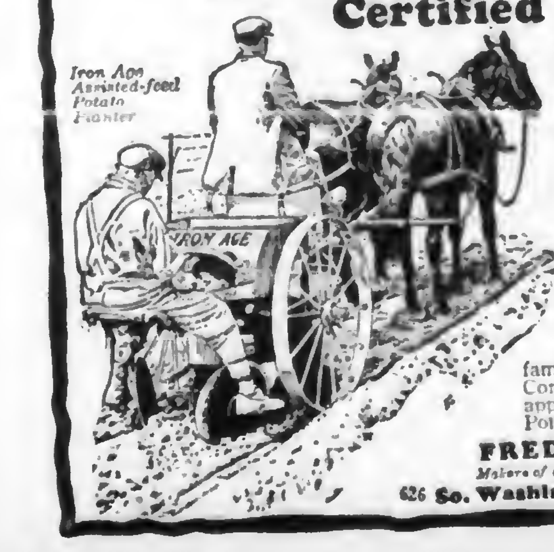
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Garden and Truck Crops

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Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Cauliflower Didn't Head

Will you please tell me why my cauliflower did not head this last season? It grew fine till cold weather set in and not one headed in the patch.—J. W. B., Clearfield County, Pa.

Altho sometimes cauliflower does not head because the seed is poor, I think it is more likely in your case that your crop was simply a little later than usual. If you planted the seed and transplanted to the field at the customary time, there is still a chance that the crop would be too late. Either the dark weather in September or the drought that followed would have the effect of delaying the maturity of the crop. If your crops suffered for seven weeks from drought, as some of mine did last fall, you would have to expect a loss in the case of such a water loving plant as cauliflower.

The Same Thing Happened

In my own experience this fall only half of the cauliflower plants made heads before a severe freeze came. The others were thrifty and in two weeks more would have formed good heads. Since even with irrigation this could happen, it is not surprising that your plants behaved as mine.

I assume that you did not change your variety this year, getting one of the long season varieties like Autumn Giant. There is not much that can beat the Snowball or Dwarf Erfurt for fall planting, tho one might try other kinds for use in summer.

I can give you no rule for improving your luck with cauliflower next year. If the trouble was due to seasonal conditions this year, as I suspect, you can only repeat your successful methods of former years and hope for better weather in 1925.—W. C. Pelton.

Bunch or Pole Limas?

Will W. C. Pelton tell what kind of bunch lima beans he raises? He wrote some time in the past regarding the success of raising bunch limas. My trouble with bunch limas has been that they were so hard to shell that we bruised them more or less. Are the bunch varieties harder to shell? We, as a rule, raise the pole limas, but poles are hard to get.—H. F., Beaver County, Pa.

My experience with bush or bunch limas, as compared to pole varieties, is that all of the former are less certain to produce a full crop of beans, or even a satisfactory crop. They are for the most part shorter season varieties than the pole sorts, and more subject to injury by bad weather.

The most reliable of the bunch limas, as to sureness of bearing in all kinds of seasons, is the type known as Henderson Bush, known in the South as the butter bean type. These beans are the smallest of all, however, and unsalable on some markets, not only because they are small but because the beans turn white very quickly. The highest in quality, tho one of the least certain to bear in a bad season, is the Fordhook Bush, which is a thick bean that remains green for a long time. The Burpee Improved Bush is a large flat bean of the King of the Garden style, tho it is dwarf.

I usually plant most largely of the Fordhook, because of its quality, with a smaller planting of a variety like Burpee Improved, and a still smaller planting, made just to be sure of a few beans for home use, of Henderson Bush.

There is little difference, so far as I have observed, in pole and bush limas as to ease of shelling. All of them shell more easily when they are nearly ripe, so that it is good policy to choose a variety that retains its green color as long as possible. In this regard Fordhook has two good qualities. It retains its quality as to color and tenderness for a long time, and also its state of ripeness is easy to determine when one is picking the beans, because the pods are very thick. The flat seeded sorts sometimes reach full size before one can easily detect the fact, because the pods are so wide that their thickness is less conspicuous than the Fordhook.—W. C. Pelton.

Wants Some Advice

I have read that a professor of botany of one of our largest universities has been appointed to take charge of extensive research work. It seems that this vegetable growing business still remains a question of application and research!

Two acres of my little farm have not been cropped for fifteen years. I now desire to grow vegetables. When I started here I prepared six acres for cow peas, crimson clover, rye and vetch, later plowing under a fair stand of each, then planted potatoes to better prepare soil for seeding a special mixture of permanent pasture grass. This sod was plowed under in 1923 and after liming the two acres were again seeded to alsike clover. Last spring I divided the lot into eight sections and installed overhead irrigation and grew one crop on each plot. In September two acres were seeded to winter vetch and crimson clover, after inoculating seed and applying one ton of lime. During December two sections received an application of eight tons of well mixed poultry litter. One section grew toma toes and the other beans la season. Will try early lettu here this spring. On the oth six sections the vetch and clov will be allowed to reach b growth for green manure and I will try to grow a crop of bean radishes or the like to be remov ed in time for fall lettuce. Pre ceding planting I have in mi applying 1000 to 2000 poun of 4-8-10 or possibly 3-2. M desire is to operate this lit garden in connection with pou try and grow from year to y lettuce, carrots, beets, parsl spinach, radishes and the lik the capacity of the soil witho impoverishment and witho sacrifice of quantity or quali of the product. Any informa or advice will be gratefully a cepted.—C. A. R., Cumberla County, N. J.

It need not surprise you that are still many unsolved prob which the universities are tryi solve. Even those concerned feeding the soil are far from as most of the big vegetable ers will tell you. If you hav read Peter Henderson's book on dening, written by an exper dener of a past generation, an ticed how easily he said, "S fifty tons per acre of good ma as a preparation for nearly crop, and then have looked u present price of city manure, yo agree with me that every gene has new difficulties to solve.

As to your two acres, your advisers on all points are your c ty agent, your more successful ne bors, and the extension vegeta

an from New Brunswick. My own uggestions would run like this:

As the area is only two acres, it eems to me you should not grow more than two cash crops at one ime, lest you may not have enough f each one to market successfully. nless you use other manure than hat from your poultry houses, I ardly think you can manage year fter year without getting in freuent green manure crops like clov r, vetch, and rye, even tho you have rrigation and are willing to use lenty of commercial fertilizer.

In spring you could use oats and eas, plowing by June 1; in summer ow peas or soy beans; in fall tim thy, crimson clover, vetch, wheat or ye. If you can get a big growth of ow peas or soy beans between June 0 and August 20, you could get wo cash crops a year from all the and. With stable or yard manure available, you could be sure of three crops, altho the midsummer crop ay not be profitable.

Lettuce and spinach, or lettuce lone, over the whole two acres, are erhaps your best crops for the coming spring. Unless you set out fall celery on a part of the ground, you could get a crop of beans during the summer, but I doubt whether beans would pay as a regular crop under irrigation.

Pay Best Under Irrigation

After this year the summer months might be used for a crop of cow peas or soy beans to be turned under before crops of lettuce, spinach, kale, or winter onions. The so-called salad crops, which include celery as well as those here named, together with spinach, are most likely to pay under irrigation.

If after the second year you find that lettuce and spinach have appeared too often in your rotation, or have not been profitable, you could try strawberries on the entire two acres. When these have borne one crop, or at most two, you could plow them in June, plant cow peas or soy beans, and in fall return to lettuce and spinach, or other similar crops that seem likely to pay better.

If the poultry manure contains much straw, it could not wisely be used as a top dressing for cash crops. It is a good plan to spread it on a winter cover crop to be plowed in spring, altho I think rye or wheat would be more likely to make full use of it than would vetch or clover. If you grow only a summer cover crop like cow peas or soy beans, the poultry manure may have to be plowed under, unless it is unusually free from long straw.

Cut Down on Potash

Since you have plenty of poultry manure, you can cut down the potash in your fertilizer to five per cent. It is a good plan to use acid phosphate with the poultry manure, or maybe raw rock, say 100 pounds to the ton of manure. With eight tons of poultry manure and a thousand pounds of 4-8-10 fertilizer on a half acre, you may get too high a proportion of nitrogen in your treatment. The use of phosphorus in the poultry manure will help to remedy this condition. It is a question of balance between the parts of the fertilizer, and not the total amount used. In Florida, where celery is grown with underground irrigation, as much as four tons of fertilizer are used safely and profitably.

I have been figuring that you wish to do a wholesale business, not a retail business. If it is retail, you should have a wide variety of crops to sell. Otherwise, stick to one or two crops, choose those that are best adapted to the labor situation on your place, and those most likely to pay well under irrigation. These are usually the salad crops, together with spinach and strawberries, and not beans, corn, or tomatoes.—W. C. Pelton.

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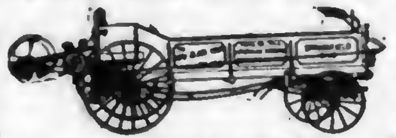

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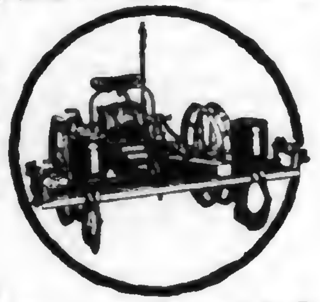

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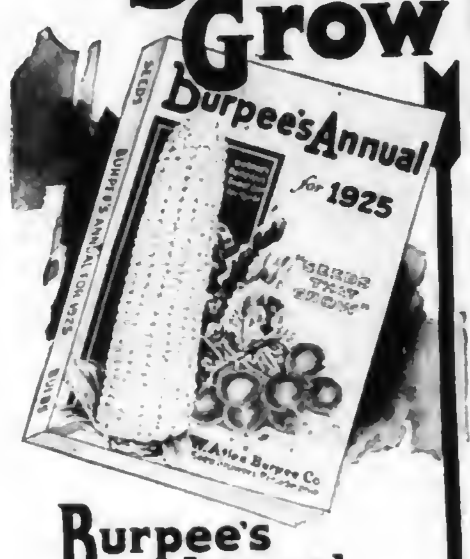

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
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Adopt Recommendations Concerning Deer Problem

THE following recommendations concerning the deer problem were adopted at a well attended joint meeting of the interests most concerned, held on January 5, at Harrisburg. These recommendations, if approved by the State Board of Game Commissioners, and enacted into law, offer partial improvement only, not permanent correction. They do not recognize the fundamental principle of state responsibility for damages caused by the state's livestock, with the consequent obligation of the state to either prevent the damages or pay for them.

These recommendations throw the burden of improving conditions on the farmer; it should be assumed by the state. However, they represent a distinct advance, and an awakening of the sportsmen to the fact that we do have a real problem, which they have been unwilling to admit heretofore. It is a step forward, not a final solution, and as such should receive the support of all agricultural interests.

Steps in Advance

RESOLVED, That as a protection to farming districts against injury caused by deer, we recommend the introduction and passage by the Legislature of an amendment to the present game law authorizing the game department in counties, where in their judgment the same is necessary, to declare an open season on doe; that the special license for killing doe in such season be fixed at one dollar and that the length of such open season be determined by the game commission with proviso that farmers and tenants hunting on lands owned or occupied by them be granted such license on application without charge.

RESOLVED, That the present law be amended by permitting the owner or tenant of a cultivated farm and his regular employes to kill deer and bear found committing injury to farm lands or crops or where injury has recently been committed and to keep the carcass upon making report thereof to the game department.

RESOLVED, That the present game law be so amended as to permit the game department to curtail the open season and bag limits on any species of game or to extend the open season generally or in districts under such regulation as they may deem necessary.—S. W. Fletcher.

Dwarf Apple Trees

DWARF apples have no place in commercial orchards altho the advantages claimed for them are such as will appeal to the amateur grower with a small garden space. Due to the fact that the dwarf trees take less space, a greater variety of fruit can be grown in the garden or small orchard than where standard-sized trees are grown. Dwarf apples also make attractive ornamentals, if properly cared for, and thus add to their usefulness for home planting. For commercial orchards, however, dwarf trees lack hardiness, are subject to winter-killing, are easily uprooted by wind, tend to produce suckers in abundance, and are no more productive than the standard kinds which do not possess these undesirable traits, it is said.

How Dwarfs Are Produced

Dwarf trees are trees which by various means have been made to grow smaller than normal trees of the same variety. The dwarf trees are just as healthy and vigorous as normal trees and produce fruit of the same size and quality.

In America, dwarfing is usually accomplished by grafting cions or cuttings from standard varieties on some root-stock which dwarfs the top. It is usually necessary to resort to summer pruning as well to secure true dwarfs. Dwarf apples come into bearing slightly earlier than do standard apples, but the difference in this respect is not sufficient to make the dwarf trees any more desirable commercially.—Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station Circular.

Mistakes of the Past

YOUNG apple and peach trees in the past have been pruned too severely and bearing trees have been pruned too lightly or too infrequently, according to Paul Thayer, specialist in pomology extension of the Pennsylvania State College. Changes have taken place very rapidly in theories, methods, and schools of pruning, but current recommendations are based upon careful experimental evidence.

Every orchard grower wishes to secure three things in his young orchard at the earliest date possible, strength, growth and productiveness. Pruning, especially heading back, interferes with fruit bearing, but after fruit trees are mature and fruit bearing established the trees should receive a careful and increasingly thoro annual pruning.—A. L. Beam.

Time to Prune Grapes

PRUNING of young grape vines should be done during February or early March while the vines are still entirely dormant, says J. H. Clark, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

When pruning the average one-year-old vine, all but the one most vigorous cane should be removed. This one cane is then cut back to two buds. At this time or soon afterwards a heavy stake five to six feet high should be driven beside each plant. The canes are tied to this stake as a support during the summer.

Leave Only One Cane

By pruning time the second year, one of the canes should be long enough so that it can be pruned off near the top of the stake. All other canes should be removed. During the following summer this trunk will produce several side canes. Usually four of these are left at the pruning given after the third growing season, each being cut back to four or five buds.

At this time, the vines are ready for training on a trellis. The Kniffen trellis is the best for eastern grapes. It consists of two wires, one at a height of about three feet from the ground, the other about two feet from the first and directly above it. One of the canes is tied in each direction on each wire.

"What are your qualifications for the post of night watchman?" the manager asked.

"Well, sir, for one thing," replied the applicant, confidentially, "the least noise wakes me up."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Two New Varieties

TWO new varieties of oats, Keystone and Patterson, have been developed by C. F. Noll, experimental agronomist of the Pennsylvania State College. Both varieties originated from individual heads selected in 1910 from a variety known as Japan. They have been known heretofore by their pedigree numbers 53-11 and 66-11 and have been named only recently. Keystone was named after the state in which it originated and Patterson was named in honor of the late William Patterson, for many years superintendent of the college farms.

Altho Keystone is approximately two days earlier in ripening than Paterson, the two varieties are almost alike in height, type of grain and in yielding capacity. They are both rather early varieties averaging respectively, at the Experiment Station, five and seven days days later than Sixty Day and six and four days earlier than Victory. They are also about five and three days earlier than Bumper oats.

Where They Grow Best

These new varieties of oats are best adapted to those sections of Pennsylvania in which early oats do best and they have there proved much superior to Sixty Day or Kherson, the most commonly grown early varieties. The grains are yellow and small with a thin hull which gives a higher percentage of kernel in the grain than is usually found in the larger grained varieties.

Keystone and Patterson have been among the highest yielders in tests conducted thruout the state. At the Experiment Station in the last ten years they have averaged nearly ten bushels more per acre than Sixty Day. Farmers in Pennsylvania have grown these varieties for some years, and the area grown in 1924 has been estimated by Mr. Noll to be at least 1100 acres so that a large amount of seed should be available for those desiring to try these new varieties.—A. L. Beam.

To Grade Jersey Potatoes

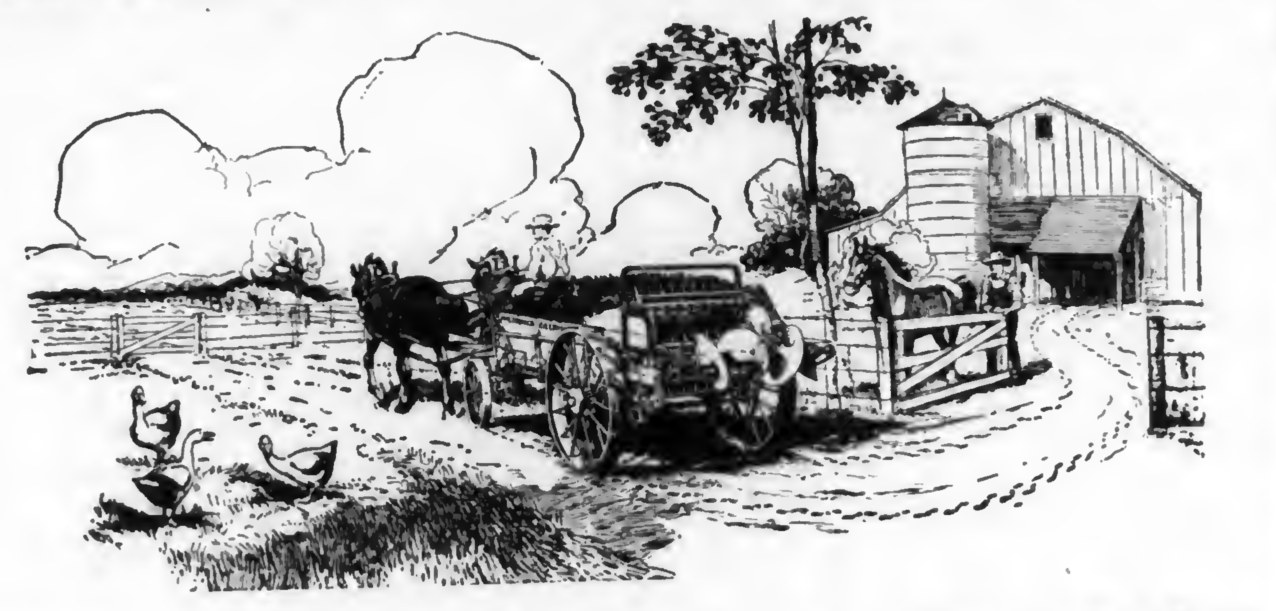
THE central New Jersey potato crop of 1925 will be distributed to the great eastern markets under far more favorable conditions than heretofore if plans of the leading potato dealers bring expected results. Realizing that every effort must be made to improve the reputation of the Jersey potato and market it efficiently, the distributors of Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer Counties have been conferring on the problem. This is another step in the improvement of the potato situation, looking towards the establishment of a standard grade of potatoes from New Jersey.

While the dealers realize that all the potatoes produced must find a market even tho they are not of high quality, the distributors are planning to establish a reputation for the standard grade that will meet all market requirements and compete on a favorable basis with the best potatoes from all other sections.

Uniform Grade Is Essential

At recent meetings of the dealers of the three counties the belief was expressed that the hope of New Jersey potato producers lay in the establishment of a uniform grade, based on size and quality. A system of inspection at every loading station, using federal standards, is being considered as a check upon the whole operation.

The State Potato Improvement Committee, representing the State College, the State Department of Agriculture and the Federation of County Boards, is co-operating in the efforts of progressive growers and dealers to improve the standing of this famous Jersey product that it may be a profitable crop for the state's farms.



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It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels.

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Built in two sizes to fit small or large farms. See the spreader and its practical features at the store of your McCormick-Deering dealer.

McCormick-Deering Spreaders

The Improved "Riggs" Walking Cultivator

Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

If you can not buy them of your local Dealer we will ship direct.

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We Also Manufacture the Perfection Sprayers and Marker

"More Potatoes"

From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc.

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Quality Fruit Trees produce twice as much fruit. The name "HOOD" has stood for "Quality" for [illegible] years. Send for catalog and prices how and when to plant Apple, Peach, Pear and other trees. Also ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc.

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Big 15 yard roll, 35 inches wide, (will cover scratch shed 9 x 15 feet) mailed prepaid on receipt of $5. 6 yards (54 sq. feet) for $2.25. Use ten days, if not satisfied return and your money will be refunded. Common sense instructions, "feeding for eggs," with every order.

Turner Bros. Dept. 184 Bladen, Nebr.

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I enclose $.......... and ask you to send me by prepaid parcel post the roll Glass-Cloth mentioned in your advertisement for this amount, with understanding that if I am not satisfied after using it for ten days, you will refund my money upon return of Glass-Cloth.

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STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

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No wonder our chicks live and thrive--and quickly get down to business producing eggs for your profit. The secret of their success lies in the vigorous, healthy stock from which we breed them. These parent birds, carefully culled for best egg works, live a natural farm-range life, insuring offspring that cannot fail to produce results. They're not show birds, but letters from thousands of pleased customers show that they can--and do--lay eggs, especially during winter months when prices are highest.

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Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere within 1200 miles. Write TODAY for 1925 Catalog—FREE.

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BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.

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Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

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All Standard Breeds, $15 per 100

large lots cheaper.
Send for folder.

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Rocks 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed 10c. Literature Free.

Silver Lake Egg Farm. Box P.A. Silver Lake, Ind

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $14. White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $15. White Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons $16. Mixed $10. Booklet free. Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. D, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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Pure Bred Big Value Chicks

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Thirteen standard varieties from healthy, free range, utility flocks carefully inspected, culled, mated and leg banded by a licensed graduate in Poultry Husbandry from Ohio State University. Our high grade chicks are being produced from flocks with high egg records, with pen matings in connection. Big combination offer. In order that you may know what Ohio Accredited and our High Grade Chicks stand for, you must have our illustrated catalog. It is free.

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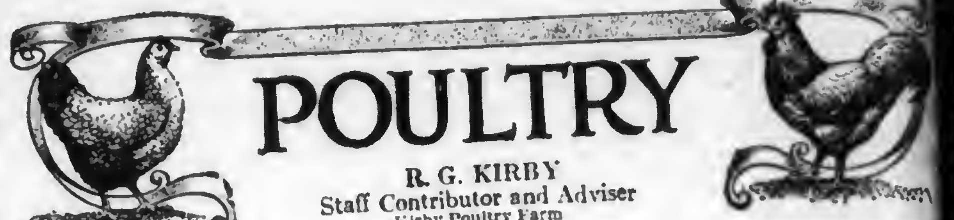

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

General Purpose Breeds

I have about fifty mixed hens. I would like to have some advice on what kind of hens to get which will pay for themselves in eggs and that will also be a good breed for market.—R. P., Jefferson County, Pa.

You will find in many different farming sections that the most popular poultry breeds for both egg and meat production are the White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. All of the different colored Rocks and Wyandottes are similar in meat type and give good satisfaction. Remember that the individuals in the breed deserve much consideration.

To obtain many eggs from a heavy breed you must select birds of laying type and cull out the slackers. I find some meat dealers like Brahmas and Orpingtons the best of all meat breeds because they produce so many plump heavy hens.

The Jersey Black Giants are also popular. But the Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes will probably continue to be the most popular general-purpose fowls for the farm flock.—R. G. Kirby.

Coal Burning Brooders

I have a brooder house seven by twelve feet with three windows on the south side. Would a coal burning brooder for 500 chicks heat the building too much on a mild day? Is the house so small that the chicks could not back away from it far enough or can the coal burning brooders be regulated so that they don't give much heat if not wanted? I have had no experience with coal brooders, so please give me all the information you can.—C. W. C., Caroline County, Md.

I would place the coal burning brooder stove at one end of the house about two or three feet from the wall. Then the chicks can run to the other end and toward the windows where the air will be cooler. On mild days it is necessary to watch your coal burning stoves carefully and it may be necessary to open the windows to keep the house from becoming too hot.

The coal burning stoves have thermostats that help in regulating the temperature to a certain extent. But on warm days it is often difficult to hold the temperature down without putting out the fire. If the chicks can get away from the heat at intervals, the fact that the stove is very warm causes no trouble.

I use coal burning brooder stoves in eight by ten houses and place the stove toward the back on one side of the house. However, I never place more than 200 to 300 chicks with each stove. Overcrowding has a tendency to devitalize the chicks and increase the mortality rate.—R. G. Kirby.

Poultry Hints

Most of the egg-eating troubles are caused by poorly made nests. Open nests are often used as scratching places by the hens and eggs in the nests are kicked against the sides and broken. Soon the hens learn to eat these broken eggs. If the nests are open and light it may lead to quarrels on the nest and this causes broken eggs. Have the nests darkened with a track where the hens enter them from the rear. R move the eggs by dropping a hing door in the front. Hens in such nes are not disturbed by other birds the flock and the eggs are scarce seen even by the birds that lay the And the other hens will not roo on the nests or scratch in the nes ing litter.

* * *

If fences or colony houses a needed for the poultry business th year it does not look like economy postpone the purchase for anoth year. The profits that may be l are apt to be larger than any mon we can expect to save by reducti in the prices of materials. The pou try business requires much raw m terial in the way of fences, gener hardware and lumber and the e and poultry meat cannot be turn out without the equipment.—R.G.

A Paying Flock

MANY persons say chickens do pay. My chickens have a ways paid. The following figures my last flock, which I started la May, are authentic and proof of m statement.

Cockerels and eggs sold.....$86.
Hatching eggs and feed to date 79.

Profit .... $6.

This is by no means the wh story. In addition to this small pr it I have sixty-five pullets and fo roosters. At $1.50 apiece, which is low estimate of their value beca I intend them for breeders, my pr its are increased to $103.50. Th breed is a celebrated White Legho stock which I would not sell und $5.00 apiece.

I built a hen house, which twenty by sixteen feet, unaided. used remnants which were lyi about from the razing of an old h house and the old pig stable. I co sider the cost of this lumber not ing, since anybody buying it woul not have offered more than a son

I put down a tight new floor. Th cost $17.44. I covered the hou with asbestos roofing material whic cost $7.50. The whole cost is $24.9 I did all the work during spare ti and reckon it at nothing. I belie Pennsylvania Farmer people are gl I was busy, otherwise I might hav flooded them with many medioc ideas.

In eight months' time I own hen house, worth at least $100, an sixty-nine head of poultry and the is $6.26 profit in my purse.—R.T.W.

Eggs and More Eggs'

IREN S. LIGHT, of Sand Hill, Le anon County, Pa., has ninet eight six-month-old White Legho pullets that laid 841 eggs during t last fifteen days of November. Duri the first fifteen days of Decemb they did much better, as high eighty eggs were found in a da These eggs brought seventy cents dozen and more orders than filled were received by Mr. Ligh This is the year's record so far known.—R. I. W.

Four Barred Rock pullets and o cockerel were recently presented the poultry department of the Pen sylvania State College by C. W. Me ers, Hanover, York County. Meye is known as one of the foremo breeders of exhibition Barred Roc in the United States.—B.

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pure bred, healthy, husky chicks of guaranteed good quality from LEE. Every one an Ohio Accredited Chick.

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our baby chicks. Over forty years in chicken business, shipping better bred better hatched chicks from standard bred hea laying parents. Our experience standing guarantees high grade stock for improving flocks or as foundation for beginners.

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chicks from selected heavy-laying flocks, by a licensed poultry judge. Great vigor splendid type. All leading breeds. Our Baby book tells all about them. Gives hints based years' experience. Write for it today. Order from the "Oldest Hatchery in the U. S." Unusual values; rock-bottom prices.

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Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 15c BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER,
Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

arred Rocks
DAY OLD CHICKS
ROM 4000 MATURED HENS
ED FOR UTILITY AND SIZE
d Poultry Farm, Georgetown, Del

CARE FOR THE FLOCK

Prevent That Damp Condition in the Poultry House

DURING the winter there is much complaint because poultry houses become damp. This condition can often be prevented by studying the causes.

Some poultry houses of fine appearance have too much glass. During the day they become very warm. At night they cool off rapidly. The moisture condenses on the walls and ceiling and drops into the litter and soon the house is damp and the birds may have colds.

A good general rule with open front poultry houses is to use a square foot of glass to each sixteen square feet of floor space. Then have twice as much open front space as the area covered with glass. The open front can be covered with fine mesh hardware cloth and drop curtains can be used during severe storms. Even lowering the curtains may make a house damp in one night.

Curtaining the Windows

The curtains can be made of some porous sacking which will not clog with dust and prevent all air from passing thru. I find that the coarse sacking used for meat scrap and oyster shell can be pieced out and makes a good covering for open front poultry houses. Even then I do not lower the curtains except when a severe storm from the southwest may sift a lot of snow into the litter. A mild snow storm may cause a little snow to sift into the litter in front of the house but this seems to do no harm if the house is otherwise dry and plenty of sunshine can enter.

Usually it is best to allow about four square feet of floor space per bird for the heavy breeds. Leghorns in a well managed house may get along with three square feet per bird. When the house is overcrowded the straw litter receives more manure than it can absorb readily. The moisture in the manure helps to make the house damp. The hens also throw off considerable moisture in breathing and the greater the number of birds the more moisture in the air. It is very difficult to keep the air in an overcrowded poultry house free from excessive moisture.

Keep the House Clean

Some poultry houses may be damp because great heaps of manure are allowed to remain on the dropping boards or in a pit under the roosts. During freezing weather the dampness from this is not noticed but the first thaw gives the moisture and fumes in the manure a chance to pass into the air.

If you weigh or carry a bushel of fresh moist manure and then a bushel of dry manure you will note the great difference in weight. That represents the moisture carried in the manure which must be promptly removed from a poultry house to keep down the dampness.

Don't Waste Sunshine

Some poultry houses are lacking in both open front and glass. One or two small openings permit a small amount of sunshine to filter thru for a couple hours each day. This is not enough to keep the litter dry. Poultrymen should not waste sunshine as it costs nothing and is a great help in keeping a poultry house clean and stimulating winter egg production.

There are times when good poultry houses may show a little dampness, such as during a period of high temperatures and thawing immediately after zero weather, but if the house is properly built to permit fresh air and sunshine to enter, and it is not overcrowded, it soon dries out without causing soggy litter and unhealthy conditions for the flock.—R. G. Kirby.

CHILD—*"Can baby chicks eat anything, mother?"*
HER MOTHER—*"Some of them have to, poor things!"*

They're Babies

You don't give the baby beefsteak—be careful of baby chicks' food, too. Wrong feeding causes more deaths than all the *diseases* baby chicks ever had. Try the scientifically prepared food made by Pratts. There is nothing like it in anything but name. It's the *original* buttermilk baby chick food.

Watch what happens when you put the chicks on *Pratts*. You'll see stronger, more vigorous chicks from the first week. In twenty days they'll be so healthy you will realize what selected, special-milled, mechanically *predigested* food does for baby chicks! FREE: a very useful, illustrated Poultry book if you write Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

The Original "Baby Food for Baby Chicks"

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Poultrymen in
New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia
can now get fresh made, guaranteed, genuine

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MEAT and BONE SCRAP

45% to 50% protein—ample bone phosphate of lime, practically no fibre—sweet, clean, fresh

Meat and bone make the best animal food for poultry but various brands differ greatly in quality. Protein content alone does not determine value—the quality of raw materials used and care in making are equally important.

Diamond Pick, the best meat and bone scrap, is made in our modern, sanitary factory under constant, rigid inspection. Contains only selected meat and bone, fresh, sweet, clean. No dead or tainted stock, no hotel garbage, no fish, no tankage or filler, no glass, iron or foreign substances. Thoroughly cooked in our patented roasters, pressed to remove grease, ground to a fine meal for easy mixing with the mash. An appetizing, safe, wholesome feed.

This product is the best animal food for poultry. Make us prove it! Get the genuine Diamond Pick meat and bone scraps from your dealer or

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ATLAN MFG. CO., M. F. PICK, Proprietor, 142-146 Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Enclosed find $4. Ship me a 100-lb. bag of Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scraps, freight paid. If I am not entirely satisfied, you are to return my money on request.

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The baby beef feeder got his watch

Letter from Ohio's Boy Champion Baby Beef Feeder for 1924

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. Dec. 9, 1924.
Ashland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

In the fall of 1922 I decided to enter the boys' and girls' Baby Beef Club.

These beeves were put out by the Montgomery County Fair board, among boys and girls of Montgomery County.

These beeves were fed by boys and girls and exhibited at Montgomery County Fair. I met with defeat, as I obtained ninth prize.

Last fall I decided to raise another one. So on November 17th I received my Aberdeen Angus beef to be raised for the Fair of 1924.

The first month he gained only five pounds and did not eat well. At the beginning of second month I began to feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, along with his daily rations. At the end of second month he gained sixty-five pounds.

As I saw it was a great help in making him gain more, I continued feeding the Stock Tonic.

On 1st of September I exhibited my Baby Beef at Montgomery County Fair. On September 2nd the thirty-one beeves were judged—I obtained first prize in county and first in State of Ohio.

It made a gain of 525 lbs. in 290 days.

The prizes I received were trip to Columbus, trip to Chicago and gold watch, given by American Angus Association.

I feel as though it was through the feeding of your Stock Tonic that I obtained first prize. I wanted you to know this, as my experience may be of great benefit to other stock raisers.

Yours very truly,
LORNE B. GILBERT,
Germantown, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 1.

Your Tractor Will Pull a Papec

ANY small gas engine, developing 4 h. p. or better, will pull an R-10 Papec. A Fordson or other light tractor will keep an N-13 or L-16 comfortably busy. If you have a heavy tractor, and a big crew, the K-19 Papec will handle all the corn you can bring to it.

Papec sales are steadily increasing. This calls for tremendous output and our especially equipped factory is kept busy 12 months a year—making nothing but cutters. It is the world's largest exclusive cutter factory. It gives you real quality at rock bottom prices. Your dollars buy more in a Papec.

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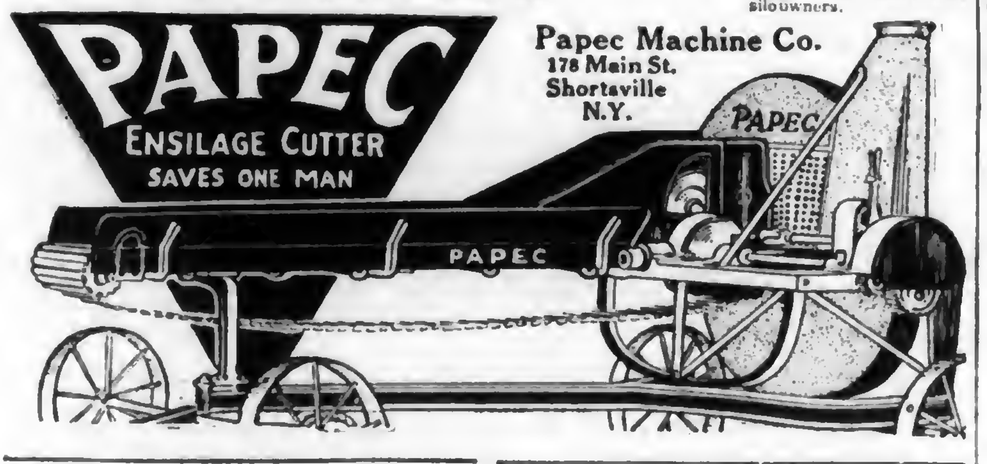
Write for catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding Silage." They tell how to make your silo pay bigger profits. Both free to silo owners.



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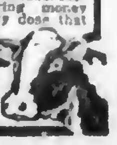
STOP ABORTION IN YOUR HERD

Don't allow this scourge, that saps the profit from one out of every five herds in the country, to ruin you. Treat your herd with DR. BEEBE'S ABORTION BACTERIN produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 17 issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Sold under CERTIFICATE OF ASSURANCE. Every purchase covered by individual certificate—insuring money back for every dose that fails.



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Get her back to strength, health, and PROFIT quickly.

If you have a cow suffering from [illegible] troubles, she is [illegible] feed her that wonderful [illegible]

COW VIG

which puts pep into her system, straightens out her digestion, and makes her well and happy.

Cows fed Cow Vig thirty days before calving will have stronger, better calves, and less trouble with retained afterbirth which is one of the most serious [illegible] Large package [illegible] C. O. D. [illegible] free

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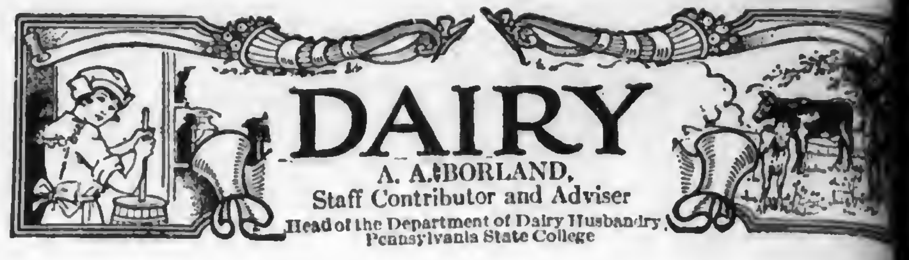
Use Antirake—and save the udder. Free circular.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Cow Gives Bitter Cream

Can you tell me how to treat a cow that has bitter cream? She developed this last fall while out on pasture that had been heavily fertilized with ground bone. I thought perhaps she had gotten something into her system from this and would lose it when she went into the stable, but the trouble is getting worse. She was fresh last July but has not been bred since. I am feeding her mixed hay, a commercial grain mixture and roots.—W.

If the bitterness is present in the milk from this cow soon after it has been drawn, then the trouble is with the cow. On the other hand, if the bitterness is not noticeable for twenty-four hours or more after milking, then the trouble is likely to be due to bacteria. In the latter case, the only thing to do is to boil thoroly all the milk utensils for at least twenty minutes daily on three successive days.

If the bitter flavor is noticeable soon after the milk has been drawn, it will be necessary to give special attention to the cow. It should be said that the trouble is not likely to be due to the ground bone which you put on your pasture. An abnormal condition of this sort is usually limited to animals that have been in milk for several months, and also when they are advanced in pregnancy. It does not often occur when the cow is receiving plenty of green feed.

The Cause of the Trouble

The trouble, when it is found in the cow, is caused by an enzyme known as lipase which is secreted in the milk and causes a decomposition of fat resulting in the rancid odor. Milk in this condition is not unwholesome for use, but it is so objectionable in odor and taste that no one cares to use it.

Frequently the cow producing milk which develops this bad taste is over-fed with concentrated feeds. Reducing the grain ration somewhat and giving two or three doses of epsom salts at intervals of two or three days may assist in removing the cause. The development of this bitter condition in the milk may be prevented by heating the milk to the boiling point immediately after milking, and then cooling it as rapidly as possible.—A. A. Borland.

Shall We Change?

We are feeding our milk cows cottonseed meal two parts and bran one part, with timothy hay and silage as roughage. They seem to be doing well. We have little corn. Would it be more economical to buy corn at $1.40 per bushel and make a balanced ration or feed the cottonseed meal and bran? Cottonseed meal is $55.00 per ton, 43% protein. Bran is $40.00 per ton.—P. A. N., Franklin County, Pa.

I am very much interested in your experience in feeding so large an amount of cottonseed meal. A great many farmers are fearful of bad results when feeding as much as four pounds of cottonseed meal daily to milk cows. It is interesting to note that you have had no bad results from this practice. Your experience, however, is in accord with that of some of the southern experiment stations which have fed as much as four pounds of cottonseed meal mixed with other grains, for ed periods of time without any results.

To Add Variety of Proteins

I do think it would improve grain mixture if you were to linseed meal in place of part of cottonseed meal. This will giv greater variety of proteins in grain mixture and will make a mixture somewhat more palat and laxative than your present without increasing the cost to great extent, and without chan materially the analysis of the ture.

If you were to modify the so that it would consist of one one-half parts of cottonseed one-half part of linseed meal, one part of bran, I should e better results than you are now ting. A mixture of one part cot seed meal, one part linseed meal one part bran would be still b if it is not too laxative.

Not More Economical

It would not be more econom to buy corn at $1.40 per bushel mix with your present ration. $1.40 per bushel, corn would you $2.50 per hundred pounds when you add fifteen cents for ing it runs the cost up to $2.65 hundred pounds. For this $2.65 get only 7.1 pounds of digest protein, and 81.7 pounds of total gestible nutrients. Cottonseed costs you only ten cents per more than the corn and you thirty-seven pounds of digest protein and 78.2 pounds of total gestible nutrients.

When it comes to a balanced tion, if your cows are receiving othy hay and corn silage for age they get a ration which is nearly balanced with your pre grain mixture than if you were use corn in the place of the cott seed meal.—A. A. Borland.

Appearance and Produ

A NUMBER of agricultural leges and breeders of dairy tle are now co-operating with Bureau of Dairying of the Un States Department of Agriculture the study of the relationship of outward appearance of dairy cows the size of internal organs and milk and butterfat production. Pennsylvania State College, Uni sity of California, and Cornell U versity already have contribu records which they have made cows discarded from their herds.

So far between thirty and cows of known records have slaughtered and measured after outside measurements had be made. Some famous producers ar the list, including the long-time ducing champion Jersey cow, So 19th of Hood Farm, which was sented to the Department. mounted skeleton of this famous is kept by the Bureau of D scientific study. Measurements been taken of the United St champion butterfat cow, the stein-Friesian, May Walker Homestead, with a record of pounds of fat in a year. Permis had been granted the Depa secure both ante-mortem and mortem data on the Holstein, Alcartra, one-time world-record producer, but the unfortunate pearance of foot-and-mouth dis in the herd made it impossible to use her in this way.

At the time of the last National Dairy Show preliminary measurements were made of some of the best producers exhibited. Several owners of high-producing cows measured at this time volunteered permission to the Department to follow thru its investigations when these animals are ready to be retired from the herd. The Department is glad to accept such offers of co-operation from owners of outstanding animals. Where state colleges are co-operating they will make the measurements for all cows offered by breeders in the state, as well as those in their own herds.

New World Leader

AFTER breaking the world's record for the production of butterfat in ten months as a junior three-year-old a little over a year ago, Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke, a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, recently completed a ten months' test period with a butterfat record which makes her the world's leading junior four-year-old over all breeds. Her 305-day record as announced by the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is 24,062.3 pounds milk and 854.88 pounds butterfat (1068.6 pounds butter), for which she qualified by giving birth to a bull calf, weighing 130 pounds, carried for 200 days of the test period.

Her Dam Also a Champion

The new champion made her record on the farm of Abner S. Deysher, near Reading, Pennsylvania, where she enjoys the companionship of several other of Pennsylvania's leading producers, including her dam, Charlotte Lyons Korndyke, who holds the highest butter record ever made in ten consecutive months by mature Holstein cows in the Keystone state.

Lyons Sarcastic Korndyke received thruout her test a ration consisting of home-mixed grains, including oil meal, cocoanut meal, molasses and beet pulp. With the grain ration she received considerable quantities of good corn silage and alfalfa hay. She was kept in comfortable, light and roomy quarters, had constant access to fresh water and was given exercise out-of-doors every day.

Records Saved Lives

A HEIFER dropped by Molly, a grade cow, was being raised in the herd of John Palmer and Son, Bradford County, but when two purebreds dropped female calves, it was decided that Molly's calf should be vealed. However, since Molly was enrolled in the Laurel Hill Cow Testing Association, vealing of the calf was delayed until Molly's yearly record was completed. In the meantime the calf was growing into a promising yearling.

When C. J. Griggs, tester, figured up Molly's record for the year, he found she had produced over 10,000 pounds of milk and 464 pounds of butterfat. Now, there is no doubt about the fate of Molly's heifer calves, so one yearling and her young sister can thank the cow testing association for their lives.—A.L.Beam.

National Champion

OWL INTEREST SUPERB 477076, a young Jersey cow, owned bred and tested at Sibley Farms, Spencer, Mass., has completed a second official record which singles her out as one of the outstanding dairy animals of the day. Starting this test at the age of three years and eleven months she yielded 695.63 pounds of fat and 12,582 pounds of milk in 305 days. She calved within fourteen months and thus qualified for a gold and a silver medal and for the Massachusetts and National Jersey Championship in Class AAA.

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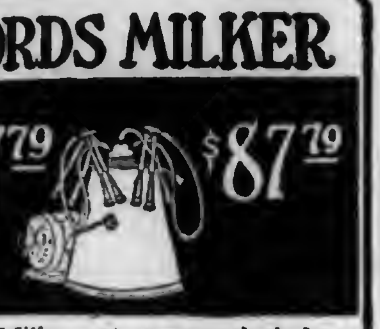

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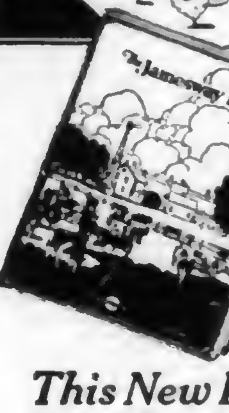

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W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Ration for Work Horses

I am feeding my horses alfalfa hay and corn. Is this a good ration and how much should be fed when the horses are idle and when they are doing farm work?—R. P. B., Lancaster County, Pa.

Alfalfa hay and corn will make a very satisfactory ration for work horses when idle or when at work. Such combination of feed is not quite as safe in the hands of all feeders, for greater care must be exercised, as when oats and timothy hay or mixed hay are fed.

The alfalfa hay in a highly nitrogenous feed and if the horses are allowed to eat all they care for they will eat too much and overload the system with an excess of highly nitrogenous material which must be eliminated thru the kidneys. This is likely to overwork them and lead to a chronic inflammation if the feeding is continued for a long period.

To Avoid Sweating

Some drivers state that horses receiving a sole roughage of alfalfa hay will sweat a great deal which can be avoided by careful feeding and the addition of a small amount of other roughage, such as straw or timothy hay.

Idle horses should be fed a grain allowance of about three-quarters pound of grain and one pound of roughage daily for each 100 pounds of weight. Horses doing hard work should be fed one and one-quarter pound of grain and three-quarters pound of hay daily for every pounds of weight.

Part of the roughage allowa for idle horses may consist of str Care must be exercised that the falfa hay that is fed is free fr dust or mold. With proper care feeding there is no reason why th alfalfa and corn ration should be entirely satisfactory.—W. H. To have.

Farmers Winter Cour

THE Farmer's Winter Cou opened at the Pennsylva State College on January 8 with enrollment of sixty-five students. dications are that this number w be increased to at least 100 by Ja uary 26, when the special t weeks' course in ice cream begins.

Dairy and horticultural subje seem to be the most popular amo the winter course students as ei teen have enrolled in the spe dairy manufacturing course eleven have registered in hortic ture. The remainder are taking ge eral subjects, including cereal cr livestock feeding, judging and ma agement; soils; farm poultry; fa management; plant and animal d eases, insect identification and co trol, and farm machinery.

Ample opportunities to apply th principles learned in the class ro will be given to the winter cou students, as much of their time w be spent in the model dairy ba the new beef barn, the stock judgi pavilion, the green house, or t poultry plant, and the departmen laboratories.—A. L. Beam.

During the Winter Months

THE condition of the lamb and wool crop will depend to a very considerable extent upon the care and management of the flock during the winter months. The aim should be to use all home grown feeds so far as possible. This practice will result in a greater net income from the crops produced on the farm than is the case when much of the feed is purchased on the market. Care must be exercised, however, that the feeds used are of such a character as to bring the ewes thru the winter in good condition.

The ewes that are bred for spring lambing should be gaining in weight during the gestation period. The amount to gain will depend upon the condition of the ewes during the breeding season.

A ewe that has been suckled down to a thin condition should gain about twenty-five pounds in weight by the time the lamb is born. This increase in weight will cover the weight of the lamb and the growth of fleece, as well as improved body condition. This increase in weight can easily be made if the ewe receives good wholesome feed and enough to satisfy her appetite.

Roughage for the Ewes

The roughage to feed the ewes should consist of good clover or alfalfa hay and a small allowance of good silage, if the latter is available. As much hay should be fed as the ewes will eat while the silage should be restricted to about three pounds per day to a mature ewe.

During the early part of the winter, or gestation period, it will not be necessary to feed grain if the roughage is of good quality. During the last six weeks of the gestation period it is desirable to feed about one-half pound of grain per day. This grain should consist of bran, corn and oil meal if these fe are all available. Oats alone often fed to good advantage, but mixture will add variety and will relished by the ewes.

A mixture of three parts o three parts corn, three parts br and one part oil meal by wei makes a desirable grain combinat for ewes. This may be varied depe ing upon the kinds of grain feed hand and the kind and quality hay that is being fed.

Exercise Is an Essential

Exercise is very essential breeding ewes. They should be tu ed out in a paddock or pasture ev day that the weather will perm The lots should be dry as ewes not do well when forced to exer in lots that are muddy. The ew can be made to take exercise if small amount of clean corn sto is scattered thinly over a consid able area of the lot in which sheep exercise.

The ewes should not be turned during winter rains. Such treatm is likely to result in the ewes co tracting colds which often result a case of pneumonia from wh they do not readily recover and th will also lose in weight. Dry co weather will not hurt strong, heal ewes.

The ewes should have free acce to clean water and salt. If the wat can be provided so that it is not cold a greater amount will be co sumed and the sheep will make be ter use of the feed consumed.

The suggestions made here a easy to carry out and if followed w result in a good crop of wool a lambs, which are the two sources income from the breeding flock.—W. H. Tomhave.

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Those 1924 Potato Prices

Why the Growers Suffered Heavy Losses on the Crop

(Continued from last week)

THE potato crop estimates issued for October and November 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed large increases over previous estimates. The favorable fall weather, open until along in October, kept the crop growing later than in most years. City dealers and consumers at once jumped to the conclusion that, low as potatoes then were, they must go still lower in price.

In the past there has always been a very heavy storage of potatoes in cities, tho of course the bulk of the crop is always held on the farm. Millions of families in suburbs of our cities and in villages have cellars. A small family will buy ten or fifteen bushels. A large family of foreign descent may buy forty or even fifty bushels. This year the news of the government crop estimate, combined with the very poor quality of many rot infected or frosted potatoes prevented a very large part of this normal potato storage. City dealers and grocers, too, have greatly reduced their stocks below their usual supplies. Each buyer felt sure that he or she was safe in holding off for lower prices.

What Happened in Fall of 1921

It is most interesting to note here what happened in September, October and November of 1921. The potato estimate that year was a small one, 361,659,000 bushels. In the corn

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, under Prof. G. F. Warren, has been studying the records of potato prices at New York City for nearly sixty years, together with the estimates of potato production and the census reports on population. These records show that for many years potato consumption has been gradually increasing.

The records of carlot shipments kept by the Department of Agriculture at Washington since 1916 show that shipments are increasing very fast. The 1924 potato crop is the eighth in size among the last thirty, in per capita production.

Prices and Consumption in 1922-23

Two years ago, in 1922, there was another season when potato production records were broken. That year's 453,396,000 bushels was just a little under this year's 454,784,000. In the five great northern potato producing sections, those of Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which with Pennsylvania make up our six big potato states, prices in the fall were the lowest since 1914. The Department of Agriculture's daily market reports showed an average price for carlots on track in these sections of eighty-five cents per 100 pounds on November 1, or fifty-one cents per bushel to the shipper, whether dealer or grower.

Potato Crops, Shipments and Prices, 1919—1924

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
rop, bushels (000 omitted)	*322,867	403,296	361,659	453,396	412,392	454,784
r cent of normal trend of production Cornell Bureau of Agricultural Econ	83	102	89	109	98	106
Carlot Shipments:—						
rly, to July 1st	12,174	18,410	22,775	28,953	21,268	27,146
tal to September 1st	39,434	47,616	55,869	65,949	54,449	66,042
tal to December 1st	112,178	122,368	141,888	145,489	133,123	139,042
otal, whole season	167,370	199,165	238,516	254,175	241,929	
ars shipped per 100,000 bushels crop	502	494	660	560	582	
rices (per 100 lbs. sacked) 5 shipping sections, November 1st †	$2.20	$1.80	$1.58	$ .85	$1.04	$ .65
me, April 1st	3.51	.91	1.44	1.27	1.21	
ve largest cities, November 1st ‡	2.41	2.08	1.98	1.28	1.58	1.10
me, April 1st	3.65	1.25	1.87	1.76	1.65	

† Maine, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.
‡ Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

belt there are many manufacturing cities supplied in summer and fall nearby growers, and with drought he crop here was very light. Every then had in mind the price of $1.00 a bushel to growers following short crops of 1916 and 1919. Just as buyers have held off this ar, they all rushed together to buy the fall of 1921. Potatoes sold ll fall at prices but little below the ice of wheat per bushel. Shipments broke all records. In September and October 26,040 and 43,250 loads were reported shipped. For ree days in succession over 2000 s were shipped.

The strange thing about this mar- t was that the immense shipments re so completely absorbed by the unusual demand for storage that ces held up under shipments hich would have demoralized the rket any other season. Later shipments fell off fast. Price did not e in proportion, for a large part the normal winter demand had en satisfied already.

Potato Consumption Increasing

This year potato market conditions the exact opposite of those of 1921. Prices started very low, with uyers holding off and generally refusing to store the usual quantity. Many thousands of carloads will be required this winter and next spring to meet the demand which in normal years has been satisfied by fall storage.

The result of the very low prices was to stimulate greatly potato consumption in the cities. The chain store idea had just begun to be popular. For many years city groceries had made a practice of keeping up potato prices to the consumer, no matter how much or how little the grower received. There were no low prices to stimulate consumption in big crop years, and a big surplus was generally left, to drive down prices in winter and spring.

Here the thousands of little chain grocery stores under centralized management found a golden opportunity. They could buy a carload of potatoes delivered in the city for sixty, seventy or eighty cents a bushel, and advertise in the daily papers potatoes at prices so far below those of the old time groceries that consumers jumped to buy and eat. Consumption went up fast. The carlot movement for the 1922-23 season broke all records with 254,546 cars.

Towards spring, in March, the heavy consumption had so far used up the record crop that prices rose. By April 1 the same five northern shipping sections were receiving an average price of $1.27 per 100 pounds, equal to seventy-six cents per bushel, and representing an increase of fifty per cent over the price of November first. The high price continued thru April and May.

For many years back of 1921 and 1922, spring prices for potatoes could

(Continued on page 27)

The Bigger Better Greater Galloway Co.

1925 BARGAIN BOOK FREE

The dawn of a new era is at hand—all interests of the old company have been merged, all obstacles that have confronted all manufacturers in recent years have been successfully overcome and The Galloway Co. of today offers its greater resources, new stock of raw materials, new economies in manufacturing, new improvements in products, with the same famous Galloway plan of selling highest quality separators, engines, spreaders and other farm equipment direct from the factory to you at lowest prices. The Galloway Catalog for 1925 brings you bigger savings with new prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Galloway factories have never closed. Orders from farmers—satisfied customers everywhere—knowing Galloway quality cannot be beat, have kept our factories busy when others have had to quit. Galloway's famous "cut-the-melon" merchandising—giving the savings in distribution costs to customers—has always made Galloway prices lower.

Get our bargain book free—before you buy farm equipment of any kind from anyone at any price—learn how much The Galloway Company saves you.

$4.95 DOWN

Famous Galloway Cream Separator. Better Value Bigger Saving

Backed by Strongest Guarantee ever made

Try them all, judge cream separator values on cream savings, on close skimming, on more years of service, on easy running, on sanitary features, on freedom from trouble, and the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator gets the verdict. Compare Galloway prices with others—you find Galloway saves you from $25 to $50 on a machine anywhere near equal in quality, depending on the size.

Write today—find out about why the Galloway Separator leads the world. Learn why its low speed bowl cannot be equaled for close skimming. Saves all the cream, gives you a higher cream test that pays for the separator in a short time. Thousands of farmers, accepting our 90-day trial offer, have tested the Galloway on their own farms against all other makes and the Galloways stay sold.

Why experiment with other separators when Galloway says—TRY MY SEPARATOR ON YOUR OWN FARM 90 DAYS, then if you don't think it is the best cream separator you ever saw, smoothest running, easiest cleaned, closest skimming and most durable, ship it back at my expense. If you like it, keep it and pay me in small payments.

Made in 4 Sizes from 375 to 950 Pounds Capacity

Special Galloway Features

Get Galloway's Big Catalog FREE

Write today for 1925 Bargain Book giving lowest prices on EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM including household necessities, farm and garden seeds, nursery stock, auto accessories, implements, gas engines, spreaders and the improved Galloway Cream Separator. Convince yourself that Galloway's plan is the best way to buy.

THE GALLOWAY COMPANY
BOX 197 WATERLOO, IOWA

90 Days Trial
Try the Galloway Separator on your farm. If you like it, keep it and pay in small monthly payments. If it fails to meet all claims, ship it back.

SPECIAL Bargains
Galloway Gasoline Engines, all sizes. Famous Galloway Spreaders, the most popular capacities. Sold at lowest prices. Easy terms.

Prompt Shipment Guaranteed

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Direct to you from the "Garden Spot of the East".

Rohrer's Sure-Pay Seeds have proved reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor.

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Quality Service Satisfaction

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That secure highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1925 catalog illustrating and describing our line, and obtain your baskets and crates at WINTER DISCOUNTS

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BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO

Free 20 Ft. Row of Sweet Peas

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10 Pkgs. Vegetable Seeds for 25c

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John A. Salzer Seed Co.
Box 152 La Crosse, Wis.

SOW SALZERS SEEDS

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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The Story Thus Far

BART BAYNES was an orphan who lived on a farm in Lickitysplit with his Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody Baynes. Aunt Deel was a little beyond forty, jealously devoted to her brother, Uncle Peabody.

In 1831, when the story opens, Bart was a small lad of seven who was always getting into trouble, worrying his maiden aunt and bachelor uncle unmercifully. One day during that year Bart had his first glimpse of the Silent Woman—Rovin' Kate—who told his fortune. Tho he must encounter four great perils he would be strong and the friend of many people.

Early in his career Bart found a friend in the Comptroller of Canton Village, Silas Wright. The great man became much interested in the child and sent him books—a treasure indeed in that unread household. Not long after this Mr. Wright was elected to the United States Senate.

With 1837 came evil days. Wild speculation in land and the American paper-money system brought rough going. There was little money. Uncle Peabody had signed a note for his cousin, Rodney Barnes, sometime before and was afraid he would have to pay it. Amos Grimshaw held a note on the Baynes farm. When it came due he demanded payment but gave three months to see what could be done. So next day Bart, dressed in his "fine suit o' clothes," and Uncle Peabody made ready for a trip to Canton to ask Senator Wright for advice and help.

Continued

SINCE that dreadful day of the petticoat trousers my wonder had been regarding all integuments, what Sally would soy to them. At last I could start for Canton with a strong and capable feeling. If I chanced to meet Sally Dunkelberg I need not hide my head for shame as I had done that memorable Sunday.

"Now may the Lord help ye to be careful—awful, terrible careful o' them clothes every minute o' this day," Aunt Deel cautioned as she looked at me. "Don't git no horse sweat nor wagon grease on 'em."

To Aunt Deel wagon grease was the worst enemy of a happy and respectable home.

We hitched our team to the grasshopper spring wagon and set out on our journey. It was a warm, hazy Indian-summer day in November. My uncle looked very stiff and sober in his "new" clothes. Such breathless excitement as that I felt when we were riding down the hills and could see the distant spires of Canton, I have never known since that day. As we passed "the mill" we saw the Silent Woman looking out of the little window of her room above the blacksmith shop—a low, weather-stained, frame building, hard by the main road, with a narrow hanging stair on the side of it.

"She keeps watch by the winder when she ain't travelin'," said Uncle Peabody. "Knows all that's goin' on—that woman—knows who goes to the village an how long they stay. When Grimshaw goes by they say she hustles off down the road in her rags. She looks like a sick dog herself, but I've heard that she keeps that room o' hers just as neat as a pin."

NEAR the village we passed a smart-looking buggy drawn by a spry-footed horse in shiny harness. Then I noticed with a pang that our wagon was covered with dry mud and that our horses were rather bony and our harnesses a kind of lead color. So I was in an humble state of mind when we entered the village.

There was a crowd of men and women in front of Mr. Wright's office and thru its open door I saw many of his fellow townsmen. We waited at the door for a few minutes. I crowded in while Uncle Peabody stood talking with a villager. The Senator caught sight of me and came to my side and put his hand on my head and said:

"Hello, Bart! How you've grown! and how handsome you look! Where's your uncle?"

"He's there by the door," I answered.

"Well, le's go and see him."

Then I followed him out of the office.

MR. WRIGHT was stouter and grayer and grander than when I had seen him last. He was dressed in black broadcloth and wore a big beaver hat and high collar and his hair was almost white. I remember vividly his clear, kindly eyes and ruddy cheeks.

"Baynes, I'm glad to see you," he said heartily. "Did ye bring me any jerked meat?"

"Didn't think of it," said Uncle Peabody. "But I've got a nice young doe all jerked an' if you're fond o' jerk I'll bring ye down some to-morrer."

"I'd like to take some to Washington but I wouldn't have you bring it so far."

"I'd like to bring it—I want a chance to talk with ye for half an hour or such a matter," said my uncle. "I've got a little trouble on my hands."

"There's a lot of trouble here," said the Senator. "I've got to settle a quarrel between two neighbors and visit a sick friend and make a short address to the Northern New York Conference at the Methodist Church and look over a piece of land that I'm intending to buy, and discuss the plans for my new house with the carpenter. I expect to get thru about six o'clock and right after supper I could ride up to your place with you and walk back early in the morning. We could talk things over on the way up."

"That's first rate," said my uncle. "The chores ain't much these days an' I guess my sister can git along with 'em."

The Senator took us into his office and introduced us to the leading men of the county. There were: Gurdon Smith, Ephriam Butterfield, Lemuel Buck, Baron S. Doty, Richard N. Harrison, John L. Russell.Silas Baldwin, Calvin Hurlbut, Doctor Olin, Thomas H. Conkey and Preston King. These were names with which the Republican had already made us familiar.

"Here," said the Senator as he put his hand on my head, "is a coming man in the Democratic party."

The great men laughed at my blushes and we came away with a deep sense of pride in us. At last I felt equal to the ordeal of meeting the Dunkelbergs. My uncle must have shared my feeling for, to my delight, he went straight to the basement store above which was the modest sign: "H. Dunkelberg, Produce." I trembled as we walked down the steps and opened the door. I saw the big gold watch chain, the handsome clothes, the mustache and side whiskers and the large silver ring approaching us, but I was not as scared as I expected to be. My eyes were more accustomed to splendor.

"Well I swan!" said the merchant in the treble voice which I remembered so well. "This is Bart and Peabody! How are you?"

"Pretty well," I answered, my uncle being too slow of speech to suit my sense of propriety. "How is Sally?"

The two men laughed heartily much to my embarrassment.

"He's getting right down to business," said my uncle.

"That's right," said Mr. Dunkelberg. "Why, Bart, she's as spry as a cricket and pretty as a picture. Come up to dinner with me and see for yourself."

UNCLE Peabody hesitated, whereupon I gave him a furtive nod and he said "All right," and then I had a delicious feeling of excitement. I had hard work to control my impatience while they talked. I walked on some butter tubs in the back room and spun around on a whirling stool that stood in front of a high desk and succeeded in the difficult feat of tipping over a bottle of ink without getting any on myself. I covered the multitude of my sins on the desk with a newspaper and sat down quietly in a chair.

By and by I asked, "Are you 'most ready to go?"

"Yes—come on—it's after twelve o'clock," said Mr. Dunkelberg. "Sally will be back from school now."

My conscience got the better of me and I confessed about the ink bottle and was forgiven.

So we walked to the big house of the Dunkelbergs and I could hear my heart beating when we turned in at the gate—the golden gate of my youth it must have been, for after I had passed it I thought no more as a child. That rude push which Mr. Grimshaw gave me had hurried the passing.

I was a little surprised at my own dignity when Sally opened the door to welcome us. My uncle told Aunt Deel that I acted and spoke like Silas Wright, "so nice and proper." Sally was different, too—less playful and more beautiful with long yellow curls covering her shoulders.

"How nice you look!" she said as she took my arm and led me into her playroom.

"These are my new clothes," I boasted. "They are very expensive and I have to be careful of them."

I REMEMBER not much that we said but I could never forget how she played for me on a great shiny piano—I had never seen one before—and made me feel very humble with music more to my liking than any I have heard since—crude and simple as it was—while her pretty fingers ran up and down the keyboard.

I behaved myself with great care at the table—I remember that— and, after dinner, we played in the dooryard and the stable, I with a great fear of tearing my new clothes. I stopped and cautioned her more than once: "Be careful! For gracious sake! be careful o' my new suit!"

As we were leaving late in the afternoon she said:

"I wish you would come here to school."

"I suppose he will sometime," said Uncle Peabody.

A new hope entered my breast, that moment, and began to grow there.

"Aren't you going to kiss her?" said Mr. Dunkelberg with a smile.

I saw the color in her cheeks deepen as she turned with a smile and walked away two or three steps while the grown people laughed and stood with her back turned looking in at the window.

"You're looking the wrong way for the scenery," said Mr. Dunkelberg.

She turned and walked toward me with a look of resolution in her pretty face and said:

"I'm not afraid of him."

We kissed each other and, again, that well-remembered touch of her hair upon my face. But the feel of her warm lips upon my own—that was so different and so sweet to remember in the lonely days that followed! Fast flows the river to the sea when youth is sailing on it. They had shoved me out of the quiet cove into the swift current—those dear, kindly, thoughtless people! Sally ran away into the house as their laughter continued and my uncle and I walked down the street. How happy I was!

We went to the Methodist Church where Mr. Wright was speaking but we couldn't get in. There were many standing at the door who had come too late. We could hear his voice and I remember that he seemed to be talking to the people just as I had heard him talk to my aunt and uncle, sitting by our fireside, only louder. We were tired and went down to the tavern and waited for him on its great porch.

I observed with satisfaction that the village boys did not make fun of me when I passed them as they did when I wore the petticoat trousers. Mr. and Mrs. Wright came along with the crowd, by and by, and Colonel Medad Moody. We had supper with them at the tavern and started away in the dark with the Senator on the seat with us. He and my uncle began to talk about the tightness of money and the banking laws and I remember a remark of my uncle, for there was that in his tone which I could never forget:

"WE POOR people are trusting you to look out for us—we poor people are trusting you to see that we get treated fair. We're havin' a hard time."

This touched me a little and I was keen to hear the Senator's answer. I remember so well the sacred spirit of democracy in his words.

"I know it," he answered. "I lie awake nights thinking about it. I am poor myself, almost as poor as my father before me. I have found it difficult to keep my poverty these late years but I have not failed. I'm about as poor as you are. I guess I could enjoy riches, but I want to be poor so I may not forget what is due to the people among whom I was born—you who live in small houses and rack your bones with toil. I am one of you, altho I am racking my brain instead of my bones in our common interest. There are so many who would crowd us down we must stand together and be watchful or we shall be reduced to an overburdened, slavish peasantry, pitied and despised. Our danger will increase as

(Continued on page 31)

Getting Ready for the Winter

Moving the hives close together for winter protection. A. S. Lupton, Cumberland County, N. J., and part of his apiary.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle

1	38	39		■	2	40	41		■	3	42	43	44		■	45
4			■	5				■	6					■	7	
8		■	9				■	10					■	11		
	■	12				■	13					■	14			
■	15				■	16					■	17				■
18				■	19					■	20				■	46
21			■	22					■	23				■	24	
25		■	26					■	27				■	28		
	■	29					■	30				■	31			
■	32					■	33				■	34				
35					■	36				■	37					

TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 6 (reading across) is F L O A T, and 12 (reading down) is S H A D. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. A kind of broth
2. A valuable food grain
3. To slant
4. A woman devoted to a religious life
5. Weed found in wheat—mentioned in Bible parable
6. To rest on the surface of a liquid
7. Abbreviation of a masculine title
8. Conjunction used with "either"
9. A hut or sheepfold
10. Dismal
11. Meadow
12. Foot covering
13. To hatch or produce
14. To assist
15. Closed
16. A hook to hold anything close
17. To strike with repeated blows
18. A shell-fish often baked at country frolics
19. An expression of mirth
20. Extending far below the surface
21. Possessed
22. Large books
23. Without heat
24. Point of compass
25. A pronoun
26. Wanders
27. To occupy completely
28. Latin prefix meaning "by" or "over"
29. A cloth used for drying
30. Ceremony
31. Wheeled vehicles
32. Sedate, steady
33. A group, usually twelve, selected to hear and weigh evidence in court
34. To bend without angles
35. The lobby of a theatre
36. Unencumbered
37. The national assembly of Spain
32. Point of compass, abbreviation
33. Junior, abbreviation
34. County, abbreviation
38. Possessive pronoun
39. Prefix meaning "not"
40. Anger
41. Christian Endeavor, abbreviation
42. To put on as much as can be carried
43. A pole used in rowing
44. Liquid measure, abbreviation
45. To ensnare
46. Measured lines of poetry

READING DOWN

1. A person who apes gentility
2. A price fixed or stated
3. Slumber
5. To sound, as a horn or flute
6. New, unfaded
7. To dissolve
9. Intimate friend
10. Draws along slowly
11. To jump or spring over
12. A fish valued for food
13. Gloomy feelings
14. To give careful attention
15. A thin narrow strip of wood or metal
16. An animal with a hump
17. A cup-shaped object which gives a ringing sound when struck
18. A pert child
19. One who has passionate affection for another
20. To deal out sparingly
22. To rise to a great height
23. A large and important town
24. To perform duties for
25. A loose outer garment
27. That which burn
28. A portion
29. A plaything
30. To lament or be sorry for
31. A mongrel dog

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

■	S	T	A	Y	■	F	L	O	U	R	■	G	R	A	B	■
M	■	B	E	E	R	■	B	U	S	■	P	R	I	M	■	T
I	T	■	F	L	E	W	■	T	■	M	A	I	D	■	L	A
L	I	T	■	L	E	A	F	■	M	A	L	T	■	S	O	P
K	E	E	L	■	L	I	O	N	E	S	S	■	R	O	S	E
■	R	A	I	L	■	P	A	■	A	T	■	M	O	A	T	■
T	■	R	E	A	D	■	L	E	T	■	R	O	U	P	■	R
O	K	■	D	U	A	L	■	X	■	D	O	L	T	■	P	A
N	Y	C	■	D	Y	E	R	■	C	O	D	E	■	F	O	G

The Scotsman, away on his annual vacation, was head over heels in love with a certain young "girl he left behind him." At last he could stand the suspense no longer, and, going to the telegraph office, he at once sent off a telegram asking her if she would marry him. That happened in the morning and he spent the entire day in the office waiting for a reply. That night a call came thru accepting him.

"If I were you," said the operator, when at last he was leaving, "I should think twice before I'd marry a girl who kept me waiting all day long for an answer."

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The girl who waits for the reduced night rates is the lass for me."—Los Angeles Times.

"I learn thru your agent that you have bought the houses on either side of your residence and got them dirt cheap," said Grey. "How did you manage it?"

"Easily enough," replied White "My wife is an elocutionist, my daughter plays the piano, George plays a cornet, I play the violin, Bob plays a banjo, Charlie rattles the bones and Johnnie has a jazz drum."—American Mutual.

Mr. Nulywed—What an enormous pie! It looks like a football, dear.

Mrs Nulywed—But, Arthur, that was the smallest pumpkin I could find

---

Visitor—"We're getting up a raffle for a poor old man. Won't you buy a ticket, my dear?"

Sweet Girl—"Mercy, no! What would I do with him if I won him?"

The Blades That Cut Farming Costs—and Build Profits!

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In the New Idea Model 8 you will find every single feature that you could wish for in a spreader. Sturdy construction—simple efficient mechanism—low bed—auto steer front axle—these and many other genuine advantages make the New Idea the best spreader you can possibly buy.

See this spreader at your dealer's or write us for literature

The New Idea Spreader Co., Coldwater, Ohio
"Spreader Specialists for 25 Years"

The New Idea Transplanter
New in design—more efficient in its work—the New Idea Transplanter is the ideal machine for market gardeners and growers. Handles all crops. Write or mail coupon.

(2)

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☐ New Idea Spreader
☐ New Idea Transplanter
Name
Address

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No matter what your soil conditions may be, you will find an E-B Plow that will handle your work economically. The E-B plow family is complete—walking plows, sulky and gang plows, disc plows, tractor plows and a special Fordson plow. E-B plow bottoms include both steel and chilled in wide variety to meet any soil condition.

All E-B plows combine the three important essentials of a satisfactory plow—ease of handling, light draft and durability. The riding and tractor plows are equipped with E-B Quick Detachable Shares which can be put on or taken off in 5 seconds without tools.

Be sure to get free circulars describing E-B plows. And remember, whatever farm machine you need, you will find it in the E-B Quality Line.

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Town State R F D
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Our Young People's Forum

Dear Forum Friends:—Well, we never do know what's going to happen next, do we? I started a letter to you three days ago and planned to finish it last night and didn't I fall fast asleep right in the middle of a sentence! And here it is time for the paper to be speeding on its way and I haven't a glimmer of a thought in my head with which to finish that half-written letter! Your letters are getting more and more interesting all the time. How I should miss them if you didn't write. With very best wishes for everybody.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—As soon as I come home for my dinner on Friday I get the paper and open it to the Forum page.

Wake up, Chester County boys and girls. I have not seen any letters from our county for a long while. Cousin Ruth, may I write a recipe?

GOLDEN CREAM CAKE

Cream together:

1 cup sugar
1½ cup butter or lard
1½ cups flour
1 cup sweet milk
2 teaspoons baking powder

Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of 3 eggs, make a filling with

3 egg yolks beaten very light
1½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Thin with rich, sweet cream and put between layers and on top.

My sister told me to ask you if she may write to your happy circle. Her name is Ida.—Hazel E. V. Brown, Chester County, Pa.

HAROLD AND HIS SCHOOLMATES
Harold Barcalow, Bucks County, Pa.

Tell Ida we'll be glad to have her join our crowd any time.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Forum page a lot. We have a dog, Jerry, that can do a few tricks like sit up, speak, sing and jump to catch a piece of candy.

I hope that all of the boys and girls are enjoying the snow which we had. Dear Cousin Ruth, write more letters.—Dorothy E. Reuter, Gloucester County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was glad to see your picture in Pennsylvania Farmer. I have long golden curls and so my brother and sisters and mother all call me Dolly. Last winter I spent with my grandmother and grandfather at Sacramento, California, and had a wonderful time, but I was glad to see my mother and sisters in the spring. I like to help my sister plant and make hay in the summer time. It is lots of fun. I have two pet kitties and my older sister has a cat. I don't believe in children being mean to kitties, because they have feelings, too.—Velma Walke, McKean County, Pa.

I wonder, Velma, whether you couldn't tell us about your visit in California. You see, I've always wanted to go there myself and I always enjoy hearing about the country from folks who have been there.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I'm sure you would like to hear of a little girl just nine years old from the village of Goodyear.

I go to school most every day, except when I am ill; thru mud and snow a mile or more, to the stone shack on the hill. The grade I'm in they call the fifth, I sure do have to grind,'cause the other kids are workin' too,—to let me on behind. But Daddy says, just keep it up, for you have got the pep, and the chap that lets you in the lurch, will surely have to step.

I live on the farm of "Sunny Lea," with acres, not quite twenty to keep horse, cows and hogs,—and Hollywood hens a-plenty.

Oh! I almost forgot to tell of my pets, and that would be a great crime. For wherever I go, they are on my heels, not one—but six at a time. I call them Tige Senior, Junior and Spot, Young Malties,—Nigger and Tabby,—I almost forgot.

Well! Now, Cousin Ruth, I must close for this time. Perhaps at your leisure you'll drop me a line.—Lucile Paxton, Cumberland County, Pa.

Perhaps, but I couldn't do as well as you, I fear!

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like the Young People's Forum very much. Every Friday when we get the paper the first thing I read is the Y. P. F. I hope we shall continue to keep this page in the paper for a long time.

We had a Christmas entertainment at our schoolhouse. We had a play in which I had 115 speeches. We also had many more things which everybody enjoyed. We had nearly two weeks' vacation.—Florence L. Wessels, Montgomery County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I go to Ward School. On December 24 we had a Christmas tree and a picnic dinner. We all brought something. I got a lot of things this year for Christmas and Santa Claus was very good to me. I have a dog named Mollie. She is yellow and is very much like a fox.

I have a recipe to give you, it is very funny.

DOUGHNUTS

One cup of sugar, one cup of milk,
Two eggs beaten fine as silk,
Salt and nutmeg, lemon will do,
Of baking powder teaspoon, two.
Lightly stir the flour in.
Cut in diamonds, twists or rings,
Drop with care the doughy things,
Into fat that briskly swells,
Evenly the spongy cells.
Watch with care the time for turning,
Fry them brown, just short of burning.
Roll in sugar, serve when cool.
Price a quarter for this rule.

Helen Hanagan, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have just gotten thru making some soup for supper. We have a lot of snow but I can not ride down hill because mama is away and my sister is away, so I have to take care of the children, Edna and Arthur. Edna is five and Arthur is three.—Mable Foote, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old and am in the seventh grade at school.

I live on a small farm. We have two horses and I can ride both of them. We have six geese and the gander is so ugly that my little brother is afraid to go out of the house when he is around. I have four brothers and two sisters and one niece. May I send a few riddles, Cousin Ruth?—Guy Mayo Sayman, Sullivan County, Pa.

I'm sorry you didn't send the answers to the riddles in your letter. You see I have to have the answers before printing riddles.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and am in the fourth grade. I cook for my mother. I have two sisters and three brothers. I have a sister and brother that go to school with me. My brother Edward is a baby. He is seven months old. I have one cat and he is called Coney. I got a doll for Christmas.—Virginia Oppermann, Berkshire County, Mass.

"GREETINGS, FORUM FRIENDS."
Audrey Sieber, Juniata County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—It has been snowing today. My younger sister and I went sledding this afternoon. Our dog, Rover, went with us. He likes the cold weather. We made a little house for him. We have a cat, too. We had two weeks Christmas vacation.—Laura Fawsett, Delaware Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—In my last letter I said I was going to send a picture of the pet crow, Pete, but he has been missing for quite a while and we missed him very much at first. He was very cute and knew many tricks. He would come to school with us, and would fly about the trees. The school children would feed him. He would wait on the bridge for us when we were coming from school.

In the morning he would peck on the windows, and wake us up, for he wanted breakfast. The school children miss him and so do I.

For pets I have a little white kitten; his name is Ching and he is part Angora, and two little gray kittens. I also have two big cats. I had a yellow cat; his name was Fritz and he has been missing for two weeks.

We are boarding eleven ponies and a donkey and we also have some horses boarding.

I have a sister, Mary, who is fourteen, and a brother, Junior, who is eight years old. We have great fun playing and sliding up in our big barn.

My sister and I play the piano. I play jazz and other kinds. I like it very much. We also have a banjo-uke each, and play a lot of pieces.

We have some snow in Monmouth County. It is snowing hard and we have great fun playing games in it. My little white kitten doesn't know what to think of it for he hasn't ever seen snow before.—Evelyn Farry, Monmouth County, N. J.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Paul orough.
BERKS COUNTY.—Frances S. Gerhard.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Adela Babcock.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Nellie Whitlatch.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Josephine Agosta.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Martha M. Hoy.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hazel Elizabeth Virgina Brown (D).
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Lucile Paxton, Margaret Showalter.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Julia A. Shearer.
DELAWARE COUNTY.—Laura Fawcett (D).
ERIE COUNTY.—Doris Gilbert.
FRANKLIN COUNTY. — Paul Franklin Foltz.
GREENE COUNTY.—John W. Haner.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—William Russell Bortzfield (D), Martha H. Richter (D).
McKEAN COUNTY.—Velma Walke.
MERCER COUNTY.—Elsie Winder.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Grace Mae Astheimer, Ethel Mae Essick.
MONTOUR COUNTY.—Helen Dewald.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Mildred I. Dattinger.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Eva Ida Maurer.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Mary Irene Alwine.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Guy Mayo Sayman.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY. — Josephine Ainey, Mable Foote, Elizabeth Gage, Helen Harragan, Eva Klein.
UNION COUNTY.—Florence Keiser.
WASHINGTON COUNTY. — Mary Jane Staggers.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Katherine Kittner.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Severn B. Newberry (D).

NEW JERSEY

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Ruth Weber.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY. — Dorothy E. Reuter.
MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Evelyn Farry.
MORRIS COUNTY.—Eleanor Baird, Ruth Headley.
PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elizabeth Jones.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Marion Higgins.
SUSSEX COUNTY. — Mildred DeGroat.
Annetta Zimmerman.—No county given.

NEW YORK

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Florence L. Wessels.
ONEIDA COUNTY.—Mary Wallace.

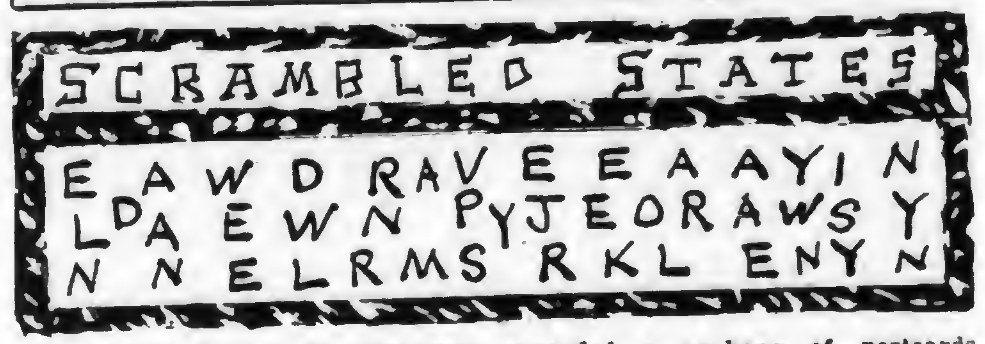
MARYLAND

TALBOT COUNTY. — Annabel Dubin, Virginia Dubin, Martha Ross.
CARROLL COUNTY.—Raymond A. Grimes.

MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—Virginia Opperman.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER


SCRAMBLED STATES
E A W D R A V E E A A Y I N
L D A E W N P Y J E O R A W S Y
N N E L R M S R K L E N Y N

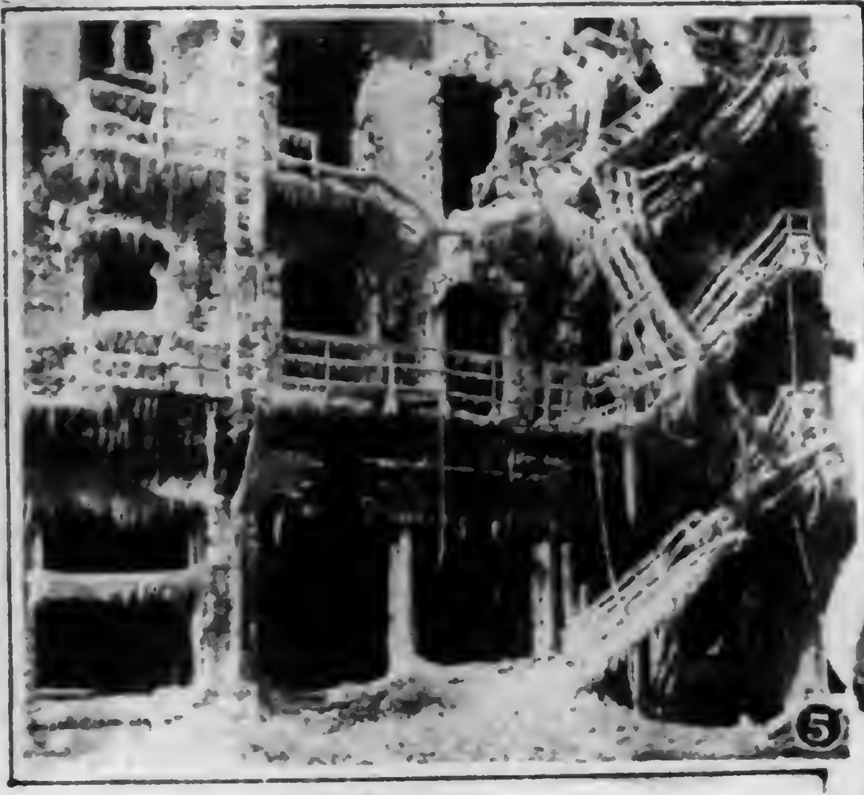
Dear Little Folks:—To "unscramble" these states, first look for letters which spell the name of the state you live in. Almost all the answers I receive come from the five states whose names you can spell with the letters in the picture. When you have found one state, cross out the letters which make its name and write that name down; then look thru the letters you have left and you will find those which spell the names of states not far from the one you make out first. I certainly hope none of you get lost wandering around this way because the little friends I hear from each week seem very real. When you have found the five states send their names to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than January 31. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 3 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: FROG-CROAK; BIRD-SONG; SNAKE-HISS; BEE-HUM; LION-ROAR; DOG-BARK; HEN-CACKLE.

The prize winners are: W. M Fredd, Jr., age 10, Oxford, Pa.; Edith Haversang, age 10, Caldwell, N. J.; Preston Keller, age 13, Sunbury, Pa.; Gertrude E. Meyers, age 10, Greencastle, Pa.; Roger Patterson, age 10, Glen More, Pa., Hazel E. Savacool, age 6, Newton, N. J.; Marila Tanner, age 12, Wampum, Pa.; Annabelle Walker, age 13, New Albany, Pa.; Paul E. Weaver, age 12, Union Grove, Pa.; Sarah Frances Wheaton, age 10, Bridgeton, N. J.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

1.—A Brooklyn boy and his prize winning picture—Duncan Campbell ranked first among 8000 contestants.

2.—The royal entry wins—Highland steer shown by the King in an agricultural show in London.

3.—Daughter of former President Cleveland, Mrs. W. S. Dell, arriving in this country to visit her mother.

4.—First woman in England to be "called to the bar." Mrs. Helena Normanton won the right to wear the robe and wig of the bar of the Middle Temple after a long struggle.

5.—King Winter turns this scene of a recent fire into a worthy exhibit in the "Chicago Beautiful" drive.

6.—Field spaniels which won first, second and third places in a show in England.

7.—Brother of the King of Siam touring the United States with his wife. The prince was educated at Eton.

8.—Indian chief his wife and nephew, who want the President to place a national Indian memorial day on the calendar.

9.—Approaching the starting point of a ski-race—four enthusiasts at Lake Placid.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Toning Up the Table Talk

Make Meal Times Happy Times for All the Family

MEAL time is about the only period when the family is together in the busy season, and then the meals are apt to be hurried because hired help is such an uncertain quantity and the weather still more uncertain. Many a mother realizes that the talk that goes on at meal time is not what it should be, but vaguely hopes that "when the children get out in the world" they will by some magic find acceptable topics of conversation.

How can children learn to talk well, if—as is the case in many homes—they are not permitted to speak at table? In our home the children have always had a modest share in the table talk. Why not? They are a part of the family, and they are always bubbling over with things to tell their Daddy whom they hardly see except at meals.

Good Cheer Improves Digestion

It is worth while to tone up the table talk from the standpoint of health. Children and adults hurry away from a gloomy table without having half chewed their food. Really it does no good to talk about butchering at table, or how naughty Johnny was at school, or about the faults of the school teacher, or the inefficiency of the minister, or the fact that neighbor Jones is not long for this world, or that there is graft and corruption in public office.

If you have anything pleasant to say about the road under construction, the ditch that will carry off the surplus water and make the farm more profitable, the good price you received for eggs, the fine grade made by one of the children at school, the coming entertainment in the Sunday school, or any one of a hundred encouraging, pleasant, helpful happenings, either in the neighborhood or heard by the telephone, radio or paper, bring it out and give everybody a chance to digest his food without gloom.

Let the Children Share

Encourage the children to save up little items from their small world and teach them to tell them quickly and well. The long drawn-out "And-a" of the story can be eliminated by a little practice, and there will be no need of talking with the mouth full of food.

It will take time to drive out the depressing talk and substitute cheerful conversation, but it can be done. And what is more, if you wish your children to be good conversationalists out in the world, and welcome guests at other people's tables, it must be done.—Hilda Richmond.

Next Year's Blooms

DEAR EDITOR:—When someone has given you a beautiful cyclamen plant, or poinsettia for the holidays, is there any way to keep the bulb or root over for blooming another year? Or are they all forced out, and really fit for nothing more? What treatment should they have, both while dormant and when coming again to life?—L. E. B.

Few, if any, of the greenhouse plants, do especially well when transferred from a warm, moist atmosphere to the hot dry atmosphere of the average living room. The cyclamen may be kept for a second season, but it will never give the wealth of bloom that it did the first.

Give the Plant a Rest

After the blossoms have died, give it a rest by putting it in a cool, shady place. Give very little water, but do not allow the bulb to become absolutely dry. It needs to have conditions favorable for the making of food supply to be stored in the bulb, from which it will draw when blossom time comes again. The leaves are the food factories, so the plant should be given a chance for the leaves to do their work after blossoming.

As early as August it should be given more favorable conditions: a sunny spot and more water, but never too much. We err more by watering too freely than too sparingly. After you have done all you can, prepare to be disappointed!

The Poinsettia

The poinsettia, if given ordinary care, will probably survive. It should be cut back very severely in the summer. The poinsettia belongs to the same family as the snow-in-the-mountain, an old favorite garden annual which has green and white leaves resembling a flower. The red of the poinsettia is not a flower, but a whorl of gaily colored leaves, bright to attract some insect to the tiny true flowers around which they are clustered.

The poinsettia, being a tropical plant, will not find conditions in this section right for the manufacture of its vivid color, so while it may live and even blossom, you may meet with the disappointment of having its whorl of leaves come out dull in color, or even just green.

I have known florists to cut off single branches from a large plant of poinsettia, stick the cuttings into pots of earth, and offer them for sale as plants. Of course these cuttings, having no root, will last only a short time.

Heather and Begonia

The white heather, if it has not been too much forced, will live and do fairly well under ordinary house conditions. All begonias are satisfactory if not given too much water. The one known as "Vernon begonia" will remain in blossom for months.—Orra Parker Phelps.

Percolator Tea

TEA is so good these raw cold winter days, so pleasingly warming to the men folks especially, after outside work. Tea, properly made, is scarcely injurious, and of course we all have our pet way of making it. But did you ever make it in your percolator?

Quite by chance we made ours thus one day. We were so pleased with the clear, just-right colored drink therefrom — neither black, strong nor insipid—that we pass the idea along.

Measure as usual. Put in percolator and make as you do coffee, taking care not to add so much water that the percolator cup will overflow. The tea will be clear, and free from grounds, even if loose tea is used instead of that put up in cheesecloth bags, as the nicest tea is put up today.

Use only freshly boiling water. Try this. See if it isn't convenient, and "heap good."—G. S.

Editor's note. We should like our expert tea-makers and coffee-makers to discuss this suggestion. If we own only one percolator (and most of us feel lucky to have even one) is it advisable to use it interchangeably for tea and coffee? Is a metal pot as good for tea-making as one of earthenware?

A steaming cup of tea is so good on a cold day.

Betty's Winter Sandbox

BETTY loved to play in the sand so much that when the outdoor sandpile became too cold and wet to be a safe place for her, I put a couple of inches of clean white sand in an old leaky galvanized tub for her to play in. This sand is always dry and the tub can be put on the stove till the sand is warm before setting it on the floor for Betty.

I put the warmed tub on an old sheet, dress the youngster in a cover-all suit tied shut at the feet, give her a spoon and a bottle, remind her that the sand must be kept in the tub, and leave her strictly alone. Like any healthy normal youngster, she plays happily by herself for an hour at a time.—Mrs. C. C. B.

SUCH A DINNER!

And What a Quilting Party It Turned Out to Be

ONE day an invitation came to me to attend one of those old-fashioned quilting bees that are told about in the song, "Aunt Dinah's quilting party." The note read:

On Wednesday morn December tenth,
Ye dames and maids on quilting bent
To Sister Elizabeth Alwyn's hie,
We'll have chicken dinner
And pumpkin pie.

When the day arrived, I sallied forth. About twenty of us were there, and how tongues and fingers did fly! We tied off six quilts. Three of the women had two quilts each to tie, so they clubbed together and furnished the dinner in return for our help.

Such a dinner! Chicken, mashed potatoes, creamed carrots, corn, pickles, olives, jelly, cabbage salad, biscuits, pumpkin and custard pie, coffee.

We met in the home that was nearest the village and had the largest rooms, so that we could put on two quilts at a time and speed the work. The quilts were very pretty when finished with their bright-colored yarns. Some of them were pieced wholly of mill ends purchased by the pound from a factory,—khaki and gray, blue and brown.

Before we left other women, even those with small homes, planned to have quilting parties in the same way.—Mrs. E. A. K.

Catering to the Men

Dear Editor:—As our men folk do not care for the various creamed vegetables that we like to serve, we thought that a recipe for braised celery might help us to get the vitamins to them in a shape they would enjoy. I thought perhaps you could supply this recipe. We had an appetizing dish under this name at a restaurant. It seemed to be stewed in a dark red-brown highly seasoned sauce.—B.

The "red brown highly seasoned sauce" is the one which the French chefs call "Espagnol" and has for its foundation a strong meat stock to which tomato gives the reddish color and various other vegetables and spices the high seasoning. Long cooking at the simmering point gives the sauce its richness.

The celery is cleaned and prepared as for stewing, but instead of being cooked in water, is braised in a closely covered dish in the oven, in about half as much of the "Espagnol" sauce as you have celery.

A short cut to making this sauce is to combine small amounts of several concentrated soups, such as beef broth, tomato soup, etc. These are sufficiently seasoned to suit most people, but a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and a little more onion may be added.—I. S. H.

Who Can Help?

IN READING the piece about fur and braid by Mrs. E. A. K., published in the December 27 number, I wondered if someone would please publish directions for preparing furs at home, such as squirrel, rabbit and opossum. I have several pieces caught this winter and would like to use them.—Mrs. C. I.

Back to the Old Time Stove

Will the Prophecy of Our Friends Be Fulfilled?

AFTER many years in furnace heated houses we have moved to an old house where we have to use stoves. Many of our friends said that of all the conveniences we left behind the furnace would be the one most missed, particularly when they discovered that we did not intend to have a base burner, or even one of the modern stoves that looks like a phonograph and is said to heat a number of rooms at small cost.

We have an old time sheet iron stove and a range. We intend to buy a medium sized soft coal burner if the wood fires are inadequate. The house is small with low ceilings so we look forward to the winter weather with curiosity but not apprehension.

So Far It Works Well

In three minutes after opening the sheet iron stove and throwing in a few kindlings we have a roaring fire and a torrid zone where it is fine to dress. When the furnace got low, as it occasionally did over night, it was an hour at least before the big rooms began to feel temperate, and we have had experience with three good makes of furnaces. The rooms were large and connected by arches, a very pleasant arrangement in summer, but no furnace can bring such a house to sixty-eight degrees in an hour. We have been more comfortable with our stoves so far than ever we were with any furnace up to nine in the morning.

Of course we have more fire tending to do and that will be a nuisance as it gets colder, but we had to work with the furnace, too, in bitter weather. The soft coal stove we shall buy is warranted to keep fire fifty hours and with our low ceilings we do not anticipate trouble. And, last but not least in these days of high prices, the cost will be less. Last year we spent one hundred dollars for the furnace alone but this year less than half will suffice from our experience so far, because the house is smaller and stoves take less fuel.—Mrs. Farmer.

Safeguarding Children

SOME of us are almost shut in this winter. It is hard to take the three little ones that are under school age outdoors every day but sometimes our work requires us to leave them alone in the house. Often we read of a child thus left being hurt while mother was out.

One thing I am thankful to own, as a means of keeping me within reach of the children while I am hanging out the clothes is my clothes line on pulleys. It costs less than $5.00. I can stand on the porch in hearing of the children at their play. If I hear no talking, running of playthings etc., I step up to the window and see that the employment that is keeping all so quiet is a safe one.

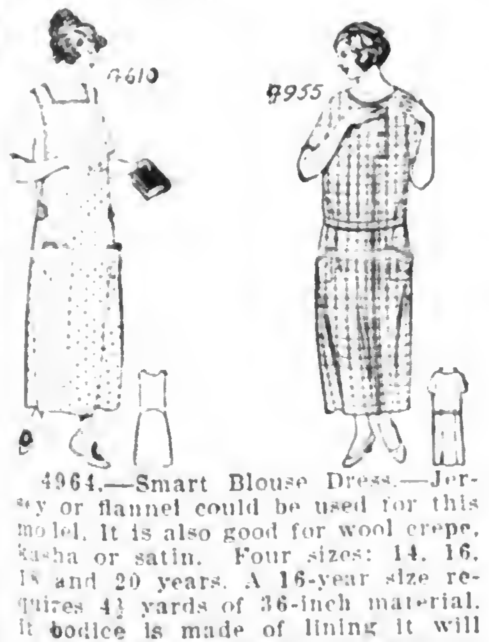
There is no better investment than household conveniences that lessen risks for the children and anxiety for the mother.—Mrs. M. F.

Home Dressmakers Delight

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

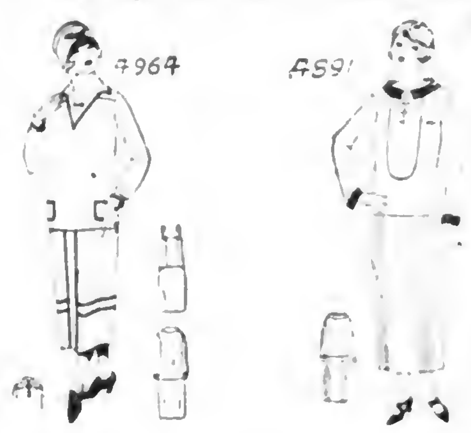
4610.—A Simple Apron Model.—One could make this apron of sateen or gingham. It is also attractive for cretonne with binding in a plain contrasting color, or, for unbleached muslin, with bands of striped seersucker. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4955.—For Stout or Slender Figures.—This becoming model is fitted by underarm darts. The style is plain but attractive, and is convenient and comfortable with its front closing. Eight sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 3½ yards of 36-inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

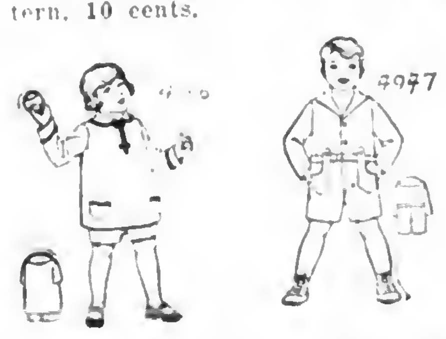


4964.—Smart Blouse Dress.—Jersey or flannel could be used for this model. It is also good for wool crepe, kasha or satin. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. If bodice is made of lining it will require three-quarters yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4891.—A Stylish Frock.—Charmeen, flannel or kasha would be suitable for this style. It could also be made of satin or silk poplin, with contrasting material for collar and



cuffs. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 5⅛ yards of one material 40 inches wide. To face collar and cuffs with contrasting material requires one-half yard. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is three yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



4566.—For Small Boys.—Wool jersey, serge, velveteen or corduroy could be used for this model. It is also suitable for wash materials. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4947.—A Popular Suit.—This is an ideal play or school suit for a little boy. Velveteen, serge, jersey cloth or flannel may be used. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date fall and winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

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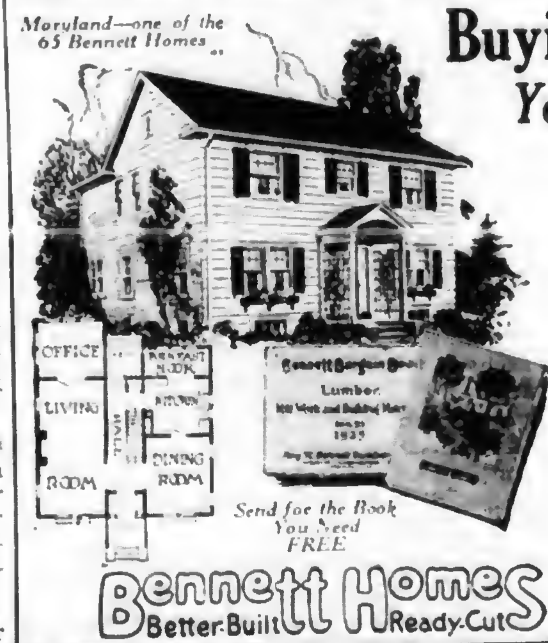

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

261 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Would You Be Beautiful?

Practice Self Control and Find the Magic Key

NOTHING is sadder than a woman who might be attractive, but who has allowed herself to drift—making no battle against those many things which tear at beauty. Too often those who have passed thru soul travail come out of it bitter, hard and cynical, cheating themselves of peace and, indirectly, beauty. That is self indulgence, permitting the storms of life to master,—taking the easier road of disillusionment.

Thoughts leave indelible marks upon the face. Why not make those thoughts such as will carve beauty? We may believe that our cross, our sorrow or our burden is harder and more unfair than our neighbor's, but even if it were so, we do not lighten it by rebellion.

Control of Appetite

No woman can afford to permit herself a free hand in eating if she wishes to be beautiful. Our bodies burn the food we eat and we cannot hope to keep the fire burning satisfactorily if we throw all sorts of unfit fuel into it. We cannot expect a perfect skin, sweet breath, bright eyes and slenderness if we eat three heavy meals of rich food every day, munch on candies and fail to exercise.

If we could look into our stomachs and see the outrageous mixtures we put into them, we should be more careful how we treat our human machines. It would look far worse than a dirty engine clogged with grease and we have no right to expect perfect functioning from it, any more than we would from the engine.

Control of Taste in Clothes

Some women have marvelous art in choosing clothes, but there are many who might be beautiful if they would master their longing for style and colors unsuited to their type. The woman who really wants to be beautiful must realize the value of personality in clothes and choose such as will identify her as an individual.

If we were to analyze many of the great beauties we would find them quite surprisingly plain, taken feature for feature, and everyone of them has a pet sorrow which she strives to hide. It is among these professional beauties that one finds most self control, especially as pertains to eating. They know that they must keep down weight or keep up weight and that diet is a strong factor in attaining this.

If a woman expects beauty without effort or is satisfied with just a touch of it, she will not care to try out self-mastery. But if she is one of those who wish to make the most of what God has given her, she will not only attain beauty, but such loveliness as will not be lost with whitening hair. She will be beautiful because she holds the key—self control.
—Effie Maurine Paige.

Raising "Goldies"

WITH golden plumage and golden song the canary makes golden hours for many farm folk when snow lies deep and spring is yet far away. He is not a captive brought in to suffer confinement. His home is a cage and has been for centuries. This being so, you need have no qualms about keeping canaries. Indeed the raising of them is a pleasurable and profitable pastime for the housewife.

Experience the Best Guide

Books and fanciers tell how, but experience is the real teacher. Therefore, for the first season better start with but one pair of birds. Select birds whose clean plumage, non-scaly legs and liveliness proclaim their youth. It is preferable not to have both birds of a solid color; better one green, the other golden.

Be sure that one bird is a singer, or male. Some dealers are not over scrupulous when dealing with novices. The bird with a masculine look, that holds the song long and swells the throat while singing, is the male.

When trees are budding is the time to put the birds together. The cage or breeding place should be in a bright tho secluded corner of the room. The small brass cage is of no use as a breeding cage. You may procure a regular breeding cage with wire nesting frames and all, or you may wire off a small corner in the attic. If you decide on this last, then cocoanut shells, cut in two, are excellent as nest containers. In all cases glue or sew a piece of flannel within the nesting frame. Dust this flannel well with insect powder.

Horse hair or tufts of cotton are not good nesting material. The horse hair has a tendency to strangle, while the cotton seems to bed the eggs so that the mother bird can not turn them properly. Fine grasses or unraveled strings are satisfactory.

Diet in Nest-building time

Once the nest-building frenzy is at its height, keep the tray at the bottom well covered with sand or finely crushed oyster shell. Also supply green food such as apple, chickweed or lettuce. This is to prevent the mother becoming egg-bound. The yolk of a hard boiled egg, added to the diet, is also beneficial at this time. Do not be concerned if the mother canary, after a week of building, suddenly decides to pull out her work. The flannel is there as a safeguard.

From three to six eggs are laid. Some canary raisers take out on a spoon, the eggs as laid. They justify this by saying it increases the number and also causes the birdlings to hatch all on the same day, instead of one each day in the order the eggs were laid. However, the eggs are most fragile. The less they are handled and the less fuss made around the cage, the better.

The Baby Birds

The incubation period occupies thirteen days. The yolks of hard boiled eggs is the best food for baby canaries, but be sure the seed and water dishes are kept well filled. The parents are unusually fidgety at this time so beware of interference. When the youngsters leave the nest, add finely crushed cracker crumbs to the egg yolks, making the whole into a dry paste. Be sure this mixture is always fresh.

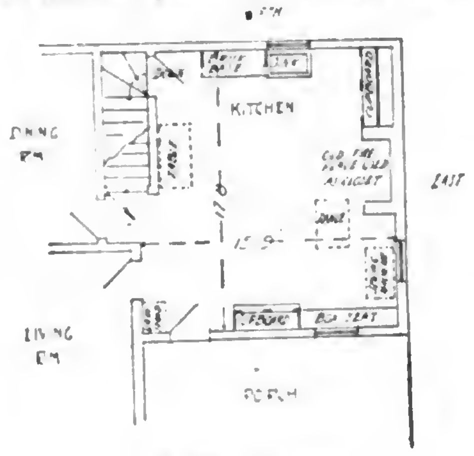
When the young birds can eat of themselves, remove them to another cage; but continue the same diet for some time. After molting their baby feathers, the young males will commence to swell their throats and after a few weeks of false notes and discordant practice will learn to sing as well as father. Each male should then be given a small cage, tho the females can be kept together. Three broodings a season are sufficient for a pair of birds. The following year use young females not previously mated and not related to your birds.
—James J. Deehan.

SQUASH PUDDING

Steam the squash until tender. Scrape from the shell. To two cups of squash add a tablespoon of butter, a tablespoon sugar, salt and pepper and three well beaten eggs. Stir together well and add three cups of milk. Bake in a slow oven in a large pudding dish or individual ramekins. Just before serving sprinkle a little nutmeg and cinnamon over the top of each.

Changes for a Large Kitchen

Dear Editor:—As a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer I would like to ask your advice about my kitchen. Can you better the arrangment of things in my plan? This kitchen is rather large, but can hardly be divided without rebuilding the cellarway at another place, or having a dark kitchen. We would like to divide a small corner off somewhere for a store room. Would also like to put a pump in the kitchen. Where would you suggest putting this?—Mrs. L. H. B.



Present plan.

In the remodeled plan you will see that a little sewing room has been partitioned off—really a combination sewing, store, and play room. A wide opening fitted with a denim curtain (not a door) connects this with the kitchen. An extra cupboard is put in this room, and a folding table, or else a folding ironing board, should be built into the end wall, between the cupboards.

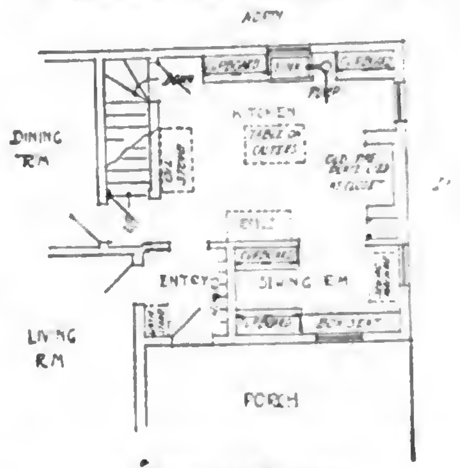
The cupboard just north of the fireplace is shifted to the north wall, leaving room to cut a new east window.

The sink remains where it was, but has a pump set at the right hand end. A new cupboard is built at the left, the drain board forming the counter shelf.

The range is shifted back against the sewing room partition. The table is fitted with casters and rolled out to the center of the kitchen, leaving space for an oil stove against the stairway wall.

The space to the left of the sewing room has been used for an entry, where the men may wash and leave hats, coats, etc. There is no door between this entry and the kitchen—merely an opening.

If possible there should be another pump in this entry, where the washstand is shown. Still better have a tank (or a large barrel) in the room over the kitchen with a force pump in entry or kitchen to fill this tank. Then run pipes to sink and washstand.—W. D. B.



Remodeled plan.

Those 1924 Potato Prices

(Continued from page 19)

be foretold with a fair degree of certainty when the per capita production was known. In those days prices and consumption were not flexible enough. No matter how large or how small the crop, fall prices were usually between about thirty-five and sixty cents in southern New York. Consumption kept on at very much the same rate every year, helped by the attitude of city groceries refusing to lower potato prices in big crop years.

After a big crop year like 1895, 1904 or 1914 prices would drop to only a few cents a bushel to the grower, with little benefit to the consumer. In years of shortage consumption went along as usual, and the following spring the price to the grower who had any left might be $1.50 per bushel. It was $4.00 per bushel after the short crops of 1916 and 1919. Shrewd growers and dealers began to believe in the rule that prices almost always went down after a big crop, and up after a short crop, no matter what the fall price.

A New Rule Now

Since 1921 the wide knowledge of government crop estimates has led to the opposite result. The short crop of 1921 was bid up so high in fall and winter that every grower saved and sold the last bushel he could. Helped by a heavy early southern crop, prices actually fell in spring. The big crop of 1922 started into consumption at a low price, consumption increased, the surplus was eaten up, and prices advanced fifty per cent in five months and held up late. This year the price has opened far below that of two years ago, with what final result we must now try to figure out.

If the course of potato prices in 1922 and 1923 for the 1922 main crop of the northern states is any guide the 1924 crop will sell far higher before next spring arrives for several reasons.

1924 Compared with 1922

First, the late main crop of the northern states is short nearly 14,000,000 bushels of the 1922 crop. While this year's yield is a little over a million bushels more than that of two years ago it came largely from different sections. The northern late crop is smaller, while the southern states and the second early states like New Jersey, Illinois and Kansas had over 15,000,000 bushels more. This production is all sold or nearly so.

Second, the increase of our population, estimated by the Bureau of Economic Research, is so great in the past two years that at least 12,000,000 bushels more are needed this year than two years ago.

Third, potato prices for carlots in the five great northern shipping sections started this fall much lower than two years ago, averaging only [illegible] five cents per 100 pounds (thir[illegible] cents a bushel).

We know from the record-breaking carlot shipments to September 1 this year, 66,042 carloads, that consumption was the heaviest up to that date, and in addition, the auto truck has a fast increasing share of the crop each year. There can be no [illegible] that consumption is still keeping up at the same rapid rate. [illegible] of reduced family storage come[illegible] [illegible] many cities that the slight [illegible]tion in carlots is more than [illegible] up.

Fourth, losses to the crop have been very heavy in several ways. The late blight and rot disease was epidemic this year over a very wide area. While not very bad in Maine, it has been the worst for years in Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Government market reports from a number of cities have noted rot in the shipments from these states.

The attack this year was peculiar, and will cause a storage loss out of proportion to the vine infection in the field. Weather in August and September was not wet enough to give a severe blight attack, and yet it was just wet enough to keep the vine infection alive, ready to infect the tubers if it got the chance. Here in New York state more than four inches of rain fell September 29 and 30, filling the soil with water. The germs were carried to the tubers, and many crops rotted badly. In many cases the dry weather which followed for six weeks kept the infected tubers from rotting at once, and millions of bushels were dug and stored without the grower being able to sort them out. They appear in the "record-breaking potato estimate," but will never appear on a consumer's table.

The saying may or may not be true that nobody loves a fat man, but it is certain that no one loves a rotten potato, nor will buy it. We must not blame the crop estimate men. They are doing the very best they can with the small means they have to work with. When even the grower cannot tell whether potatoes are infected until they have been in the cellar for weeks, we cannot blame the estimate man for not knowing about them.

Other Rot Years

Years of bad blight and rot epidemics in the past have often shown advancing potato prices even with heavy crop estimates. Our per capita production in 1912 was the second heaviest on record, 4.43 bushels. Losses in storage were so heavy that by April prices at New York city were sixteen per cent over the October price.

Finally, the low price in fall, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel to the grower over much of the East, and as low as thirty cents per 100 pounds in important western regions, forced farmers to use their small supply of high priced labor in saving first the crops more valuable than potatoes.

[illegible] in New York and in Pennsylvania many growers have silos for their dairies. Corn was so backward this cool season that many dairymen delayed silo filling to allow their corn time to get more feeding value. This made potato digging late, and when a severe cold wave swept over the East the middle of November it caught many fields with digging unfinished, and froze many potatoes temporarily stored on barn floors for immediate sale.

What Are the Future Price Factors?

Two years ago, in a period of hard times, prices of potatoes went up fifty per cent from November to April first. What will be the effect on prices in this prosperous year of the shortage of 14,000,000 bushels in the main crop states, the need of 12,000,000 bushels for the increased population, the increased consumption, and the very heavy losses by rot and freezing?

Here in New York we saw the onion market start off dull at around sixty cents a bushel this year, with dealers talking lower prices. Already onions have nearly doubled in price to the grower.

If carloads of potatoes in the northern shipping sections sold at an average of $1.27 per 100 pounds by April 1 two years ago, what will they do by next March, April and May with the supply now left so much smaller than that of two years ago?—Daniel Dean, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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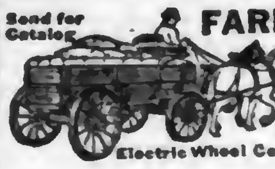

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

261 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 19, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS, Fla, hmpr, green, $2@3, poor $1.25@1.75; do do, wax, $1.50@3. BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $3@3.25; Fla, crates, $2.25@2.75; old, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 60c@$1. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, qt, 15@20c. CABBAGE, old, New York, ton, $20@22; new, Fla, hmpr, $2.25@2.50. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $2.50@2.75; Louisiana, bu, $1.50; old, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@85c. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.75@3. CELERY, N Y, small crate, $2.50@3; Calif, crate, $5@7; Fla, crate, $2.50@3.25; Penna, bch, fancy, 22@25c; fair to good, 15@20c; poorer, 10@12c. CUCUMBERS, Fla, bu box or hmpr, fancy, $6.50@7.50. KALE, 40@50c. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@2; crates, 75c@$1.50; Calif, Iceberg, crates, $3@4.50; Arizona, Iceberg, crates, $2.75@4.25. HORSERADISH, N J and Pa, 10@16; western, bbls, $14@15. MUSHROOMS, Penna, hot house, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.40. ONIONS, New York, yellow, 100-lb sack, $3@3.10; Indiana and Ohio, yellow, 100-lb sacks, $3@3.10; Spanish, crate, 50c, $1.85; half case, $2.50. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbls, $8@9. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskts, fancy, 75@90c; fair to good, 40@75c. PEAS, Fla, hmpr, $2.50@4.50. PEPPERS, Fla, crates, $5@5.50. POTATOES, Penna, 150-lb sacks, $2.25@2.40; do, bulk, cwt, $1.25@1.50; extra fancy, $1.55@1.65; Maine, Green Mts, 150-lb sack, $2.25@2.50; do, Spalding Rose, 150-lb sack, $2.20@2.25; N Y, 150-lb sack, $2@2.10; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 50@70c; East Shore Va, bbls, $1.75@2. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb carton, 75c@$1.25. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.50. RADISHES, Fla, crate, $1.50@2; Penna, hot house, bch, 4@6c. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbls, $8.50@9. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbls, $3.50@4; poor, $2.50@3; Texas, bu, $1.90@2; poor, $1.50. SWEET POTATOES, Delaware, hmprs, No 1s, $2@2.50; No 2s, $1.25@1.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.50@2.15; No 2s and mediums, 50c@$1.50. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, $4@6.50; poor, $1@3.50; Penna, hot house, lb, No 1s, 40@45c. TURNIPS, Canadian rutabagas, cwt, $1.25@1.50; East Shore Va, rutabagas, cwt, $1.50@1.75; N J, rutabagas, cwt, $1.75; N J, white, ⅝ bskts, 75c@$1; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbls, $3.50@5; Del, hmprs, $1.75@2.25. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $3@5.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, Staymans, $5@8; Delicious, $6@8.50; Greenings, $3.25@7; Baldwins, $5@6; Kings, $5.50; Black Twigs $3@5.50; York Imperials, $4.50@5.75; Neros, $4@5.50; bushels, York Imperials, $1.75@2; Rome Beauty, $1.85@2; Greenings, $1.75@2; Kings, $1.75; Hubbardstons, $1.50; Staymans, $2@2.15; ⅝ bskts, Delicious, $1.50@2.50; Staymans, $1.15@1.95; Paragons, $1@1.50; Yorks, 75c@$1.35; Starks, 75c@$1.40. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 35@42c; poor, 30@35c. CRANBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $2@3.50; half-bbl crate, $4@7.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, 5 lbs and over, 27@28c; medium sizes, 24@26c; small and ordinary, 19@23c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 4 lbs and over, 27@28c; mixed, 24@26c; Leg- 1½@2 lbs, 35@38c; horns, 23@25c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, fancy, 30@35c; Moscovys, 24@27c. Geese, 28@32c.

Eggs—Penna and other nearby firsts, 61c; seconds, 45@51c; western extra firsts, 64c; firsts, 61c; extra firsts, 64c; seconds, 45@51. Storage eggs, firsts, 53@54c; extra firsts, 55c.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending January 17:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1831	5874	11048
Previous week	2541	5789	12896

Calves, total for week, 1927; previous week, 2744.

Beef Cattle—Quiet and without important change. Steers, fair to good, $8@9.75; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $6@8. cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.50@3; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.50; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $16@16.50; fair to good, $13@15; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—The better grades were fairly well cleaned up and market steady. Sheep, wethers, extra, $11@11.50; fair to good $7.50@8.50; common, $3.50@5.50; ewes, heavy fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, handy weight choice, $19.25@19.50; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $13@15.

Hogs—Market easier in sympathy with the west. Western, best, $11.75@12.25; nearby handy weights, $10.75@11.

City Dressed Stock—Offerings light and market firm, but high prices restricted demand. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $11@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings, top, $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $17@20; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $16@[illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $2.01@2.01; No 3, $2@2.01; No 4, $1.98@1.99; No 5, $1.97@1.98. No 2 red winter, garlicky, $2.01@2.01; No 3, $2@2.01; No 4, $1.98@1.99; No 5, $1.97@1.96; mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.45@1.46; No 3, $1.40@1.41.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 70½@71½c; No 3 white, 69@70c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 120 tons of hay. The market ruled firm but quiet. We quote: Timothy hay, No 1, nominal; No 2, 20@21c; No 3, $18@19; clover, light mixed, No 1, $20@21; No 2, $17@18. Straw, No 1 straight rye, $15@16; No 2, $14@15; wheat straw, $15@16; oat straw, $15@16.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 41c; higher scoring goods, 42@45c, the latter for smal lots; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35c; ladle packed, 26@29c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 44@46c; cartons, 45@47c; good prints, 89@92 score, 42@47c; cartons, 43@48c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@41c.

Cheese scarce and firmer, in sympathy with the west. New York, whole milk, flats, 24½@25c; longhorns, 26½@27½c; daisies, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 19, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 52@62c; fresh eggs, 65@72c, mostly 68c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 35@50c.

Vegetables—Beans, 20c; beets, 5@8c; bch; Brussels sprouts, 20@25c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 5@30c stalk; cucumbers, 5@8c ea; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 8@10c qt; parsley, 3@5c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; pumpkins, 15@25c ea; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@75c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.90 bu; corn, $1.30 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19 ton; straw, $15@16 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $45@46 ton; shorts, $47@48 ton; hominy, $61@62 ton; middlings, $52@53 ton; linseed, $56.50@57.50 ton; gluten, $52@53 ton; ground oats, $51@52 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $53@54 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $42.50@43.50 ton; 18 per cent, $46@47 ton; 20 per cent, $48.50@49.50 ton; 24 per cent, $53@54 ton; 25 per cent, $56@57 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $55.50@56.50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending January 17: Trading was light thruout the week due to diminished receipts which were composed mostly of cows and plain killers. Compared with week ago: Beef steers steady; few good quality offerings, top, $9.25; average weight 1300;spots up to $10; bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Bulls and heifers closing about steady. Cows showing further decline, closing 25c lower. Calves held about steady under light receipts; top vealers, $15; bulk, $13@14.50.

Hogs lost all of early week's advance and closed 15@25c lower; top westerns, $11.50; bulk, $11@11.25.

—Monday's Market—Market dull, early trading light. Beef steers steady, quality mostly plain; top, $9; average weight, 1100 lbs; some held higher; bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Fat bulls and heifers, steady. Cows, best grades, about steady, in-between kinds weak; canners steady. Calves steady to weak; top, $11.50, few select $15. Hogs strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $11.75. Some choice small lots, $12; bulk desirable $11.50@11.75. Receipts 39 cars, containing 971 cattle, 886 hogs.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ .39	$ .41	$ .44½	$ .51
Eggs fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	.64	.59½	.63	.42
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)...	.39	.45	.35	.35½
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt (Philadel'a)	1.50	1.42½	1.72½	1.75
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster).........	9.50	9.50	8.25	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	20.50	20.50	19.50	27.75
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	2.04	1.91	1.73½	1.10½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.46	1.44½	1.43½	.92
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.71½	.70½	.60½	.57¼

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 13 cars; 6 Penna, 1 Tennessee, 1 Maryland, 1 Virginia, 1 Chicago, containing 279 head, 4 calves, 85 hogs.

Receipts for week ending January 17, 1925: Cattle, 68 cars; 25 Chicago, 21 Penna, 5 Virginia, 4 Kansas City, 3 St Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 West Virginia, 1 St Paul, 1 Maryland, 1 Indiana, 1 Iowa, containing 1966 head, 106 calves, 1068 hogs, 20 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.00@9.00
Medium to fair	7.25@8.00
Common to medium	5.50@7.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@6.50
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	3.00@4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.00
Calves:	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	9.00@13.50
Common	[illegible]
Hogs:	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	11.00@11.50
Mediumweights, 1[illegible]-200 lbs..	10.50@11.25
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@10.50
[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 19, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beans, Florida, bu hampers, green, $2.50@3. Cabbage, New York, bulk Danish, per bbl, $1.75@2; per ton, $18@22. CARROTS, [illegible] New York washed, $1.25@1.75; [illegible] CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate [illegible]. CELERY, New York, [illegible]; Calif, [illegible]. [illegible] Cucumbers, Fla, hot house, [illegible]. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.75@[illegible]. LETTUCE, Calif and Arizona, crate [illegible] doz hds, $3.75@4; Fla, bu hmprs, hd, $1.50@1.75. Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskt, $1[illegible] bskt, 40c. MUSHROOMS, Penna 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.10. ONIONS, Ohios and Michigans, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3.25. PARSNIPS, New Yorks, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.75. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $4.75@5.25; choice, $2.50@3. POTATOES, 100-lb sacks, U S No 1 grade, Michigan Rurals, $1.90@2.10; New York whites, $2.15@2.25. ROMAINE, Fla, 1½ bu hmprs, $1.50@1.75. RUTABAGAS, Canada, 100-lb sacks, $1.25. SHALLOTS, Louisiana, bbl, $11. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskts, $2.25. SWEET POTATOES, Delaware, bu hmprs, No 1 yellows, $2.50@2.75; New Jerseys, $2.90@3. TURNIPS, New York, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, New Yorks, Kings, $6@6.25; Hubbardstons, $5; Maine, No 1 Baldwins, $5.50; Virginia, Black Twigs, $5; Stayman Winesaps, $6; bu bskts, Virginia, Grimes Golden, $1.75. Cranberries, 50-lb boxes, New Jerseys, $5@6.50. Strawberries, Fla, qt, 25@35c.

Butter—Creamery, western prints, 42c; tubs, 41c; Penna and Ohio tubs, 37@38c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 55c; April and May storage 44@45c dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, New York, 28@29c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 38@40c; hog dressed, 30@32c.

Live Poultry—Following are prices paid to shippers: Live, hens, heavy, 26@27c; light and Leghorns, 20@22c; roosters, 15c; springers, heavy, 26@27c; light and Leghorns, 20@22c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 28@30c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 35c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@9.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.35@9; medium, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.25@8; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $6.50@7; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $4@5.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@6; common to good fat cows, $1.50@5.50; heifers, $4@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@75.

Hogs—Receipts, 40 double decks; market steady. Prime heavy hogs, $11@11.25; heavy mixed, $10.85@10.95; mediums, $10.75@10.85; heavy yorkers, $10.65@10.75; light yorkers, $8.50@8.75; pigs, $7.50@7.75; roughs, $8.75@9.75; stags, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady and lower on lambs. Prime wethers, $11@11.50; good mixed, $10@11; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $4@6; culls to choice lambs, $14@18.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $14.50@15.50; heavy and thin, $5@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 cars of hay, 1 car of straw, 3 cars of shelled corn, 2 cars of ear corn, 5 cars of oats; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, 1 car of hay and 1 car of straw.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21.50@22; No 2 timothy, $18.50@19.50; standard timothy, $20.50@21; No 1 clover, $20.50@21.50; No 1 light mixed clover, $20@20.50; heavy mixed clover, $20.50@21.50. No 1 heavy mixed clover, $20.50@21.50.

Straw—Oats, $11@11.50; rye, $14.50@15; wheat, $11@11.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.45@1.47; No 2 shelled, $1.39@1.40; No 3 shelled, $1.37@1.38.

Oats—No 2 white, 68@69c; No 2 white, 66@67c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 19, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled; receipts 9011 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 39¼@40c; do, extras (92 score), 37¾, 39; do, firsts, 38@91 score, 36½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs strong; receipts 9,415 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts 64@[illegible]; do, firsts, 60@62; do, seconds, 57@59; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 66½@67c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 62@66c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 67@68c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 64½@65c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 62@64; refrigerator firsts, 51.

Cheese firm; receipts 172,081 pounds; [illegible] unquoted; do, average run, [illegible] flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26c; do, average run, 24@25.

Live Poultry steady; chickens, by freight and express, 25c; broilers, by freight, 35c; by express, [illegible]; fowls, [illegible] by [illegible] express [illegible]; Leghorns, by freight, 25c; by express, [illegible]@26c; roosters, by freight, 14; [illegible] by freight, [illegible]; ducks, by freight [illegible]; geese, by freight and express, [illegible].

Dressed Poultry [illegible] 25@48c; fowls, 18@31; old roosters, 16@23c; turkeys, western, 32@45; [illegible] western, 32@44c; nearby unquoted; frozen, 32@43c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 520 head; steady; steers, $6@9.75; state bulls, $2.75@5.35; cows, $1.75@4.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1490 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $11@16; culls and little calves, $6@9; buttermilks and grassers, $4.50@5; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1700 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@18.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, none; steady; light to medium weights, $9.75@10.50; pigs, $9@9.50; heavy hogs, $11@11.50; roughs, $8.75@9.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $39; middling, $42, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $51, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot $38; standard middling, $46@46.50; red dog, spot, $51, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $37@37.50; white hominy feed, $54.60, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.50; linseed oil meal, $50.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26@27; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $22@23; sample, $19@21. Straw, large bales, rye, $14@16; oat, $14.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $2.15; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.19; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.98½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.11½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.99. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.47½; No 2 mixed, $1.46⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 70c; No 3 white, 68@69c; No 4 white, 69c; ordinary white, clipped, 68½@70½c; fancy white, clipped, 73@74½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.60⅛. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.09@1.13.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Heavy fed steers, 25@35c lower; mediumweight and yearlings weak to 25c lower; top weighty steers, $12; yearlings, $13.50; fed cows steady to 25c higher. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, $9@10.25; butcher cows, $4@6.25; fed heifers, $5@7.25; canners and cutters, $2.75@3.35; vealers, $10.50@11.50; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; generally steady to 10c lower; top, $10.70; bulk desirable weighty butchers, $10.30@10.65; 160 to 230-lb kind mostly $9.80@10.25; desirable 140 to 170-lb averages, $9@9.60, mostly; bulk strongweight slaughter pigs, $7@8, most packing sows, $9.90@10.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs and sheep around 25c higher; feeding lambs, 25@50c higher. Week's prices follow: Fat wool lambs, $18@18.75; closing bulk, $18@18.50; closing top, $18.75; clippers, $14.50@16; top yearlings, $16.75; wethers, $12; fat ewes, $9.50@10.50; top, $11; feeding lambs, $16.50@17, top, $10.70.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, choice, 39@40c; do, good, 37@38c; prints, 41@43c; blocks, 40@42c; do, ladles, 30@32c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 22@25c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 22@25c; process butter, 33@34c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby firsts offered 58c, bid 55c, no sales. Refrigerator extras offered 50c; bid, 48½c, no sales. Refrigerator firsts offered, 48½c; bid, 48c; no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 21@23c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 18@20c; Leghorns, 18@20c; old roosters, 15c; springers, large, smooth, 28c; do, small to medium, 28c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 28c; do, Muscovy and mongrel 25@26c; do, smaller and poor, 20@22c. Geese, nearby, 23@25c. Pigeons, pair, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—58@65c; storage 53c.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Poultry—Hens, 16@25c lb; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@15c ½ peck; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 5@25c hd; beets, 5@10c box; onions, 10c box; celery 5@15c stalk; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5@10c box; carrots, 10c box; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 35@[illegible] qt; pumpkins, 10@35c ea; spinach, 20c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@60c ½ pk; $1@1.75 bu; boxed, $2.75@4; strawberries, [illegible] box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.1[illegible]; corn, $1.80; oats, 85c; rye, $1.15; bran, $2.1[illegible] cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.95; corn, $1.18; oats, 60c; rye, 90c; bran, $39 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 17, 1925.

Domestic Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 70@71c; ½-blood combing, [illegible]; ⅜-blood combing, 68@69c; ¼-blood combing, 69@70c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 67@68c; ½-blood, unwashed, [illegible]; ⅜-blood combing, 69@70c; ¼-blood unwashed, 69@70c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, [illegible]; ⅜-blood combing, 68@70c; ¼-blood, [illegible]; ⅜-blood, 68@69c; ¼-blood, 68@7[illegible].

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 17, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, old, new and January, $19.65; February and March, $19.75; [illegible], $19.20; October, $15.50. Alsike, cash, old, $14.50; new and January, $13.35; March, [illegible] asked. Timothy seed, cash and [illegible], $3.35; March, $3.40.

COUNTY NEWS AND COMMENT

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.—Fine winter weather. About four inches of snow, and a very cloudy sky. As this is a dairy section the farmer finds plenty of work to occupy his time. Rough feed for cattle plentiful. Grain feeds high. Ninety-eight per cent of the herds being well cared for.—C. K., Jan. 12.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PA.—A continuous snow covering the grain since December 15. The original snow about eight to ten inches in depth. Last night there came a fall of six inches more, and all vegetation is well blanketed. Most beef cattle sent to the shambles. Hog lots, likewise emptied, while brood sows are more scarce than ever before. Prices have not materially advanced while feed is excessively high. Dairy products low, notwithstanding the high cost of production. Poultry abundant and cheap, while eggs are scarce and low in price, the best bringing from 40@50c per dozen. Most bituminous coal mines are being operated. Plate glass plants are operating on a practically normal basis as is the aluminum plant. The brick yards, however, are running on a restricted output. Conditions ideal for harvesting ice. Wheat bringing a good price now. Apples about cleaned up. Good, clean fruit of standard varieties brought $1.50@2 per bu. The retailer sold at 5c each, 15c a lb., or $1.25 a peck. Petty thieving and local hold-ups common. Radio enthusiasts plentiful with about twenty-five per cent of rural homes equipped with two, three or five-tube sets.—W. M. P., Jan. 13.

CARBON COUNTY, PA.—A clear day ushered in the New Year, but on January 2 there was an unusual snow storm that lasted about eighteen hours, and from twenty to twenty-four inches of snow fell. A short drizzle of rain and sleet formed a hard crust and thus prevented the snow being blown into drifts. Auto traffic was at a standstill and farmers resorted to horses and bobsleds to open the roads. Ice houses are being filled, ice ten to fourteen inches thick and very plentiful. Butter 50c; eggs, 68c; chickens, 25c; hogs, dressed, 15½c; potatoes, 90c.—L. E. B., Jan. 13.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.—Chautauqua is holding her own in the way of zero weather. One night last week the thermometer registered twenty-two below. The work of the day is cutting wood; farmers are busy keeping the home fires burning. Eggs, 48c; butter, 40c; potatoes, 75c@$1 bu., and rising somewhat, probably due to the extreme cold. Sledding is good and considerable timber is being hauled. Loads of logs are becoming almost as common as automobiles were a few weeks ago. Corn was higher than for sometime. The dairyman said last week he couldn't sell an ounce of butter because everyone else who has cows is making butter, too. Milk so cheap the farmers are not interested in selling it, so they use up all they can. Here in town this winter the price is still 8c qt.—E. M. A., Jan. 11.

INDIANA COUNTY, PA.—Winter here now, not terribly cold, but some real snow. Snow plows have been busy keeping highways cleared but township roads this morning were difficult to go thru. The past week has been a delightful time to get work done, many farmers took advantage of the snow for sledding and cleaned out their barns and replenished their coal supply. Hunting season passed rather quietly here. Rabbits and squirrels scarce. Hay very hard to sell at a reasonable price, fruits and potatoes mostly all sold out. Eggs now on the decline, have been selling for 75c and are now down as low as 50c. Turkeys sold very well this year both at Thanksgiving and Christmas, bringing from 45@55c per pound live weight, which was above Pittsburgh price. Chickens low, however. Pigs somewhat scarce all winter and seem now to have gone up a little. People and also livestock are all standing the winter fine. One man I heard lost a cow from eating nails but I guess nails will kill 'em no matter what county they are from.—H. A. N., Jan. 13.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA.—Several days of foggy weather during the middle of December, followed by springlike weather that turned to cold. Temperature dropped to zero. Passing thru a blizzard at present. Farmers threshing, cutting wood, and hauling and storing ice. Some hauling props and ties to the mines. Mumps, whooping cough and several cases of typhoid fever reported. Beef by the side is selling for 14c lb., wholesale, that is the best grade, old beef, 8c; light pork, 18c; lard, 22c; butter, 42@50c; eggs, 85c@$1; oats, 80c bu., ground oats, $2.60 cwt.; meal, $2.85 cwt.; buckwheat flour, $1.50 per 25-lb sack.—E. A. K., Jan 13.

LEBANON COUNTY, PA.—We are having real winter weather. Three or four light snows have fallen on top of the "great snow." The deep snow of the second measured from twenty-five to thirty-six inches at various points in the county. Our organized threshermen met on the tenth in Room 4 Court House. A speaker from Harrisburg addressed meeting on bill which are listed for passage during the present session of our state legislature. The threshermen voted against compulsory insurance for owners of automobiles. J. C. Kremer, of Sellersville, Pa., judged the poultry at the Seventeenth Great Annual Poultry and Pigeon Show at Lebanon this week. The Wyandotte convention of America was held at the same time and $400 was given in prizes in addition to the blue ribbons. Our County Agent Berger, in addresses and thru the public press is urging farmers to keep accounts of their business. Two of our winners in the Ton Litter Club were on hand at the meeting of winners and the presenting of the medals. There is much complaint among poultrymen at the low number of eggs gathered this winter. Very many will cut their flocks in half for next winter.—R. I. W., Jan. 15.

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.—Until the past few days we have had some real winter weather; several times the mercury went below zero. We have about five inches of snow on the level. Most farm work now consists of doing chores and getting fuel, many farmers now use a buzz saw to cut wood, a real time saver. The farm census taker has been calling on the farmers. In many cases it takes him a long time at a place, owing to the fact that they had no system of farm bookkeeping. Cattle seems to be wintering well, dairy farmers have very little money left from sale of milk and cream after feed bills are paid. Several cows have been sold in the county in the past three months. Eggs continue to be scarce and high, 70c doz.; potatoes, 75c; oats, 60c; hogs, 14c pound, dressed.—F. J. H., Jan. 7.

MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA. — Real winter weather with enough snow for sledding. Not much change in the way of work among the farmers, still some butchering of hogs and beeves. Some farmers chopping wood and hauling to town, a few others cutting locusts and hauling to the mill for telephone and electric wiring purposes. The stock dealers shipped a load of cows and other stock to Lancaster County on Monday. Feed dealers received a carload of corn last week which they are selling at $1.65 bu. Some farmers must buy on account of the poor crop last fall. A few public sales already. Prices paid by dealers: wheat, $1.60; corn, 1.10; oats, 60c; potatoes, 70c; apples, 1.25; butter, 40c; eggs, 55c; lard, 18c; chickens, 20c.—J. H. B., Jan. 15.

PERRY COUNTY, PA.—The past month has been real old fashioned winter weather, steady cold and a goodly amount of snow. Most of the ice is up. The nicest ice for many a year was put up this year. Many of us never saw nicer ice. Farmers busy tending their stock and getting in wood, finishing butchering, etc. Very little else can be done on account of the cold and snow. The winter wheat has a fine blanket of snow that covers entire fields. The schools are in full swing, holding plays, entertainments, teachers' local institutes and other important school meetings thruout the county. Most prices of farm products are fairly satisfactory to the farmer now. Prices: wheat, $1.75; oats, 65c; corn, $1.65; bran, $2.35; cottonseed, $53; oil meal, $57; potatoes, $1; veal, 13c; eggs, 51c; hogs, live, 10c; dressed, 14c; milk, League price, $2.67 for four per cent; chickens, 19@25c. We have heard of no poultry plague in the county to date. The mumps are visiting some of the children and spoiling the percentage of attendance in some schools this month.—J. L. B., Jan. 13.

SNYDER COUNTY, PA.—A foot deep snow has covered the earth for a week; with late, warm, melting weather replenishing in some measure the scant water supply. Many farmers haul water from streams for stock. Zero weather has brought all farm operations to a standstill, save gathering firewood, filling ice houses, etc. Ice almost a foot thick. Snow plows cleaning up state highways. Not much travel by auto. Some few sleighs and bells enliven the traffic. Cut fire wood stove length is being offered at $10 per truck load of one ton. This is as cheap as the farmer can gather it from his wood lot and have it cut by professional sawyers. Eggs, 60c; wheat, $1.60; oats, 65c; corn, $1.25. Turkeys and poultry sold out at good prices. Some corn remains unhusked.—W. K. M., Jan. 9.

TIOGA COUNTY, PA.—Snow has covered the ground since before Christmas but there has not been enough to make sleighing. Cars running everywhere. Weather cold but not at all severe as there has been very little wind. There was not sufficient rainfall during the fall and one hears many complaints of water shortage. Farm work at a standstill. Farmers taking advantage of slack time to cut wood and logs, grind feed, make repairs, etc. Quite a few drawing coal, working on small lumber jobs, etc. One of the best attended meetings of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., ever held in the county, was held at Lawrenceville, January 7. Some prices are, eggs, 50@52c; butter, 50c; veals, 10@12c; dressed pork, 15c; potatoes, 35c; chickens, 18@20c; beef by quarter, 7@9c.—P. W. T., Jan. 12.

Feed Prices

THE quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, January 15, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics co-operating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb. sacks) and grain per bushel in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York-Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury-Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold-Toms River-Cape May points add $1.40 per ton.

Coarse spring bran ..	$37.00@37.50
Pure spring bran....	37.50@39.00
Soft w. w. bran......	38.50@39.50
Hard w. w. bran	38.00@38.50
Standard middlings ..	41.00@42.00
Soft w. w. middlings..	47.00
Flour middlings	45.00@46.50
Red dog flour	48.50@49.50
White hominy	54.00
Yellow hominy	52.00
Gluten feed	46.90
36% cottonseed meal.	42.50
41% cottonseed meal.	45.50
43% cottonseed meal.	47.50
34% linseed meal....	50.20

Feed markets dull, trading in deferred deliveries particularly light. Interior dealers report light sales as result of increased tendency to feed more hay and cheaper feeds. Production of oil meal in excess of demand, with resellers shading prices to effect sales. Hominy feed firm, offerings and demand light. Fair stock of gluten feed and transit gluten still quoted at $1.00 less than January shipments. Some pressure to sell stored bran, but middlings sold firm.—W. R. W.

T.B., Beetles, Moths, etc.

(Continued form page 3)

The control of the borer in sections now infested may be accomplished by proper cultural methods and the observance of simple precautions.

During the coming session of the Legislature it will be decided whether or not the Big Four—tuberculosis, the beetle, the moth and the borer—are to be permitted to spread death and destruction over an increasingly large area during the next two years.

The scientists of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Plant Industry prepared their cost estimates only after they had surveyed carefully the work that needs to be done. They have pared their budgets to the limit; there is no economy in further paring.

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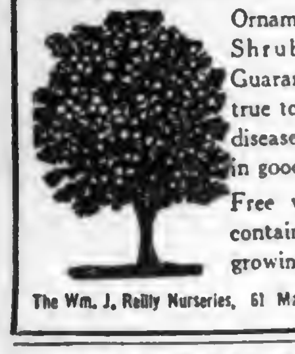

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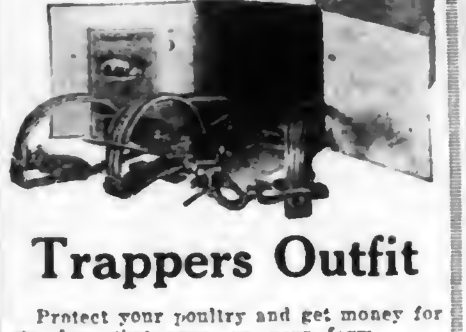

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Changing the Barn

MR. BASHORE writes in the January third issue about fighting the firebug and tells of many barn fires in Berks County. This reminds the farmers of Chester County of what they experienced two years ago when three or four barns were burned nearly every week.

Mr. Bashore's ideas on building separately for each class of livestock and machinery, instead of having a bank barn with cattle underneath, are good, but some of us still have well built bank barns.

Most barns in this section were built in the early part of the last century and few are less than 100 years old. At that time they were built to suit the need of the farm. Livestock was sheltered underneath and the machinery on the barn floor, and wagons and carts under a large overshoot or straw house. But today changed conditions in farming necessitate much more machinery and about twice the livestock is kept, so that now we find on many farms a great many sheds for wagons and machines.

Changes Made in Bank Barn

My cow stable is one story high and is attached to the barn, yet is communicating. I built the horse stable on the other side of the barn in the same manner and turned the old cow stables in the original barn into box stalls for cows, fodder bin, a large potato bin, also apple storage and feed storing and mixing floors.

In making these changes I was not getting ready for a fire, but cattle are much better off in a well lighted stable and with this arrangement we can get around to work with them and secure better ventilation, easier access to silo and manure pit.

I needed storage for potatoes and apples, so instead of building the potato and apple building I changed the stables and have never had a frosted potato or frozen water pipe. This change was made eleven years ago.—H. D. R., Chester County, Pa.

Lack of Self Control

THERE is a phase of the day's news that calls attention to an unnatural and appalling matter—the suicide and attempted suicide committed by mere children.

A boy of fifteen kills himself because he is reprimanded for drinking; a girl takes her life because she is scolded for keeping late hours.

For such absurd reasons youth is seeking death when life is most attractive. The real cause, lack of training, is apparent to the casual observer.

In many homes there are no lessons in self-control. Children are allowed to "have tantrums"—to shout and scream and stamp because some trivial desire is denied them, causing discomfort and annoyance to every one present.

If one never learns to control self he will not be able to control others or to control events. The pendulum swings too far.

Perhaps in many old-fashioned homes child nature was unduly repressed, but the system had its advantages. It is well for the young to have definite tasks to perform and rules of living to observe. The child that loses sleep eats at irregular intervals, hears quarreling and faultfinding in the home, develops "nerves."

Life has no definite goal and today's grievance looms large. Often neighborhood environment,—the influence of playmates or of unwholesome literature or photoplays,—is responsible for the tendency to do rash, impulsive things, but even these may be censored by a wise parent.

Where the home is a real home, instead of a place to eat and sleep, where children are taught the meaning and value of life, the worth of self-control, the joy of service and attainment, the T. N. T. brand of nervousness seldom develops.

The farm seldom sends out high-tensioned irresponsible youth. Contact with nature makes for serenity. The religious education advocated by some may be the answer to the problem but old-time American ideals upheld in the homes would help mightily.—M. C. S., Potter County, Pa.

Not Overworked

A COUNTRY boy had a Christmas greeting from a summer playmate, who lives in Brooklyn: "Merry Christmas. Did you feed your pigs?"

The country boy had been given the job of tending the porkers without his applying for the job. Dad did not realize that he had picked on a busy man, who could not fit mere pigs into his crowded daily schedule. For example, the trout stream might flow uphill, if the boy did not give it frequent inspection.

After breakfast Big Sister would sing out: "Here, you kid, feed your pigs. I want this pail. Pronto!"

After dinner, Father relaxing a bit for a pipeful, "Bill, have you fed your pigs? I'd think you'd sometimes do a job that comes three times a day without being told."

And Mother, Too!

After supper, Mother, gently aside: "Sonny, why don't you feed your pigs? Please, don't wait until your told." Mother's admonition seemed a trifle confused. Probably her emotions were, too.

The city lad watching and listening ventured at last: "Your pigs! Are they really Bill's pigs."

The mother, who has a theory that boys will be better men if they are not brought up as objects of their parents' charity, answered: "He'll get a generous share of the sausage. They are his contribution to the family expense."

I have given you this observation as one of many that has led me to conclude that children seldom hurt themselves with work. I hope the states will be wise enough not to adopt the proposed child labor amendment. The states can and will take care of their children. No section has a corner on the belief in education. The solutions will vary widely because conditions are so utterly unlike. A sparsely settled, agricultural state does not need New York's extreme laws.

Let Each State Do It

I agree heartily with a level-headed farmer: "Let each state pass her compulsory school law. When children are not in school, they should do any useful work available."

If the amendment is not ratified there will be much grief among social welfare workers. Some possible jobs may fail to materialize. But for their own comfort they might embark in the wholesome enterprise of bringing up a half dozen or more children. They would have a chance to do a little child study without field glasses.—Nora Del Smith Gumble, Pike County, Pa.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 20)

wealth accumulates and the cities grow. I am for the average man—like myself. They've lifted me out of the crowd to an elevation which I do not deserve. I have more reputation than I dare promise to keep. It frightens me. I am like a child clinging to its father's hand in a place of peril. So I cling to the crowd. It is my father. I know its needs and wrongs and troubles. I had other things to do tonight. There were people who wished to discuss their political plans and ambitions with me. But I thought I would rather go with you and learn about your troubles. What are they?"

MY UNCLE told him about the note and the visit of Mr. Grimshaw and of his threats and upbraidings.

"Did he say that in Bart's hearing?" asked the Senator.

"Ayes!—right out plain."

"Too bad! I'm going to tell you frankly, Baynes, that the best thing I know about you is your conduct toward this boy. I like it. The next best thing is the fact that you signed the note. It was bad business but it was good Christian conduct to help your friend. Don't regret it. You were poor and of an age when the boy's pranks were troublesome to both of you, but you took him in. I'll lend you the interest and try to get another holder for the mortgage on one condition. You must let me attend to Bart's schooling. I want to be the boss about that. We have a great schoolmaster in Canton and when Bart is a little older I want him to go there to school. I'll try to find him a place where he can work for his board."

"We'll miss Bart but we'll be tickled to death—there's no two ways about that," said Uncle Peabody.

I had been getting sleepy, but this woke me up. I no longer heard the monotonous creak of harness and whiffletrees and the rumble of wheels; I saw no longer the stars and the darkness of the night. My mind had scampered off into the future. I was playing with Sally or with the boys in the school yard.

The Senator tested my arithmetic and grammar and geography as we rode along in the darkness and said by and by:

"You'll have to work hard, Bart. You'll have to take your book into the field as I did. After every row of corn I learned a rule of syntax or arithmetic or a fact in geography while I rested, and my thought and memory took hold of it as I plied the hoe. I don't want you to stop the reading, but from now on you must spend half of every evening on your lessons."

We got home at half past eight and found my aunt greatly worried. She had done the chores and been standing in her hood and shawl on the porch listening for the sound of the wagon. She had kept our suppers warm but I was the only hungry one.

AS I was going to bed the Senator called me to him and said.

"I shall be gone when you are up in the morning. It may be a long time before I see you; I shall leave something for you in a sealed envelope with your name on it. You are not to open the envelope until you go away to school. I know how you will feel that first day. When night falls you will think of your aunt and uncle and be very lonely. When you go to your room for the night I want you to sit down all by yourself and open the envelope and read what I shall write. They will be, I think, the most impressive words ever written. You will think them over but you will not understand them for a long time. Ask every wise man you meet to explain them to you, for all your happiness will depend upon your understanding of these few words in the envelope."

In the morning Aunt Deel put it in my hands.

"I wonder what in the world he wrote there—ayes!" said she. "We must keep it careful—ayes!—I'll put it in my trunk an' give it to ye when ye go to Canton to school."

"Has Mr. Wright gone?" I asked rather sadly.

"Ayes! Land o' mercy! He went away long before daylight with a lot o' jerked meat in a pack basket—ayes! Yer uncle is goin' down to the village to see 'bout the mortgage this afternoon, ayes!"

It was Saturday and I spent its hours cording wood in the shed, pausing now and then for a look into my grammar. It was a happy day, for the growing cords expressed in a satisfactory manner my new sense of obligation to those I loved. Imaginary conversations came into my brain as I worked and were rehearsed in whispers.

"Why, Bart, you're a grand worker," my uncle would say in my fancy. "You're as good as a hired man."

"Oh, that's nothing," I would answer modestly. "I want to be useful so you won't be sorry you took me and I'm going to study just as Mr. Wright did and be a great man if I can and help the poor people. I'm going to be a better scholar than Sally Dunkelberg, too."

What a day it was!—the first of many like it. I never think of those days without saying to myself: "What a God's blessing a man like Silas Wright can be in the community in which his heart and soul are as an open book!"

AS THE evening came on I took a long look at my cords. The shed was nearly half full of them. Four rules of syntax, also, had been carefully stored away in my brain. I said them over as I hurried down into the pasture with old Shep and brought in the cows. I got thru milking just as Uncle Peabody came. I saw with joy that his face was cheerful.

"Yip!" he shouted as he stopped his team at the barn door where Aunt Deel and I were standing. "We ain't got much to worry about now. I've got the interest money right here in my pocket."

We unhitched and went in to supper. I was hoping that Aunt Deel would speak of my work but she seemed not to think of it.

"Had a grand day!" said Uncle Peabody, as he sat down at the table and began to tell what Mr. Wright and Mr. Dunkelberg had said to him.

I, too, had had a grand day and probably my elation was greater than his. I tarried at the looking-glass hoping that Aunt Deel would give me a chance modestly to show my uncle what I had done. But the talk about interest and mortgages continued. I went to my uncle and tried to whisper in his ear a hint that he had better go and look into the woodshed. He stopped me before I had begun by saying:

"Don't bother me now, Bub. I'll get that candy for ye the next time I go to the village."

Candy! I was thinking of no such trivial matter as candy. He couldn't know how the idea shocked me in the exalted state of mind into which I had risen. He didn't know then of the spiritual change in me and how generous and great I was feeling and how sublime and beautiful was the new way in which I had set my feet.

I went out on the porch and stood looking down with a sad countenance. Aunt Deel followed me.

(Continued on page 32)

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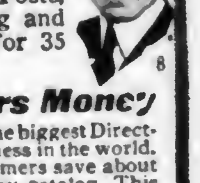

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 31)

"W'y, Bart!" she exclaimed, "you're too tired to eat—ayes! Be ye sick?"

I shook my head.

"Peabody," she called, "this boy has worked like a beaver ever minute since you left—ayes he has! I never seen anything to beat it—never! I want you to come right out into the wood-shed an' see what he's done—this minute—ayes!"

I followed them into the shed.

"W'y of all things!" my uncle exclaimed. "He's worked like a nailer, ain't he?"

There were tears in his eyes when he took my hand in his rough palm and squeezed it and said:

"Sometimes I wish ye was little ag'in so I could take ye up in my arms an' kiss ye just as I used to. Horace Dunkelberg says that you're the best-lookin' boy he ever see."

"Stop!" Aunt Deel exclaimed with a playful tap on his shoulder. "W'y! ye mustn't go on like that."

"I'm tellin' just what he said," my uncle answered.

"I guess he only meant that Bart looked clean an' decent—that's all—ayes! He didn't mean that Bart was purty. Land sakes!—no."

I observed the note of warning in the look she gave my uncle.

"No, I suppose not," he answered, as he turned away with a smile and brushed one of his eyes with a rough finger.

I repeated the rules I had learned as we went to the table.

"I'm goin' to be like Silas Wright if I can," I added.

"That's the idee!" said Uncle Peabody. "You keep on as you've started an' everybody'll milk into your pail."

I kept on—not with the vigor of that first day with its new inspiration—but with growing strength and effectiveness. Nights and mornings and Saturdays I worked with a will and my book in my pocket or at the side of the field and was, I know, a help of some value on the farm. My scholarship improved rapidly and that year I went about as far as I could hope to go in the little school at Leonard's Corners.

"I wouldn't wonder if o' Kate was right about our boy," said Aunt Deel one day when she saw me with my book in the field.

(To be continued next week)

Strength is success. Strength to be, strength to do, strength to love, strength to live. It is not happiness. It is not amusement, it is not content; these will come but they are not the object.—Edward Everett Hale.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make replies by mail. This is one of the most valuable features of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical compendiums a farmer stockman can obtain.

PSEUDO-LUXATIONS OF THE PATELLA.—What can be done for horse that has cramps in both hind legs?—W. C. M., Greenville, Pa. I take it that the stifle bone slips out of place but not entirely. If you will apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia, raw linseed oil to stifle joints daily this will correct the trouble. Give the horse regular exercise.

SPLINT.—My fourteen-year-old horse shows some lameness when first taken out of barn, but after he has gone a mile or two seems to travel sound. He is lame in left front leg.—J. S. G., Kane, Pa. His ailment is soreness, not a weakness. Examine shin, a splint may be forming. If so, paint bunch with tincture of iodine three or four times a week. If kept quiet he might recover without treatment.

ABSCESS.—The hind leg of horse swelled and some time later opened at fetlock joint, now there is large sore which I have been unable to heal.—A. S. H., Greenwich, N. J. Apply equal parts oxide of zinc and boric acid to sore twice a day. Apply hydrogen peroxide to remove pus, this is better than using so much water.

THUMPS.—I have a race horse and whenever raced he gets the thumps. Can he be cured?—H. G. B., Gratz, Pa. Spasm of the diaphragm, or thumps, is a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, the principal muscle used in respiration, and is generally occasioned by extreme and prolonged speeding on the race track or road. Doubtless your horse should be used for slow work, as severe exertion is almost certain to make him worse. Don't exert him much when the stomach is full.

PINWORMS—INFECTED UDDER.—My horse passes some very small worms. I turned a cow loose in my herd a few days ago. She had a small sore on one teat and in a few days the other cows had many sores on their udders.—C. C. W., Kittanning, Pa. Dissolve one-quarter pound of common salt in one gallon of tepid water, then after the rectum has been washed out with soap and water, apply the solution of salt. Dissolve two ounces of hyposulphite of soda in six quarts of tepid water and wash sore udders three times a day.

SORE FEET.—SORE MOUTH.—Two of my cows are troubled with sore feet. They have dry yard to walk in and stand on cement floor. I applied muriatic acid and it seemed to help them at first. Will bedding them with sawdust cause it? Considerable saliva drops from the mouth of my three-year-old cow and I am unable to tell what causes it.—H. H. D., Honesdale, Pa. A variety of causes may produce inflammation of the foot between the claws or toes. Apply compound solution of cresol, at first full strength, later it may be diluted. The feet must be kept clean and dry. Dissolve one-quarter pound borax in one gallon of water, wash out mouth three times a day. You should examine the mouth closely, there is perhaps some foreign body lodged between the teeth causing all the trouble.

SHY BREEDER.—Heifer came fresh first time in July, 1923. I bred her in November the first time she came in heat. In August, 1924, she came in heat and was bred, in December she came in heat again. So far as I know she has not had a miscarriage.—B. F., Smiths Ferry, Pa. If she comes in heat regularly, continue breeding her and she will perhaps get with calf.

CHRONIC COUGH.—About a month ago I bought a cow which was shipped here and she has coughed more or less since I got her. The cows shipped are supposed to have been tuberculin tested.—J. A. M., Malvern, Pa. Cough depends upon a reflex nervous action and may be primary when irritation exists in the lungs or air passages, or secondary when caused by irritation of the stomach, intestines or other parts having nervous communications with the respiratory apparatus. A cough is said to be dry, moist, harsh, hollow, difficult, paroxysmal, suppressed, sympathetic, etc., according to its character, and of course is a very important symptom. Unless you are fairly certain that she was tuberculin tested by a competent veterinarian and failed to react, have her tested; then the veterinarian can tell you what is causing the cough.

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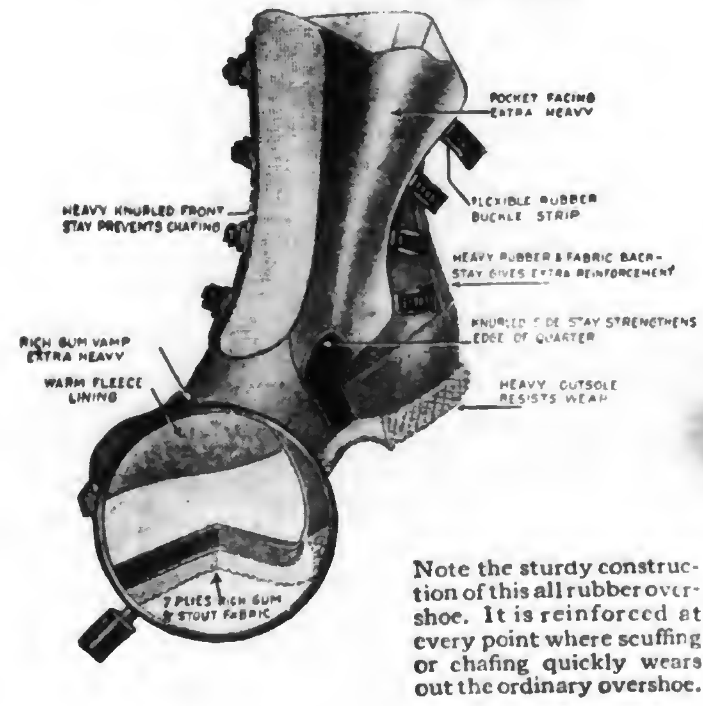
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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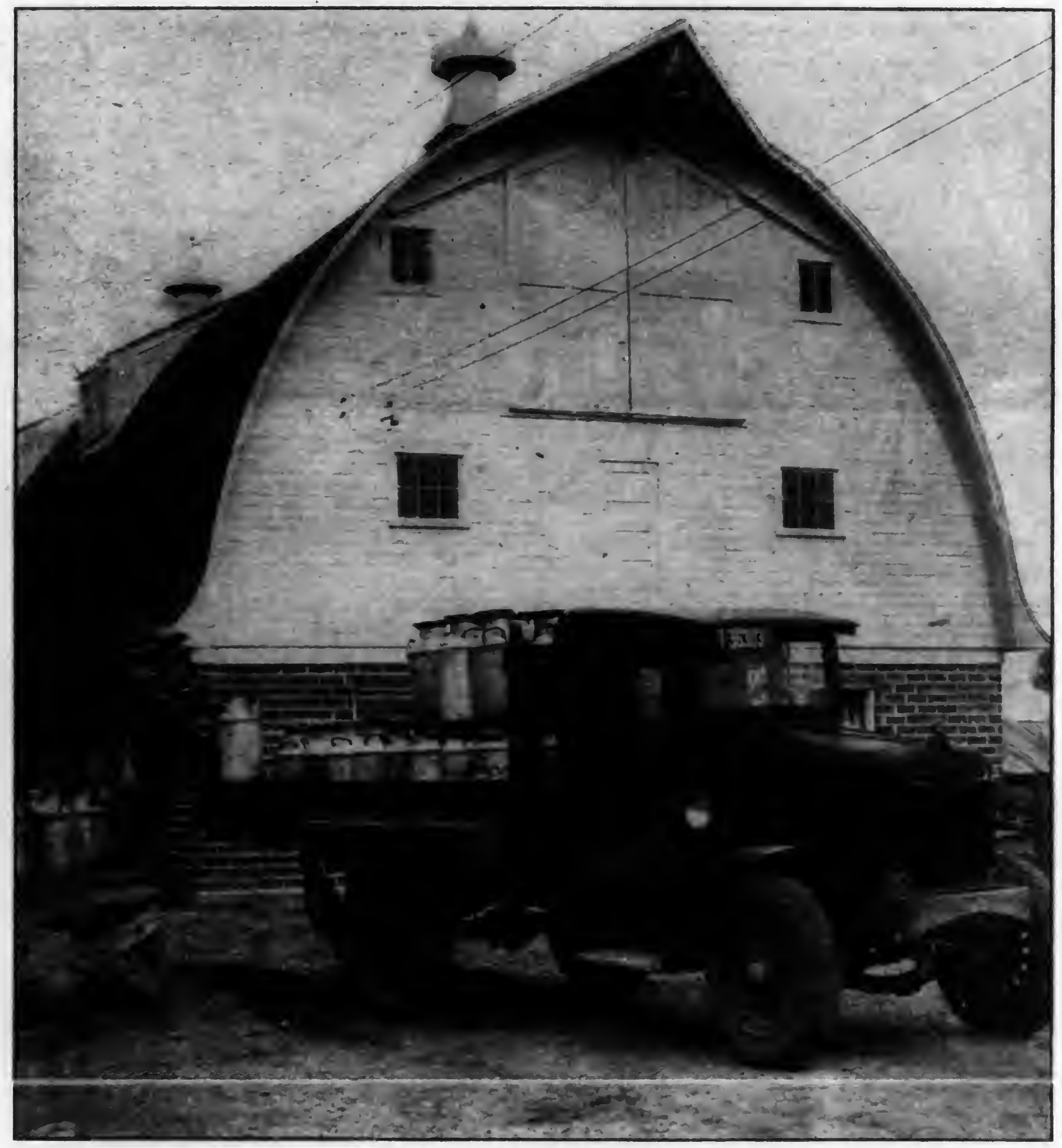

The story of a Lebanon County farmer who finds satisfaction in making the home grounds attractive.—See page three.

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Nodule Bacteria for Legumes

How to Prepare Cultures for Seed Inoculation

By J. G. Lipman
Staff Contributor and Adviser

Winter before last I heard a lady talking at the alfalfa meeting in Trenton about inoculation of alfalfa seed. We prefer the commercial culture to the soil method but do not see why we cannot make our own with agar or gelatin and the nodules in the roots from an old alfalfa field. Please give us any information you can about the making of such a culture to inoculate alfalfa seed.—J. L. C., Salem County, N. J.

It might be well, by way of introduction to this subject, to review certain of the outstanding developments in the study of soil inoculation and to describe the present status of the subject.

It became definitely known in 1886 that clovers and other legumes have the ability to enrich the soil in nitrogen because of their association with certain bacteria. These bacteria enter the roots of such plants and form the well-known nodules.

Farm Show Winners

WE ARE publishing this week as many of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show awards as are available up to the time of closing the forms for this issue. They will be found as follows:

Dairy products awards...	Page 11
Egg awards	" 13
Tobacco awards	" 11
Wool awards	" 11
Judging contest winners.	" 9

Winners in the corn exhibition at the New Jersey Farm Products Show will be found on page 8.

Nodules are, in a sense, nitrogen factories where the bacteria multiply to very large numbers and, in the course of their activity, they make use of the nitrogen of the air, which in turn becomes available to the crop with which the bacteria are associated.

Vaccinating Alfalfa Roots

When this fact was revealed in 1886 botanists and bacteriologists at once attemped to grow pure cultures of these organisms. This was successfully done in 1888-1889. The pure cultures so obtained from nodules were used experimentally in developing nodules. This method employed was much like that used in vaccination. A very minute quantity of the pure cultures was transferred with a platinum needle on the root of a legume and, where the root was thus scratched and the bacteria introduced, a typical nodule developed.

The principle on which the artificial culture of nodule bacteria is based is a simple one. Bacteriologists who attempt to prepare such pure cultures start with nodules which they take from clover or other legume plant cultures of whose bacteria are desired. These nodules are carefully rinsed in sterile water; then are immersed for about a minute in a solution of corrosive sublimate; washed again in sterile water; dipped in strong alcohol; rinsed off again in sterile water and cut open with a sterile knife.

Food for the Bacteria

The contents of the nodules are then squeezed into a culture solution, which may vary in composition more or less depending on the preference of the bacteriologist.

The following named materials, in the proportions given, may be used for the preparation of a satisfactory culture solution for nodule bacteria:

- 1 quart boiled or distilled water
- 1-3 ounce cane or beet sugar
- 1-28 ounce monobasic potassium phosphate
- 1-200 ounce magnesium sulphate
- 1-200 ounce ammonium nitrate

After the contents of a few nodules are squeezed into this solution (or culture medium, as the bacteriologist would call it) the liquid is allowed to stand in a dark and warm place for about two days. During that time the nodule bacteria will have multiplied in the culture solution to enormous numbers. This culture is then ready for moistening the seed of colver or of other legumes. It is understood, of course, that, in the case of clover, clover nodules will be used for the preparation of the culture; in the case of alfalfa, alfalfa nodules, etc.

A Simpler Method

For practical purposes the process may be simplified to the extent that the nodules would be carefully rinsed in boiled and cooled water, and then crushed in a small quantity of boiled and cooled water in a tumbler and then this small quantity of liquid containing the crushed nodules poured into the culture solution made up as described above. It is to be remembered, of course, that organisms other than the nodule bacteria would multiply in this culture solution and that it is only the trained bacteriolgist who can observe the necessary precautions to secure a really pure culture of nodule organisms.

Making Soil Suspension

It would be simpler in your case to inoculate your seed with a soil suspension. Such a soil suspension is obtained by placing in a tub or barrel a quantity of soil from a field in which good crops of the particular legume have been grown. About one gallon of water to one quart of soil would give a satisfactory suspension. After the soil and water are thoroly stirred, the suspended material should be allowed to settle in the tub or barrel. The bacteria themselves are so very minute that they would float for an almost indefinite length of time.

A quantity of this soil suspension is then transferred to another tub or barrel and used for moistening the seed. This process is based on the fact that the seed so moistened with the soil suspension will have a sufficient number of nodule bacteria clinging to it to cause satisfactory inoculation after the seed germinates.

Milk Makes It Stick

In order to make the soil suspension stick better to the seed some experiment stations recommend that a small quantity of glue be employed, usually one pound of liquid glue or one-half pound of dry glue to each gallon of water. More recent experiments show that this is unnecessary.

On the other hand, we [illegible] recent interesting developments in [illegible] experiments in Denmark wh[illegible] the use of a small quantity of m[illegible] for mixing with the soil suspen[illegible] helpful.

It may be suggested th[illegible] that, after you obtain your s[illegible]pension as directed, you dilu[illegible] with about one-third volume [illegible] milk, place the soil suspens[illegible] milk mixture in a clean tu[illegible] add enough seed so that th[illegible] would be barely moistened [illegible] liquid. The seed is then [illegible] sown in the usual way [illegible] mean.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 5 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JANUARY 31, 1925 Whole No. 1446

Improving the Farm Home Grounds

This Farmer Completely Transformed a Deserted House and Weed Infested Yard

By IRWIN LONGENECKER,
Lebanon County, Pa.

IN TRAVELING thru rural Pennsylvania one can not help but notice the many country farms which, with the application of a coat of paint, the grading of lawns, the planting of trees and shrubbery and the artistic arrangement of a few flower beds, could be vastly improved in appearance and value.

Pennsylvania has many beautiful rural homes, so many in fact, that the seeker of ideas for home improvement need not travel very far to secure all the information necessary to beautify and improve his home.

However, there are far too many rural homes that are deteriorating, both in appearance and value, simply thru neglect.

Reducing the Paint Bill

We wonder whether some of the owners of these neglected homes are not possessed with a mistaken idea in regard to costs and upkeep.

Probably one of the most expensive items of upkeep is paint, and yet any banker will tell us that paint is a good investment because it protects the building from the weather. Therefore, paint increases the value of our homes thru its protection, besides improving their appearance.

One may, however, reduce the painting bill to a very appreciable extent by becoming one's own painter. This idea may be objectionable, but it is by no means as difficult and unpleasant a task as many seem to think.

Your local painter, unless he is an exception to the rule, will gladly furnish not only the paint but the ideas and first cost of material as well, and if he is human—and most painters are—he will come to your home and help you get properly started. Of course he will charge you for his time, and rightly so, as he could hardly be expected to give you his time free of charge.

One may also purchase a few hours of a landscape gardener's time to secure plenty of ideas on the proper grading of lawns, the intelligent and artistic setting of shrubbery and flowers. Many good suggestions also may be obtained thru the several nurserymen in your section.

Mr. Longenecker's home as it appeared last summer.

The writer has seen many cases of dilapidated, run-down houses, purchased by enterprising, wide-awake farmers, who, by the expenditure of moderate sums of money, have improved these homes during the course of several years and have practically doubled their value. This cannot be accomplished, however, unless one is willing to roll up his shirt sleeves and work.

If you have never been able to derive any pleasure and enjoyment from the process of home beautifying and improvement, let us suggest that during this winter you include in your plans for the coming spring and summer, a real, sure-enough program of home improvement and then observe the change of expressions on the countenance of your good wife and kiddles.

Watch your local banker's face as he drives by your improved home and do not be surprised if later on you receive an offer for your home from some investor or real estate agent who happens along and admires your beautiful place.

In the accompanying illustration may be seen a home which was purchased five years ago. During a period of several years this house was untenanted. A coat of dirty looking red paint covered it, while the barn never had any paint whatever. Weeds of all kinds vied with each other for supremacy. The fruit trees plainly showed the signs of neglect.

The Wife Did Double Duty

A poultry house, twelve by twenty feet, stood within thirty feet of the east side of the house, presumably in order that the good housewife might act in the capacity of watch dog while attending to her household duties.

The surface water from the road, about 200 yards away, had plowed an unsightly gutter all the way down the driveway thru the lawn to within a few feet of the house.

Only those with courage, grit and determination would consider the purchasing of such a forsaken looking place. The present owner, however, saw the possibilities for the creation of a fine home. He at once moved the poultry house to the rear of the residence where a southern slope furnished an ideal place for [to page 22]

Brief Views of the Products Show

Preliminary Report on State Farm Exposition and Agricultural Convention

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

NO ONE person could see and hear more than a very small part of the things to be seen and heard at the Ninth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show held in Harrisburg January 19 to 23,—the show was too large and there were too many organizations holding meetings at the same time. We shall record here only a few observations made during the early part of the week. Other observers will give more details about meetings and exhibits in future issues.

Perhaps the most noticeable improvement in this year's show is in the layout of the exhibits and the proximity of the exhibition buildings. The long trolley ride necessary to reach one of the buildings formerly used has been eliminated. This year all of the show buildings are near the center of town.

We realize the difficulties of laying out a show so that hundreds of different exhibits will fit together in an ordered plan. Thanks to the efforts of Manager Klugh, however, the crazy quilt effect in the exhibit rooms is a thing of the past.

* * *

By far the biggest feature of the show was the Electric Farm, about twenty minutes out of town by trolley. Visitors showed much interest in the many ways electricity was used to lighten farm and household tasks. We shall tell more about the Electric Farm in a future issue.

Judging by appearances on Wednesday morning, Pennsylvania farmers believe in doing their shopping early. The first floor of the Emerson-Brantingham Building, where most of the farm machinery manufacturers had their exhibits, was crowded, but there were few people on the second and third floors where exhibits of farm products were awaiting them.

It wasn't long, however, until the early visitors had decided upon the equipment they would use this season, and had adjourned to the floors above to see what kind of crops they would have to grow to beat the prize winners in this year's show.

* * *

In the booth of the State College Dairy Extension Department was a leaking milk can which represented the four things causing the greatest losses to dairymen. The leaks were labeled inferior cows, low quality products, improper feeding, scrub bulls. On a sign which said much in few words was this: Running a Dairy Business without Records Is Like Running a Clock without Hands. Average Pennsylvania Cow 4000 Pounds Milk. Average Cow Testing Association Cow 7000 Pounds Milk.

Something new in the way of demonstrations was staged by Miss Grace Fitts, of the Townville Vocational School, Crawford County. Two of her students, Bernita Clark and Irma Shaffer, canned real honest-to-goodness fruits and vegetables before the crowd and explained how it was done. Both the pressure cooker and the hot water bath systems were used.

* * *

There was a miniature zoo in one corner of Rendezvous Hall. Some bobcats, otherwise wildcats, and porcupines, were all we saw. The crowd was so thick we didn't learn what the other cages contained. The wildcats were healthy specimens, and much larger than the faithful domestic tomcats which are frequently shot for bobcats by excited hunters, if we are to believe the much told tale that is attached to the greatest gunner in almost every country community.

* * *

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation on Tuesday evening J. C. Brubaker, president of that organization, gave one of the best talks on co-operation we have heard in a long time. Mr. Brubaker looks upon the co-operative movement among farmers as an attempt to stabilize the industry rather than as an effort to force prices up arbitrarily. He believes in co-operative organizations [to page 22]

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Vol. 91, No. 5. Phila., Pa., Jan. 31, 1925 Whole No. 1446

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Charactor is made by many acts: it may be lost by a single one.

Keep the Sleds

TIME was, and not so long ago, when a good solid winter with plenty of snow was considered a blessing by all classes. Then city traffic developed so that a heavy snow became almost a calamity in the city. Since the advent of the automobile it is almost equally as bad on the country roads. Sleighs and sleds which were considered a necessary part of a farm's equipment a few years ago have been put away and allowed to go to pieces in most instances so that when a deep, lasting snow comes, making it impossible to use auto vehicles, farmers find themselves almost isolated. A winter covering of snow is helpful to soil and crops and it is likely to continue to come in spite of man's changes in custom. It is not good policy to relegate the runner vehicles to the antique class.

Farm Census and Guesses

THE article on potato crops and prices by Daniel Dean, published in the previous two issues of Pennsylvania Farmer, has evidently set a good many farmers to thinking. As usual some of the thinking is not straight. We thoroly agree with the idea that long range forecasting of yields is misleading, mischievous, and serves no good purpose. We have publicly criticised the practice for several years. However, we do not agree with the suggestion of some readers that all kinds of census-taking and crop reporting be discontinued. Many farmers seem to think that such reports are made for agriculture only, when as a matter of fact production figures for every line of business are assembled and published as regularly as those of agricultural products. It is absolutely necessary for business farmers to be informed as to the size of the various crops in the different sections after they are harvested.

But long-range guesses made before a crop is grown and harvested are positively harmful and should be discontinued. Crop reports during the growing season should go no farther than the furnishing of figures from time to time, showing acreage, growing conditions, progress of development, and such concrete facts as would enable the farmer and others to make their own estimate of the prospects.

There are few if any other lines of business in which the products are made the subject of gambling and speculation in their transit between the producer and the consumer as is the case with farm products, and the long-range forecasts aid in this. The industrial producers have their own selling systems and maintain at least a partial control of selling prices. Farmers should see in this a tip for themselves.

Supervised Co-operation

IT IS not clear where the idea originated of legislating a government bureau into existence for the purpose of aiding and co-ordinating the co-operative work of farmers. It may have been conceived by some of the national business mens' associations, and again it may have sprung from the fertile brain of some department office holder. Possibly it is the child of an honest but misguided congressman, but whatever its origin the idea is not likely to get very far. The Federation of Co-operative Marketing Organizations which met in Washington a short time ago passed resolutions which plainly said, "Let us alone."

Strange as it may seem, many of the same class of big business men who have for several years been demanding that there be less government in business and less supervision of private business have been urgent in their demands for a law creating federal machinery for directing the business of farmers' co-operatives. Do they want to have some public and political control of the business other than the general laws give? Is there greater danger in allowing farmers to create and manage their own business organizations than is the case with other business men? Farmers have just about enough of agencies organized and controlled in their behalf by outside authority.

Butter Prices

COMPARED with pre-war years the price of butter during 1924 was high. But compared with present general price levels, and even with butter prices of 1923, the price averaged low—too low, in fact, to be satisfactory. Only one thing stands out distinctly and that is that butter production last year was the highest in the history of the business. Prices for 1923 and 1924 were about the same at the beginning of each year, and fell to about the same level during the middle of each year, but 1924 prices closed about ten cents below the December price in 1923. Large imports of butter were received during the first half of the year, but after the fall in price here and the rise in price in European countries the imports practically stopped and we exported some butter. However, the net import balance for the year was about 11,000,000 pounds.

Cheap Labor

THERE are those who believe that the immigration laws should be liberalized so that a greater number of farm laborers from Europe might come in. They say that it is the only solution of the farm labor problem in this country, since other lines of industry and the professions are taking farm boys away from the country, leaving the farms under manned.

There is some truth in this analysis, no doubt, but we are not sure that farm labor of the kind likely to come would fill the bill satisfactorily. Farming in America is entirely different from farming in Europe. There the ability to use hoes, spades, scythes, and other primitive implements is all that is needed to make a farm laborer. Here, a satisfactory farm laborer must have brains and skill of a high order. The native born farm boy, given the proper schooling and training, makes the best farm help it is possible to secure. All that is needed is the interest and the will to farm. How can that be secured? By making farming pay. The American boy is ambitious to succeed, but when he sees other callings offer greater opportunities for success, he naturally turns to them, and parents encourage him in his determination. There is need for an economic change and it is time the general public as well as farmers themselves should realize that if American farms are to continue to be the source of American manhood as well as of food the farms must not only produce but they must hold the young men and women by offering them opportunities equal to those in other lines of work.

What Does Agriculture Need?

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S hunt for a secretary of agriculture has brought the subject of a secretary's qualifications before the country. The President is reported as holding that the prime qualities in a secretary of agriculture should be those of a high class business man,—one who has the ability to devise means of securing full and complete distribution of farm products. Secretary of Commerce Hoover says that the agricultural problem is one of distribution and crop adjustment; that farmers must reduce in some directions and add certain products which we now import, and thus make the country independent of foreign markets as well as independent of foreign supplies. Then, he says, a proper tariff policy would take care of the farmers' needs.

No fault can be found with this theory, except that it can't be worked. Right here is where the judgment of an intelligent, successful dirt farmer is needed in the office of secretary of agriculture. Such a man knows when a theory is likely to work out in practice, and also when it will not. We do not believe that any man can devise a formula that will solve the low-price trouble so long as we have no way of preventing the export price becoming the home price. The solving of this question is one which our leaders and officials still refuse to tackle.

Why the Potato Embargo?

IT IS difficult to understand the real reason for the placing of an embargo by the English government upon potatoes from the United States. The cause given, that of preventing the introduction of the potato bug, is not well taken. We have had the Colorado beetle with us for fifty years and have been exporting potatoes to European countries every year. It would seem that if they have escaped thus far there is little danger now. Again, they placed no embargo upon Canadian potatoes, yet the Colorado beetle is even worse there than it is with us. The more likely reason for the action is our tariff law and the present price of wheat. The Royal Commission is now at work trying to solve the question of the increase in the price of bread. The common talk in England is that it is due to the action of the American speculators. While the American farmer did not benefit to the extent of all the rise in price, it is well established that it came about when it was found that the world crop was short of last year's production by over 440,000,000 bushels. If the English government is really anxious to reduce the cost of living in that country they are taking a contrary course to effect it—that of keeping out staple food products.

Washington Letter

RECOMMENDS LITTLE LEGISLATION.—If the preliminary report on the emergency in the livestock industry is a fair basis for a prediction, few recommendations to Congress that will require legislative action will be made by the President's agricultural commission. In sympathy with the President's desire for decreased tax burdens, the commission indicates that it will undertake to find a solution for the farmers' problems in existing institutions and by amendments to existing laws that will not require large appropriations.

URGE HIGHER TARIFF RATES.—The livestock associations are asking Congress to fix a tariff of six cents per pound on green hides and fifteen cents a pound on dry hides. They are also asking the President to declare an addition of fifty per cent to the present tariff on canned meat and tallow. The Interstate Commerce Commission is being urged by the livestock men to reduce railroad rates on livestock and meats.

HOOVER DECLINES FARM POST.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover was President Coolidge's choice for Secretary of Agriculture. But he has declined the transfer. "In doing me the honor to suggest that I consider transfer to the post of Secretary of Agriculture," says Mr. Hoover, "the President expressed his belief that the present need of that department was an administration in which emphasis should be given to solution of the farmers' marketing problems. To this I fully agree. Nevertheless, I feel that in the future as in the past, the greatest contribution I could make to the improvement of the farmer's position lay in the advancement of measures that make for the reduction of costs in our whole distribution system and in helping to bring about improvement and stability in the general industrial and commercial situation both at home and abroad."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MAY DOMINATE.—Failing in his purpose to make Mr. Hoover Secretary of Agriculture, it is predicted in newspaper reports that the President will appoint a man to the position who will be in full accord with Mr. Hoover's farm policies, and that the Department of Agriculture will be little more than a bureau of the Department of Commerce.

Practical farm organization men, on the other hand, feel that the President is too sensible a man and too discreet a politician to insist upon a program which would make the Department of Agriculture an annex to the Commerce Department.

MAY SAVE CONSUMER $100,000,000.—The Capper-Brand bill providing standard weights for bread is attracting much attention. The bakers claim that the consumers would not be benefitted, but Senator Capper declares that enormous profits are being taken by the bread makers, and that the public should be protected from short-weight bread. Representative Brand says we are making bread in this country at the lowest labor cost of any country in the world. We sell bread at eight to nine cents for what purports to be a pound loaf, while in France and England bread sells at from three to four and one-half cents a pound. He believes that short weight bread is costing American consumers $100,000,000 a year.

CHANGES IN McNARY-HAUGEN PLAN.—A meeting of the American Council of Agriculture, the organization promoting the McNary-Haugen plan, was held in Washington, January 19, to discuss proposed changes in the scheme. The new proposal involves the creation of a farmers' export corporation of fifteen men, including the secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce to represent the public, and twelve individuals to be appointed by the President, one for each of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts, from nominations made in each district by bona-fide farm organizations.

WOULD SELL SURPLUS AT WORLD PRICE—This corporation would have power to divert the surplus above domestic market needs to the world markets, selling at the world price. With the surplus removed it is expected that the domestic price would be maintained on a level of the world price plus the tariff.

The corporation would have authority to recoup its losses by an equalization fee which would be charged against the original sale of the same commodity in the domestic market. Instead of a ratio price, as first proposed, it would be known as a "price plus the tariff."

FEWER CATTLE ON FEED.—The low prices for cattle and high priced corn are reflected in a reduced number of cattle on feed. There were only eighty-two per cent as many cattle on feed January 1, 1925, as on the same date last year in the eleven Corn Belt states, according to final estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number on feed in the states east of the Mississippi River was eighty-seven per cent of last year and in the states west of the river it was eight-one per cent.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

BLOCS AND HISTORY.—While the feeling in the ranks of Pennsylvania legislators over the manner in which the two houses were organized has been so intensified by developments in naming of House committees that many want to group formally the rural members, there is a disposition to go slow in the matter and avoid the troubles which have beset such associations in sessions gone by. A rural bloc could be a formidable factor in legislation this year if it would hold together. Experience had shown that when appropriation bills are being handled interest in formations has lagged.

BOARD OF STRATEGY NEEDED.—This legislature is made up of many elements and there are so many bills apt to collide that a board of strategy might be able to accomplish more than a board of war. In the last twenty years there have been half a dozen combinations of small county legislators effected, most of which faded, some after developing into debating societies. If the proposal to form a bloc to back a regular agricultural program ever comes about it would have something more definite on which to rally than jazzed ambitions.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES.—Managers of the new combination in charge of the legislature have very cleverly handled the make up of the agricultural communities, the membership of which contains legislators from distinctly farming counties. Senator F. W. Culbertson, who heads the Senate committee, comes from the heart of the Juniata Valley, and Representative W. A. Haines, who heads the House committee, lives in Bucks County.

DEPARTMENTAL LEGISLATION.—Comparatively little of the legislation sought by the Department of Agriculture has appeared and it is certain there will be some inquiries made as to why the department wants the whole of the dog license revenue turned into departmental channels. The common belief is that it is to care for cattle killed to prevent spread of tuberculosis, but there is said to be a desire among some of the legislators to earmark, as the phrase goes on Capitol Hill, certain portions to be applied to emergencies such as produced by the Japanese beetle, the corn borer, peach moth and other pests, and for research work. Ill feeling over the budget may result in manhandling of appropriation items, altho at present the disposition is to raise the sums recommended for battling bugs and the like if the administration pares too closely.

WANT EMERGENCY FUND.—Speakers at the final hearing of the State Commission making the inquiry into the state of agriculture in Pennsylvania heard unmistakable statements about necessity of adequate provision for emergencies such as the Japanese beetle. Several formal resolutions urging the inauguration of a special fund from which could be paid cost of meeting at inception raids or outbreaks of beetles, borers and bugs as well as chicken and cattle diseases were presented.

DROP MILK SERVICE.—Action of the Public Service Commission in permitting one of the trolley lines connecting with Philadelphia to abandon its milk carrying service because of established loss of money may result in similar applications coming from other sections of the state.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

STATE LEGISLATURE ACTIVE.—The agricultural bills prepared by the New Jersey Federation and co-operating organizations have been introduced, and with the mass of bills on every conceivable subject are up for action. The Legislature opened with an overwhelming Republican majority. In the Senate there are eighteen Republicans and three Democrats; in the House forty-seven Republicans and thirteen Democrats. Five women occupy seats in the Assembly. Senator David H. Agans, of Hunterdon County, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, will serve on ten Senate committees and six joint committees.

POTATO LEADERS MEET.—Members and associates of the New Jersey State Potato Improvement Committee will meet at Trenton, N. J., on January 30 to consider the final report of the Committee's work this year. This is the Committee, under the active direction of W. B. Duryee, President of the New Jersey State Potato Association, which met with much success during the fall and late winter with its series of mock trials of the New Jeresy potato. The effect of these mock trials and the advisability of the continuance of the work of the Committee will be considered.

DEER REPORTED PLENTIFUL.—Despite an active deer season in central and southern New Jersey counties last month, farmers report plenty of game still at large. This is of special interest to farmers thruout the southern part of the state in view of the agricultural bill introduced into the State Legislature asking for state appropriation to take care of damage done by deer.

TRI-COUNTY JUNIOR PROJECT.—A move is on foot in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties to develop further interest in junior club work by staging a junior exhibit this next summer at the Alcyon Park Fair. In the five high schools of Swedesboro, Glassboro, Salem, Woodstown and Bridgeton over 100 students are enrolled in the agricultural course. Development of project work at home in conjunction with the high school courses will provide the calves, pigs, poultry, corn and crops for the junior project exhibits at next summer's fair.

FARM ACCOUNT SCHOOLS.—The New Jersey Extension Service reported recently that during last year it had secured 107 farmers in fifteen counties to keep a full set of farm accounts. The success of the plan has encouraged the staging of farm account schools this winter in practically all of the rural counties, with a view of securing more co-operators and so the development of more systematic farming. The Extension Service provides the book free of charge to those who take the course.—B.

New York Letter

OPPORTUNITY FOR VETERINARIANS.—During discussions at the seventeenth annual convention of the state association of veterinarians this week Dean V. A. Moore expressed fears because of the depletion of the number of veterinarians in the state. With increased values of livestock, added human opportunities to save human life, the extension of the tuberculin test, and the few now taking training, the possibilities for young men in this field seem unlimited. Two hundred men, many of them leaders in the profession, took part in the association's best meeting.

FARMERS' WEEK.—Women's interests will be a big feature in the events of the annual Farmers' Week meeting, which begins on February 9 at Cornell. A good share of the program will be given to children and their care and training. Character building will be taught in a series of lectures by Dr. Nellie Perkins, a national figure in child training work. Country pastors are to have a strong program of their own, and editors of country weeklies will hold their fifth annual conference.

STATE FAIR INVESTIGATED.—The new lieutenant-governor, Seymour H. Lowman, has uncovered what he terms a "mess" in state fair matters, and unpaid debts amounting to $60,000 will necessitate an appropriation to straighten up the commission's finances. No misappropriation of funds is charged, but bad judgment and poor management seems to have ruled. The farmers seem likely to get more attention than they have had and their one representative on the commission, George P. Fitts, seems likely to be reappointed.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE.—M. C. Burritt, who is largely responsible for the development of the farm bureau in this state, is now comptroller of the Grange League-Federation Exchange, which last year did an $8,000,000 business. This fact will give added confidence in the financial matters of this organization which is supported by 35,000 farmer share holders.

GRANGE MEETS.—The New York State Grange convenes at Saratoga Springs on February 3-7. The annual meeting of the directors of its related organization, the G. L. F., will precede this meeting by one day. S. L. Strivings, State Grange Master, recently expressed fear that more youths will leave the farms during the coming year than for some time.—M. G. F.

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

ANOTHER birthday sneaked up and went by last week. They seem to overtake me much more frequently than they did when a boy. Then it seemed as if Father Time must be carrying a dumb watch, so long did it take to pass from one birthday to the next. I can well remember looking into the future and setting sixteen as the age when, if it ever arrived, I would be practically grown up and could do as I pleased. The day came at last but, strange to say, nothing noticeable happened beyond a temporary raising of the chin and swelling of the chest. The next day was about as previous days had been.

Courage revived, however, with the realization that Youth had been mistaken as to the time complete independence arrived and I set another date. Twenty-one was, of course, the proper date for emancipation.

The five long years finally passed. The great day found me in the middle of my fourth term of school as a teacher. What a proud day that was! I was a man now and could do as I pleased. I am sure a very dignified authority reigned in that school during that day. It was shown by the awed hush that prevailed in the overcrowded school house.

"Twenty-one, and my own boss." That was the waking thought next morning. Nobody could tell me now what I had to do. (The fact that nobody ever did, to any extent, did not make any difference in the feeling.) But what was that saying, "Time to get up; school again today?" I got up as usual, ate breakfast at the regular time, and set out to walk thru the snow a mile and a half to school, built the fire and awaited the coming of the pupils. In the interim I had time to think. "Why, how is this?" I said to myself. "This morning is no different from day before yesterday, and the day before, and all the days since I can remember. No boss? What about Duty, Receessity?" These I found were silently standing beside me pointing with an authorative finger to what I had to do.

That morning, in the silence of the old school house, I got an inkling of life's lesson which has been verified a thousand times since. When I hear a young person telling what they will do when they are their own boss I say to myself, for it is of no use to say it to them, "There ain't no such thing."

* * *

BUT to get back to the present and to the birthday holiday just passed, (a holiday because it happened on Sunday). We had a delicious strawberry shortcake, made of fresh, luscious southern strawberries. That is an extravagance which has become a regular thing on this occasion. The family approves of it because they all like shortcake, and they were all there. These things, and a basket of birthday letters, which had been invited by the Better-half and brought to me in a basket as a surprise, completed a day as joyous as the one which happened —— years ago when I ignorantly believed there was such a thing as complete personal liberty.

* * *

THE seed, plant and tree orders are now in the making. We find it a perplexing problem to decide upon the quantity to order for a business of general market gardening. Heretofore the amount of each kind was small because we were doing only a side-line business, but with the coming of spring we plan on opening up in what is for us a rather extensive scale. What will pay best? How much can we sell profitably? How will the different things work together as to time and labor? These questions are perplexing and only by experience can we know the answer. If permitted, the results of our efforts will be frankly discussed here from time to time.

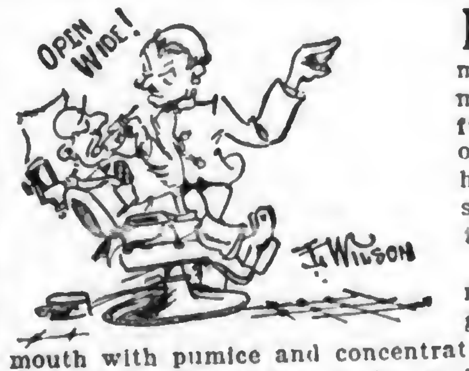
* * *

A FRIEND asked the other day why it was the editorial "we" had been changed to "I" in this column. Next spring "Our Farm" company will include our son. He will have equal voice and responsibility, and probably an unequal amount of the work to do. Having spent the first fifteen years of his life as an interested and active young farmer, he imbibed a love for the soil and the great out-of-doors to such an extent that his later schooling and city business experience has not diminished during the last eleven years, and he is now counting the days to the time when snow is gone and the bluebirds come. Then we shall write with even greater pride than in the past, "Our Farm."—R. P. K.

The speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself.—Woodrow Wilson.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Helped by Torture



I'VE made my winter visit to Dentist Will McGee, and now I know my molars are fit as they can be, while all my sharp incisors are white and tartar-free. I know it isn't pleasant to climb up on his chair, to have him use his auger, his rip-saw and his square, to have him scrape, and burrow, and chisel at me there.

It's anything but funny to have him root and pry, to crank his torture engines before my very eye, to fill my mouth with pumice and concentrated lye. I dread to meet the dentist as I would dread a storm, or hot and scratchy flannel in August when it's warm, or half a hundred bronchos in perfect bucking form; and yet with all my dreading and quaking in my shoes I like to have my grinders so they are fit to use, nor have I any molars that I prefer to lose.

So twice a year I stagger to Will McGee's domain, with tremors in my knee-caps and terrors in my brain, prepared for semi-slaughter and half a ton of pain.

It pays me well to do it, I'm doubly sure of that, for I'm as full of ginger as any tabby cat, my blood and health are perfect from shoe-pegs to my hat; and half of this I credit to Dentist Will McGee, that man whose cruel equipment I always dread to see, whose pillory and weapons are agony to me!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Confer on Farm Business

BUSINESS organizations of New Jersey farmers will seek to learn thru conference and discussion modern merchandising and organization methods at a conference arranged by the State Bureau of Markets which was announced at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. The conference will be held in Trenton on February 10 and 11, and the officers and directors of every farmers' buying and selling organization in the state are urged to attend.

A Two-day Program

The program, which covers two days and includes five subjects, has been arranged so that each subject will be introduced by a man of outstanding national reputation and experience followed by several men who will open up for discussion different phases of the same subject. Doctor E. G. Nourse, of the American Institute of Economics, will open the subject of "Opportunities and Limitations of Co-operation," while Mr. Oliver J. Sands, president of the American National Bank of Richmond, Va., and financial executive of the Virginia Tobacco Growers' Selling Organization, will discuss "Contracts and Financing."

Several Famous Speakers

The program is the most ambitious undertaking yet arranged by the Bureau of Markets in its series of annual conferences of this kind of which this is the sixth. Among the other prominent visitors who will address the conference are Mr. John D. Miller, Chief Counsel of the Dairymen's League; Mr. M. C. Burritt, President of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association; Prof. F. B. Bomberger, Director of the Extension Division of the Maryland Agricultural College, and Mr. Chris. L. Christensen of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Reforestation Simplified

THRU F. T. Murphy, forestry extension expert of State College, the following story of self reforestation has been learned. W. H. Whiting, a farmer of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, upon the advice of a forester fenced off his woodlot early last spring and left it unpastured. By fall, the woodlot was covered quite uniformly by a fine growth of every variety of little trees. Hitherto the browsing and tramping of the cattle had almost destroyed all the little seedling trees as they came up.

I think that every owner of a plot of land in the country should know of this plan.

"My Kingdom for a Tree"

We cannot lay too much emphasis upon reforestation; we pay far too little attention to it until it is too late. If we do not watch out, and quickly at that, all of us will soon see the day when the historic saying about a horse will be changed to: "A tree, a tree, my kingdom for a tree."

Our lumbering operations have been fearfully slovenly and frightfully extravagant. Then unnecessary forest fires have laid the backbone of our fertile soil bare so that rains and floods can harrow them at will. Soon will follow pestilence and famine and it may be said by future geographers that America, like China and the other deserts of the eastern hemisphere, owes its downfall, both as a nation and a habitat, to the murdering of our trees.—R. I. F., Lebanon County, Pa.

The secret of being loved is in being lovely; and the secret of being lovely is in being unselfish.—J. G. Holland.

What Mr. Wallace Said

FORMER United States Secretary of Agriculture, the late Mr. Henry C. Wallace, reported to President Coolidge, Nov. 30, 1923, on the wheat situation:

"It is quite apparent," said Mr. Wallace, "that the Canadian farmer has advantages which enable him to produce wheat at materially lower costs per bushel than the American farmer.

"The Canadian wheat farmer enjoys substantial advantages over the American producer in the matter of yields, land values, the quality of wheat he produces, and the lower freight rates from points equally distant from markets.

"The yield of wheat, which is a very important factor in the cost of production, is materially higher in Western Canada than in many of our wheat-producing States.

"The freight rates from points in Montana are from 7 to 10 cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distances to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Lakes, from which the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as from Duluth."

Canada Gets Higher Prices

In addition to these advantages of yield, quality and lower freight rates, the *price* of wheat is averaging *higher* in Canada than in the United States. (Compare Winnipeg and Chicago quotations).

The quality of Canada's wheat, flour, beef, bacon, butter, eggs, cheese, apples and other staples has won for her a place in the British market in open competition with the world. Canada is a country for diversified farming and high-class live stock, with a wide variety of products, ranging from wheat and corn to tobacco, peaches, melons and the finest apples grown.

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Canada is a self-governed country ruled by the will of a free people. It is a land of law and order, and respect for constituted authority. Canada has 40,000 miles of railroad opening up millions of acres of new land. Canada has a national plant and equipment for double her present population. Canada offers a hearty welcome—Government directors and supervisors assist settlers in securing suitable locations.

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32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
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Every farmer wants to save labor, time, horse-power, seed and raise bigger, better and surer crops. The **WESTERN Pulverizer, Packer & Mulcher** (3 machines in 1) will do all this. It pulverizes and packs as deep as plowed and forms a loose, granular, moisture-retaining mulch on top—**making a perfect seedbed**—in one operation. It makes 3 to 10 bushels more per acre by rolling winter wheat or other growing grain in spring, whether ground is hard-crusted and cracked, heaved, loose or unpacked. The WESTERN has no equal for this work, or for making seedbed for wheat, corn, alfalfa or any other crops or for covering alfalfa, clover and grass seed.

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Write for my new cut price catalog before you buy Fence, Gates, Steel Posts Barb Wire, Paints or Roofing.

SAVE A LOT OF MONEY

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Fencing Gates Steel Posts Barb Wire Roofing and Paints

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
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Send for the Big New Maule Seed Book Today!

Before planning your flower or vegetable garden this year you should look over the 1925 Maule Seed Book. It covers everything you need to know and also lists only the very best and most successful varieties of seeds, roots and bulbs. More than half a million home gardeners the world over plant Maule's Seeds year after year because they have found from experience that there are no better seeds than Maule's.

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Assure success with "Seeds of Known Origin" carefully tested for purity and germination. 2 qts. Metcalf's Golden Bantam Corn $1. Postpaid. Send $1 today. BIG CATALOG FREE. Every home and market gardener should have our 64-page Catalog. Besides a full line of Garden Seeds, it lists Field Seeds, Grass Mixtures, etc. Write for your copy.

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FREE Write for BOOK Strawberries

Is your land yielding a satisfactory profit? Here's an amazing new FREE book that tells how to make it yield $500 to $1200 per acre. Thousands are making these profits. Others, who have only a very small space are having their own strawberries free and making cash profits of $50 to $200 besides. Send us your name and address—a postal will do—and we'll send you your copy. This book also tells about raspberries, blackberries and grapes. Remember it's FREE. (16)

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"Acme" Planters do it just right—cheaper and better than other ways. "Acme" Planters have served growers faithfully for years.

Good Planting Easy

It's as simple as walking to plant with an "Acme." Sold by good dealers everywhere. For your protection look for the "Acme" brand on every tool.

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Traverse City, Michigan

$100 Cash Prize

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FOR 10c we will mail, postpaid, one packet each of new 60 day Tomato, Princess Radish, Self Growing Celery, Early Arrow-Head Cabbage, Fullerton Market Lettuce and 12 varieties choice Flower seeds. Guaranteed to please. Every gardener and planter should try this wonderful collection of Northern Grown Seeds.

Don't fail to get our New Garden and Plant Guide. Copy mailed free; tells all about the Big Cash Prize. Write today.

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Clover Hoffman's Seeds PAY!

Northern-grown Red Clover the hardy kind. Our *"Extra"* brand averages 99½% pure, almost perfect in germination. Also *Alsike* and *Sweet Clover*, the two-year kind, "scarified" to make germination easy. *"Northwest"* and genuine *"Grimm" Alfalfa*. Write for free Samples and Catalog of Farm Seeds.

Red Alsike Sweet

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Grown From Select Stock—None Better—55 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. **Big free catalogue** has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.

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30 years at the same old stand, and with the same conscientious and constructive policies that continue to win year by year discriminate seed buyers who realize that better seeds make for bigger and better crops—and with the ideal that quality and not price is the paramount issue when buying Clovers, Timothy, Soy Beans, Seed Corn and Grains. Freight Paid Bags Free. Write To-day For Prices And Particulars.

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SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Reduced Prices

Destroy the fungi and worms; be sure of larger yields of perfect fruit.

Stahl's Excelsior Spraying Outfit Prepared Mixtures

are used in large orchards everywhere; highly endorsed by successful growers for thirty-five years. 20 models, power or hand types. Write for free catalog containing full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetables.

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Heavy-yielding—Producing fruit first year from seed. Bears summer and fall—berries large. Makes delicious pies, jellies, sauce, etc. Large pkg., 10c, mammoth pkg., 25c, postpaid. NEW CATALOG FREE. Order a package of new Garden Huckleberries and seed for free catalog.

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Millions Strawberry Plants $2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries. Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds, Chicks Illustrated Catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 377, Merrill, Mich.

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Trying to Fill a Gap in the Iceberg Lettuce Season

BEARING upon the discussion in this column several weeks ago regarding the future of eastern lettuce growing, the following extract from the January 3 issue of Crops and Markets, which is published by the U. S. Government, is highly entertaining:

"Lettuce production in the United States has increased rapidly within the past few years. About six times as many cars were shipped in 1923 as in 1916. Most of the momentum has been given during the past five years, partly as a result of the stress placed upon the value of vegetables, and particularly lettuce, in the diet. Some growers reaped substantial profits, which in turn attracted others to the growing of lettuce, until production in some cases has become almost too heavy for orderly marketing."

The West Shows Most Increase

The greatest increases in lettuce growing have come in the far western states, and in several of the mountain states. California, the heaviest producer of all, shipped 2700 cars in 1919, over 17,000 cars in 1924. Idaho shipped one car in 1919, 1200 cars in 1924.

There have been increases in the East also, but nothing like the increase in the West. As the East chiefly grows Big Boston or others like it, while the West grows so-called Iceberg, which is chiefly New York or Wonderful, the changes in acreage are somewhat significant of the changes in popularity of the two lettuce types. Most eastern markets are coming to prefer the Iceberg type, partly because at prices for the last six months the buyer has obtained a high value for her money, and partly because the Iceberg has better keeping quality in the home.

Crop figures for lettuce seem to show that there is a gap in the Iceberg supply in August of every year. The gap may extend a little way into July and September. This period is usually the one which is filled by eastern-grown Big Boston, especially that from New York.

A Hot Weather Variety

Most growers find it impossible to provide high grade head lettuce of the Iceberg type during hot weather. None of the shipping varieties of this type are good for summer planting in the East. Yet for small town trade, at least direct to consumer trade, I think there may be a chance to use the Brittle Ice variety under some circumstances. I have seen this variety forming very large heads in the hottest part of summer, when it was provided with plenty of water.

The Brittle Ice is definitely out of the running as a shipping variety, as the leaves are too crisp to stand much handling. Perhaps it is equally out of the running for any kind of trade that demands exposure to sun and drying air after the heads have been cut. The heads when well grown may be too large for some kinds of trade.

Yet, with all its faults, Brittle Ice is worthy of a trial on a small scale, just to serve the Iceberg trade in August. We shall plant modestly of it on our place this season.—W. C. P.

Jersey Farm Show Awards

MERCER COUNTY scored highest in the number of awards received at the New Jersey Farm Products Show held in connection with Agriculture Week at Trenton.

Mercer won out easily in the splendid apple exhibition and ranked high in sweet potatoes, and made a good showing in corn. For the third year the State Bankers' Association, thru its agricultural committee of which Mr. H. S. Mowrer, of Ocean City, is chairman, offered $100 in gold to the County Board of Agriculture making the best all-around exhibit.

Monmouth County won the grand championship in corn with an exhibit by Edgar Reid, of Tennent, showing Reid's Yellow Dent variety. The sweepstakes prize for North Jersey was won by Hoffman Bros., of Sommerville, with a Reid's Yellow Dent exhibit, while the sweepstakes for South Jersey was won by John T. Harris, Bridgeton, with a Reid's Yellow Dent exhibit.

White and Yellow Corn Awards

In white corn the awards are as follows: North Jersey, first, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; second, J. W. Hendrickson, Trenton; third, Ray Huff, Hope. South Jersey, first, M. S. Pine, Freehold; second, Frances Bates, Bridgeton, third, Pine and Solomon, Freehold; fourth, R. B. Phillips, Chesterfield.

In white cap corn the awards were: North Jersey, first, Ernest Simpkin, Yardville; second, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; third, G. C. Snook, Trenton; fourth, Samuel T. Hoffman, Neshanic. South Jersey, first, Wm. H. Reid, Tennent; second, B. C. Cook, Farmingdale; third, A. H. Forsythe, Burlington County; fourth, Geo. P. Waln, Allentown.

In yellow corn the awards were: North Jersey, first, Samuel T. Hoffman, Neshanic; second, Elwood Croshaw, Hightstown; third, J. H. Hankinson, Glen Moore; fourth, Warren Croshaw, Hightstown. South Jersey, first, Floyd Harris, Shiloh; second, Marvin Clayton, Imlaystown; third, Lester Smalley, Cumberland County; fourth, Michael Reid, Mt. Holly.

Single and Thirty-ear Exhibits

In flint corn the awards were: first, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; second, McPeak Bros., Hackettstown.

In single ear exhibit the awards were: Best White, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; Best Yellow, Geo. P. Waln, Allentown; Best Flint, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; Best White Cap, Wm. H. Reid, Tennent.

In special thirty-ear seed exhibit the awards were: North Jersey, first, Hoffman Bros., Somerville; second, Samuel T. Hoffman, Neshanic; third, S. Elwood Croshaw, Hightstown; fourth, Fred Gardner, Robbinsville. South Jersey, first, David Croshaw, Wrightstown; second, Geo. Phillips, Jobstown; third, Wm. A. Reid, Mt. Holly; fourth, John Harris, Bridgeton.

If a man has nothing but his money, how very poor he is. We often think well of what money can buy. It is well for us sometimes to think of what it can not buy. It cannot make a man a gentleman, nor a woman a lady. No! our lives are not rich because of our possessions, but because of our friends, because of our memories, because of the hearts we have learned to love and who have learned to love us.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Burpee's Annual

THIS is the catalog that tells the truth about the Best Seeds That Grow. It describes the

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Market growers and florists use Burpee's Annual as a reference book, and still it is so interesting and easy to read that a million amateurs use it as their garden guide. Burpee's Annual is the most popular seed catalog in the world.

If you are interested in gardening Burpee's Annual will be mailed to you free.

FREE SAMPLE.

First write for a copy of Burpee's Annual; then look through the book and select a regular 10c packet of any vegetable or flower seed entirely free and we will mail it to you postpaid.

This free offer is made to get new customers for Burpee's Seeds and is good only until May 1, 1925.

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NEW Cortland Apple

The American Pomological Society awarded to the Cortland the Wilder Silver Medal. To qualify for this medal, a new fruit must exhibit superiority to all existing varieties with which it will compete.

McIntosh Apple, Bartlett Pear
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Other apple, pear, peach, plum, quince, cherry and ornamental trees: **Caco Grapes**, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, blackberry, and rose bushes. Strawberry plants, etc. All finest varieties—Green's high quality, full rooted, healthy, hardy, true-to-name stock—the kind thousands have found pays best. All at direct-to-you money-saving prices.

C.O.D. or Liberal Discount for Cash

We prepay transportation charges—see catalog.

Write today for 1925 illustrated catalog, free.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
915 Green Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Catalog for 1925

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TREES & PLANTS Lowest prices. Highest quality. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Bushes. Big supply of Peach Trees; Barberry, Privet, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Sold direct at greatly reduced prices. Write for special price. WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Desk 26, Westminster, Md.

Judging Contest Winners

THE following are the results of the Vocational Boys' Judging Contest held in connection with the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. The figure following the address of the boy indicates the score made by him in the contest.

DAIRY JUDGING

1, Kenneth Bender, Benton, 92.5; 2, James Prudy, Findley Township, 92; 3, Francis Crowell, Spartansburg, 89.75; 4, Clinton Shipman, Lycoming County (extra ribbon), 89.25; 4, Frank Stewart, Westmoreland County, 89.25; 5, Albert Wackerman, Hatfield, 88.5.

Prize—Silver Cup, presented by Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs.

CORN JUDGING

1, Clyde Jackson, Unionville, 81.8; 2, William Walker, Gregg Township, 80.7; 3, Paul Perkins, North East, 77.4; 4, Edward Broughman, West Newton, 77.2; 5, John Horrell, Ligonier, 74.5.

Prize—Loving Cup, presented by the Patriot and Evening News.

POTATO JUDGING

1, Stewart Hulslander, Troy, 95.75; 2, Gervin Shaeffer, Centre County (extra ribbon) 90.5; 3, Blair Hurley, Petersburg, 90.5; 3, Orlo Cox, Spartansburg, 90.25; 4, Harry Stoke, Blain, 90; 5, Nevin Beishline, Millville, 89.25.

Prize—Silver Cup, presented by the Bureau of Vocational Education.

POULTRY JUDGING

1, Wesley Snyder, Elders Ridge, 85.75; 2, Sarah Fox, Westmoreland County, 79; 3, Robert Robacker, Green-Draher Township, 78.5; 4, John Heorner, South Middleton, 78; 5, Willis Taylor, Millville, 77; 5, Irvin Davis, Waynesburg (extra ribbon), 77.

Prize—Silver Cup, presented by Pennsylvania Farmer.

SWINE JUDGING

1, Ray Henry, Orangeville, 91.175; 2, Chapin Wenner, Benton, 89; 3, Earl Oliver, Lycoming County, 89; 3, Zerbin Kline, Millville, 86.625; 4, Kelso Johnson, West Fallowfield, 82.05; 5, Reid R. Rahn, Ontelaunee, 81.

Prize—Silver Cup, presented by National Stockman and Farmer.

TEN HIGHEST TEAMS

1.	Millville	84.49
2.	Westmoreland County	83.7
3.	Centre County	83.275
4.	North East	81.8
5.	Troy	80.08
6.	Petersburg	80.
7.	Cambridge Springs	79.716
8.	Dayton	78.766
9.	Elders Ridge	77.95
10.	Honey Brook	77.583

Grand Championship Cup to Millville School, presented by State Chamber of Commerce.

Free for-all Potato Show

A FEATURE of the eighteenth annual Farmers' Week to be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, February 9 to 14, will be the free-for-all potato show. Every potato grower in New York state is specifically invited to enter this competition, and boys' and girls' exhibits will receive the same consideration as the rest.

Any variety, named or unnamed, is eligible to the exhibit. Each entry should consist of twelve tubers. They should be selected for uniformity, freedom from blemish and disease, and should be wrapped in paper to prevent them from becoming dark skinned. All entries should be in the hands of the vegetable gardening department of the state college at Ithaca before February 5. They should be carefully packed and mailed by parcel post addressed to the vegetable gardening department.

After Farmers' Week the college will send each exhibitor a report commenting on the quality of his entry.

The less a man thinks or knows about his virtues the better we like him.—Emerson.

1898 FORREST'S 1925 HONEST SEEDS

New Tomato, the "Cortland"

Liberal Sized Packet Mailed FREE

MAIL COUPON BELOW

"Cortland" Tomato plant had 22 big tomatoes all ripe at one time.

"CORTLAND" TOMATO: The earliest, biggest yielding, largest, rich red, smoothest, early tomato so far introduced. Bears longer than any other early tomato. The best early tomato for market gardeners or the home garden.

We have such abounding faith in our new tomato, the "CORTLAND" that, in order to quickly introduce it, we will send a liberal sized packet FREE to every one who will mail the coupon below.

Our new 28th Annual Catalog illustrates and describes all the new and old standard varieties of garden, field and flower seeds, sold at honest prices. It is chock full of varieties that will germinate and yield big crops for you. Sent free with packet to all filling out coupon below. Here are a few:

"Wonder" Golden Bantam Sweet Corn — Earlier, bigger ears and bigger yielder. Delicious quality.

Ebenezer or Japanese Onion Sets — Actually doubles yield of any onion sets on market. Does not run to seed when quite large sets are planted. Flesh is white, firm and of delicate flavor. The best keeping onion we know of.

"King of of Denmark" Spinach — The new miracle spinach; simply will not run to seed.

Free Packet Mail Coupon

FORRESTSEED CO., Box 30, Cortland, N. Y.
Please send FREE packet "Cortland" Tomato and catalog.

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Here's a different and better seed book than you've ever seen. It contains many new and successfully tested varieties. There are 84 pages of reliable cultural directions and practical seed talk, with description of vegetables and flowers. Elaborately illustrated. Write for a copy today.

SIMON'S SEEDS

for farm and garden GROW and PRODUCE! All finest selected varieties. When you plant Simon's Seeds you can be as sure of results as is humanly possible.

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SAVE

Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
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Write for Sample and Price

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Quality Fruit Trees produce twice as much fruit. The name "HOOD" has stood for "Quality" for 40 years. Send for catalog and prices; how and when to plant Apple, Peach, Pear and other trees. Also ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc.

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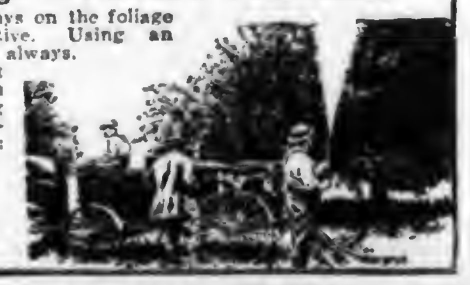

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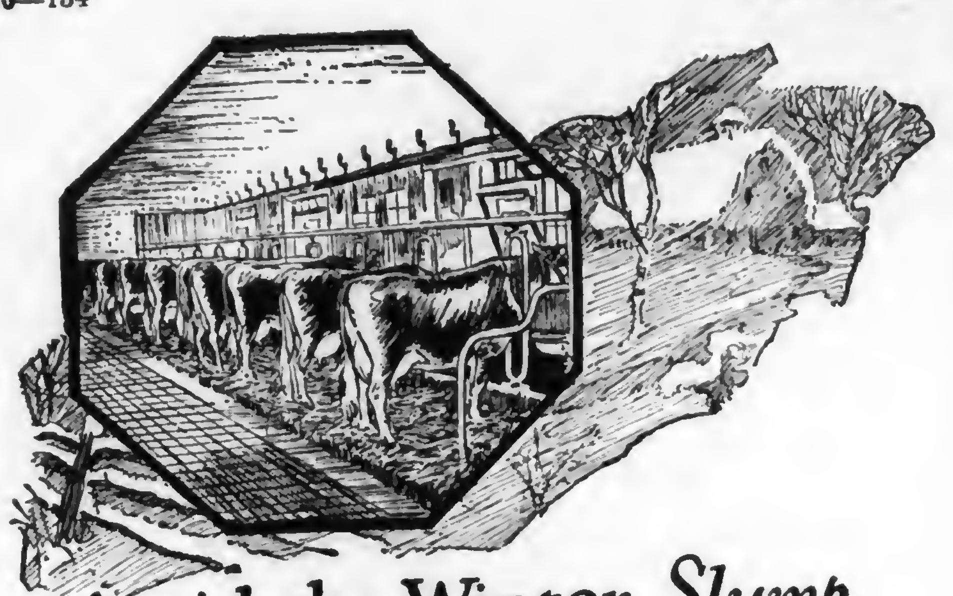

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The winter months are the critical period of the year for the dairyman. The herd may come through the summer showing a nice profit—only to see it wiped out by a slump in milk production, or disease, or both.

No need to suffer an annual dairy loss in winter. By investing a few cents a day in *Kow-Kare* the milk-making organs of all your cows will be invigorated so that the strain of dry feeding will not break down their production.

Kow-Kare is a medicine-tonic that acts directly on the milk-making organs, the digestion and assimilation. It builds a *permanent* vigor in these key organs, enabling the cow to thrive and milk to capacity on the regular winter diet.

To use *Kow-Kare* is a sane investment. It is health and profit insurance. Its slight cost is returned many times in the quickly-noticeable improvement in milk flow.

The *Kow-Kare* feeding plan is winning thousands of new recruits among dairymen yearly. The usual method is to feed a tablespoonful of *Kow-Kare* twice a day, one week of each month during the winter. The cost averages only about a cent a day per cow.

Begin now with *Kow-Kare*. Your dealer has it—feed stores, general stores, druggists—in $1.25 and 65c packages. Order direct if yours is not supplied.

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Kow-Kare has back of it a quarter-century record of success in the treatment of such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc. It builds up the digestive and genital organs to a vigor that makes them function naturally.

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Made in two sizes—10 quart and 18 quart. If you want clean milk, ask your dealer for the Purity Strainer, or write for circular and prices.

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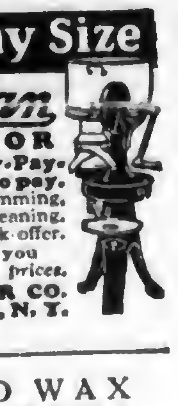

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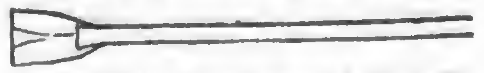

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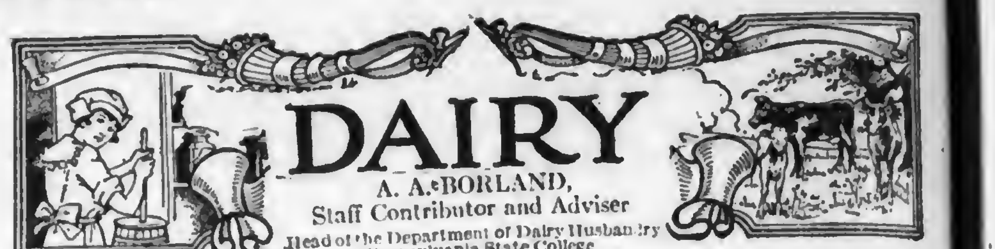


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Aaltje's Owner Grew into the Purebred Business

TO BE the highest butterfat producer among all the cows in a cow testing association is no mean honor. This position in the Centre County Association for the past year was occupied by a purebred Holstein cow owned by James J. Markle.

Her name is Aaltje Twisk Pietertje, and while this name sounds very aristocratic, she is not unduly egotistic about it and goes right ahead producing milk like a real worker rather than a society dame. During the year she produced 523 pounds of butterfat, an amount three times as great as the average cow in Pennsylvania, and gave her owner a profit of $102.84 above the cost of her feed which was $103.58.

He Must Educate His Cows

This is not the only good cow in Mr. Markle's herd. The average yield of milk and butterfat for his whole herd was nearly double that of the average cow in the state. Evidently Mr. Markle must have been talking "college stuff" to his cows to make them do so well, since he is a graduate of the agricultural course at State College, class of 1903. He has put his agricultural education right to work, having been engaged in farming all his life except when attending college and even then when he was at home to "do chores" mornings and evenings.

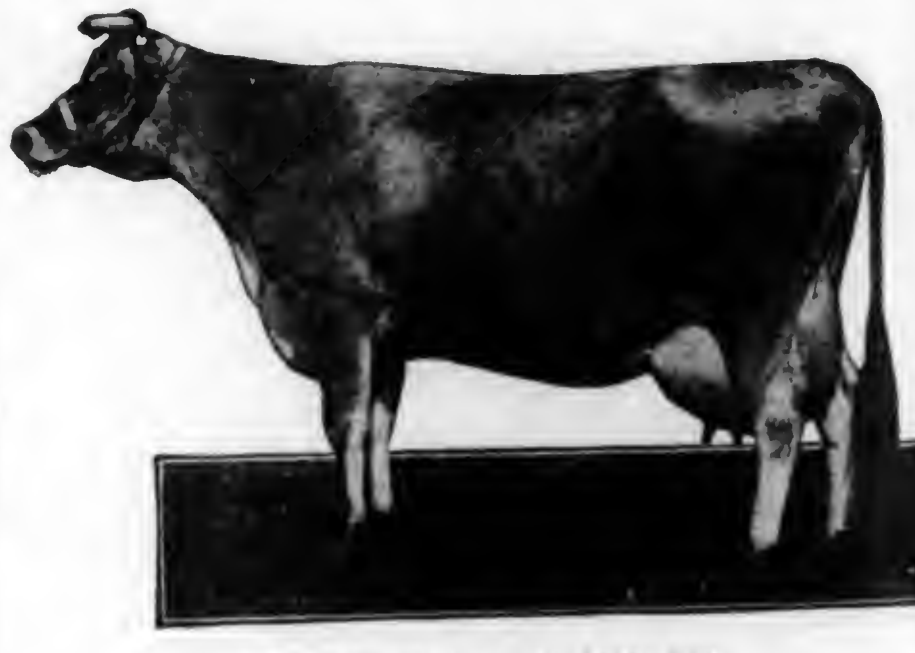
Starting with grade cows and a purebred sire, he gradually built up a herd of good grades and purchased a few purebreds. A few years ago he disposed of his grade animals and now keeps a purebred herd. Mr. Markle feels that this is the best way to secure a herd of purebred cows—grow into purebreds rather than go into the purebred business. He now has nineteen head of registered Holsteins, most of which have been produced on the farm. The herd has recently passed its second tuberculin test. No reactors were found, and it is expected that the herd will soon be on the accredited list.

Good Income from Durocs

Jim, as Mr. Markle is known to his friends, asserts that the dairy business is dependable, and while it calls for a lot of hard work and close attention to business, yet it is safe and sure when it forms the main enterprise on the farm.

A second profitable venture in Mr. Markle's system of farming is the swine business. A purebred Duroc Jersey boar heads the herd which includes a number of purebred Duroc Jersey sows. Last year over $1500 was realized from the sale of pork. The farm is well adapted to wheat growing and it is raised as a cash crop; over 400 bushels were grown the past year.

Mr. Markle is fortunate in having a fine family, including three girls and two boys. Mrs. Markle and the young folks take a great interest in the dairy herd. The boys have some animals of their own and can talk cows by the hour. While the fine record made by Aaltje Twisk Pietertje is doubtless due in part to her breeding, yet it is likely that the care and feeding she received were the largest factors in her obtaining the coveted position at the head of the production list in the cow testing association.



A fine example of the best Jersey type.

Keystone Dairy Industry

THE dairy cow is not only the "foster mother of the human race" but one of the greatest income producers on farms of the Keystone State.

More than $100,000,000 annually is returned to the farms of Pennsylvania in payment for milk and other dairy products, according to E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. This is approximately one-fifteenth of the total farm value of the dairy products of the United States. In addition, hundreds of plants, giving employment to thousands of persons, are in operation engaged in handling milk or in manufacturing various dairy products, or both.

In comparison with other states of the Union, the 1920 census ranked Pennsylvania seventh in total number of dairy cattle, fourth in volume of milk produced, and third in farm value of dairy products.

Fifty-five counties in the state receive more than a half million dollars from the sale of dairy products. Thirty-four receive in excess of $1,000,000 and three in excess of $5,000,000.

Twins having arrived, the father told little Peter that he needn't go to school that day.

Little Peter—"But wouldn't it be just as good to tell teacher tomorrow I've got one new little brother, and next week stay home again and tell her I've got one more?"

Paint for Farm Buildings

Red and White Most Popular for Barns and Houses

WHITE seems to be the farmers' favorite color for houses: In a recent survey of many farm districts 78.7 per cent of farmers expressed a preference for that color. Red is nearly as strong a favorite for barns and is well in the lead for outbuildings and machinery.

Gray, cream, brown, green, yellow, slate and blue come next in preference in the order in which they are given. There seems to be no special reason for these choices of color, merely a question of preference. Some farmers believe that red, gray and brown "do not show dirt." Tradition seems to have a strong influence in their choice of color scemes.

Should Harmonize with Landscape

More country people are beginning to recognize the value of colors in connection with trees and shrubbery, and to paint their buildings to harmonize with the landscape.

In going about our countryside and our surburban districts, it is apparent that as a whole houses do not possess any particular distinction and charm; that for the greater part they are uninteresting, and give us the feeling that something about them is wrong. When we look at them critically, we see that this is due in part to architectural faults and lapses; but the comprehending eye realizes that in the main it is a matter of color. We give scant thought to the colors that we paint our houses; to the tint of the body color, trim and roof, and to the relation of the colors to the surroundings, natural and artificial.

Choosing Color Combinations

The strong contrasts of deep brown, light buff and brick red, eminently suitable to an English half-timbered design, would be impossible for a colonial farmhouse, and the colors appropriate to a Dutch Colonial house might be most unsuitable for a Georgian design.

It is almost always the case that a house looks best when it blends into its background and surroundings; the roof, therefore, when against the sky, should be of subdued tone and color, but can be brighter when against foliage or other buildings. While a large house can be dark, a small one cannot afford to be, for dark walls, or light walls with dark trim will make it seem still smaller.

In selecting color combinations, the best results are usually found in varying shades of the same color, as for example the walls buff, the trim ivory and the roof brown. There is then more harmony than in a house with white walls, green shutters and a red roof.

To Avoid Patchiness

While patchiness should be avoided, there should always be a contrasting relief to large surfaces of one color, as trim and shutters in a contrasting color or tone will relieve the monotony of evenly toned walls. Ornamental work should not be brought out by painting; a porch column, for instance, should be one color thruout and not different colors for shaft, base and cap.

No material should be painted in imitation of some other material, as brickwork, for instance, or the graining of wood. It should be remembered that a mass of color seen from a distance gives a very different impression from a patch of the same color seen near by, which undoubtedly explains why so many houses look quite different from what their owners expected.

For it is only by trying to understand others, that we can get our own hearts understood; and in matters of human feeling the clement judge is the most successful pleader.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Dairy, Wool, Tobacco Awards

Dairy Products

BELOW are the principal prize winners in the dairy products, wool and tobacco exhibition at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

CLASS 1—MILK

A—Raw Market Milk (from tuberculosis-free cows).—1, H. F. Dague, Whitford, $14; 2, Thos. Hadfield, Downingtown, $12; 3, Longwood Farms, Kennett Square, $10.

B—Raw Market Milk.—1, Mayes & Confer, Howard, $12; 2, Harry Sheetz, Churchville, $10; 3, Charles C. Wills, Newtown, $8.

C—Certified Milk.—1, Edgewood Dairies, Woodside, $14; 2, Penna. State College, State College, $12.

D—Pasteurized Milk.—Supplee-Wills-Jones, Phila., $12; Abbotts-Alderney Dairies, Phila., $10.

CLASS 2—BUTTER

A—Farm Butter.—1, Ralph Hos[illegible]r, Berwick, $10; 2, E. Allen May, Dover, $7; 3, John E. May, $5.

B—Creamery Butter.—1, Greensville Dairy Co., Greenville, $10; 2, [illegible] Creamery, Canton, $7; 3, George Sommer, Mechanicsville, $5.

Wool

Class 1—Fine Wool.—A—1, J. W. Stewart, Jefferson; 2, Charles Orn[illegible]ff, Waynesburg. B—1, 3 and 4, Rufus Patterson, Kirby; 2, Chas. Orndorf, Waynesburg. C—1 and 3, Lawrence County Wool Growers' Association; 2, Jehne Parson, Wind Ridge. D—1, J. H. Orndorf, Waynesburg; 2, C. S. Day, Dunn's Station. E—1, William McGreevy, Deer Lick; 2 and 4, Jehne Parson, Wind Ridge. Class 2—Medium Wool.—A—1, McKean County Sheep and Wool Growers; 2, M. N. Witmer, Dalmatia. B—1 and 4, J. M. Marquis, Hickory; 2 and 3, McKean County Wool Growers. C—1, Lawrence County Co-operative Wool Growers; 2, 3 and 4, Venango County Wool Growers' Association. D—1, J. M. Marquis, Hickory; 2 and , McKean County Wool Growers' Association. E—1, Indiana-Armstrong Counties Wool Growers; 2 and 4, McKean County Wool Growers.

Class 4.—A—Purebred Merino Ram Fleece—Champion, J. W. Stewart, Jefferson. B—Purebred Merino Ewe Fleece—Champion, Rufus Patterson, Kirby.

Class 5.—A—County six-fleece Fine Wool Exhibit—1, Greene County Assn.; 2, Washington County Assn.; 3, Lawrence County Assn.; 4, Mercer County Assn.

Class 5.—B—County six-fleece Medium Wool Exhibit—1, Mercer County Assn.; 2, Tioga County Assn.; 3, Lawrence County Assn.; 4, McKean County Assn.

Tobacco

Seedleaf Wraper.—1, J. H. Hostetter, Millersville; 2, James B. Adair, Lancaster.

Seedleaf Binder.—1, Allen R. Hoffer, Manheim; 2, J. B. Brubaker, Mount Joy.

Seedleaf Filler.—1, J. E. Hockenberg, Elizabethtown; 2, C. S. Newcomer, Mount Joy.

Havana Wrappers.—1, R. T. Miller, Lock Haven; 2, Hayes Dorey, Lock Haven.

Havana Binders.—1, S. C. Ramm, Lock Haven; 2, David Baird, Lock Haven.

Havana Filler.—1, Ben M. Baird, Lock Haven; 2, David Baird, Lock Haven.

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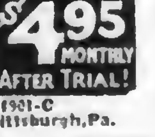

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Feeding for Strong Chicks

I have a flock of 350 chickens which includes about 100 good hens. Will you tell me how to feed them so that their eggs will produce good strong chicks? I now feed a mash containing one part bran, one part middlings, one part beef scrap, one part ground oats and one part corn meal. With this is mixed charcoal and salt. For green feed I give the birds cabbage, beets or rutabagas once a day. I have a five-year-old roosters and some younger ones. How many do I need in my flock?—J. T., Lackawanna County, Pa.

Your feeding ration is good. Plenty of green feed and sour milk seem to help in producing strong chicks. One way is to separate the hens from the pullets. Feed the pullets for winter eggs and allow the hens to rest during the winter by omitting the meat scrap from the mash. Use the hen's eggs for hatching.

As it is near hatching season you have probably done all you can in the way of feeding to help the hens produce strong chicks.

Mating Light and Heavy Breeds

The heavy breeds are usually mated in a ration of about one to ten. Leghorns do well with a one to fifteen ratio. Much depends on the individual birds as they vary in vigor. On free range a male will often produce satisfactory results with a larger number of hens. A five-year-old cock bird is not apt to be satisfactory. Poultrymen usually obtain the best results with vigorous cockerels.

It is approaching the time when all birds that have been wintered are apt to lay enough eggs to help pay their board, so culling at this season is not practical except to remove birds lacking in type. Of course it pays to select the best for breeders according to the rules laid down for such selection.—R. G. Kirby.

To Raise Pekin Ducks

Does it pay to raise ducks and buy feed for them at the present price of grain? I would like to raise some of the large white Pekin ducks another summer. What would be best to feed them from the time they are little ducklings till they are ready for market? And which would pay the best to buy, two old ducks and a drake to hatch from, or buy the ducklings ready hatched? Is it necessary they should have a pond of water?—A. E., Bradford County, Pa.

If you buy all the feed it is quite expensive to raise large flocks of ducks at present grain prices. Much depends on the quality of the range. A pond or lake is not necessary for duck raising but it is useful because of the large amount of green feed and insect life suitable for ducks which will be found near the water. Ducks are grain eaters and need a lot of mash for rapid development. Their digestive tract is not like a chicken's and they can handle ground grains much better than whole grains.

Equal parts of rolled oats and bread crumbs with a sprinkling of about three per cent sand is a good starting feed for ducklings. After three days use equal parts of bran, rolled oats, corn meal and bread. At the beginning of the second week use 3 parts bran, 1 part corn meal, 1 part low grade flour. Also add 10 per cent green feed, 5 per cent meat scrap and the 3 per cent sand. Make the feed into a crumbly mash. Do not use a sloppy mash.

A fattening ration frequently recommended consists of 3 parts corn meal, 1 part bran, 1 part low-grade flour and 5 per cent meat scrap. Green feed and grit are also supplied.

Duck raising requires some skill and it is best to start on a small scale. Then you can work up your own formulas depending on the range and the feeds you have available. The purchase of either grown stock or ducklings depends entirely on personal preference. If you buy a first class mature trio you can see immediately the type of bird you are apt to raise. You will also receive experience in managing the old birds and incubating the eggs. The purchase of a few ducklings might be the cheapest way to develop a flock of breeders.—R. G. Kirby.

Treatment for Turkey

What is the matter with my turkey hen? She eats and is in fine shape, but she rattles in her throat, chokes as if she had a bad cold. There is no discharge, her eyes are bright. I give her turpentine and caster oil, also crushed raw onions, but she is no better. I have her on the barn floor now. She did roost with the chickens. She was that way last summer for eight or ten weeks, then she got all right. She was a year old last July and laid 120 eggs last summer. I would like to save her if I can.—Mrs. S. B., Centre County, Pa.

Possibly the turkey hen has a bit or foreign material lodged in the throat or a yellow cheesy canker has formed around the entrance to the windpipe. Have a helper hold the bird, open the bill wire and look down in the throat as far as possible. If an obstruction is noted in can be dislodged with a piece of twig sharpened like a chisel. This can be used to pick off canker. Then touch the inflamed spots lightly with iodine.

Bronchial troubles in fowls are often difficult to treat and again they cure themselves in a few days. When turkeys roost with chickens it often increases the turkey losses because they are subject to most of the troubles of the chickens. If the turkey is in good flesh and has a good appetite she will doubtless improve with the arrival of more sunshine and a few spring days.—R. G. Kirby.

Laying Contest for Penna.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused among the poultrymen of Pennsylvania concerning the establishment of an egg-laying contest at the Pennsylvania State College. Poultrymen are so enthused about the proposition that many of them have already offered to donate the necessary money to construct the pens and buildings needed.

Egg-laying contests, similar to the one planned for Pennsylvania, have been held in many states and have met with great success.

Poultrymen who are interested in the proposed contest met at Harrisburg during the Farm Products Show and discussed tentative plans with members of the poultry department of the Pennsylvania State College. It is hoped that definite arrangements will be completed so that the contest can be started on November 1, 1925, with 100 pens entered.—A. L. Beam.

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Egg Show Prize Winners

FOLLOWING are the leading prize winners in the egg exhibits at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

CLASS 1—FARMERS'

A—One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Mrs. J. H. Anker, Mifflintown, $10; Max A. Lauffer, Middletown, $9; L. B. Harper, Middletown, $8.

B—One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Mrs. Charles K. Fertig, Dauphin, $10; 2, Mrs. Charles K. Fertig, Dauphin, $9; 3, John Loux, Mechanicsville, $8.

C—Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, A. H. Risser, Bainbridge, $8; 2, L. B. Harper, Middletown, $6; 3, Max A. Lauffer, Middletown, $4.

D—Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, H. L. Pennell, Wawa, $8; 2, A. R. Herr, Lancaster, $6; 3, Edgar T. Haines, West Grove, $4.

E—One Dozen Either White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Wm. H. Artz, Hegins, $4; 2, M. A. McKnight, Carlisle, $2.50; 3, Edgar T. Haines, West Grove, $1.50.

CLASS 2—BACK YARD CLASS

A—One Dozen White Eggs.—1, B. Carl, Graybill, $6; 2, John S. Zargar, Marion, $5; 3, Paul Breitegam, Esterly, $4.

B—One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Mrs. A. C. McGrew, Sharpsville, $5; 2, Adam Smith, Linglestown, $4; 3, Mrs. P. H. Trego, Carlisle, $3.

C—Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, H. L. Rittle, Myerstown, $8; 2, H. L. Rittle, Myerstown, $6; 3, L. Sheaffer, Ephrata, $4.

D—Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Mrs. Lee Rosenberger, Punxsutawney, $8; 2, A. Smith, Linglestown, $6.

E—One Dozen Either White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, George L. Engle, Middletown, $4; 2, H. L. Rittle, Myerstown, $2.50; 3, Wesley Troutman, Hegins, $1.50.

CLASS 3—COMMERCIAL

A—One Dozen White Eggs.—1, P. E. Rentzel, Dover, $10; 2, C. L. Hade, Waynesboro, $9; 3, St. Lawrence Dairy Co., Reading, $8.

B—One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, I. E. Artz, Hegins, $6; 2, John W. McCauley, Alexandria, $5; 3, J. W. Parks, Altoona, $4.

C—Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, R. L. Engle, Middletown, $8; 2, R. L. Engle, Middletown, $6; 3, Mrs. Isaac Deimler, Midletown, $4.

D—Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Wm. T. Cope, West Chester, $8; 2, Wm. T. Cope, West Chester, $6; 3, Wm. T. Cope, West Chester, $4.

E—One Dozen Either White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Claude H. Hoffman, Powls Valley, $4; 2, P. E. Rentzel, Dover, $2.50; 3, Ira B. Rohrer, Lititz, $1.50.

CLASS 4—BOYS' & GIRLS' CLASS

A—One Dozen White Eggs.—1, Melvin Witmer, Lampeter, $9; 2, Miss Daisy Weist, Gratz, $8; 3, Blanch Bobb, Lansdale, $7.

B—One Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, S. C. Oliver, Halifax, $9; 2, Charles Frish'e, Greentown, $8; 3, M. C. Reynolds, West Chester, $7.

C—Five Dozen White Eggs.—1, Max A. Lauffer, Middletown, $8; 2, Benj. Herr, Lampeter, $6; 3, Cleadeth V. Snyder, Carlisle, $4.

D—Five Dozen Brown Eggs.—1, Benj. Herr, Lampeter, $8; 2, Mabel Finnemeyer, Hatfield, $6; 3, Lower Paxton High School, Harrisburg, $4.

E—One Dozen Either White or Brown Eggs in Carton.—1, Ruth Engle, Middletown, $4; 2, Lower Paxton Vocational High School, Harrisburg, $2.50; 3, James Dinger, Hegins, $1.50.

CLASS 5—DUCK EGGS

One Dozen Duck Eggs.—1, Harry Brubaker, Lampeter, $3; 2, Harry Brubaker, Lampeter, $2.

CLASS 6—SWEEPSTAKES
(Awarded Silver Loving Cups)

Best Dozen White Eggs in the Show.—George Engle, Middletown.

Best Dozen Brown Eggs in the Show.—Wm. T. Cope, West Chester.

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Largest and Best School Exhibit—Lampeter Vocational School, Lancaster County.

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Young People's Forum for about two years and every time I read it I get more interested.

I have a pet dog and his name is Pup. When I get wood in he will carry a piece and drop it on the porch. Then he will come back and meet me and shake his tail as much as to say, "I beat you."—Catherine Kittner, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—School opened today after the holiday vacation. I attend Mt. Fern School. I am in the fourth grade. We had an entertainment at the schoolhouse before Christmas. The name of my piece was "Welcome."

New Year's day was my birthday. I was nine years old. I received a book, and a crossword puzzle book and several other things. Santa Claus brought me a doll that walks, talks and sleeps. She has brown hair and her eyes are blue. She is over twenty-five inches high. I have named her Virginia.—Eleanor Baird, Morris County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Forum page and I thought I would try a letter. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. Here is a little poem I composed about my dog:

I've got a little dog.
His name is Teddy boy.
And when I met him on the street
His heart was full of joy.

We'd scamper and we'd jump
And we had lots of fun.
But when I took him home
Mother said he was a very little one.

Once, he was very sick
And I was sorry for that.
But when he got better
He slept on the parlor mat.
Richard Wagner, Erie County, Pa.

Howdy, Forum readers and faithful Cousin Ruth. May I step into your happy circle long enough to tell you a story which I wrote during my leisure time in school? It is entitled

THREE BOYS AND A DOG

One day, while Philip was at the seashore, he found his cousin, Walter, and his friend, Dave, playing on the beach. With them was Trixey, Walter's dog, who seemed quite tired out, as he had been swimming in the surf and going after sticks that Dave threw into the water.

Walter was afraid to let him go again, but Dave kept him going until the poor little animal was fairly trembling with cold and fatigue. As he came dragging his stick up the sand and laid it at Walter's feet the little master hugged him and said, "There, now; that's enough. You shan't go any more."

"Oh, brother! What a silly boy you are! It won't hurt him any. What are you afraid of?" scolded Dave.

"Don't send him again. It's cruel to urge him when he doesn't want to go," said Phil.

"Oh, go on! Don't you be so wise!" sneered Dave. "There, Trixey, just once more! Good dog! Go on, now!" and he flung the stick far out into the surf. Quick as thought the little spaniel was plunging after it.

"Don't let him go! He's too tired, and I'm afraid the surf is too strong for him," pleaded Walter.

"Oh, Trixey, come back!" he called, and the faithful little creature, obedient to his master, turned and started for the shore.

"He shan't come back! I am going to make him get that stick. Go on, there!" shouted Dave, throwing a stone after the dog.

His aim was only too true. The stone hit the struggling creature on the head, and he disappeared under the water, and the strong current from the shore carried him out to sea.

Now, what do you think of that? Maybe I'll get time to write another story soon if you really enjoyed this one.—Esther McKee, Mifflin County, Pa.

We like the story but don't neglect your school work to write another! Be sure to get your lessons done first.
COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Forum Friends:—May I join your happy circle? I am a girl eleven years old and live on a farm near a mountain. We have a Shetland pony, his name is Prince. My sister, brother and I raised eight Holstein heifers last year. My brother's are a pair of twin heifers. We have nine horses. Viola Smith is my school mate who's picture was in the Y. P. F. page last week. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. Our teacher is Miss Myrtle Smith. She is a good teacher and we like her very much. I have two brothers and one sister. One of my brothers, nineteen years old, is at State College high school. He is a senior and captain of the football team. I read Pennsylvania Farmer thru every week. I am sending some riddles; here they come:

1. As I was going thru the wheat
I picked up something good to eat
'Twas neither flesh nor fruit nor bone
I took it home and kept it till it ran alone.

2. What is as high as a house and low as a mouse, bitter as gall, sweet for all?

3. As I was going thru the garden I met Dick Redcoat with a stone in his stomach and a stick in his throat.—Augusta Catherine McAlevy, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading your Forum letters for some time and surely do like to read them so I I thought I would write one.

I am a little girl eleven years old and live about one-half a mile from school. I did not miss a day last winter nor so far this winter. When the snow is deep brother takes me on mule back or sled. I go to Sunday school, too.

I don't have very much time to play. I have five dolls but I don't play with them. I got a certificate of perfect attendance last winter with a gold star on it and expect to get another one this winter.—Della Laverne Shaw, Fulton County, Pa.

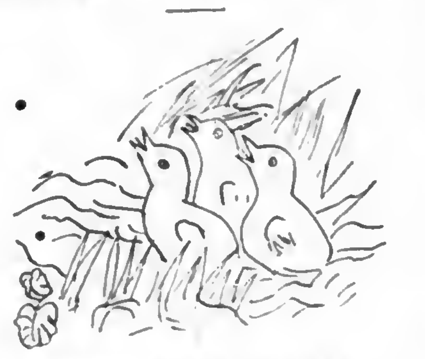
Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter and I hope it is not my last. I am a boy twelve years of age and am in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and two sisters. I go to White School which is Fitchfield Township. There are nineteen in our school. I live the closest to school so I do not have to go far. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We have two horses, one cow and thirty-two chickens.

For pets I have two dogs and one cat. One dog is brown and the other is brown and black. The brown one got his leg broken but it is getting better now.

That is all the news this time for my letters is long enough. Best wishes to Cousin Ruth.—William Fairlie, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade at school. I will tell you about my pet squirrel. We found it in the road one day when papa was cutting down a tree. My two brothers and I brought it into the house and gave it to a mother cat that had two kittens. The squirrel stayed with us until it was grown up. Then it went to the woods. It would eat apples, corn, wheat, and nuts of any kind. When it was little the mother cat would give it its bath and it would get its meals with the kittens.

Our best pet now is a pony. It is brown and white. We have a wagon and a set of harness for him. His name is Jack.—Ruth Crowl, Chester County, Pa.



WAITING FOR DINNER
Anna Marie Sinemus, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How are you? The snow is beautiful here. It has covered trees and everything. Of course it isn't over the trees. I have seen only one sleigh out this winter. I had my picture taken in the snow with my dog and a friend from New York City.

I guess the little birds are shut up for the winter. I do love birds and can hardly wait till spring comes so I can hear them sing. I do love the country in the summer. The skating is good now.

Dear Cousin Ruth, may I send in a story that I made up? My parents think Pennsylvania Farmer is getting better every day. I am reading the story of The Light in the Clearing, it is good. Well, I must close, wishing every one a happy new year.—Ellen Shirley Pulis, Passaic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been getting Pennsylvania Farmer for a year and I always read the Young People's Forum page and I find some nice letters. I often thought I would like to write a letter but never did. I am twelve years old and live on a small farm of about six acres. I feed two little pigs every day for my mother. I have a little dog, his n is Nip, and a cat whose name Tabby. I have six brothers and sisters. I got a new baby bro January 10. His name is Stokley Clain Smith. I go to Pigeon W School. I can ride on my sled school clear to my home. The li town I live in is called Coaltown, has about eighteen houses in it.

I am writing these few lines to you know I enjoy reading the F friends' letters, also Cousin Ruth's wish to be a member.—Kenneth Smith, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Fo Friends:—I am a boy of four years and have no brothers nor ters. I live on a big farm cont ing 129 acres. We keep 250 ch ens, five geese, three rabbits, pigs, one horse and two cows. my pets I have one puppy n Sandy and three cats.

I have to walk one and one mile to school every day. I am the seventh grade.

I like the Forum page very m I would like to see some more and girls join our Forum page. would be very glad to have so m children that we could publish a per for ourselves.

Well, I will now close for I no more to say. Good-bye.— Rausch, Ulster County, N. Y.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Estella Rebert.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Rose Heit (P).
BERKS COUNTY.—Ruth Adams, May H. Hoch
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Victor Ball, liam Fairlie, Helen Sidock.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Elizabeth Anna ner, Julia Lefferts Finney.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Kenneth Lee S
CENTRE COUNTY.—Marian Treaster.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Ruth Crowl, Parmer.
OLUMBIA COUNTY.—Bertelle Shultz
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Grace Childs
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Viola L man.
DELAWARE COUNTY.—Virginia Co
FULTON COUNTY.—Mary Pauline baugh, Della Laveerne Shaw.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Augusta erine McAlevy.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Lucille P
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Edna B. Seitz
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Harvey Cope.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Emma ashers, Ida V. Long.
SNYDER COUNTY.—Isabel Pontius.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Ralph C over.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.— Miller.

NEW JERSEY

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Elsie Stiles.
MORRIS COUNTY.—Donald Winters.
PASSAIC COUNTY.—Ellen Shirley P

NEW YORK

ULSTER COUNTY.—Paul Rausch.

DELAWARE

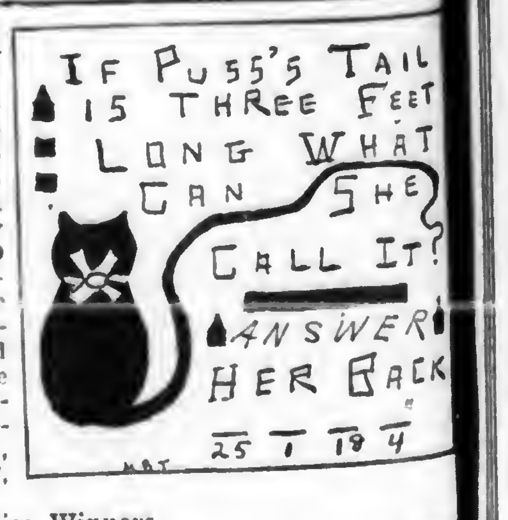
NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—Wilmer

MARYLAND

TALBOT COUNTY.—E. May Willis.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—You can find out what puss could call her tail by letting the numbers you see at the bottom of the picture stand for letters of the alphabet,—the figure one will stand for the letter "A.", two for "B", and so on. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTCARD not later than February 7. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 259-263 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

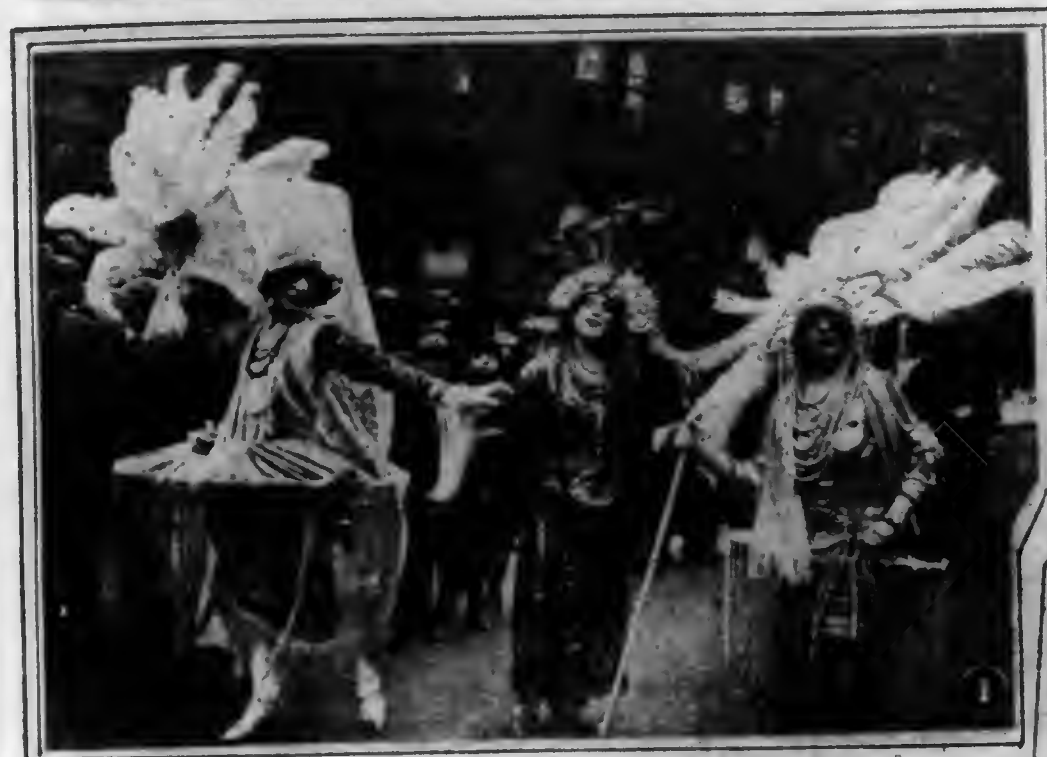

IF PUSS'S TAIL IS THREE FEET LONG WHAT CAN SHE CALL IT?
ANSWER HER BACK
25 1 18 4

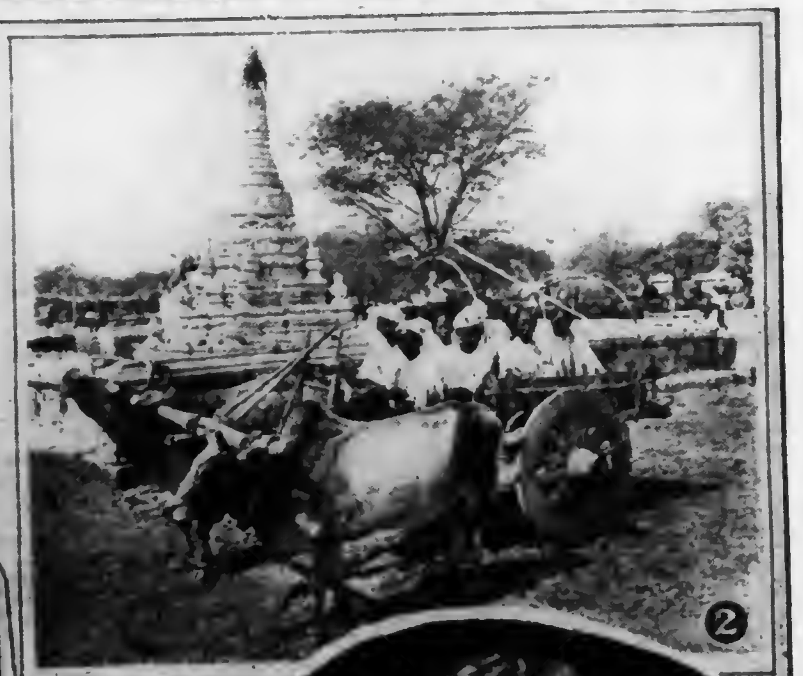
Puzzle Prize Winners

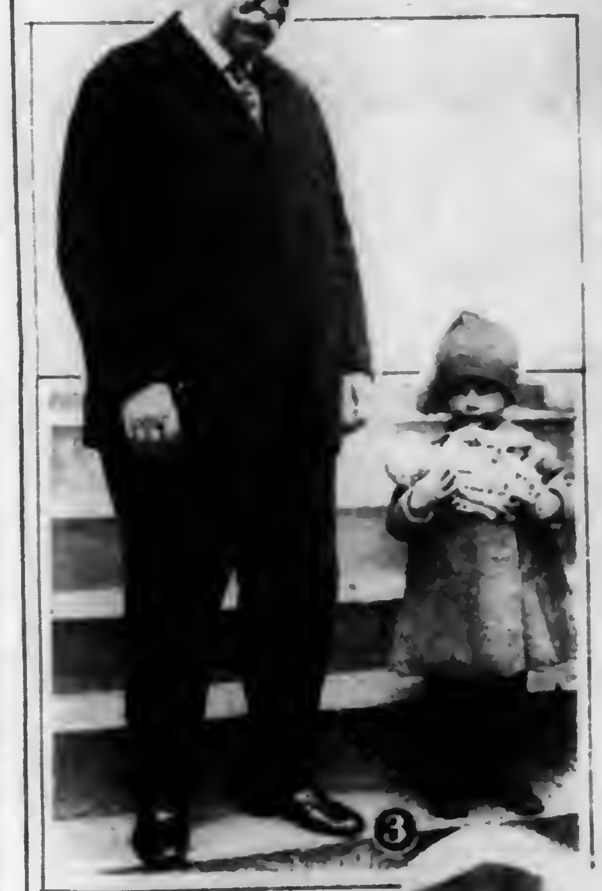
The answer to the puzzle published in the January 10 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: UNREASONABLE.

The prize winners are: Mary Garron, age 12, Indian Mills, N. J.; Arline Haver Gray, age 11, Lebanon, N. J.; Elizabeth Kirkner, age 1 Malvern, Pa.; Alex E. Laughlin, age 13, New Alexandria, Pa.; Amy M Myers, age 12, Clinton, N. Y.; Margaret Park, age 12, West Berlin, N. J.; Elizabeth Minnesota Somers, age 14, Denton, Md.; Rhea Walling age 1 Phalanx, N. J.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







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1.—"Lovely" young Philadelphians—of the sterner sex, however,—taking part in the annual Mummers' parade on New Year's Day.

2.—Primitive travel—but time does not seem to be money to these Buddists of Burmah. In their springless ox-cart they are journeying to one of their many temples.

3.—Our only ex-president, Chief Justice Taft, is proud to pose with his little granddaughter, Helen Manning, and her dolly daughter.

4.—The little specks are skaters on the reflecting pool near the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.

5.—The very attractive dagher of Representative E. L. Davis, of Tennessee,—a leader amongst the young congressional set in the capital.

6.—An argument in the Lions family as to which shall hold—not the purse strings—but the perch of honor.

7.—After Wellesley had beaten the other women's colleges and Yale had won over the men's, the two teams engaged in a cross-word race, with Yale as the final victor. Does this prove the male of the species more wordy than the female?

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Many Doings Next Month

Three Celebrations the Children Will All Enjoy

THE February sales are no doubt vastly important, but let us not get so excited over them that we forget that shortest month contains: the three holidays, each of them vastly more important than "Dollar day" or "Bargain day" or any other day that gets a full page in the advertising section of the paper.

Abe Lincoln First

While the 12th of February may find the children pretty busy making or buying valentines to be used two days later, they will be glad, nevertheless to stop a while on that day and hear about Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter; the "great commoner" who reached the top round in the ladder of fame and honor entirely thru his own efforts; who in all his greatness continued to be one of the common people in spirit and in sympathy, the American of all others whom everyone loves.

Why will the children enjoy hearing about him? Because his story is so interesting that it never loses its appeal. Probably every child of school age will get it in the schoolroom, but don't depend entirely upon that. It won't do any harm if he gets his teacher's story and yours too.

It isn't a bad idea to get a little log cabin paper and let the children make a small log cabin and a half-faced camp and as many other things connected with Lincoln's childhood as it is convenient to copy, just by way of impressing these things on the children's minds. They will enjoy the work and so will you when once it is in progress.

Saint Valentine's Day

Probably the 14th is more universally enjoyed than either the 12th or 22d, altho each has its place in the heart of any normal child. Let the little folks send their friends a valentine greeting, whether it be an elaborate gilt and lace affair or just a post card. The latter will do just as well, and often gives just as much pleasure.

Tell the children why we send these greetings and, if possible, read them the story of Saint Valentine. Sentimental? No doubt. This world is a much better place in which to live than it would be with the sentiment eliminated. Don't mistake sentiment for silliness. A big boy of fifteen making a pretty valentine to please a little lad of six, is showing sentiment; he is not silly. The more such sentiment we have, the better.

Washington's Birthday

The last holiday, the birthday of our great Washington, is one the children always like, too. This time a popular amusement is to mould hatchets, cherries, etc., from good modeling material. All little folks like to fuss with clay, and with a little practice they can make surprisingly good imitations of historical scenes and their accessories. They will like to draw Washington's cherry tree and copy sprays of cherries. When the drawing is finished, let them color it with crayons.

For a February 22 party, sprays of cherries and cherry leaves cut from red and green crepe paper make pretty table decorations. Tiny baskets of candied cherries are ideal for favors and both are easily made at home. Children seldom reach school age without knowing Washington stories, but if they don't know any, tell them some. They will enjoy the holiday far better for knowing what it commemorates.—E. M. A.

Your Address, Please

SEVERAL weeks ago a letter reached us asking that we publish an answer to it in that week's paper. This is impossible. Getting out a paper means many days' work. Fitting all the articles into a page is like the old-time jig-saw puzzle. The pieces don't always fit. Maybe they have to wait a week or even longer, before a place of just the right size is found for them. So allow at least three weeks for anything you send to appear in print.

You can always get an immediate answer by sending a stamped addressed envelope. But we can't send answers if we don't know your address. A letter is lying unanswered this minute because the writer didn't tell where she lives.—I. S. H.

Mother's Health First

MOTHER cannot take her rightful place in the home and community if she is not well physically, and furthermore a child is distinctly handicapped that grows up in a home where the mother is a semi-invalid, at least a part of the time.

It is easy for mothers to forget themselves in their zeal to look after the rest of the family—but mother's well-being physically is one of the fundamentals of a well balanced home.

How about physical handicaps? Are you laboring under a physical handicap year in and year out that could be remedied?

It is the part of wisdom to go to a reliable physician at least once a year and have a careful physical examination. If you fear you have abscessed teeth by all means have them X-rayed and attended to. Is your blood pressure high? There is but one way to find out and it is worth the fee the doctor charges to be sure.

No mother can do justice to her family if she is laboring under physical handicaps. These should be corrected before they have gone too far. —M. H. M.

Keep Lights Shining

ON THESE long evenings we love to gather 'round the lamp and visit or read. Each of us has a favorite magazine or paper. So one of the things I do at stated intervals to insure everyone's comfort is to assemble all lamps, big and little, on the kitchen table and give them a thoro going over, so that they will give a good clear light.

I remove the burners and boil them in a solution of water and sal soda. While they boil, I empty the lamps and give them a good soapsud bath, then wipe them and place them near the stove where they will dry perfectly.

Usually I do this job in the morning. In the afternoon I put a new wick into each burner that needs it, and fill the lamps with clean kerosene. Then I put on clean chimneys and shades, and lo, what a beautiful clear light!

Lanterns and Stoves, Too

I treat all lanterns and also my oil heater the same way. By doing this early in the fall, I have a clear light and better heat with less burning of oil.

Of course a great many farmers who rent, or are living in villages, have electric or acetylene light. But there are more who, like myself, burn coal oil. There is no need of smoky ill-smelling lamps if my method is used frequently. Dust accumulates in kerosene lamps, filling and clogging wicks and burners. If they are kept clean, a good light is the result.

I use No. 2 burners for kitchen and dining-room, No. 1 for bed rooms and a large burner for reading lamps.

We each have a flashlight for emergency use at night.—Mrs. E. A. K.

JUST COMMON FOLKS

It's Easier to Work Than to Get Out of It

BETWEEN the rich aristocrats who do not work, and the poor aristocrats who will do but little (giving poor service for big wages) where do we common people come in?

"I won't do that work," is often heard in disdainful tones from husky individuals. A relative of mine once said in reply to such a statement,

"I'm neither rich enough nor poor enough to choose my work." She was at the head of a household and did the work that duty required, let it be clean or dirty.

And I guess that is the way with most of us who strive to get on in the world. We have to do what comes along, be it congenial or otherwise. A person who wishes to help upbuild the community will find many, many things to do with no salary attached. It takes a strict sense of economy (in the best meaning of that word) to select the vital things, and not fritter one's self away on the others. But no one succeeds by side-stepping labor.

Easier to Do Something

Some folks work harder trying to evade work than they would to go at it and do something. And it is not only the idle rich who do this. It may be someone who sorely needs to earn a living. Brought up, perhaps in shiftless poverty, neglecting buttons and patches, failing to harvest fruit, generally wasting their substance; they now expect sympathetic people to supply their deficiencies. It becomes tiresome to try and help people who cannot seem to help themselves. Must we common folks do the work that the aristocrats are either too rich or too poor to do?—Claribel Maye.

Sweet Potato Ways

SWEET POTATOES IN BACON

Peel medium sized potatoes and cook in salted water till tender. Remove to a shallow pan, sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter. Put a little water in the bottom of the pan and bake twenty minutes. Then remove from the oven, wrap each potato in a slice of bacon, fasten in place with a toothpick, and return to the oven till the bacon browns.

• • •

GEORGIA SWEET POTATOES

Cut cold boiled sweet potatoes in half-inch slices. Arrange in layers in a buttered baking dish with a dusting of brown sugar, dots of butter and a little salt and pepper between the layers. When the dish is filled, pour in one cupful of hot water and cook in a hot oven till brown over the top.—L. M. T.

Hints Tried and True

DRY cleaning the nickel on your stove and the zinc under it with finely sifted coal ashes. They will remove all grease and grime. Then polish with a cloth wet with kerosene, and your metal will look like new.

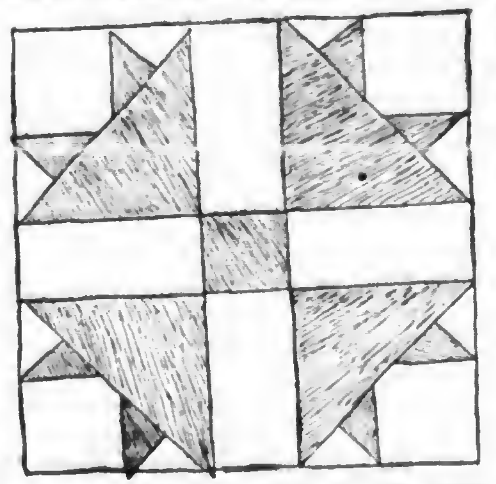
• • •

If eggs are first wet with cold water, the shells will not crack when put into boiling water to cook.—I. M. R.

About Your Quilt Patterns

Reader's Request Brought Out a Quick Response

SOME time ago one of our readers sent in a request for quilt patterns. She asked for four. Another reader kindly sent five patterns which had come to her from her grandmother. Still another reader offered to share from her stock of one hundred, and requested that the first writer be asked to communicate directly with her.



It looks as if a sure-enough readers' exchange had been started, doesn't it?

As it seems impossible to bring about a personal get-togehter between all the quilt-makers who long for new patterns, and all those who have patterns to spare, some designs will appear from time to time on our page.

The first of these,shown this week is to be made in two colors. The square in the center, and the triangular pieces that radiate out from the four corners, are made of an all over pattern of green. The other pieces are made of a pink-and-white figured material. The central square measures two inches (this does not allow for seams), and the whole block is ten inches square.—I. S. H.

When Somebody Calls "Fire!"

Preparedness Means a Cool Head When Most Needed

WITH some handy apparatus one man can do more in five minutes toward checking a fire than one hundred men can do a half hour later, especially if nothing is in readiness. Therefore, everyone should determine on a plan of firefighting, should occasion arise, and should construct a system to suit individual requirements. If this is done, nine times out of ten the fire may be extinguished before any but minor damage is done.

To begin with there should be as many extension ladders as there are large buildings. Attach one to the outside of the house, and if there are one or more barns, hang one from hooks in each driveway. Behind each ladder hang two heavy beaters made from grain sacks fastened securely to old broom handles. These, when wet, are far better to stifle flames than buckets of water. Short pieces of rope should be fastened around the ladders so they can be quickly lashed to a beam or rafter.

Practice Necessary

After the ladders are ready for use, every man on the place should practice using them, grabbing them from the hooks, adjusting the extensions and erecting them against the gables. The men should time themselves until they can accomplish the stunt in the time required of city firemen. They should also practise tying the ropes and using the beaters.

There should be trap-doors thru every floor and partition where there are no other doors, both in barns and house. A few years ago there was a fire on my roof caused from sparks from a burning chimney. A roof had been built over the old roof, and to reach this, which was on fire, men had to go up two and one-half flights of stairs and chop a hole thru the inside roof. It was a chance in a million that the house was saved.

In the barn, along the purlin plates nail a few cleats to enable anyone to climb from one end of the frame to the other. In the house carry out the same plan, making the garret and offsets easily accessible. Provide the chimney casing with a sliding door, so that it can be examined quickly.

System of Fire-fighting

When a fire starts in any place, get into action quickly. Let there be no confusion over what to do first. There will be no frantic search for a ladder, rope or buckets (the latter should be near the water supply and never allowed under any circumstances to be used for anything else.

If a blaze starts in a mow, stack or stable, or about the house, press a blanket over the place, if possible, to exclude the air. This is the main idea in a smouldering fire. When the blaze breaks thru, use the beaters. If the blaze is in the roof, bring the ladders into position and apply the beaters. It can be done in less time than when water is used.

Not all fires can be handled in this way but the majority can either be stifled or held in control until further assistance arrives. Let some member of the family put in a call for the neighbors and the nearest municipal fire department, but above all get busy yourself—and above all else don't lose your head.

A Home Made Sprayer

Every person keeping house should own a knapsack sprayer. The following is a recipe for the chemical to use in it for fire. The mixture may also be put in glass bottles and if a fire starts the bottles may be broken over the flames or the contents poured over them.

Two pounds of common salt, ten pounds of sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonia). Dissolve in seven gallons of water. If bottles are used, select thin ones that will smash easily.—A. G.

NO LOAFING HERE

Kept in Repair This Bread Mixer Works Full Time

SOME one suggests that many bread-mixers lead a life of idleness, that their owners do not use them. Perhaps they don't, but I use mine every time I bake bread, and it hardly seems as if I could bake now without it. I believe that if I didn't have it, I should buy my bread, as most of my neighbors do, until I could afford another.

Yes, it needs lard on all its joints while in use, but so does any machine. I know some people never use any, but I also know farmers who seldom if ever oil a mowing machine or a lawn mower, and I find that they don't use the same one very long.

Takes More Than Hand Power

The bread mixer certainly makes better bread than I can make without it, because my wrists are not strong enough to give the dough the required kneading by hand.

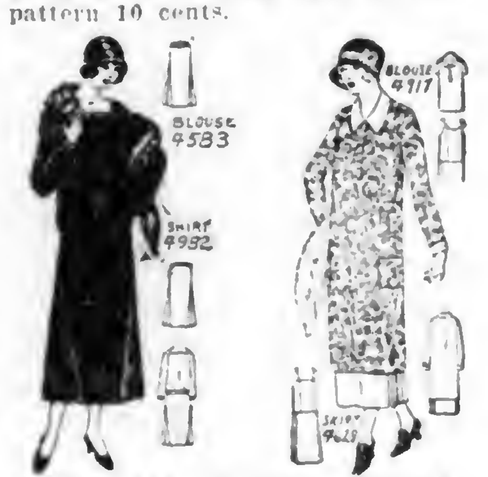
Sometimes when I want a few buns or sweet rolls or other unusual breads, I take out sponge for them in a large mixing bowl, and this must be handled by hand, because the mixer is full of loaf bread. Being small in quantity, I can manage it all right, but it never has as nice a texture as the loaves unless I make the sweet dough alone and use the mixer for it.

One "kink" I have discovered is that after the bread is kneaded into a nice stiff loaf in the bread mixer, it is time to leave it. More kneading, after it has had enough, has a tendency to toughen it.—E. M. A.

Time to Think of New Things

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

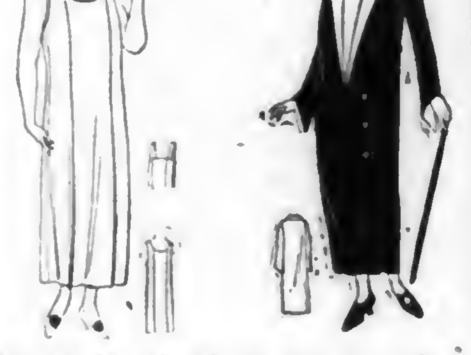
4583-4982.—A Pretty Afternoon Frock.—Figured or embroidered crepe with bands of contrasting silk, or embroidery could be used for this model. In satin faced crepe the godets could be of the reversed side of the crepe and the trimming could be corded piping of the material. The blouse, 4583, is in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The skirt is in seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. Width of the skirt at the foot is 2¾ yards. To make this dress for a 38-inch bust will require 4¾ yards of 40-inch material. Each pattern 10 cents.



4917-4628.—Fashion's Favorite.—The tunic blouse is smartly illustrat- 4917 together with bodice skirt 4628. The blouse may be of figured silk, of alpaca or wool crepe. The skirt of contrasting or self material. The blouse is in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It will require 3½ yards of 40-inch material. The bodice skirt is in four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 40-inch material. If bodice is made of lining or other contrasting material 1 yard 32 inches wide is required. Width of skirt at the foot, with plaits extended is 2⅜ yards. Each pattern 10 cents.

4723.—The Practical Slip.—Sateen, long cloth, nainsook, silk or crepe may be used for this design. It is suitable for slender and stout figures. Additional width is provided by plait fulness below the hips. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2¼ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

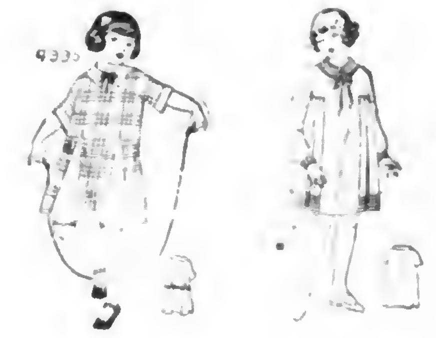
4983.—A Stylish Design.—Faille broadcloth or satin as well as crepe and crepe satin would be suitable for this model. Eight sizes: bust measure, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches, and waist measure, 33,



35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 42-inch size (bust measure) requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material, with five-eighths yard of contrasting material for facings and collar, cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4995.—For the Little Miss.—The "godet," a new style feature, is effectively displayed in this pretty model. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1⅝ yard of 36-inch plaid or figured material and seven-eighths yard of plain, if made as illustrated. To make of one material reequires 2½ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

4994.—School Dress.—Wool rep in brown, and checked woolen are here combined. This style is good for gingham and linen, or pongee with facings in a contrasting color. The sleeve may be finished short, or with the long bishop portion. Four sizes:



4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 2 yards 36 inches wide if made of one material and with long sleeves. With short sleeves three-eighths yard less is required. Collar, cuffs and facings of contrasting material will require three-eighths yard 36 inches wide.

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4 Lace Curtains GIVEN

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

WE ALWAYS thank God for men like Purvis: we never thank them. They are without honor in their own time, but how they brighten the pages of memory! How they stimulated the cheerfulness of the old countryside and broke up its natural reticence!

Mr. Franklin Purvis was our hired man—an undersized bachelor. He had a Roman nose, a face so slim that it would command interest and attention in any company, and a serious look enhanced by a bristling mustache and a retreating chin. At first and on account of his size I had no very high opinion of Mr. Purvis. The first evening after his arrival I sat with him on the porch surveying him inside and out.

"You don't look very stout," I said.

"I ain't as big as some, but I'm all gristle from my head to my heels, inside an' out," he answered.

I surveyed him again as he sat looking at the ledges. He was not more than a head taller than I, but if he were "all gristle" he might be entitled to respect and I was glad to learn of his hidden resources—glad and a bit apprehensive as they began to develop.

"I'm as full o' gristle as a goose's leg," he went on. "God never made a man who could do more damage when he lets go of himself an' do it faster. There ain't no use o' talkin'."

There being no use of talking, our new hired man continued to talk while I listened with breathless interest and growing respect.

"You'll find me wide awake, I guess. I ain't afraid o' anythin' but lightnin'—no, sir!—an' I can hurt hard an' do it rapid when I begin, but I can be jest as harmless as a kitten. There ain't no man that can be more harmlesser when he wants to be an' there's any decent chance for it—none whatsomever! No, sir! I'd rather be harmless than not—a good deal."

This relieved, and was no doubt calculated to relieve, a feeling of insecurity which his talk had inspired. He blew out his breath and shifted his quid of tobacco as he sat with his elbows resting on his knees.

"Have you ever hurt anybody?" I asked.

"Several," he answered.

"Did you kill 'em?"

"No, I never let myself go too fur. Bein' so stout, I have to be kind o' careful."

Aunt Deel called us to supper.

"Let's go in an' squench our hunger," Mr. Purvis proposed as he rose and shut his jackknife.

I was very much impressed and called him "Mr. Purvis" after that. I enjoyed and believed many tales of adventure in which he had been the hero as we worked together in the field or stable. I told them to my aunt and uncle one evening whereupon the latter said:

"He's a good man to work, but Jerusalem—!"

HE STOPPED. He always stopped at the brink of every such precipice. I had never heard him finish an uncomplimentary sentence.

I began to have doubts regarding the greatness of our hired man. I still called him "Mr. Purvis," but all my fear of him had vanished.

One day Mr. Grimshaw came out in the field to see my uncle. They walked away to the shade of a tree while "Mr. Purvis" and I went on with the hoeing. I could hear the harsh voice of the [illegible] speaking in loud and angry tones and presently he went away.

"What's the rip?" I asked as my uncle returned looking very sober.

"We won't talk about it now," he answered.

THAT look and the fears it inspired ruined my day which had begun with eager plans for doing and learning. In the candle-light of the evening Uncle Peabody said:

"Grimshaw has demanded his mortgage money an' he wants it in gold coin. We'll have to git it some way, I dunno how."

"W'y of all things!" my aunt exclaimed. "How are we goin' to git all that money—these hard times? ayes! I'd like to know?"

"Well, I can't tell ye," said Uncle Peabody. "I guess he can't forgive us for savin' Rodney Barnes."

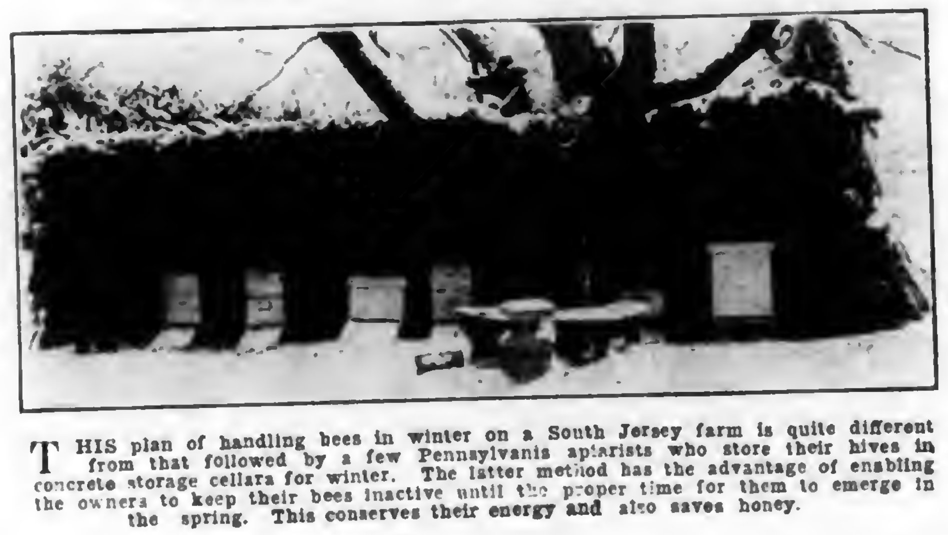
"What did he say?" I asked.

"Why, he says we hadn't no business to hire a man to help us. He says you an' me ought to do all the work here. He thinks I ought to took you out o' school long ago."

"I can stay out o' school and keep on with my lessons," I said.

"Not an' please him. He was mad when he see ye with a book in yer hand out there in the corn field."

Corn Fodder Shelters the Bees



THIS plan of handling bees in winter on a South Jersey farm is quite different from that followed by a few Pennsylvania apiarists who store their hives in concrete storage cellars for winter. The latter method has the advantage of enabling the owners to keep their bees inactive until the proper time for them to emerge in the spring. This conserves their energy and also saves honey.

What were we to do now? I spent the first sad night of my life undoing the plans which had been so dear to me but not so dear as my aunt and uncle. I decided to give all my life and strength to the saving of the farm. I would still try to be great, but not as great as the Senator. Purvis stayed with us thru the summer and fall.

AFTER the crops were in we cut and burned great heaps of timbre and made black salts of the ashes by leaching water thru them and boiling down the lye. We could sell the salts at three dollars and a half a hundred pounds. The three of us working with a team could produce from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty pounds a week. Yet we thought it paid—there in Lickityspit. All over the hills men and women were turning their efforts and strength into these slender streams of money forever flowing toward the mortgagee.

Mr. Dunkelberg had seen Benjamin Grimshaw and got him to give us a brief extension. They had let me stay out of school to work. I was nearly thirteen years old and rather strong and capable. I think that I got along in my books about as well as I could have done in our little school.

One day in December of that year, I had my first trial in the full responsibility of man's work. I was allowed to load and harness and hitch up and go to mill without assistance. My uncle and Purvis were busy with the chopping and we were out of flour and meal. It took a lot of them to keep the axes going. So I filled two sacks with corn and two with wheat and put them into the box wagon, for the ground was bare, and hitched up my horses and set out. Aunt Deel took a careful look at the main hitches and gave me many a caution before I drove away. She said it was a shame that I had to be "Grimshawed" into a man's work at my age. But I was elated by my feeling of responsibility. I knew how to handle horses and had driven at the drag and plow and once, alone, to the post-office, but this was my first long trip without company. I had taken my ax and a chain, for one found a tree in the road now and then those days, and had to trim and cut and haul it aside. It was a drive of six miles to the nearest mill, over a bad road. I sat on two cleated boards placed across the box, with a blanket over me and my new overcoat and mittens on, and was very comfortable and happy.

I HAD taken a little of my uncle's chewing tobacco out of its paper lay on a shelf in the cellarway, for I had observed that my uncle generally chewed when he was riding. I tried a little of it and was very sick for a few minutes.

Having recovered, I sang all the songs I knew, which were not many, and repeated the names of the presidents and divided the world into its parts and recited the principal rivers with all the sources and emptyings of the latter and the boundaries of the states and the names and locations of their capitals. It amused me in the midst of my loneliness to keep my tongue busy and I exhausted all my knowledge, which included a number of declamations from the speeches of Otis, Henry and Webster, in the effort. Before the journey was half over I had taken a complete inventory of my mental effects. I repeat that it was amusement—of the only kind available—and not work to me.

I reached the mill safely and before the grain was ground the earth and the sky above it were white with snow driving down in a cold, stiff wind out of the northwest. I loaded my grists and covered them with a blanket and hurried away. The snow came so fast that it almost blinded me. There were times when I could scarcely see the road or the horses. The wind came colder and soon it was hard work to hold the reins and keep my hands from freezing.

SUDDENLY the wheels began jumping over rocks. The horses were in the ditch. I knew that was the matter, for my eyes had been filling with snow and I had had to brush them often. Of course the team had suffered in a like manner. Before I could stop I heard the crack of a felly and a front wheel dropped to its hub. I checked the horses and jumped out and went to their head and cleared their eyes. The snow was up to my knees then.

It seemed as if all the clouds in the sky were falling to the ground and stacking into a great, fleecy cover as dry as chaff.

We were there where the road drops into a rocky hollow near the edge of Butterfield's woods. How the thought of that broken wheel smote me! It was our only heavy wagon, and we having to pay the mortgage. What would my uncle say? The query brought tears to my eyes.

I unhitched and led my horses up into the cover of the pines. How grateful it seemed, for the wind was slack below but howling in the treetops! I knew that I was four miles from home and knew not how I was to get there. Chilled to the bone, I gathered some pitch pine and soon had a fire going with my flint and tinder. I knew that I could mount one of the horses and lead the other and reach home probably. But there was the grist. We needed that; I knew that we should have to go hungry without the grist. It would get wet from above and below if I tried to carry it on the back of a horse. I warmed myself by the fire and hitched my team near it so as to thaw the frost out of their forelocks and eyebrows. I felt in my coat pockets and found a handful of nails—everybody carried nails in one pocket those days—and I remember that my uncle's pockets were a museum of bolts and nuts and screws and washers.

The idea occurred to me that I would make a kind of sled which was called a jumper.

SO I GOT my ax out of the wagon and soon found a couple of small trees with the right crook for the forward runner and cut them and hewed their bottoms as smoothly as I could. Then I made notches in them near the top of their crooks and fitted a stout stick into the notches and secured it with nails driven by the ax-head. Thus I got a hold for my evener. That done, I chopped and hewed an arch to cross the middle of the runners and hold them apart and used all my nails to secure and brace it. I got the two boards which were fastened together and constituted my wagon seat and laid them over the arch and front brace. How to make them fast was my worst problem. I succeeded in splitting a green stick to hold the bolt of the evener just under its head while I heated its lower end in the fire and kept its head cool with snow. With this I burnt a hole in the end of each board and fastened them to the front brace with withes of moosewood.

It was late in the day and there was no time for the slow process of burning more holes, so I notched the other ends of the boards and lashed them to the rear brace with a length of my reins. Then I remembered my bolt and brought up the grist and chain and fastened the latter between the boards in the middle of the front brace, hitched my team to the chain and set out again, sitting on the bags.

It was, of course, a difficult journey, for my jumper was narrow. The snow heaped up beneath me [illegible] and then I and my load were roll[illegible] off the jumper. When the drifts were more than leg deep I let d[illegible] fence and got around them by [illegible] into the fields. Often I stop[illegible] to clear the eyes of the horses—a [illegible] task to be done with the bare [illegible]—or to fling my palms again[illegible] my shoulders and thus warm my[illegible] a little.

It was pitch dark and I should not have known the turn when we came to it, but a horse knows more than a man in the dark. Soon I heard a loud haloo and knew that it was the voice of Uncle Peabody.

"Thank God I've found ye!" he shouted. "I'm blind and tired out and I couldn't keep a lantern goin' to save me. Are ye froze?"

"I'm all right, but these horses awful tired. Had to let 'em t every few minutes."

told him about the wagon—and it relieved me to hear him say:

"As long as you're all right, boy, I 't goin' to worry 'bout the ol' gon—not a bit. Where'd ye git jumper?"

"Made it with the ax and some ls," I answered.

didn't hear what he said about for the horses were wallowing we had to stop and paw and k the snow from beneath them best we could before it was posle to back out of our trouble. n we found an entrance to the ds—our own fields not far from house—where Uncle Peabody lked ahead and picked out the t wading. After we got to the n door at last he went to the use and lighted his lantern and e back with it wrapped in a nket and Aunt Deel came with .

HOW proud it made me to hear him say:

"Deel, our boy is a man now—de this jumper all 'lone by himself has got thru all right."

She came and held the lantern up my face and looked at my hands. "Well, my stars, Bart!" she eximed in a moment. "I thought ye ld freeze up solid—ayes—poor !"

The point of my chin and the lobes my ears and one finger were ched and my aunt rubbed them h snow until the frost was out.

We carried the grist in and Aunt l made some pudding. How good was to feel the warmth of the fire l of the hearts of those who loved ! How I enjoyed the pudding and k and bread and butter!

"I guess you've gone thru the second peril that o' Kate spoke of," d Aunt Deel as I went up-stairs.

Uncle Peabody went out to look the horses. When I awoke in the rning I observed that Uncle Pealy's bed had not been slept in. I rried down and heard that our horse had died in the night of c. Aunt Deel was crying. As he me Uncle Peabody began to ce a jig in the middle of the floor. "Balance yer partners!" he shout "You an' I ain't goin' to be disraged if all the hosses die—be Bart?"

"Never," I answered.

"That's the talk! If nec'sary we'll ch Purvis up with t'other hoss an' our haulin' done."

He and Purvis roared with laugh- and the strength of the current pt me along with them.

"We're the luckiest folks in the rld, anyway," Uncle Peabody at on "Bart's alive an' there's ee feet o' snow on the level an' e comin' an' it's colder'n Greend."

T WAS such a bitter day that we worked only three hours and e back to the house and played Sledge by the fireside.

Rodney Barnes came over that ernoon and said that he would d us a horse for the hauling.

When we went to bed that night cle Peabody whispered:

"Say, ol' feller, we was in purty shape this mornin'. If we had- 'a' backed up sudden an' took a holt I guess Aunt Deel would'a' in complete an' we'd all been llerin' like a lot o' lost cattle."

We had good sleighing after that got our bark and salts to mark and earned ninety-eight dollars. while we got our pay in paper nk money," we had to pay our ts in wheat, salts or corn, so that earnings really amounted to y sixty-two and a half dollars, my le said. This more than paid our erest. We gave the balance and bushels of wheat to Mr. Grimw for a spavined horse, after ch he agreed to give us at least a year's extension on the principal. We felt easy then.

"Mr. Purvis" took his pay in salts and stayed with us until my first great adventure cut him off. It came one July day when I was in my sixteenth year. He behaved badly, and I as any normal boy would have done who had had my schooling in the candle-light.

Again Grimshaw had begun to press us. My uncle wanted to get his paper and learn, if possible, when the Senator was expected in Canton.

So he gave me permission to ride with Purvis to the postoffice—a distance of three miles—to get the mail. Purvis rode in our only saddle and I bareback, on a handsome white filly which my uncle had given me soon after she was foaled. I had fed and petted and broken and groomed her and she had grown so fond of me that my whistled call would bring her galloping to my side from the remotest reaches of the pasture. I had named her Sally because that was the only name which seemed to express my fondness.

"Mr Purvis" was not an experienced rider. My filly led him at a swift gallop over the hills and I heard many a muttered complaint behind me, but she liked a free head when we took the road together and I let her have her way.

Coming back we fell in with another rider who had been resting at Seaver's little tavern thru the heat of the day. He was a traveler on his way to Canton and had missed the right trail and wandered far afield. He had a big military saddle with bags and shiny brass trimmings and a pistol in a holster, all of which appealed to my eye and interest. The filly was a little tired and the stranger and I were riding abreast at a walk while Purvis trailed behind us. The sun had set and as we turned the top of a long hill the dusk was lighted with a rich, golden glow on the horizon far below us.

We heard a quick stir in the bushes by the roadside.

"What's that?" Purvis demanded in a half-whisper of excitement. We stopped.

THEN promptly a voice—a voice which I did not recognize—broke the silence with these menacing words sharply spoken:

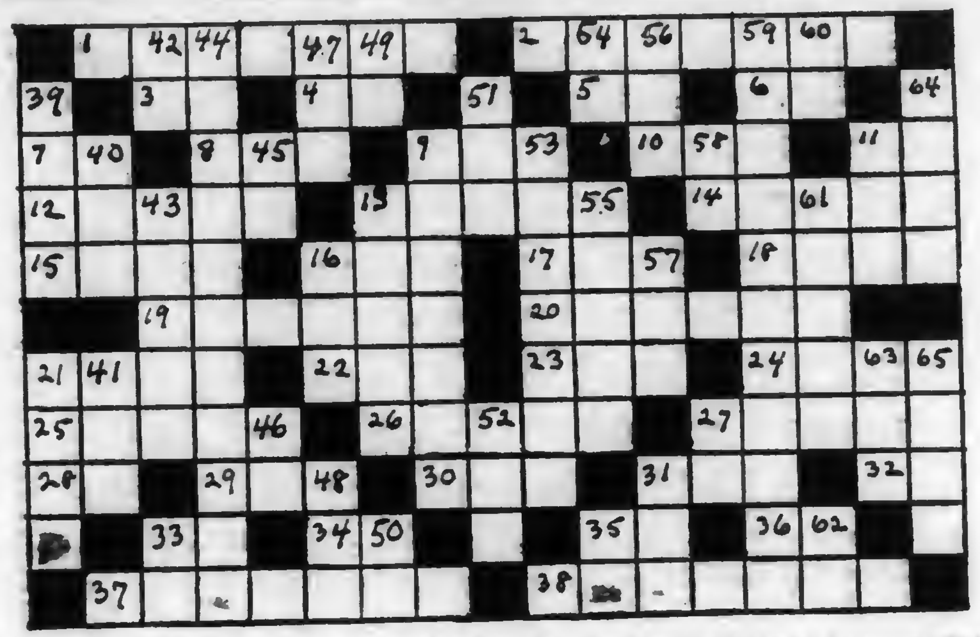
"Your money or your life!"

"Mr. Purvis" whirled his horse and lashed him up the hill. Things happened quickly in the next second or two. Glancing backward I saw him lose a stirrup and fall and pick himself up and run as if his life depended on it. I saw the stranger draw his pistol. A gun went off in the edge of the bushes close by. The flash of fire from its muzzle leaped at the stranger. The horses reared and plunged and mine threw me in a clump of small popples by the roadside and dashed down the hill.

My fall on the stony siding had stunned me and I lay for three or four seconds, as nearly as I can estimate it, in a strange and peaceful dream. Why did I dream of Amos Grimshaw coming to visit me, again, and why, above all, should it have seemed to me that enough things were said and done in that little flash of a dream to fill a whole day—enough of talk and play and going and coming, the whole ending with a talk on the haymow. I came to and lifted my head and my consciousness swung back upon the track of memory and took up the thread of the day, the briefest remove from where it had broken.

(To be continued next week)

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example : 1 (reading across) is SLIPPER, and 9 (reading down) is TRANSOM. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. A kind of loose shoe
2. State in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body (plural)
3. Within
4. A citizen of the United States, abbreviation
5. Exists
6. Rural delivery, abbreviation
7. Old Saxon, abbreviation
8. A large covered vehicle for moving household goods
9. Contraction of "it is"
10. An agricultural tool for cutting weeds
11. Personal pronoun, still sometimes used
12. Administered medicine
13. Vexes
14. Furnished with a border
15. Small insects, noted for their industry.
16. Southern state from which we get oranges, abbreviation
17. Reverential fear
18. Besides
19. To achieve
20. A tropical fruit much used in this country
21. Wise men of the East
22. Railroads, abbreviation
23. Limited, abbreviation
24. A form of the title of an imperial ruler of Russia
25. A funeral song or ode
26. Musical sounds
27. A passage way leading to a church altar
28. A point of the compass
29. Part of the verb "to be"
30. Mire
31. Southern state, abbreviation
32. Southern state, purchased from France, abbreviation
33. Linear measure, abbreviation
34. Weight measure, abreviation
35. A physician's title, abbreviation
36. Left hand, abbreviation
37. A wave which comes in shore or dashes against rocks
38. One who charges another with blame or guilt

READING DOWN

9. A cross beam over a door
11. The affirmative answer
13. A coquette
16. Distant
21. An opening of a net
27. Abbreviation of Albert
31. Initials standing for the "greatest mother in the world"
33. French, abbreviation
35. Part of the United States which is neither state nor territory, abbreviation
39. Sodium oxide
40. A male child
41. Liquor made from malt
42. An island which is part of the Empire State, abbreviation
43. An elevated platform
44. To examine into
45. After date, abbreviation
46. Period of time, abbreviation
47. A broad shallow vessel used in cooking
48. A large deer of North America
49. Printer's measure
50. To exist
51. To cease to exist
52. Fruit with a kernel and shell
53. Lodged or sheltered (used for horses and cattle)
54. Smallest eastern Atlantic state, abbreviation
55. Smites
56. A kind of timber tree
57. The finish
58. Old English, abbreviation
59. Letters or certificates given to show that the holder has a right to confidence or to exercise authority
60. Abbreviation of Edward
61. A hard, brittle, transparent substance
62. Personal pronoun
63. Everything
64. To give up
65. Genuine

S	O	U	P	■	R	I	C	E	■	S	L	O	P	E	■	T
N	U	N	■	T	A	R	E	■	F	L	O	A	T	■	M	R
O	R	■	C	O	T	E	■	O	R	E	A	R	■	L	E	A
B	■	S	H	O	E	■	B	R	E	E	D	■	H	E	L	P
■	S	H	U	T	■	C	L	A	S	P	■	B	E	A	T	■
C	L	A	M	■	L	A	U	G	H	■	D	E	E	P	■	V
H	A	D	■	T	O	M	E	S	■	C	O	L	D	■	S	E
I	T	■	R	O	V	E	S	■	F	I	L	L	■	P	E	R
T	■	T	O	W	E	L	■	R	I	T	E	■	C	A	R	S
■	S	O	B	E	R	■	J	U	R	Y	■	C	U	R	V	E
F	O	Y	E	R	■	F	R	E	E	■	C	O	R	T	E	S

Did you ever hear this one?—

Two young kindergarten teachers, intelligent and attractive, while riding down town in a street car were engaged in an animated discussion. In the seat behind them sat a good-natured, fatherly looking Irishman enjoying a nap. Finally one kindergartener inquired of the other:

"How many children have you?"

"Twenty-two," she replied. "And how many have you?"

"Oh, I have only nineteen," replied the first.

At this point the Irishman, now wide awake with astonishment, leaned forward in his seat, and, without any formality, inquired in a loud voice:

"What part of Ireland did youse come from?"—Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

Theater Manager—You do not seem to have enjoyed the show this evening.

Movie Fan—I did not. Let me ask you, is there any reason why the play should not end happily, instead of the hero and heroine always marrying at the last moment?

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

January 26, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ANISE, New Orleans, bu, $1.50. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $2@3, poor 50c@$1.50; wax, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@3. BEETS, new, Fla, crate, $2.25@3; new, Texas, bu, $3@3.25; old, New Jersey, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c; old, Penna, bbls, $2.50@3.50. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, qt, 17@23c. CABBAGE, N Y, ton, Danish, $15@22; new, Fla, hmpr, $2@2.35; new, So Carolina, hmpr $2; new, do, crate, best, $3, poor, small, $2; Savoy, Penna and N J, bbl, $1.50@1.75. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu $1.50@1.75; new, La, hmpr, $1.25@1.40; new, Fla, crate $1; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@85c; old, Penna, bbl, $2.25@3.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crates, $2.50@2.90. CELERY, Calif, crate, $4.50@6; Fla, crate, $2.25@3; Penna, bch, 10@25c. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, or box, $5@8. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2.50@4.50. ENDIVE, New Orleans, bbl, $2.75@3. ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $2.25@2.50. KALE, Norfolk, bbls, $1.25@1.50; East Shore, hmpr, 60c. HORSERADISH, N J, lb, 10@16c; western, bbl, $12@14. LETTUCE, Fla, crate, 75c@$1.50; Iceberg, Calif, crate, $3.50@5.50; Iceberg, Arizona, crate, $4@4.25. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $7.50@8. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.50. ONIONS, yellow, Ohio, 100-lb sack, $2.90@3.10; yellow, N Y, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2.65@3.15; No 2s, $1.50; yellow, Indiana, 100-lb sack, $3; white, Ohio, boilers, 100-lb sack, $3.50. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, plain, $12@13; New Orleans, bbl, curly, $5@7. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@90c; Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.50. PEAS, Fla hmpr, $5@7; Mexico, crate, $14@16. PEPPERS, Fla, crates, $4.50@5.50. POTATOES, Penna, 150-lb sacks, $2.30@2.50; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1.25@1.50; extra fancy, $1.60@1.70; Maine, Green Mts, 150-lb sack, $2.25@2.50; Maine, Green Mts, bulk, cwt, $1.40@1.60; do, Spalding Rose, 150-lb sack, $2.25; N Y, 150-lb sack, mostly $2; Eastern Shore, bbl, $2; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, 60@70c. RHUBARB, hot house, 5@6-lb bundle, 90c@$1.10. RADISHES, hot house, bch, 3@5c. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.25. SQUASH, Hubbard, N J and Penna, bbl, $2@2.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.50; Norfolk, bbl, $3@4. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2.25@2.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, fancy, $1.75@2; do, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.40@1.75; No 2s, 60c@$1.25. TOMATOES, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $5@8; Fla, hmpr, choice, $4@6. TURNIPS, Canadian, yellow rutabagas, cwt, $1.25@1.40; East Shore, 100-lb sack, $1.25@1.75; N J, 100-lb sack, $1.75@2; white, N J, bu, $1.10@1.35; ⅝ bskt, 65@90c. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1@2. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@4.50. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@4.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, New York, Greenings, $5@6.75; Hubbardstons, $4@4.50; Baldwins, $5@6; Virginia, Staymans, $4.50@7; Delicious, $5.50@8; Yorks, $5@5.75; Delaware, Yorks, $4.25@5.75; Maine, Baldwins, $4@5.50. Bushel, N Y, Greenings, $1.50@2; Ben Davis, $1.25@1.50; Hubbardstons, $1@1.50; various odd, 90c@$1.25; Delaware, Staymans, $1.60@1.85; Neros, $1.60@1.65; Yorks, $1.60@1.65; ⅝ bskt, N J, Rome Beauty, $1@1.75; Black Twigs, 85c@$1.35; Paragons, 85c@$1.35; Staymans, $1@1.75; Yorks, 85c@$1.40; Delicious, $1.50@2.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 30@40c. CRANBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $2@3.50; half bbl crate, $4@7.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, 5 lbs and over, 29@31c; medium sizes, 26@28c; small and ordinary, 20@25c; Leghorns, 22@25c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 3 lbs and over, 28@29c; 1½@2 lbs, 35@38c; mixed breeds, 26@28c; Leghorns, 24@26c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy young, 21@23c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, fancy, 25@30c; Muscovys, 20@24c. Geese, 22@26c.

Eggs—Penna and other nearby firsts, 59c; extra firsts, 61c; seconds, 47@52c; western firsts, 58½c; extra firsts, 60½c; seconds, 47@52c Refrigerator or storage firsts, 50c; extra firsts, 51c.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending January 24:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1999	4736	10077
Previous week	1831	5871	11048

Calves, 2084; previous week, 1927.

Beef Cattle quiet with moderate but ample offerings at former rates. Steers, fair to good $8@9.75; some choice stock higher; common to fair, $6@8; cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.50@3; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.50; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $15@16.50; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $9@11; common, $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep of fine quality well cleaned up and firm. Lambs dull and easier. Sheep, wethers, extra, $11.75@12.25; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, $3.50@5.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, handy weight, choice, $19@19.25; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $11@16.

Hogs in fair [illegible] Western best, $12@12.50; heavy, handy weights, $10.75@11.

City Dressed Stock—Trade slow and market unchanged. Offerings moderate but ample. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings, top, $22@24; yearlings good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $17@20; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; h[illegible] $16.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $2.11@2.12; No 3, $2.08@2.09; No 4, $2.06@2.07; No 5, $2.03@2.04; No 2 red winter garlicky, $2.11@2.12; No 3, $2.08@2.09; No 4, $2.06@2.07; No 5, $2.03@2.04. Mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.46@1.47; No 3, $1.44@1.45.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 70½@71½c; No 3 white, 69@70c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $18@19; light clover mixed, No 1, $20@21; No 2, $17@18. Straw, No 1 straight rye, $15@16; No 2, $14@15; wheat straw, $16; oat straw, $16.

Bran steadily held. Car lots, including sacks, per ton: Western spring bran, $39@39.50.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2376 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 39c; higher-scoring goods, 40@43c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 38c; 90 score, 37½c; 89 score, 36½c; 88 score, 36c; 87 score, 35½c; 86 score, 34½c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 41@44c; cartons, 42@45c; good prints, 89@92 score, 39@43c; cartons, 40@44c; ordinary farmers' prints, 35@38c. Quotations: 94 score creamery, 40c; 93 score, 39½c; 92 score, 39c; 91 score, 38c; 87 score, 35c. Best tub, 92@94 score, 39@ lowing prices: Best tub, 92@94 score, 39@42c; prints, 41@44c; cartons, 42@45c; good tub, 90@91 score, 37@41c; prints, 39@43c; cartons, 40@44c; fair tub, 85@88 score, 37@39c.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, 24½@25½c; longhorns, 27@27½c; daisies, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

January 26, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 52@55c lb; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 62@65c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.50@2.35; springers, 75c@$1.80; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 35@50c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 15c qt; yellow, 25c qt; beets, 5c qt; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 10@30c stalk; cabbage, 10@25c hd; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 10@20c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; sour kraut, 13@15c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 60@65c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $2; corn, $1.30; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19; straw, $15@16.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $44@45; shorts, $47@48; hominy, $61@62; middlings, $52@53; linseed, $56.50@57.50; gluten, $51@52; ground oats, $51.50@52.50 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $52@53 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $42.50@43.50; 18 per cent, $46@47; 20 per cent, $48.50@49.50; 24 per cent, $53@54; 25 per cent, $56@57; horse feed, 85 per cent, $56.50@57.50. Local wheat price paid to farmer passed the $2 mark during the past week.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ .37¾	$ .37¼	$ .44	$ .53
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	.57½	.63½	.62	.46
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.40	.39	.35	.37
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Philadel'a)	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.95
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.50	9.50	8.25	10.00
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	21.50	20.50	19.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	2.11½	2.03½	1.82	1.11½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.46½	1.45½	1.43	.92½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.71	.71	.71	.57½

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market.—Market only moderately active. Beef steers weak; 25@35c lower than week ago; quality mostly medium. Top matured steers, $9; weight, 1160 lbs. Yearlings, $8.90; weight, 950. Bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Bulls, she stock and canners, slow; about steady; calves, steady; top vealers, $14.50, few selects $15. Hogs, firm; top westerns, $12.50; spots, $12.75; bulk desirable weights, $12.10@12.40. Receipts, 39 cars containing 896 head, 25 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, 921 cattle, 709 hogs, 78 calves, 15 sheep.

Review at local yards for week ending January 24: Market moderately active. Beef steers, compared with week ago, about steady; quality mostly plain; top, $9.25; average weight, 1250; bulk of sales, $7.75@8.50. Bulls and heifers closing steady. Cows about steady with week's decline. Calves showed a steady tendency thruout the week, closing top, $14.50; few selects $15. Hogs, steady to firm trading light after Monday market, closing $12.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 6 cars; 2 St Louis, 2 Penna, 1 Ohio containing 127 head; 5 calves, 12 hogs, 1 sheep. Additional train arrived too late to get figures. Receipts for week ending January 24, 1925. Cattle, 50 cars: 17 Chicago, 10 St Louis, 9 Virginia, 7 Penna, 4 Kansas City, 3 Iowa, 3 St Paul, 3 Kentucky, 1 Georgia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Ohio, containing 1448 head; 5 calves, 898 hogs, 59 calves.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	9.00@ 9.50
Fair to good	8.00@ 9.00
Medium to fair	7.00@ 8.00
Common to medium	[illegible]
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@ 6.50
Medium to good	4.00@ 5.00
Common to medium	3.00@ 4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@ 3.00
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	9.00@13.50
Common	4.00@ 9.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs....	11.25@12.00
Mediumweights 150-200 lbs..	10.50@11.50
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@10.50
Rough stock	6.50@ 8.50

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—60@65c; storage, 55c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 16@24c; dressed hens, 75c@$2.50 ea.

Butter—Country, 50@55c lb; separator, 55@60c lb; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@20c hd; beets, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c box; carrots, 5c box; pumpkins, 10@35c ea; lettuce, 5@15c hd; celery, 3@15c stalk; onions, 10 box; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 35@40c qt; tomatoes, 3@10c ea.

Fruits—Apples, 15@60c ½ pk, $1@3 bu; pears, 10@15c box; strawberries, shipped, 75c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.20; corn, $1.80; rye, $1.10; oats, 80c; bran, $2 cwt; middlings, $2.35 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $2; corn $1.60; rye, 90c; oats, 60c; bran, $39 ton; middlings, $42 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, 40c; do, choice, 38@39c; do, good, 36@37c; prints, 40@42c; blocks, 39@41c; Penna rolls, 21@24c; Ohio, rolls, 21@23c; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 21@24c; process butter, 33@34c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 57c; refrigerator firsts offered, 50c; bid, 48c; no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@27c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 20@22c; Leghorns, 22@24c; old roosters, 17@18c; young, large, smooth, 30c; Leghorns, large, smooth, 25@26c; do, all kinds, rough, poor, thin, 20@22c; do, winter, 2 lbs and under, 32c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 32c. Ducks, young Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 28c; od, Muscovy and mongrel, 25@26c; do, smaller and poor, 20@22c. Geese, nearby, 23@25c. Pigeons, pair, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choicest hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

January 26, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—Beans, Fla, bu hmprs, green, $1.50@3. Beets, New York, bu bskts, $1.75@2. Cabbage, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.75@2; ton, $20@25; Penna, ton, $20@27. Carrots, bu bskts, N Y, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new stock, $2@2.25. Cauliflower Calif crate of 1 doz hds, $2.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.75@3; Calif, standard crate, $6@6.50. Endive, La, bbl, $4. Escarole, La, bbl, $3@4 Kale Virginia, bbl, $1@1.75 Lettuce, Calif and Arizona, crate 3@5 doz hds, $4@5; Fla, 1½ bu hmprs, head, $1@1.75; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.40@1.50; 3-lb bskt, 30@40c. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.10. Onions, Ohio and Mich, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3@3.25; mediums, $2.50@2.75. Parsnips, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. Peppers, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $4.50@5.50; choice, $2@3. Potatoes, 100-lb sack, U S No 1 Mich Rurals, $2@2.10; N Y whites, $2.10@2.15 Romaine, Fla, 1½ bu hmpr, $1.50. Rutabagas Canadain, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. Shallots, La, bbl, $7@8. Spinach, Texas, bu bskat $1.75@1.85 Sweet potatoes, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.50; N J, $2.75@2.90. Turnips, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, N Y, Kings, $6.25@6.50; Wageners and Wealthies, $5.50; Hubbardstons, $5@5.25; Virginia, York Imperials, $5. Bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75. Cranberries, 50-lb box, N J, $5@6.50. Strawberries, Fla, qt, 30@45c.

Butter—Creamery, western prints, 41c; tubs, 40c; Penna and Ohio tubs, 36@37c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 55c; April and May storage, 62@65c.

Cheese—Full cream, New York, 28@29c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 35c.

Live Poultry—Following are prices paid to shippers; Hens, heavy, 26@27c; light and Leghorns, 20@21c; roosters, 15c; springers, heavy, 26@27c; light and Leghorns, 20@21c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 26@27c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40c. Common pigeons, 30@40c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@10; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.50@9.50; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.50@8.25; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $6.50@7.25; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $4.50@5.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $4@6; common to good fat bulls, $4@6; common to good fat [illegible] heifers, $4@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@80.

Hogs—Receipts 20 double decks; market higher. Prime heavy, $11.50@11.65; heavy mixed, $11.40@11.50; mediums, $11.25@11.35; heavy yorkers, $11.15@11.25; light yorkers, $9.25@9.50; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $8.50@10; stags, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light, market steady. Prime wethers, $12@12.75; good mixed, $10.50@11.50; fair mixed, $8@9.50; culls and common, $3@6; culls to choice lambs, $11@18.50.

Calves—Receipts fair; market lower. Choice, $11.50@15; heavy and thin, $5@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 cars of hay, 4 cars of straw, 9 cars of shelled corn, 4 cars of oats, 1 car of wheat; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, 1 car of hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $17@18; standard timothy, 20. No 1 clover, $18.50@19.50; No 1 mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; heavy clover, $18.50@20; No 1 mixed clover, @20.

Straw—Oats, $13.50@@14; rye, 14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.43@1.45; 2 shelled, $1.42@1.43; No 3 shelled, @1.41.

Oats—No 2 white, 67½@68½c; white, 65½@66½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

January 26, 19

PRODUCE

Butter firmer; receipts, 7309 tubs; ery, higher than extras, 38½@39c; ery, extras, 92 score, 37¾@38c, crea first, 88@91 score, 35½@37¼c; pa stock, current make, No 2, 25½@26c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 10,743 cases; gathered extra firsts, 57@58c; do, 54½@56c; do, seconds, 52@54c; hennery whites, closely selected extras, @63c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 65c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 60 61c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 59@60c; frigerator firsts, 48@49c.

Cheese steady; state, whole milk, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26c; average run, 24@25c.

Live Poultry firm; chickens, by 30c; by express, 30@35c; broilers, freight, 35c; by express, 40c; fowls, ed, by freight, 35c; by express, 35@ turkeys, by freight, 25c; by express, ducks, by freight and express, 33c; by freight, 20@25c; by express, 25c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 25@ fowls, 18@31c; old roosters, 16@24c; keys, western, 32@47c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 370 head; steers, $6@9.50; state bulls, $2.75@5; $1.75@4.50.

Calves—Receipts, 168 head; steady; common to prime, $11@16.50; culls and tle calves, $6@9; buttermilks and $4.50@5; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1410 irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2 3.50; lambs, $9@18.10; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 950 head; steady; to medium weights, $9.50@10.50; $8.50@9; heavy hogs, $10.75@1 roughs, $9@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: bran, $37.50; middling, $41, in 100-lb red dog, $49; nominal, in 100-lb sacks; ern spring bran, spot, $37@37.50; middling, spot, $41@41.50; flour, mid $45.50; red dog, spot, $50.50@51, 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail ments; rye middling, $37@37.50; hominy feed, $55, all in 100-lb sacks; tonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44, seed oil meal, $50.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, and light mixed, No 1, $26; No 2, 25; No 3, $21@23; sample, $20. large bales, rye, $14@15; oat, $14.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f dom $2.26⅜; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom $2.29⅜; No 2 hard winter, f o b, ex $2.07⅞; No 1 North Manitoba, in f o b, export, $2.21⅞; No 2 mixed f o b, export, $2.09⅜. CORN, No 2 $1.46; No 2 mixed, $1.45¼. OATS, white, 69½; No 3 white, 67½@68½c; 4 white, 66½c; ordinary white, 69¾@70¼c; fancy white, clipped, 71 75¼c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.77⅜. LEY, malting c i f, domestic, $1.13@1.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKE

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; compared week ago: Fed steers and yearlings ly 50@75c lower; largely 75c@$1.25 recent high time; in-between grades most loss; extreme top yearlings, $1 best handyweight steers, $11.65 $11.35; relatively few sales above better grades fat cows and heavy heifers @35c lower. Week's bulk prices Beef steers, $7.75@10; stockers and ers, $5.50@7.25; fat cows, $4.25@6; heifers, $5.25@7.25; veal calves, $10 11.75 to packers.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000 head; active ers generally 10@15c higher; light and pigs, 15@25c up; desirable kind aging upward to 180 lbs showing fully gain in spots; top, $11.05; bulk, 200 lb averages, $10.50@10.75; most 140 lb averages, $9.50@10.45; bulk weight slaughter pigs, $8.50@9; ward to $9.25, few packing sows bulk around $10.10@10.30; hogs, $10.65@11.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000 head. Com with week ago: Fat lambs [illegible] higher; fat sheep mostly 25@50c higher; feeding lambs, 50@75c higher. Bulk for week follow: Fat wool lambs, 18.75; week's top, $19.25; $18.60; fall clipped, $16@16.50; $15@16; top $17; wethers $12; fat ewes, $10@10.50; top, $11; lambs, $16.75@18; top, $18.65.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January

Domestic—[illegible] delaine unwashed 70@75c; half ing 68@69c; three-eighths blood 69@70c; fine unwashed, 60@ and New York fleeces, delaine @68c; half blood unwashed eighths-blood combing, 69 blood unwashed, 68@69 @58c. Wisconsin, Missouri New England half-blood 65 eighths-blood, 68@69c; quarter @70c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICE

Toledo, Ohio, January 21

Cloverseed, cash and February March, $19.90. Alsike, cash, March, $13.50. T old, $13.20, March, $13.50 cash, $3.20; March, $3.27½.

County News and Comment

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—Good win- weather. Since Christmas nice ering of snow. Roads in good con- ion for winter traveling most of time. Some pruning being done the orchards and more farmers are uling manure out onto the fields u the winter than formerly. eat, $1.95; corn, $1.50; oats, 60c; k, 14c; milk, $2.40; eggs, 50c.— R., Jan. 20.

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.—Winter been very mild so far. Some snow ry few days but it does not stay y long. Farm products are selling y slow, but some of the public rks are starting up now; this may p the sale of the farm products. ry few hogs in the county at the sent time. Wheat is looking very wn, caused by heavy freezing and snow to protect it. Had a heavy n and sleetstorm last night which sed some damage and made it y icy. Corn $1.50 per bu.; wheat, 60 per bu.; hay, $25 per ton; , 75c.—E. H. V., Jan. 20.

WARREN COUNTY, N. J.—The t real snow of the season covered ground to a depth of twenty hes on January 2. It took four s to get the state highway in veling condition and some of the al mail routes are not passable by o yet. The coldest weather was on uary 15 when the mercury tum- l to ten below zero. Most of the mers and creameries have their houses full of ice measuring four- n to eighteen inches. Teams cross Delaware on the ice for the first e since 1917. Feed is advancing price while milk remains the e. Wheat, $1.70; oats, 65c;; rye, 10. corn, shelled, $1.15; ear, $31 ; bran, $2.10; middlings, $2.50; onseed, $13; oil meal, $2.70; ten, $2.50; brewers' grain, $2.30; t pulp, $2.30; cob meal, $1.80; ter, 56c; eggs, 58c.—A. S. P., . 17.

WARREN COUNTY, PA. — An ndance of snow everywhere. A k up was predicted by weather phets but none is in sight as more w is falling. Have experienced eme cold entire month. Farmers poultrymen are interested at ent in poultry exhibit at War- . Many fine pedigreed birds on lay. Poultry keeping has made t advancement in last year thru- county. Bees doing well, not yet ing a cleansing flight since No- ber, due to too few warm sunny . Farmers getting wood and do- chores, about only thing that be done at present. Second crop e was harvested last week, first gathered in December. Agri- ure enumerator busy; finds that many keep books on the farm. m products range about the ; eggs, 65c; butter, 45c; pota- , 75c; apples, $1.50.—H. C. J., . 16.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.— onable winter weather for some now. Roads rough but solid. l auto has not missed a day yet dirt roads; quite unusual this in winter. Farmers busy haul- hay, manure, etc., killing beeves, making pit posts. Beef selling 10@12c lb. by the quarter. Lots public sales everywhere. Many ing the farm for as many causes, the chief contention is that it 't pay. The nightmare of taxes worse than most anything else. farmer, or farm owner, in Smith ship, reports that it takes the received for two years to pay year's taxes. Too many foreign- mostly miners, seem to cause trouble. They own but little ble property, yet nearly all raise families. These children must ucated and the natives pay most he bill. One new school building in county is said to have cost $100,000 for 300 pupils. Of this number forty were native and 260 foreign, so there you are; each year its grows steadily worse. What can we do about it? Growl, and hold protest meetings? Sure, but that doesn't get us anywhere. What seems most promising now is to try to get an extra heavy poll tax levied on miners, etc., same to be deducted from pay checks by the coal companies. This sounds too much like Russia and would raise Cain. Guess we will eventually have to move out and let them have the region—taxes and all. Lots of men out of work so business is rather dull. Butter, 40@65c; eggs around 70c; chickens, live, 18@20c; hay, $20; corn, shelled, $1.40; oats, 65c. Wool market looks good.—B. McN., Jan. 20.

Feed Prices

THE quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, January 22, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics co-operating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb. sacks), sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York-Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury-Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold-Toms River-Cape May points add $1.40 per ton.

Coarse spring bran ...	$36.75@37.00
Pure spring bran	37.00@38.00
Soft w. w. bran	38.50@39.00
Hard w. w. bran	37.50@38.00
Standard middlings ..	41.00@42.00
Soft w. w. middlings..	46.50
Flour middlings	45.00@46.50
Red dog flour........	48.50@49.50
White hominy	54.00
Yellow hominy	52.00
Gluten feed	44.90
36% cottonseed meal.	42.50
41% cottonseed meal.	45.50
43% cottonseed meal.	47.50
34% linseed meal....	49.70

Market Milk Contest

TO BURLINGTON COUNTY dairymen will go a majority of the awards in the annual market milk contest, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture at the New Jersey Farm Products Show, a feature of Agricultural Week, in Trenton. High standards of all entries made the competition, this year, keener than in any past show, and indicated, market officials say, the trend toward higher standards of milk production thruout the state.

In the inter-city better milk contest, Elizabeth, with an average of 96.3 for its five highest entries, defeated its nearest rival, Atlantic City, whose score was 93.86. Milk entered in the municipal and individual competitions was judged by federal dairy experts and scored on points for freshness, cleanness and quality.

Burlington Wins on Producers' Milk

Burlington farmers made a complete clean up in Class 1, for producers' milk, entered by dealers from stock. Winners and scores were: First, Walter Reeder, Columbus, 98.2; second, Lyman Horner, New Lisbon, 97.3; third, Howard Poinsett, Wrightstown, 96.6. Class 2, for entries by producers from tuberculin-tested cows, gave first to A. Horner & Son, of New Lisbon, 98.5; second, David Croshaw, Wrightstown, 97.7; third, C. C. Tallman, Columbus, Walter E. Wright, Columbus, and David Shaw, Swedesboro, tied with 97.4.

Certified milk honors in Class 3 were won by Woodbrook Farms, Metuchen, 98.5, with second place to Raritan Valley Farms, Somerville, 95.5. Class 4, for pasteurized milk, gave first awards to Supplee-Wills-Jones, Atlantic City, 97.2; second, Abbott's Alderney Dairy, Atlantic City, 96.5; third, Shrewsbury Dairy, Shrewsbury, 96.2.

Heavy Wheat Exports

DURING 1924, the value of the exports of grains and grain products from the United States was greater than those of 1923 by $122,450,000. The year 1924 was marked by striking gains in the exports of all grains, except corn and rice and by heavy losses in the exports of corn, rice and of certain manufactured products.

The chief gains were made by wheat, the value of the exports of which was greater by $120,624,000 than that of 1923. Next in importance were: Barley, with a gain of $12,427,000; rye, $11,018,000; wheat flour, $3,069,000; malt, $1,619,000. Small gains were also made in the exports of oats, buckwheat, rye flour, biscuits, macaroni and "other corn and wheat preparations for table use." Thus the gain made by wheat is responsible for most of the creditable showing 1924 is able to boast of over 1923.

Losses on Corn

On the other hand, there were heavy losses suffered during 1924 as compared to 1923—notably in the exports of corn ($19,017,000), rice ($5,551,000) and oatmeal ($2,109,000). Smaller losses were recorded in the exports of buckwheat flour; corn meal and flour; hominy and grits; rice meal and flour; "cereal breakfast food not elsewhere specified."

Fewer Cattle on Feed

ONLY about 82 per cent as many cattle were on feed in the eleven Corn Belt States, January 1, 1925, as on the same date last year, according to the final winter feeding estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number on feed in the states east of the Mississippi River was 87 per cent of last year and in the states west of the river there was 81 per cent.

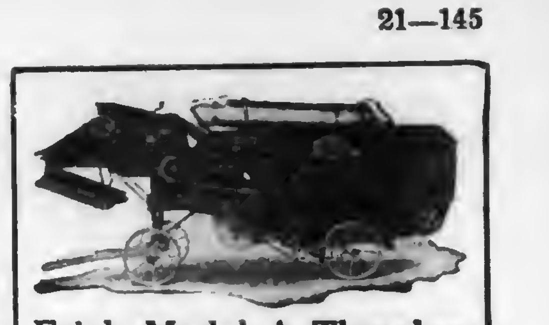
In Iowa and Nebraska, which ordinarily feed about one-fifth each of the total cattle fed, the estimated numbers on feed as a percentage of the numbers a year ago, were 74 and 82, respectively. The next most important states, Kansas and Illinois, show 90 per cent and 88 per cent; Ohio and Indiana each show 80 per cent; South Dakota shows 65 per cent; and the three states of minor feeding operations, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, show 95 per cent each.

Larger Than in 1920 Season

In the western mountain and Pacific States, about 90 per cent as many cattle were on feed as on January 1, last year. Colorado and Utah had about the same number, but all the other states had somewhat less.

While stocker and feeder cattle shipments of 1,825,000 head during the last six months of 1924 into the Corn Belt were 19 per cent smaller than for the same period in 1923, and 23 per cent smaller than in 1922, they were much larger than in 1920 and 1921.

Cattle marketings and slaughter in December were the largest for this month since 1919. The increased shipments were from the states west of the Mississippi River, especially from Iowa and Nebraska.



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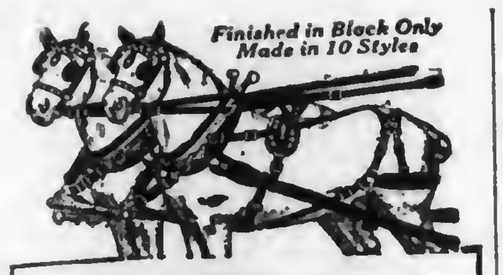

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Farm Census Important

SECRETARY of Agriculture Gore comments as follows on the farm census now being taken: "The Department of Agriculture is vitally interested in the census of agriculture for which the enumeration is now in progress. Every farmer should also be interested in this work because this census will result in obtaining facts that will lead to a proper understanding of the actual conditions existing thruout the country.

"The census is taken by the Department of Commerce in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The schedule of inquiry was approved by the Department of Agriculture and directed to determine matters of fundamental importance to the welfare of the agricultural industry. This census is needed as a basis for the annual crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and it is of great importance that the results be accurate. The totals of farm acreage, land utilization, livestock, crops, etc., will show actual conditions during 1924 and will be used for the preparation of estimates for each year until the next census.

Will Reveal Farmer's Position

"This census is being taken primarily for the benefit of the farmers. I can assure them that all of the information contained on the census schedule will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used only for statistical purposes to show the totals for the different counties and states. All this information will directly or indirectly be of benefit to farmers and to farmers' associations and organizations thruout the country. It will help Congress to legislate wisely in matters affecting the farmers' interests.

"I desire therefore to appeal to the farmers to give prompt reply to all of the inquiries on the schedule and in every way possible facilitate the work of the enumerator, so that the census may be taken quickly and that there may be no delay in tabulating the figures and publishing the totals."

Dusting versus Spraying

A new bulletin entitled "A Comparison of Materials Used for Dusting and Spraying for Apple Scab in Pennsylvania" has just been completed by members of the botany department of the Pennsylvania State College. This bulletin should prove of much interest to orchard growers in the state and after publication copies may be secured by addressing the Mailing Room, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.—B.

Cleaning Up a Well

As an old reader of your paper I would like some advice regarding a well and pump which is giving us trouble.

The well is drilled and is about 100 feet deep and has a good make of pump. Well and pump are about six years old. The water comes up very red and filled with iron and is scarcely fit to drink. The vein of water which this well taps comes to the surface a few hundred feet away and is beautifully clear and fine. This leads us to believe that the trouble is with the pump. Some people tell us that a short piece of pipe removed from the bottom would remedy this.

We would greatly appreciate your opinion. What tools could be necessary and how should we proceed to clear up this highly color water?—F. D. S., Potter County, Pa.

While you do not state whether or not the water from this well was clear and good when the well was first put into service, I am going on the assumption that it was and that it has become colored and of bad taste gradually. In this case, you should look to the well tubing or the pump for the cause.

I suggest that you pull the tubing and cylinder out of the well and if the cylinder is of iron, replace it with a brass cylinder. If the tubing is rusted, I suggest that you discard it and replace it with a heavily galvanized pipe of the same size. The only tools necessary will be a pair of heavy pipe wrenches and a well tubing vise which will allow the tubing to pass upward but which will not allow it to slip down into the well.—Frank Meckel.

Improving the Farm

(Continued from page 3)

a poultry lot. He tackled the mass of weeds and dilapidated fences with hatchet, ax, pruning shears, scythe, pick and a few other tools of construction and destruction. Soon the place somewhat resembled old Silas Hopkin's face after he shaved off his mustache and whiskers, which he had worn continuously for a period of thirty-five years!

The lawn was graded. A hedge of privet partly surrounding it now. A few flower beds were started. Paint was applied to the buildings. The interior of the house underwent a few alterations, with the result that during the last year the owner, who happens to be the writer of this article, has received many compliments on the "fine, cozy little home."

This article is not written with the idea of boasting about our own accomplishments, as we are aware of the fact that many others have done equally well or better. We are writing, rather, with the idea of stimulating action and sentiment leading to a campaign of home beautifying and improving.

Views of Products Show

(Continued from page 3)

as a means for making farming more like business and less like gambling. The organizations are not on the right track unless they aim to get full value when buying and to give full value when selling. "We'll get out of our organizations what we put into them," said Mr. Brubaker. "It's up to us."

* * *

Secretary of Agriculture Willits pointed out at the Wednesday morning dairy meeting that New York has spent eight million dollars on tuberculosis eradication in the last two years, and will probably spend as much in the coming biennium. Pennsylvania dairymen have asked for two millions to be used in this work during the next two years, and are afraid they won't get it.

* * *

The Lebanon County Potato Growers' Co-operative Association had a striking exhibit in their perfectly formed pyramid of potatoes which was about four feet high. The potatoes in the display had been so carefully selected for uniformity that they looked as tho they might all have been cast in a mold like a lot of bricks.

* * *

According to those who know, the wool display at this show was the largest and best thus far seen in the eastern part of the United States.

* * *

Visitors were greatly surprised by the fine quality of the seed corn exhibit. When the word went around that Pennsylvania's seed crop was very poor this year, the county agents and others interested hustled around to see if there really was any good seed left in the state. One of the results of their search was this exhibit which contained corn that equaled in quality, if it did not surpass, that shown at any previous State Farm Products Show.

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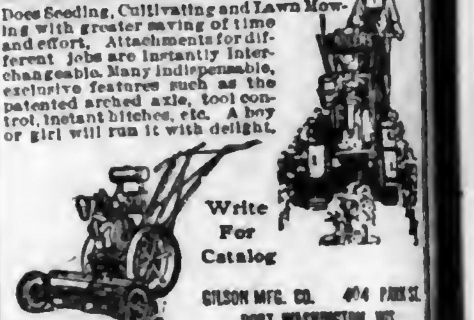

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Veterinary

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SCRATCHES—CRACKED HEELS.—Please tell me what to do for my horse that has the scratches.—W. F. H., Wittman, Md. Dissolve one ounce acetate of lead, six drams of sulphate of zinc, one dram tannic acid in one quart of rain water and apply to sore heels twice a day. The heels should be kept dry, stable clean, and if the animal is idle, don't feed much grain.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.—We have a mule that is troubled with fistula of the withers.—J. E. S., Cordova, Md. If the abscess is forming and has not yet opened, paint bunch daily with tincture of iodin; if open inject one part carbolic acid which has been mixed in twenty parts water. You should have given me some history of this case.

WORMS—CURB.—Have a horse that is troubled with large worms; also have a three-year-old colt which has curb, not lame, but considerable of a bunch.—J. W. S., Milton, Pa. A fairly good home remedy is turpentine and raw linseed oil. From one and one-half to two ounces of turpentine in one quart of raw linseed oil, one dose only. For curb apply one part red iodide of mercury mixed in six parts lard, once a week.

COUGH.—Every morning when my cow gets up she coughs two or three times, she is in good condition, due to come fresh in March. Her milk grows bitter after standing few hours, beside we have trouble churning the cream into butter.—C. P. S., York, Pa. Dry her, also admit more fresh air into stable, feed her some roots, exercise her.

UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.—I have a heifer about thirteen months old, not with calf, but she remains thin, is fairly well fed and has good appetite. Can you tell me what is the matter with her?—M. E. G., Summit, Pa. A change of feed and plenty of it is perhaps all that is required, but is she not one of the thin kind? Animals are fattened by generous feeding, lack of exercise, plenty of water and fresh air. A healthy animal with good appetite does not require drugs.

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ABSCESS.—I have a pig six months old that had bunch in throat the size of duck egg. It was soft, I opened it and foul smelling pus escaped. What caused it? Are my other hogs in danger?—C. A. R., Middleburg, Pa. Abscess is commonly caused by bruise, especially when located on the external portion of body. Your other hogs are in no danger.

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IDEAL 123-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn. Jamesway stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house. Baltimore market. Warfield Farm, Woodbine, Md.

WANT to communicate with those who have farm for sale. J. P. Ryder, 401 Oliver St., Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—110 acre eastern shore farm. J. Bartz, Chestertown, Md.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A farmer who understands the Springer system of irrigation. Farm situated in lower New Jersey raising garden produce; fifteen acres in asparagus, nine acres blackberries. Apply stating experience. Salary expected. Box 83, Pennsylvania Farmer, Phila., Pa.

WANTED Experienced, practical and theoretical farmer to manage farm consisting of two units approximately 375 acres each. Apply in writing, stating full particulars to H. Janssen, Box 910, Reading, Pa.

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Through years of research and actual field experiments, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations have determined the analyses of fertilizers which will give you the best results on each crop and soil.

For Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following analyses:

Corn—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; medium soil, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Wheat, rye and oats—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, all soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa when seeded—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa, top, dressing—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 0-12-6, rich soil, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Timothy—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 7-6-5, 6-8-4; medium soil, 7-6-5, 10-5-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 0-16-0.

Potatoes—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6; medium soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; rich soil, 2-12-4; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Leaf crops.)—No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4. With manure or clover sod, medium soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plants—No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Root crops.)—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soil, 4-8-6, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soil, 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soil, 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

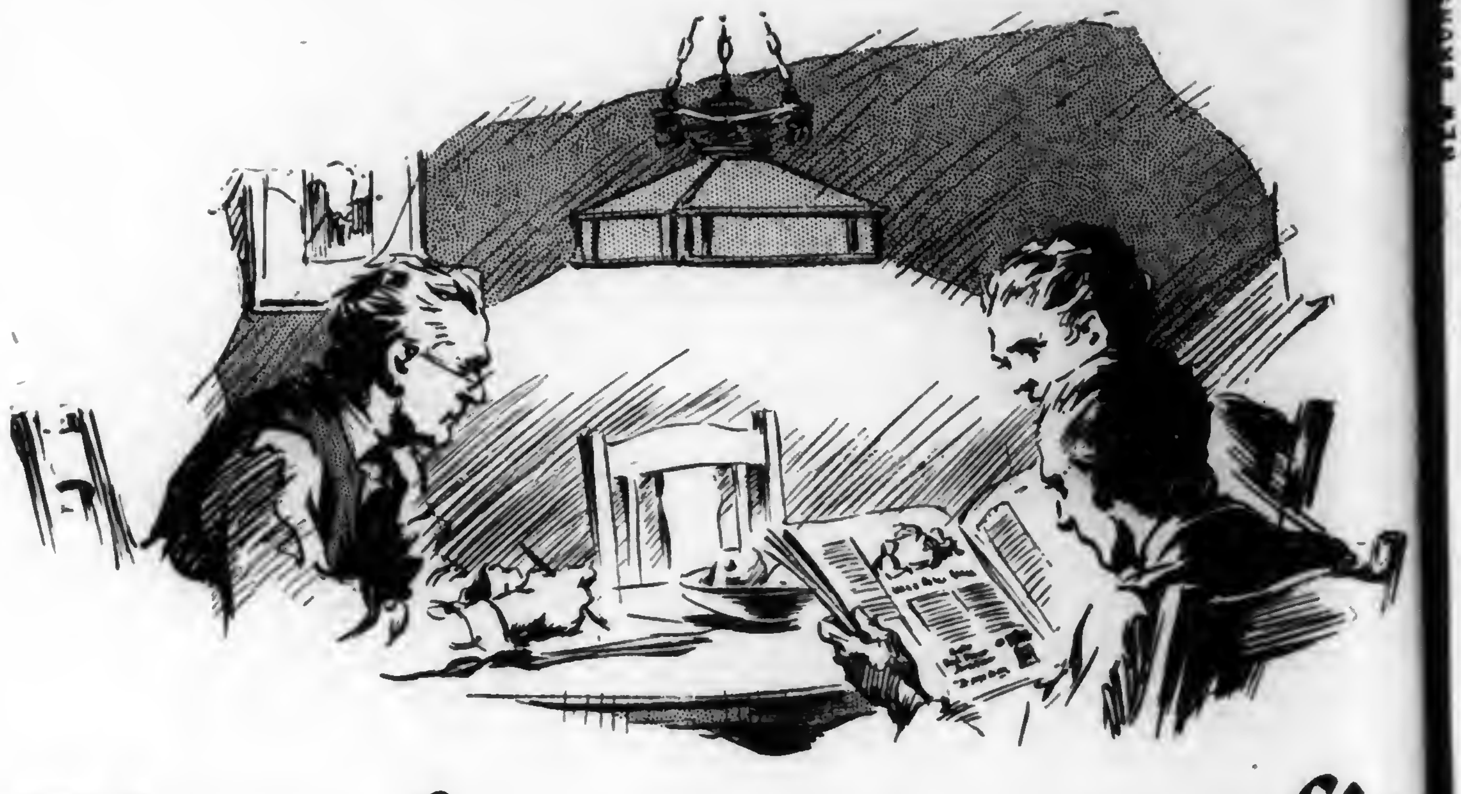
Tobacco—With or without clover sod, medium and rich soils, 5-8-5, 4-8-4.

As an Authorized Swift Agent for the sale of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

Come in and we will help you select the analysis and decide on the amount per acre to make you the most profit.

asa

Authorized Swift Agent



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Profit on crops is the difference between the selling price and the production cost.

The selling price is practically controlled by supply and demand. But the cost of production is governed mainly by the yield per acre and per man, which to a large measure, you can control.

Fertilizers influence the yield and the quality more, probably, than any other factor, except the weather. Therefore, in planning for more profit it is of utmost importance that you consider carefully who makes the fertilizer you use and the analysis and amount you should apply per acre.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1925

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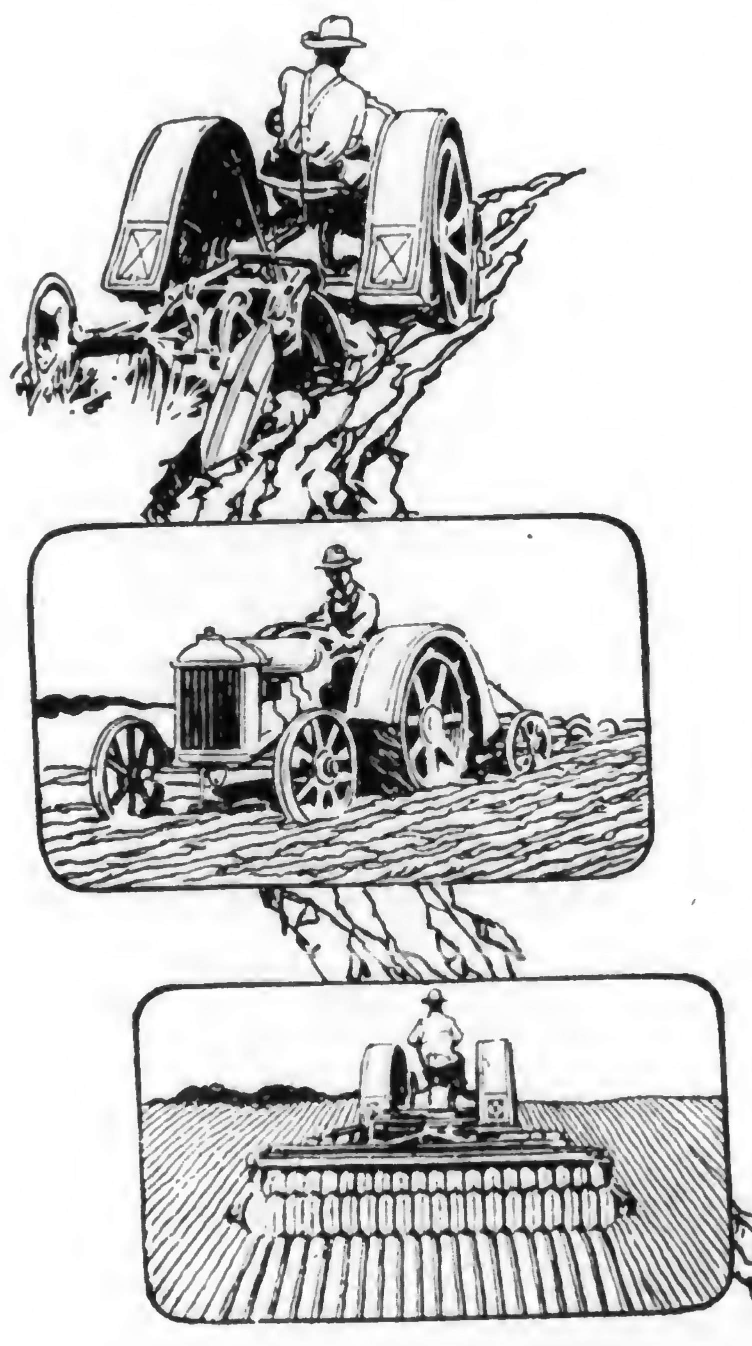
FEB - 1925

How would you like to live in a home completely equipped with the latest electrical labor saving devices? Read about the Electric Farm, page three.

Time Is Stuff of Whic
Crops Are Made



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The Fordson saves feeding time, watering time, grooming time and hitch-up time. It needs no "favoring" or breathing spells. It will work twenty-four hours a day.

Fordson farmers finish their Spring work—plowing, harrowing, discing and seeding—at the right time, because of their ability to do more and better work when weather and soil conditions are favorable.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

91—No. 6 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1924 Whole No. 1447

Electricity–the New Hired Help

Proved Its Usefulness in the Home at the Electric Farm Near Harrisburg

By Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON
Editor of the Home Department

ERE S a good time coming for the farms and farm homes of Pennsylvania. Thousands of now struggling along without hired help. be able to employ the big public servant, icity.

en that time comes (and it isn't so far), folks will say:

'll tell you when I first began to believe I'd lectric power within my reach and within

e electric cooker simplifies breakfast.

ans. It was at the Farm Products Show in hen the electric farm exhibit was put on. ou ever see an exhibit three miles from ter of things that drew such a crowd? The Power Survey and all those great organiza- hat co-operated, started a big thing! They earned the thanks of us "

n thanks are going around, a debt that every home-mak- l recognize as the biggest of e debt we owe to Mr. J. Q. A. ord and his family for open- eir farm and home to the ex- Why, if you mixed threshing o-filling and house-cleaning, few other delights of that all up together, it would be l compared to the life of the ord household during the the exhibit!

oking under Difficulties

crowds to cook for, of course, w would you like to have streaming thru your kitchen ou were trying to start your pper? How would you enjoy people push past the "Pri- gns on your sitting-room door all kinds of questions? How you feel if a photographer o take pictures just as you repared to call it a day and ed?

n all the years of its existence s the date on the door-step) old house faced such experi- But its disposition,—like that of the family it shelters,—is too fine to be ruffled.

"Nobody on our line is getting a chance at the telephone these days," laughed Miss Rutherford as she answered their ring for the fifth time in ten minutes. "Please signal my brother with that electric siren," she called to a boy who was passing, "he's at the barn. We've established a system of signals this week to save time," she explained.

"You'll really miss that siren when it's taken down with the rest of the exhibit, shan't you?"

"That and many other things!" agreed Miss Rutherford. "Father says that if we installed all the things we should like, all at once, there might have to be a sheriff's sale next year. But there are some of these things that you just can't seem to live without, after you've once had them. We've had an electric heating pad for some time, just like this one in the exhibit. It is worth its weight in gold if anyone is ill."

He Didn't Tend the Kitchen Fire

Just then an elderly couple stopped to look at the immersion heater in which an up-to-the-minute nursing bottle was being warmed. "Let's start life all over again, Mary," suggested the man with a shivering memory of the night feedings when Tom was a baby and Mary had that tussle with the grippe.

Not all the men visitors were as progressive as this one. "Isn't that electric range a wonder?" one woman asked her husband in an awed whisper. "No," he snubbed her, "I don't care anything about that!" One wondered if he had ever had to struggle with a fire that refused to burn!

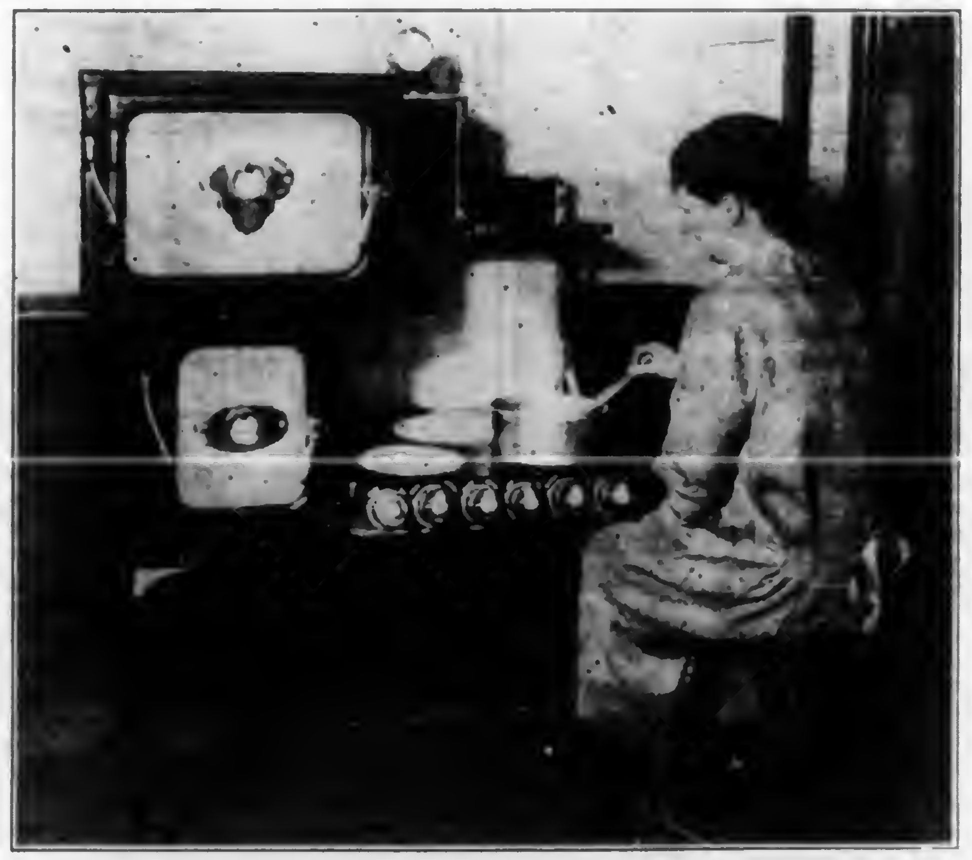
"What will the women do for exercise?" asked another man who evidently had the old idea that a kitchen is a sort of race-track where the woman does her daily dozen miles.

But even the men who were indifferent to electric help in the kitchen were won over by the electric piano and the radio in the living-room, and hung admiringly over the electric lamps. The shade of a piano lamp which pictured green fields and trees, and a brook so real that one could almost hear it, drew a big sigh of longing from one man. "I do like scenery," he explained.

The machine that washes the dishes.

That living-room was just crying aloud for a family with leisure to enjoy it,—an impossibility for the farm family unless they can hire help. Since hired help of the human variety can't be had, isn't it good business to invest in this new kind of hired help that will do as we say, never talks back, and never gives notice?

The whole exhibit pictured a possible household routine which is no more a pipe dream than many other things once seemed,—things that are commonplace today. Suppose you spend an imaginary week working in a house equipped after the manner of the exhibit.



This clock-controlled electric range is a woman's dream come true.

Starting the Day Right

An efficient day starts the night before. So you'll start the breakfast cereal and apple sauce in the electric fireless cooker; you'll grind the coffee in the electric-mill; perhaps you will even grind meat for next day's meat loaf, since the electric meat grinder shows you such a cheerful ruddy front; you'll have the flash-light and immersion heater handy, so that Miss Baby may be promptly served in the wee small hours; you'll use the heating-pad to warm those cold feet and soothe that tired ache between the shoulder-blades so that sleep will come without delay to refresh you for a good day's work.

Quick dressing is impossible with cold hands. How those chilled fingers do fumble! Ten minutes' worth of the electric heater, or the glo-leg or grate, will speed you up wonderfully.

Breakfast means taking the foods from the fireless, and attaching the coffee percolator and toaster or

(Continued on page 10)

If only I had taken my parents' advice

How often have you heard people exclaim, "I wish I had heeded my parents when they wanted me to take piano lessons"? After listening to a good pianist, how many times has it left you with a longing to be able to create such music yourself?

Some day your children will be grown up. Will they be able to play? Or will they have to sit back and say, "I never had an opportunity to learn the piano"? Give them this opportunity. Buy a good piano and make music a part of their education.

A Weaver Piano is a source of constant musical inspiration—to the beginner, to the trained ear of the practical musician. The enchanting purity of its tone entices the stumbling fingers of the learner. It arouses the desire to make good music. The Weaver action, noted for its responsiveness and delicacy of touch, invites and rewards faithful practicing.

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OUR FARM
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE planting of a place with varieties that are sure to do well is much simpler if there are those in the community who have been engaged extensively and intelligently in the fruit and vegetable business. One may by observation and inquiry find out what does best in that particular locality by inquiring of successful producers. Otherwise, it is necessary to read and study a great deal before ordering, and even then some mistakes will be made. I long ago learned that fruit and vegetables behave differently on different soils and in different climates. Catalog descriptions, however truthful the authors may be, are not to be taken as a sure guide in selection.

* * *

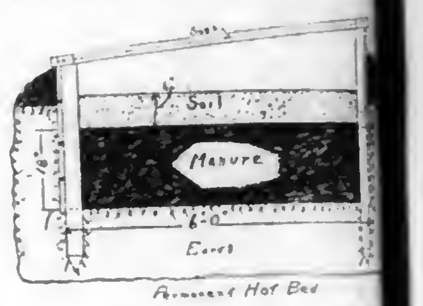
AFTER a great deal of thought and investigation we have settled upon the Shiro, Bradshaw and Abundance as the varieties of plums we shall plant this year. We have grown the latter two in former years and our friend, Sheldon Funk, recommends the Shiro as a fine plum for home and market. Our past acquaintance with him teaches us that his judgment is to be relied upon. As to strawberries, we find the Premier and Big Joe good reliable sorts in our community. Last year we set a few Cooper and some Gibson. We never saw plants grow more vigorously. We shall transplant a number of them into the new patch this year. Modern strawberries when compared with the varieties popular a generation ago show as much improvement as is found in other fruits and vegetables.

* * *

ONE things stands out very boldly as we make up our list of things for planting and equiping Our Farm: that is, prices are about twice as high as they were when we made out similar lists fifteen to twenty years ago. On first thought they seem unfair and I am inclined to resent them. But on second thought, after remembering the prices at which we sold our produce in those days, we consider them fair enough. In the former days we sold strawberries twelve for a dollar. Now they bring fifteen to twenty-five cents. Po were retailed at forty and fifty per bushel. Even last year we ceived better than a dollar on average. We sold eggs at fiftee twenty-five cents per dozen. T we are getting seventy-five eighty cents. After looking honestly I say to myself, "Quit kickin'. Prices are fair enough

* * *

WE learned years ago that a bed was necessary to successful dening. The last thing we did fall was to dig out a place and in the frame for a hotbed thirty long by six feet wide. The fro south side is two feet high and rear is three feet high. This g slope of one foot. It requires sash three by six feet. Horse m will be packed into the bottom,

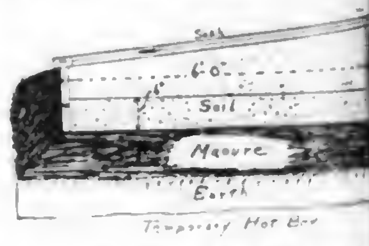


No. 1—Cross section of hot bed m use on Our Farm.

it has been forked over once or to start fermentation evenly th On this will be placed about inches of good garden soil. I weather is favorable seeds and may be put up in March. Dr No. 1 on this page will give idea of a cross section of the bed.

* * *

WHERE there is plenty of horse manure a temporary may be made as shown in d



No. 2—Temporary hot bed made o horse manure.

No. 2. Here the framework is and is set on top of the pile of ure and manure is banked up it. This plan does very wel makeshift, or as an extension where the pile of manure is able.—R. P. K.

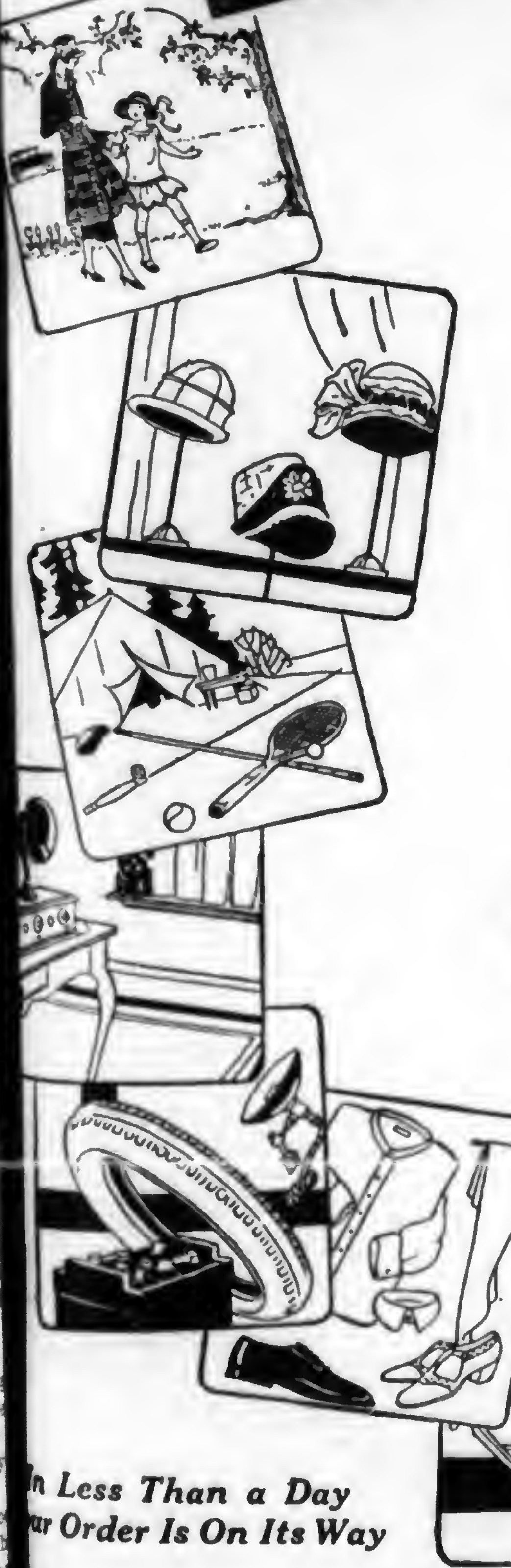
THE CHEERFUL PLOWMA
Take the Air!

A MAN who gave his name as fellow selling "Tweed-Kn and "Corrugated" ties, fringed of Northhampden weave, and " kerchiefs, I believe, of varied to size, called at my home the oth and said his precious little say; he ed deft and fine, and hoped to m little speech so I would buy a each and sign the dotted line!

I aim to treat all living gen courtesy and broncho sense, re of their game, so when this m sung his lay, I answered, "No, no today, but thank you just the s have old friends in Dumphreestown, so when in need I saunter d Kempenfelt and Gore, and there take on the things I need, or go to fuss and Reed, or Christie's Woolen Store!"

But say, my courtesy was spent on what I call a graceless gent flew mad at once! He said a heap of frantic things, like "tied to nei apron strings," and "local-minded dunce." He told how we were gypped, and fleeced, and robbed, and stung, and nipped by bandits stores, while kindly fellows such as he, "trade missionaries," don't brought balsam for our sores!

"They'd take the land, your merchants would, and half the they could—" But I estopped him there. "You say they'd take th and sea? Well then," said I, "it seems to me you'd better 'take th —J. Edw. Tufft.



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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Vol. 91, No. 6. Phila., Pa., Feb. 7, 1925 Whole No. 1447

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing over it he is superior.—Bacon

Need for Vigilance

THERE is a continual pressure brought to bear upon legislators to "loosen up" on what are called restrictive laws. There is also a steady stream of propaganda fed to the public by different agencies which is intended to change sentiment, and ridicule and make non-effective what the promoters please to call "archaic blue laws." Needless to say the greater part of the effort is exerted by those who wish to make money exploiting the weak and evil-inclined elements of society. Some of the things in which this class of promoters are persistently active are: the repeal or liberalizing of the prohibition amendment; the liberalizing of the Sabbath laws; the repeal of the movie censorship law; the removal of restrictions upon plays, pictures and books, and, in short, the general substitution of Bohemian ideals for what they choose to term the Puritanical ideals.

The worst of it is this steady pressure is having some effect upon the unthinking part of the masses. Unfortunately, the greater part of the daily press, read by the masses and partly supported by the propagandists, is too often found lending its aid either actively or tacitly to the furthering of these "liberalizing" movements. There is urgent need for greater diligence on the part of those who believe in holding fast to the tenets and practices which the ages have shown to be based upon morality and true religion.

The Community of Interests

AN EASTERN farmer said the other day in our hearing:

"We, in the East, are not much interested in the welfare of the western farmer. In fact, when the chief products of the Middle West are low in price it is to our advantage, since we buy more grain and feed than we raise. Our farming is more general and intensified along special products such as dairying, gardening, fruit-growing and the like."

We have heard similar remarks before and feel like cautioning eastern farmers against taking so short-sighted a view, even if from no other than selfish reasons. The Middle West is the great natural grain and stock growing section of the country. Because of the extent of rich agricultural land and the lack of numerous nearby markets such as are found in the East, the wholesale production of the leading staples is well suited to that section. Quantity production for shipment to other sections is the logical business, providing it will pay a profit.

But eastern farmers should remember that their rich soil will produce other things than wheat, hogs and cattle. If paying prices cannot be secured for these products, it will be natural for them to turn to other things. The East is already feeling the effects of the expanding dairy business of the West and the same thing can occur in every other line. The eastern farmer cannot safely feel indifferent to the welfare of his western brother.

Some Potato Figures

THOSE who talk of adjusting production so that we shall have just enough to supply home demands and thus do away with the suicidal surpluses will find some food for thought in comparing the potato crops of 1923 and 1924.

	1923	1924
Acreage	3,816,000	3,662,000
Yield, bushels	416,105,000	454,784,000
Farm value..	$324,889,000	$294,861,000

In other words, farmers in 1924 planted four per cent fewer acres, harvested eight and one-half per cent more bushels, and received almost ten per cent less for them than for the crop of 1923. Favorable climatic conditions increased the yield per acre from 109 bushels in 1923 to over 124 bushels in 1924. Supposing the weather conditions had been the same as in 1923, the 1924 crop would have been 399,158,000 bushels, and assuming a similar influence on the market the farm price for the 1924 crop would have been 92 cents per bushel instead of 65 cents, and farmers would have received more than $100,000,000 more for their crop.

How shall we avoid producing a surplus?

The Agricultural Commission

IF THERE are those who expected the agricultural commission appointed by the President to conceive and bring forth a sure and speedy remedy for correcting agricultural ills they will be sadly disappointed upon reading the commission's report to the President. The conference has issued its second report containing recommendations for the attention of the President and the guidance of Congress.

The reports indicate that the conference has acted chiefly as a clearing house for collating the plans of the different agricultural agencies. In fact, each recommendation has been familiar to reading farmers for years, beginning with the trite saying, "Agriculture is the most important industry of America," and closing with the recommendation that the agricultural appropriation bill be passed.

We have no desire to belittle the efforts of the conference. The members of the commission have worked diligently and, we believe, honestly at their task. What we do wish to emphasize is what we stated at the time of the commission's appointment, viz., that the important needs of agriculture were already known and were being urged by agricultural leaders. If the work of the commission will serve to place these matters more definitely before the public, and we believe it will, the work will not have been in vain.

In brief, the recommendations include giving to agriculture the same considerations accorded industry, both in leadership and legislation; the application of the tariff principle so that the American farmer shall have the full benefit of American markets, and disapproving of any move that would tend to stimulate the production of excessive surpluses. The report places most emphasis upon the further development of co-operative marketing plans as being the most feasible means of securing better returns. Thru such organizations, systems of crop regulation, uniform grading practices, and better and more economical distribution could be developed. It recommends that the federal activities should be limited to a "fostering attitude," leaving the co-operatives to develop without governmental interference.

Wheat Price Troubles

IT WAS but a few months ago that the public was listening sympathetically to the troubles of the wheat growers brought on by the then low price of wheat. Today the papers are carrying the news of troubles caused by the high price of wheat. With the present price over two dollars per bushel and May wheat selling in London at two dollars and five cents the English government is considering the question of government control. The world's shortage of wheat has caused keen buying in European countries and the consequent high price strikes hard those countries which are still a long way from pre-war conditions. It is said that in England alone the number of unemployed is yet well over one million. The former supply of cheaper Russian wheat is no longer available so that European importations must come largely from the higher priced markets of the United States and Canada.

Christianity in Business

DR. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, a well-known writer and worker in the cause of rural advancement, has an article in a re-cent issue of Christian Work, entitled, " Challenge to the Christian Farmer," which is well worth reading. Primarily his object is to impress upon farmers the necessity of adopting the Christian idea as a basis from which all questions shall be solved. In these days of feverish impatience to succeed financially and the universal willingness to form some kind of co-operative agreement to that end his appeal for the adoption of the Christian way is most timely. While we cannot here re-print the whole article we quote one paragraph which will give a suggestion of the spirit of the article:

"In any program for making the world Christian, the centuries-long emphasis upon the development of the Christian spirit within the man must be forever in the background. It is inconceivable that we can have a social program satisfying from the Christian point of view, without having Christians whose lives are essentially religious. We need both the inner life of religion and the outer life of religion. The most important requirements of modern life are two—prayer and fellowship. By prayer, I am thinking of that form of prayer which constitutes real communion with God; and by fellowship I am thinking, of course, of bringing into all the relations of life the spirit of the square deal, of social justice, of comradeship—in other words the spirit of love and brotherhood. All this is but another way of stating the ancient laws of love toward God and love toward fellow man."

Such talk upon a business subject and from a business point of view would have been considered in perfect order a hundred and more years ago. Of late, however, men have been leaving out the religious point of view (or at least the mention of it), when considering social, economic and political questions. Might it not be well for humanity, in view of the many failures to co-operate successfully, bring into use the great solvent of human troubles—the truly Christian spirit?

Washington Letter

ONGRESSIONAL FARM GROUP ETS.—The present outlook is Congress will do little if any g with the various agricultural awaiting action. Senators and esentatives of the agricultural p met in the Capitol one night ntly at the invitation of Sen- Norris, chairman of the Senate mittee on Agriculture, to review sures for agricultural aid, and ossible concentrate their efforts nd some specific piece of legislation for farm relief. The House Com- ee on Agriculture has indicated it will confine its efforts to the ideration of some of the rec- endations of the President's ag- ltural conference.

AY ACT ON MUSCLE SHOALS. e House has sent the Underwood le Shoals bill to conference be- n the Senate and House, there- trengthening the belief that if Senate can agree on its con- s a bill may be reported out in hed form in time for action this on.

COMMENDS MARKETING RD.—The President's agricul- conference recommends that e be created a Federal Co-opera- Marketing Board of five mem- two members to be the Secre- of Agriculture and the Secre- of Commerce, and three others e appointed by the President names presented by the feder- registered co-operatives. The eting plan urged is a modified er-Williams bill. There is little tation that the recommenda- will be acted upon during this n, but it is certain that they form the basis of future pro- legislation.

SINESS PLANS FARM SUR- .—Some interesting develop- s in agricultural relief propos- ay be expected when the Agri- ral Bureau of the United States ber of Commerce gets into ac- It is preparing a standard of agricultural survey which is ve the purpose of what the doc- would call systematic diagnosis. e Bureau has decided that crop ion and calf clubs will not rem- condition due to a tax system discourages the land owner ncourages tenant farming, nor it compensate for a defective eting system. The standard for agricultural surveys are to be available to commercial izations interested in agricul- improvement.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

E AGRICULTURAL BUDGET. mbers of the Legislature re- g to Harrisburg for the open- f the second month of the ses- do not appear to be any more ed with the allotment of money Department of Agriculture in dget just submitted to the gen- ssembly than when they went The suggestion of the Gov- that a million dollars be made ble for the next two-year pe- o get rid of tuberculous cattle been highly commended, but are fears there may be new and rous pests come along before ext Legislature meets and it is ble to have money available.

E BEETLE FUND.—As fore- n this letter some time ago the ance for the Japanese beetle ign is $150,00 or $130,000 than last session. To fight the borer $15,000 is given. These ecific appropriations. Some of gislators think there should be but it is pointed out here the ent will match what ylvania gives.

E CATTLE FUND.—The budg- templates the appropriation of 000 from the general fund of tate to pay for slaughtered ulous cattle, $250,000 more in sight from the dog license Presumably the remainder of g fund is to be devoted to the al work of the Department.

LL PAY FAIRS.—According to tement issued by the Depart- of Agriculture fairs in Pennsyl- will all be certified for payment of state aid this year, altho reports on some of the thirty fairs inspected indicate violations of the spirit of the agreement last summer on character of shows. Warning has been given that inspections will be made during the coming season and fairs with shows considered out of place will be denied state funds.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

AGE LIMIT TO DRIVE HORSES.—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, which, if passed, would forbid any one under the age of seventeen years to drive a horse attached to a vehicle on the highways. The bill is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, composed of the Senators from Middlesex, Essex and Hudson Counties. Sponsored by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the bill was introduced by the Senator from Bergen County as an amendment to the Cruelty of Animals Act. This measure which might be desirable in the city is strongly opposed by the organized farm groups on the grounds that country people under the age of seventeen are usually competent and experienced in driving a horse.

POTATO DEALERS WOULD CO-OPERATE.—As a means of easing the potato situation in central New Jersey several proposals have been advanced for co-operation of central New Jersey potato dealers on the matter of distributing the New Jersey crop. A committee, consisting of I. D. Baird, Sales Manager of the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange; A. E. Reed, of Tennent; G.A. Bennett, of Hightstown, and Samuel Bennett, of Prospect Plains, has been appointed to work out details for such a plan. The idea of dealer co-operation in handling the New Jersey potato crop has at present both opponents and advocates among the farmers. The three counties involved include Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer. The idea further proposes that the dealers should work together for standardization of the potatoes which they handle.

T. B. TESTS GAIN.—The testing of purebred dairy herds in New Jersey to locate tubercular reactors has gained considerable ground. The interest in tubercular-free herds has not been confined to northern New Jersey. Interest is keen in several of the southern New Jersey sections.—B.

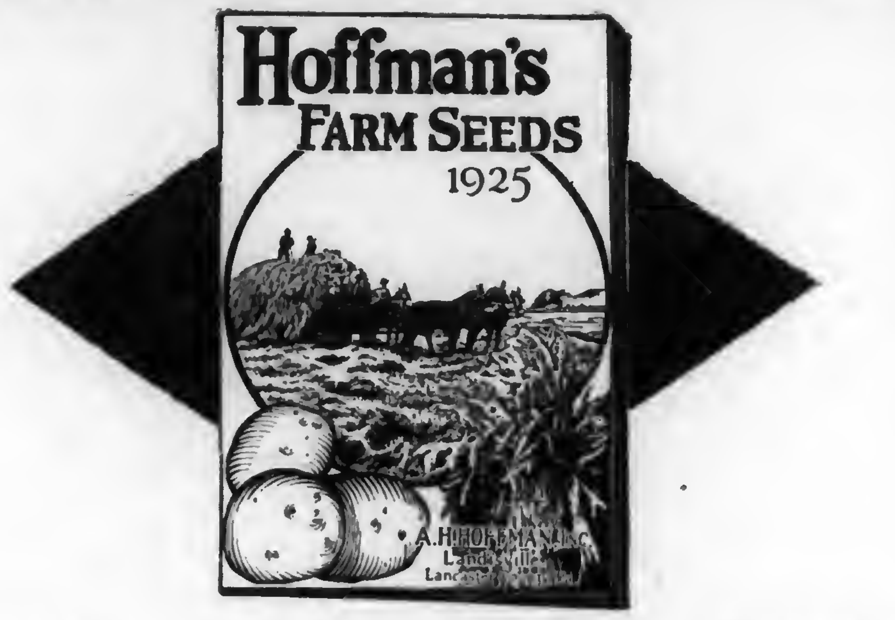
New York Letter

UNUSUALLY COLD WINTER.—After steady cold for some weeks an almost record cold wave grips the state. Fifty degrees below zero is reported in some places, with as low as thirty-two below in southern counties. Suffering is severe, yet might have been worse had there been a wind.

FARMERS TO THE FRONT IN LEGISLATION.—For the first time since the early days of the state farmers are a real factor numerically at the State Capitol. They are now the second largest group. The chairman of the education committee is a farmer, and a number of other key positions are held by farmers. There are twenty-four farmers in the Assembly alone, all Republicans. The finance committee is likely to be headed by a farmer, also the ways and means committee. The president pro tem and the majority leader of the upper house and the speaker of the lower house are of farm interests.

LEADER IN CROPS.—New York finds itself the leader for 1924 in the production of hay, potatoes, apples, onions, green beans and green peas. It stood second in production of grapes, pears, maple sugar and syrup, cauliflower, lettuce and peas for canning.

BETTER MILK PRICE.—The Dairymen's League is now selling all of its milk in fluid form at close to Class 1 prices, meaning better returns to members. It controls over fifty per cent of the milk sold in New York City, handling over 135,000,000 pounds of milk per month.—M. G. F.



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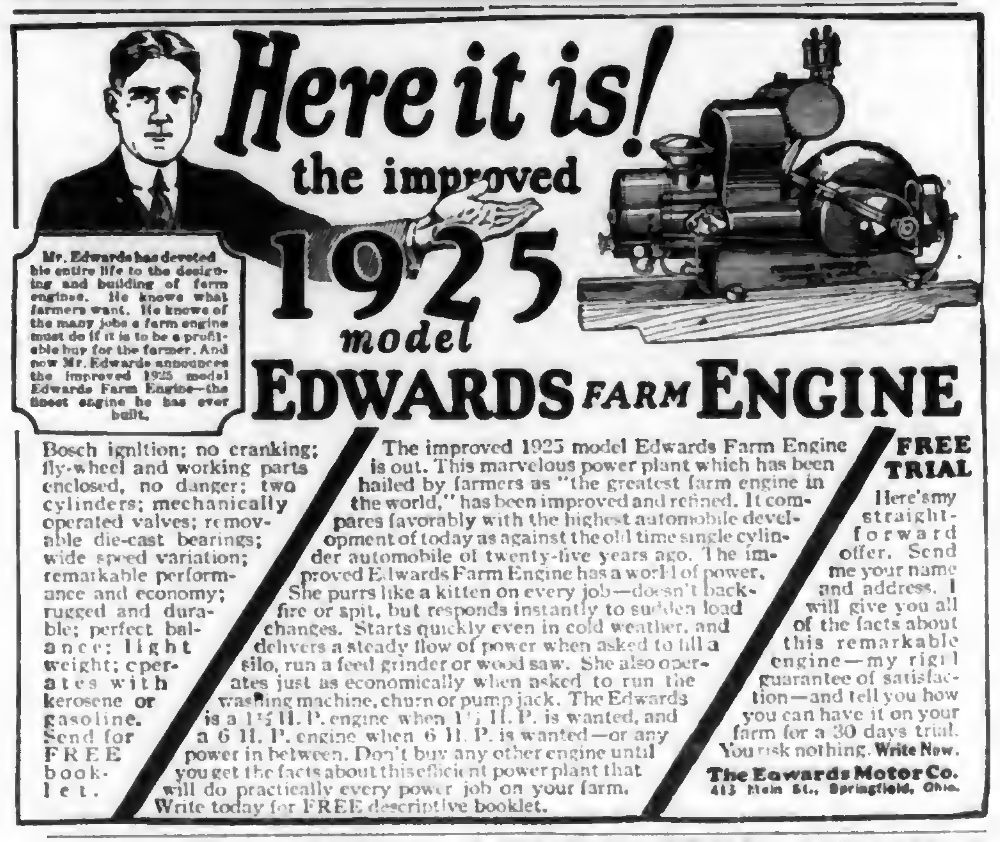

Here it is! the improved 1925 model EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

Mr. Edwards has devoted his entire life to the designing and building of farm engines. He knows what farmers want. He knows of the many jobs a farm engine must do if it is to be a profitable buy for the farmer. And now Mr. Edwards announces the improved 1925 model Edwards Farm Engine—the finest engine he has ever built.

Bosch ignition; no cranking; fly-wheel and working parts enclosed, no danger; two cylinders; mechanically operated valves; removable die-cast bearings; wide speed variation; remarkable performance and economy; rugged and durable; perfect balance; light weight; operates with kerosene or gasoline. Send for FREE booklet.

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Here's my straight-forward offer. Send me your name and address. I will give you all of the facts about this remarkable engine—my rigid guarantee of satisfaction—and tell you how you can have it on your farm for a 30 days trial. You risk nothing. **Write Now.**
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Seen and Heard at the State Farm Sho

This Annual Winter Exposition Is the Big Event in Pennsylvania Agricult

By THOMAS H. WITTKORN

ONCE again the annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, this time the ninth, is a thing of the past, and those who were there have a chance to turn over in their minds the great mass of material which was presented for the eyes and ears. With twenty-sevn organizations meeting during the week and six (counting separate floors) halls filled with farm products, commercial and educational exhibits, it is small wonder the visitor to Harrisburg is bewildered at first as to what he most wants to see and hear.

* * *

According to Daniel N. Casey, Secretary of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, the week of the meetings was the biggest week the city has ever known. The Chamber's housing bureau took care of lodging accommodations for more than 3000 despite the fact the city has 250 more hotel rooms than it had a year ago.

Electric Farm the Feature

By all odds the Electric Farm was the most interesting and most talked about exhibit. About two thousand people each day made the trip in the snow on the electric cars or in automobiles to see the wonders of modern day living. Of course it was not expected that any one person would go home and buy each of the hundred and some odd electric conveniences shown, but it was a vivid picture of present day possibilities. The farm itself was no different from thousands of others in the state but in the house, barn, milk house, chicken house, shed and yard were nearly all the known electrical devices which could be used to advantage.

* * *

Governor Pinchot, when he spoke to the assembled visitors Monday evening said that "Stick together" was the most important thing today for the people on the farm. When they have learned to do this, he said, they can have pretty nearly anything within reason. The Governor renewed his pledge that he would stand back of the farmer and declared that his administration is holding out for the strictest kind of "dry" enforcement. Both these statements brought the warmest kind of applause.

* * *

The busiest man for the week, not forgetting those who handled the details of keeping things running smoothly, at least the man called on to appear before the greatest number of people, was Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits, "Daddy Willits," as the Governor affectionately called him in his speech at the mass meeting Monday evening. Mr. Willits is at heart a dairyman and his long service as president of the Inter-state Milk Producers' Association, as well as his forty years' residence on one farm, allows him to meet his audiences on sympathetic ground and talk as man to man.

Won Pennsylvania Farmer Cup

As usual it would take a whole page to record the doings of the 225 boys and one girl who came from 125 vocational schools. They spent two full days in Harrisburg and were doing something every minute between breakfast at seven o'clock and bedtime rollcall at ten, in the Y. M. C. A., which was their headquarters. Their judging contests in poultry, corn, potatoes, dairy and swine resulted in the Millville Vocational School in Columbia County winning the large silver cup offered as the highest honor each year by the State Chamber of Commerce. The cup offered by Pennsylvania Farmer for the best poultry judging was won by Wesley Snyder, Elders Ridge.

* * *

Dairymen of the state, feeling that the time has come for them to have a state-wide organization of their own, separate from the Breeders' and Dairymen's Association, which has long functioned for the good of the industry, took preliminary steps during the week to walk alone. Prof. A. A. Borland, Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer and head of the Dairy Husbandry Department at State College, was selected as the temporary president of the new organization, and Robert Brinton, Chester County, was selected temporary secretary. The new organization will be known as the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

Motor Cultivators Satisfactory

Interest in the meetings of the State Vegetable Growers' Association was unusually keen this year. C. H. Nissley, New Jersey vegetable extension specialist, at the opening meeting Tuesday afternoon struck a responsive chord when he told of the extensive trials given last year of the motor cultivators in that state. The little machines were given a chance to show what they would do in practically all soil types of the state and proved satisfactory except in light sand where it was necessary to add extension rims. Thomas F. Biddle, Bustleton, was elected president of the state association for the new year, and W. B. Nissley, State College, was elected secretary.

* * *

There were 1215 dozen eggs on exhibition this year, compared with only 738 dozen last year. Any disappointment felt by the poultry interests because of the last minute cancellation of the poultry show on account of the Fowl Plague was more than made up by the great egg show. Dauphin County captured the silver cup offered for the best county egg exhibit. Lancaster won second place (last year it won the cup) and Chester County was third. In the sweepstakes class George Engle, Middletown, Dauphin County, won for the best dozen white eggs in the show and William T. Cope, West Chester, Chester County, won for the best dozen brown eggs.

Part of the wool exhibit. Vocational school booths in backgro

Must Take a Long Time View

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, addressed the mass meeting Monday evening. He impressed on his hearers that in general farm problems are economic and not legislative. To get the most lasting benefits to agriculture, he said, farmers must take a long time view and not rush in to try to cure present difficulties before studying how far the remedy will reach. Better and more efficient agricultural organization is needed, Mr. Taber believes, to give the farmer a large share of the consumer's dollar:

* * *

Sarah Fox, the sixteen-year-old student of the Youngwood Vocational High School, Westmoreland County, could not be blamed for blushing when she was presented to the large gathering at the Monday evening meeting as the one who did the best poultry project in the state. During the year she cared for 170 laying hens and raised 685 chicks with a profit to herself, after allowing for all costs, of $387.41.

* * *

The potato display was larger than ever before and spoke louder than words as to what the continued educational work the past few years has meant to the producers. There were 150 entries by adults and 204 from Pennsylvania boys and girls. The counties which are producing certified seed, and Pennsylvania now ranks second in this matter, attractive showings as well a of the commercial companies a specialty of seed potatoes. four sessions of the Potato G Association were well attende a lively interest shown in th cussions. Prof. E. L. Nixon a the medals to the members o "400" Club and some of them a few hints as to how they gre big crops.

New Officers of Women's So

Undoubtedly more than this graph will be told of the three meetings of the Society of Women of Pennsylvania. They ed Tuesday morning with ad by Deputy Secretary of Agri J. M. McKee and M. T. Phill before Thursday evening ha formal luncheons, lots of g tertainment, many speakers other organizations and seve cational talks by women. At nual business meeting Th morning Mrs. John F. Hice, C County, was elected president ceed Mrs. F. B. Black who o the society ten years ago a been its president ever since. May Hoover, Somerset Coun elected secretary.

* * *

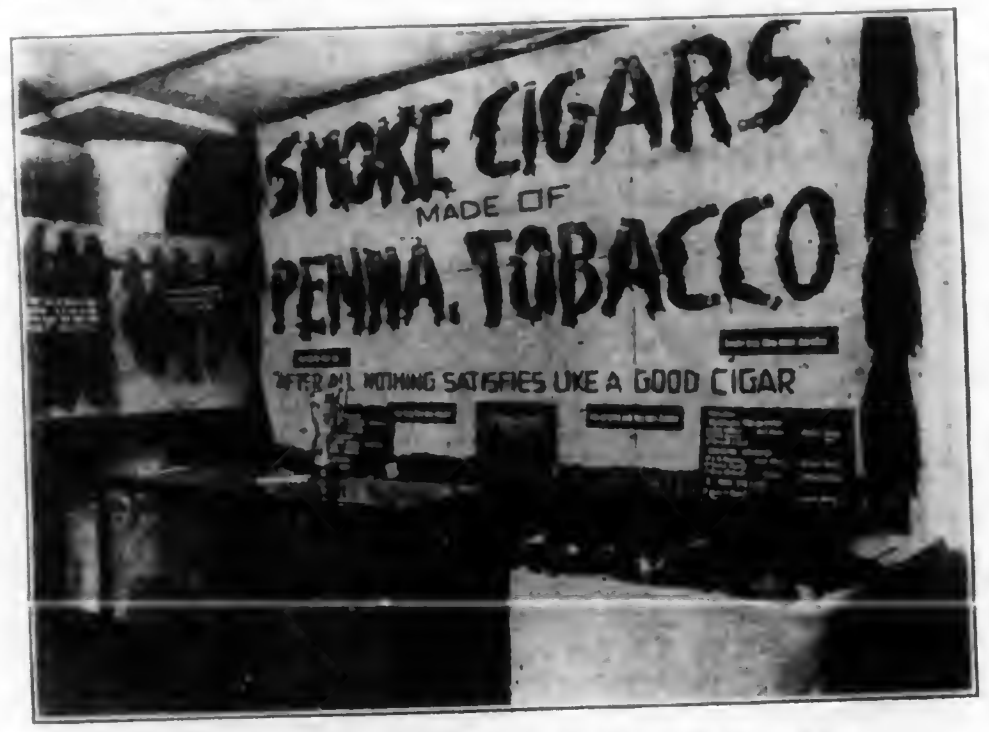
The exhibit of a number of wild animals by the State Commission under the directi E. Logue, its trapping exp tracted unusual attention. sized bobcat, which had be tured the Monday morning week in Clinton County, was elty to many farmers Tw of the kind which are givi growers so much trouble in sections, as well as foxes, raccoons and rabbits, added logical atmosphere to the fa uct show which it has lack years. A number of specim beaver cuttings were shown dence that these animals, wh being stocked by the commiss at work.

Minneapolis and St. Paul a at it. Something must be do those two towns. This one from St. Paul:

A Minneapolis man drift the sister city, looked super ly at the fruiter's display, pi a big watermelon and asked sneer:

"Is this the largest apple y in St. Paul?"

"Hey!" bellowed the pr "put that grape down!"



This big sign was made entirely of leaf tobacco and cigars.

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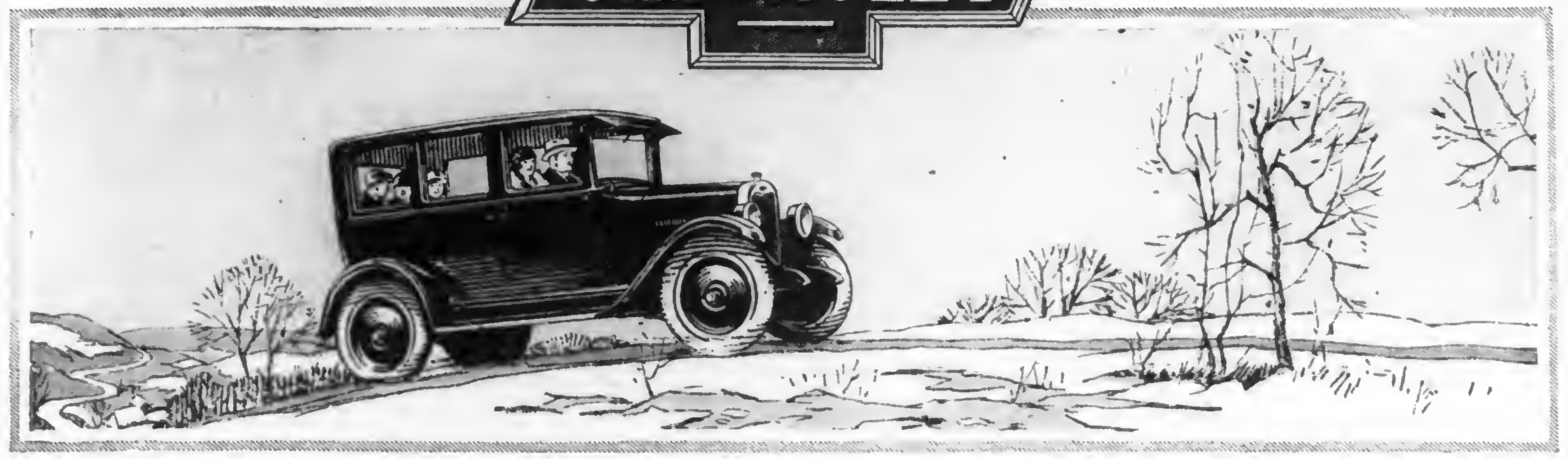

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Coupe $715 — *Ballon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment*
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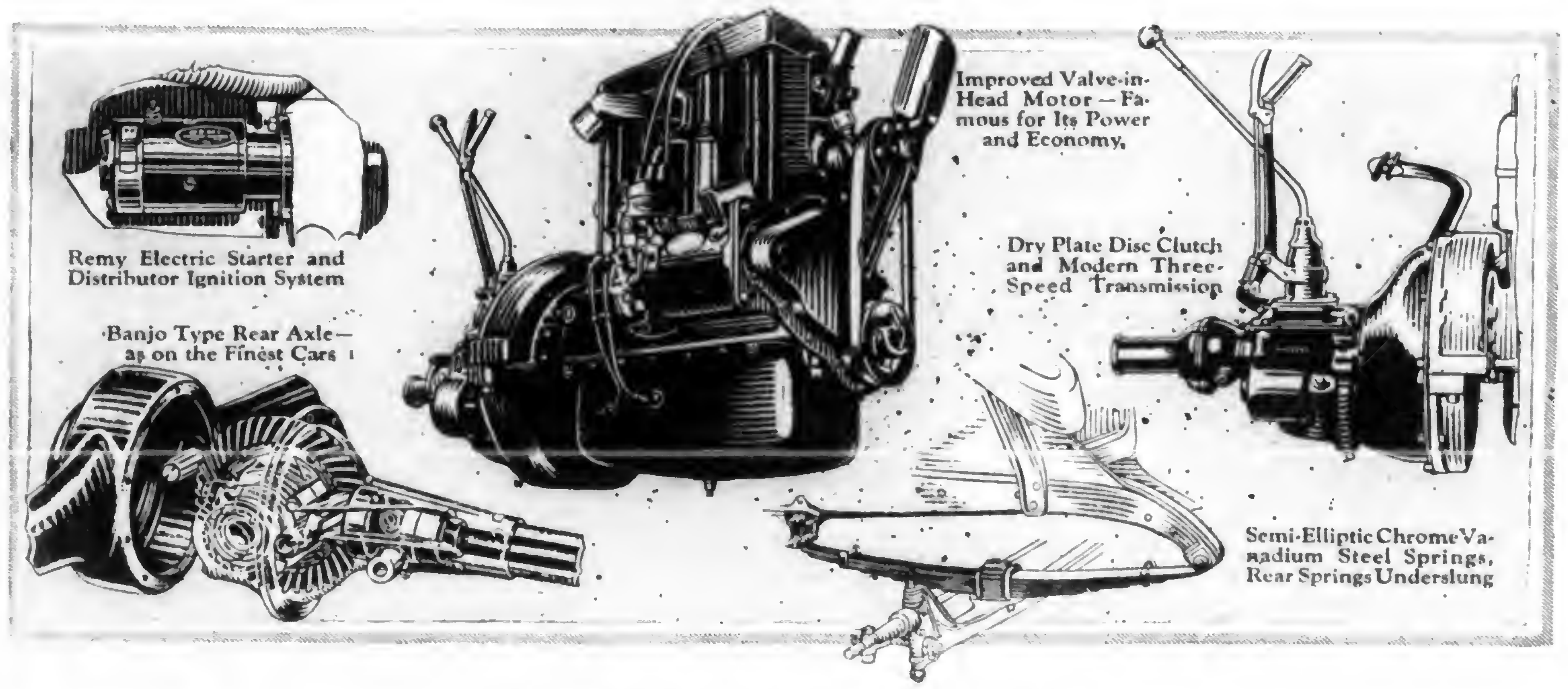
Coach $735 — *Ballon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels Standard Equipment*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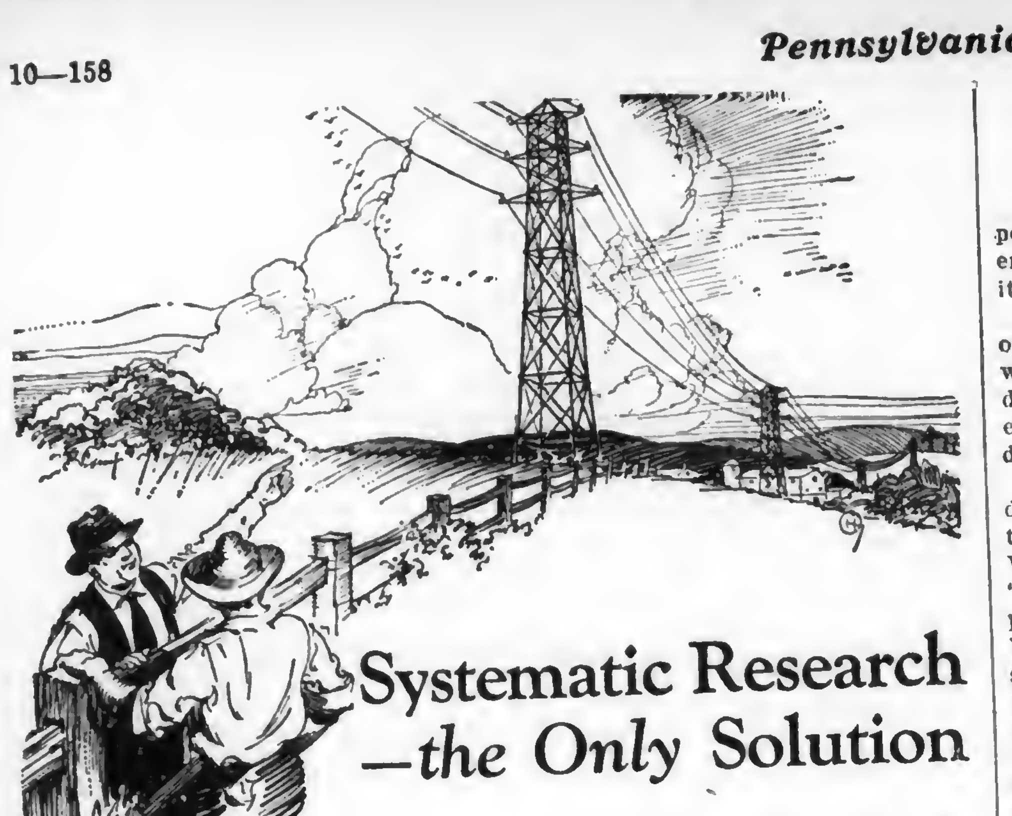
QUALITY FEATURES
THAT MAKE POSSIBLE UNUSUAL PERFORMANCE



Systematic Research —*the Only* Solution

THE case of farm electrification was summarized as follows in a report presented at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by Mr. R. W. Trullinger, Specialist in Rural Engineering, Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The convenience, safety, ease of control and general flexibility of electrical power are such great arguments in its favor as to justify the most extreme efforts to extend its use generally to agriculture.

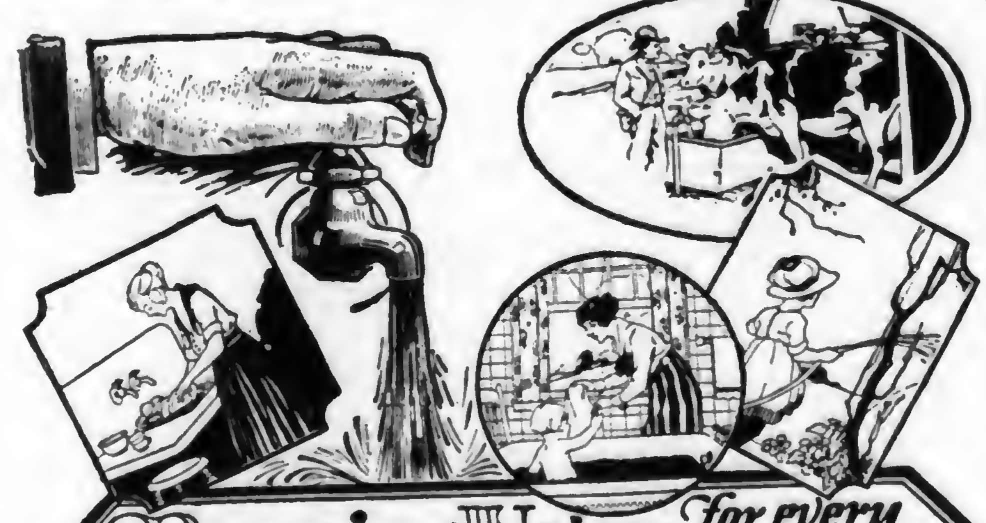
"To do this profitably it must be done intelligently. To do it intelligently all the facts regarding the exact requirements of agricultural processes and practices must be known.

"Since it is obvious that these facts are not generally known with reference to the use of electricity as the source of energy, the only solution is to resort to systematic research and investigation following a rational and intelligently prepared program."

The National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has framed a program along these lines calling for experimental research in farm electrification. This work already is under way in thirteen states, each of which has a committee composed of farmers, farm experts, electrical engineers, agricultural engineers and others.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



Running Water for every Farm

City water service at a fraction of city water cost! Handy and hot for kitchen and bath. Cool and convenient for drinking and for stock. Plenty of pressure for garden and fire protection. Whatever your water supply, well, lake, cistern, spring — it can be brought as close to you as the nearest faucet.

Hoosier Water Service is easy and inexpensive to install. Can be put into new or old homes without remodeling or rebuilding. A size to meet any need. Driven by any power that's convenient— electricity, gasoline, wind or hand. Protected from rust inside and out by the superior GALVAZINK process.

Sold through reliable retail merchants. Ask your dealer about it.

Free Book

"How to Have Running Water"—a book of unusual value in solving your water problem. Tells you what Hoosier Service will do and HOW. Complete information on how to select the type that suits your needs. Just send your name and address. No obligation.

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Dept. F KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA

HOOSIER GALVAZINK HOOSIER

REGISTERED TRADE MARK U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Electricity—the New Help

(Continued from page 3)

perhaps the waffle-iron or egg cooker. The multiple table socket makes it easy to use several devices at once.

Dish-washing comes once a day only, thanks to the electric dishwasher. Your stock of dishes doesn't dwindle away or get hopelessly nicked as it did in the old dish-towel days.

Wash-day and ironing-day have decided to co-operate, where once they insisted on having a day apiece. Washing with the electric washer "isn't really washing at all" as the president of the Society of Farm Women pointed out. It just does itself, and even the most encrusted pair of overalls can't resist it. The electric ironing machine can be trusted with simple dresses and blouses, no less than with the pieces described as "flat." Moreover it persuades the most conservative woman that she can do her ironing sitting down; and when its own job is done, it helps in the general work by turning itself into a table. If special touches are needed for dainty trimmings, the ironing machine will forgive you if you turn to the electric iron.

The Picture on Page One

THE picture on the first page of this issue shows the electric refrigerator in the kitchen at the Electric Farm. The thermostat-controlled mechanism not only keeps the interior of the refrigerator at a uniformly low temperature, but it freezes ice in neat little cubes for use by the housewife. In the illustration one of the two pans in which ice is made is being removed from the refrigerator.

Good News for the Men

Old-fashioned house-cleaning orgies never come any more. (Men, take notice!) Thanks to the vacuum cleaner, we now keep clean instead of having to get clean. And those dusty clothes of the returned traveler,—the vacuum clothes-brush will make them like new, if you just press the button.

You won't need any time to speak of, for polishing silver or other metals. That exhaust fan over the kitchen door not only carries out all cooking smells, but keeps the kitchen so well aired that metals do not tarnish.

If your visit is in summer, you will start other fans besides the exhaust fan, so that the air in which you work will always be in motion.

And now you'll put it up to the electric range to get supper! You'll set an alarm for somebody who is sure to get up when you indicate on this clock just when you want the oven to start heating. On the oven dial you'll set the hand at the temperature you want for your cooking. Then you'll put a tasty stew in the oven, and start off serenely for your Ladies' Aid meeting. Long before you return, that faithful alarm clock has warned Mr. Range (or is it Mrs.?) to get busy. The heat is automatically turned on. When it reaches the point you have indicated on the dial, it shuts itself off, and cooking is completed by the heat that has been collected,—just as in a fireless cooker.

Can Make Your Own Ice in July

A corn pudding, all ready but the meringue, is waiting in the pantry. While beginning to set the table, you start your electric beater and let it make your meringue. There will be plenty of heat in the oven, when you remove your meat-and-vegetable dish, to brown your meringue to just the delcate color you like best.

Or, playing again that it is summer, your electric refrigerator produces delectable cubes of ice for a fruit punch or a chilled salad or dessert,—not to mention milk and cream that came chilled from the electric cooler in the milk house.

Preparing for an evening with the Grange, you want to look specially beautiful. You have finished your new dress on the electric sewing-machine. You wash your hair, and dry it quickly with the electric dryer, while your husband indulges in an electric shave.

Just as you are starting, you find that the frosting on the cake you are taking, is sticky. Five minutes' worth of air blown over it by the hair dryer, turns the trick. Your cake is beautiful and so are you. Armed with your self-generating flashlight you depart for the Grange meeting.

Sounds like a fairy-tale, doesn't it? But a fairy-tale that can be made to come true if everyone concerned gets back of the campaign for bringing power to the farms.

Old Stand-bys Needed, Too

These new devices need not drive out the old stand-bys. In the outkitchen of the Rutherford home there is a brick fireplace as old as the house, into which at some later time a great range was built. Wood fires heat water and cook apple butter in mammoth iron kettles. Can you imagine butchering time or apple-butter time without that fire and kettle? Even the latest word in water systems and heating systems cannot wholly replace them. But the old and the new can each fill a place and exist very companionably side by side.

"What did you like best in the exhibit," was asked a home-maker who had been studying it with care. Her reply was a bit disappointing. "Oh everything," she said. That woman wasn't really prepared to buy to the best advantage. Not all the devices are equally suitable for all households. Perhaps that is fortunate in view of their cost. Some you can't afford to get; others you can't afford not to get.

This exhibit offered a unique opportunity thru the household tests that the Rutherford family were giving the devices. "The proof of the pudding is chewing the string." So the proof of the electric fireless cooker was seeing the pie that was baked in it,—not by a commercial demonstrator, but by a home woman under home conditions at their worst,—that is, in a time of confusion and excitement. Any device and any person that can turn out good work under such handicaps must emphatically be worth something!

Mark Twain Got Results

Mark Twain once sat in the smoking-room of a steamer and listened for an hour to some remarkable stories. Then he drawled: "Boys, these facts of yours that you've been telling about recall an adventure of my own in Hannibal. There was a fire in Hannibal one night, and old man Hankinson got caught in the fourth story of the burning house. It looked as if he was a goner. None of the ladders was long enough to reach him. The crowd stared at one another with awed eyes. Nobody could think of anything to do.

"Then, all of a sudden, boys, an idea occurred to me. 'Fetch a rope!' I yelled.

"Somebody fetched a rope and, with great presence of mind, I flung the end of it to the old man. 'Tie her around your waist!' I yelled. Old man Hankinson did so, and I pulled him down."

"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES

Cheerful, Convenient, Work-Saving

THE farm kitchen is a busy place. Much of the housewife's time is spent in it. A modern kitchen sink not only improves the appearance and convenience of the kitchen, but aids the housewife to handle her work quicker and more easily every day in the year.

"Standard" kitchen sinks "yardstick high" provide comfort and prevent backstrain. They are made in a variety of styles and sizes—all illustrated and described in the catalogue "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home."

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Pittsburgh

Write today for this 64-page book and use it when making a selection of your new convenient kitchen sink and other modern plumbing fixtures. Sent free on request.

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POTTER COUNTY SEED

Potato Growers Say:

"Potter County Certified Seed grew more than twice as much as my own seed."

"The best grade of potatoes ever produced in this vicinity."

Better grade potatoes bring you a premium on the markets. Potter County Potatoes (fancy table stock) always bring a premium on Philadelphia and New York Markets.

Potter County Certified Potatoes also gave a substantial increase in bushels over native stock when used in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. Potato growers of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, sowed two carloads of Potter County Certified Seed Potatoes last year and have ordered five carloads this year.

In Butler County, Pennsylvania, a carload of Potter County Certified Disease Free Seed was distributed among 200 Club boys. 177 reported an average yield of 194.2 bu. per acre, while ordinary seed in Butler County averaged only 85 bu. per acre.

Potter County Certified Seed is a Profitable Investment

You grow more bushels per acre and get a premium for better stock.

Our 80,000 Bushel Storehouse

is the most complete seed potato storage in the country. It is frost proof and ventilated. Experts are in daily attendance. Every potato comes out in good condition.

All seed potatoes that are ordered now will be stored here for spring delivery.

Bred for Seeding Purposes

The Erway strain of Rural Russets and Potter County White Rurals are bred especially for seeding purposes under the direction of experts from Pennsylvania State College. They are grown in an altitude over 200 feet on Dekalb soil where the crop is favored with a short cool season and abunnant rainfall. *This makes hardy stock* and the finest kind of seed.

Disease Free

Every possible means known to science has been used to eliminate and control disease. They are examined and graded in the field—before going into the storehouse—and before shipment. They are disease free and of the highest grade for seeding

Inspected and Certified

Grown under the direction of the Farm Bureau and approved by the Pennsylvania State College and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Get in touch with us now and take advantage of present low prices and low freight rate on this hardy seed. Remember we store all seed in our big storehouse and will deliver when you want it.

We stand squarely back of our seed stock Buy direct from the grower.

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COUDERSPORT, PA.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Potter Co-Operative Potato Assn.
Coudersport, Pa.

Please send me more information about Potter County Certified Disease Free Seed Potatoes I will plan ______ acres in 1925 and will use about ______ bu. of seed potatoes. No obligations on my part.

NAME ____________

ADDRESS ____________

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Spinach Growers Need Improved Savoy Strain

THERE has been a great deal of discussion this winter as to the value for general planting of the Virginia Savoy spinach, which has been tried out, and planted commercially, in many northern localities in the last three years. This variety is the one that was bred by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, the aim being to get a variety that would not suffer from the yellows disease in fall. The Virginia Savoy is a child of a hardy Siberian spinach that is resistant to the disease, and of an American type having the desirable Savoyed leaves but with no resistance whatever.

Goes to Seed Too Quickly

The new variety is resistant and no mistake, but many growers complain that it goes to seed too soon for use in early fall or spring. There is, of course, less excuse for its use in spring than in fall, because the yellows disease prevails only in fall. Still, a variety that goes to seed quickly is never desirable for any season, because unseasonably warm weather may ruin its market value even in late fall.

Moreover, altho Virginia Savoy has not been recommended for spring planting, yet is is so hardy, when compared to most of the varieties we have been used to planting, that there are times when we would like to plant it in late fall for maturity in spring. This method of plantin usually guarantees a spring crop fr from seed stalks because the crop i cut before the spring sown crop c be matured.

New Types May Remedy Trouble

In the case of very warm and dr weather in spring, however, eve the fall sown crop makes seed stalk and in any case it is very handy t be able to cut the spring crop ove a period of ten days or two wee if market conditions or rainy wea er require it. Ten days might eas ruin a crop of Virginia Savoy, of th kinds we have been planting the la few years.

I understand now, however, th improved strains are on their wa from Norfolk. That is, such strain have been produced, with the aim curing this bad seed-forming ha If these strains retain the hardin and the disease resistance of the o er strains, the new types ought be nearly ideal for all fall planti and also for the planting made fall for maturity in spring.

Spinach growers will hope that improved Virginia Savoy will only be better than the old one, that it will manage to pass thru hands of commercial seed grow year after year, without losing ha iness, ability to stand long with forming seed stalks, and disease sistance.—W. C. P.

Farm Organization Officers

LISTED below are the newly elected officers of Pennsylvania agricultural organizations that held elections during the week of the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Organizations.—M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pres.; Miles Horst, Lebanon, V. Pres.; J. M. McKee, Harrisburg, Sec.-Treas.; C. J. Tyson, Floradale; Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg. These five men constitute the executive committee.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.—A. A. Borland, State College, Pres.; Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs.—L. H. Thompson, South Montrose, Pres.; F. D. Kerrick, Towanda, V. Pres.; G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club.—W. F. Shrum, Jeanette, Pres.; Harry Hayward, Devon, 1st V. Pres.; C. S. Fox, Pocopson, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association.—W. F. Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pres.; Henry Fielden, Bedford, Sec.; John Cochran, Rosemont, Treas.

Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association.—State Executive Committee: C. W. Koser, Biglerville; R. H. Power, Glenshaw; J. W. Mayes, Howard; M. T. Grimes, Catawissa.

Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association.—Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Merion, Pres.; W. F. Rischel, Center Hall, V. Pres.; J. P. Winslow, Brookville, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association.—Frank McCrea, Blairville, Pres.; A. S. Frommeyer, Chambersburg, V. Pres.; H. G. Niesley, State College, Sec.; W. H. Mertz, Northumberland, Treas.

Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association.—R. L. Munce, C nonsburg, Pres.; M. E. Knouse, B lerville, Sec.

Pennsylvania Poland China Bre ers' Association.—C. A. Stark, V derbilt, Pres.; R. E. Bowersox, Clure, V. Pres.; C. L. Romberg Uniontown, Sec.; D. H. Strick Mifflinburg, Treas.

Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' Wool Growers' Association.—R. Munce, Cannonsburg, Pres. W. Connell, State College, Sec. Treas.

Pennsylvania Poultry Associat —J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pres.; W. W. Livingood, Robesonia, Pres.; H. O. Numbers, Loretta, H. B. Munroe, State College, Tr

Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Asso tion.—Albert T. Keil, Mars, Pr T. J. Strittmatter, Bradley Junct V. Pres.; Charles N. Green, Ha burg, Sec.-Treas.

State Horticultural Association Pennsylvania.—H. C. Brinton, over, Pres., S. L. Smedley, New Square, V. Pres.; S. W. Fletch State College, Sec.; E. W. Tho King of Prussia, Treas.

State Vegetable Growers' As tion of Pennsylvania.—Thomas dle, Bustleton, Pres.; W. C. Nis State College, Sec.

Pennsylvania Potato G sociation.—R. W. Lohr, Bos Pres.; R. J. Walton, Hummelsto V. Pres.; Miles Horst, Lebanon, S Treas.

Pennsylvania Co-operative F ers' Federation.—J. G. Miller, P Grove Mills, Pres.; J. P. Yo Chambersburg, V. Pres.; N. R enberger, Doylestown, S Treas

Pennsylvania Association of D Milk Inspectors.—George W Bethlehem, Pres.; T. W. Washington, V. Pres.; D. Rice, Lewisburg, V. Pr White, Harrisburg, Sec.-T

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n 1930

There will be two groups of fruit wers—those who bought fruit es certified or guaranteed True to me and those who did not. The t group will be happy, contented d prosperous. They will reap the ard of their good judgment and ir time, fertilizer and labor. The other group will realize, when y pull up their trees, that the cost the nursery stock is the smallest t of the cost of a bearing orchard.

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Awards on Honey

FOLLOWING are the principal prize winners in the honey classes at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

CLASS 1—Light comb honey not less than twelve sections: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5; 2, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $3.

CLASS 2—Dark comb honey not less than twelve sections: 1, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $5; 2, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $3.

CLASS 3—Light extracted honey not less than ten pounds: 1, I. L. Barton, Townville, $5; 2, Enos H. Hess, Grantham, $3.

CLASS 4—Amber extract honey not less than ten pounds: 1, Robert Conn, Roaring Branch, $5; 2, L. H. Lindesmith, Lehmaster, $3.

CLASS 5—Dark extracted honey not less than ten pounds: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5; 2, Treesdale Farm, Mars, $3.

CLASS 6—Beeswax not less than five pounds; 1, Robert Conn, Roaring Branch, $2: 2, I. L. Barton, Townville, $1.50.

CLASS 7—Individual collection of honey, wax and honey products: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5: 2, Edwin J. Anderson, Ridgway, $3.

CLASS 8—Culinary products in which honey has been substituted for sugar: A—Loaf Cake, 1, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $2. B—Layer Cake: 1, Enos H. Hess, Grantham, $2; 2, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $1.50; 3, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1. C—Cookies: 1, Sallie A. Christman, Zionville, $2; 2, Treesdale Farms, Mars, $1.50; 3, Harold Hoye, New Castle, $1; 3, A. A. Leiden, St. Lawrence, $1. D—Bread: 1, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1.50. E—Vinegar: 1, Edwin J. Anderson, Ridgway, $2; 2, P. M. Beam, Carlisle, $1.50.

SPECIAL CLASS—Culinary products in which honey has been substituted for sugar. Pumpkin Pie: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Baked Beans: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Canned Beets: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Baked Apples: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Crullers: 1, Harold Hoye, New Castle.

CLASS 9—Honey candy, not less than one pound: 1, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $2; 2, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $1.50; 3, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1.

CLASS 10—Best county or association collective exhibit of honey, wax and honey products: 1, Cumberland County Beekeepers Assn., P. M. Beam, Secretary-Treasurer, Carlisle, $20; 2, Lycoming County Beekeepers Assn., P. A. McGowan, Secretary-Treasurer, Williamsport, $15; 3, Allegheny Beekeepers Assn., A. T. Keil, Secretary-Treasurer, Mars, Butler County, $10.

Jersey Short Courses

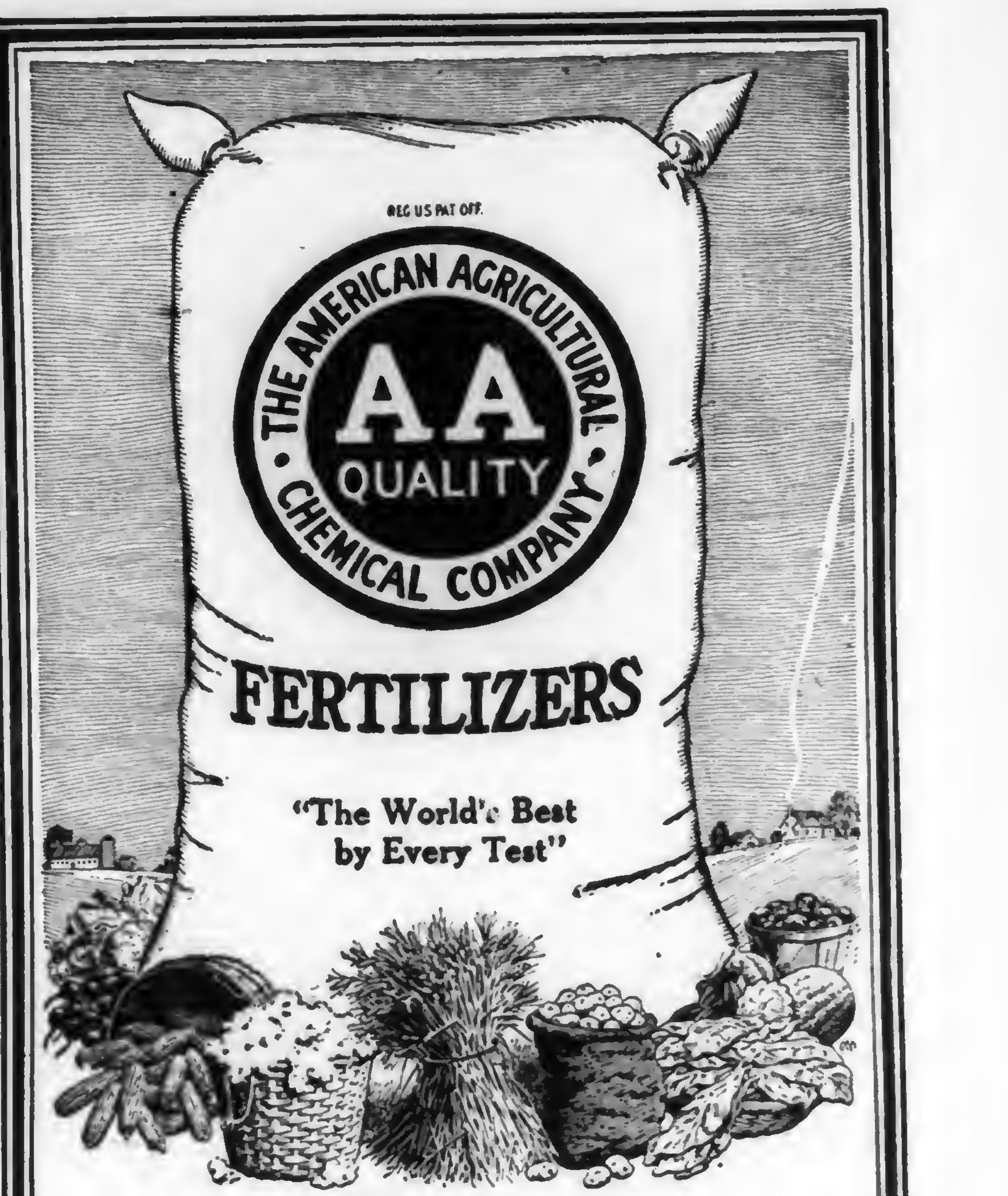
THE College of Agriculture, State University of New Jersey, has arranged to give short courses of one week's duration in the following subjects:

Dairy and Livestock Feeding, Milk Testing, Poultry Feeding, and Ice Cream Making. The courses are so arranged that, with the lecturers and laboratory work given, students will have the opportunity of getting the best of the essentials in the given subjects. Men and women who are engaged in these lines of business will be amply repaid by the practical, up-to-date teaching which the College is prepared to give.

The courses will be presented the last week in February, 23 to 28, and those interested should write to F. G. Helyar, Director of Short Courses, New Brunswick, N. J. No tuition will be charged, except the registration fee of two dollars. For the course in ice cream making this will be five dollars. To non-residents of New Jersey these fees will be doubled.

"My son," said the father impressively, "suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"Why," said the son irreverently, "I'd stay here; the question is, What would become of you?"—Prairie Farmer.



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Improve the Vigor and Production of Your Orchard

Tiny pests like this injure trees and fruit. Kill them and your trees will produce more and better fruit.

Sunoco Spray Oil, in a thorough, delayed dormant application, will clean your trees, and save the later costs of expensive nicotine spray.

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emulsifies quickly and easily and is non-corrosive and non-injurious to hands or clothing.

You will find Sunoco more effective and far-reaching in its results than unpleasant, corrosive lime-sulphur solutions.

Sunoco is being used with perfect satisfaction by many large fruit growers, and also by city park departments for spraying shade trees. It will not injure paint or clothing.

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It pays to know where your seeds come from. We *guarantee* the origin of all Metcalf's Seeds to be exactly as stated. Our Clover Seed is genuine American-grown, not European. Our Alfalfa Seed is also domestic northern-grown, hardy and dependable. Our "Grimm" Alfalfa is really "Grimm," purchased direct from a farmers' association in Idaho, branded and sealed. "Look for the Tag on Every Bag" of Metcalf's Seeds, telling the analysis.

OATS Canadian-Grown Alberta Cluster

A Cluster (not a Tree variety) imported direct from Northwest where these Oats attain great vigor. The kernels have thin hulls and big fat meats. Measured bushels often weigh 48 lbs. Yields of 80 bushels per acre are frequent. Packed in three-bushel heavy bags. Freight paid on 9 bushels or more. Bags free.

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We guarantee every bag of our Medium Red and Mammoth Clover to be genuine American-grown. This Seed is hardier and far safer than the European Seed now being widely offered. Every bag of our seed carries analysis tag stating purity and germination of the contents. Freight paid on one bushel or more. Bags free.

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Penna. Farm Products Show Prize Winners

ON THIS and the following pages are the names of the principal prize winners in the Fruit, Corn, Small Grain, Honey, Potato and Swine Classes at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

The Fruit Awards

CLASS 1

Delicious: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $10. Grimes: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5. York: 1, Geo. Myers, Biglerville, $10. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5.

CLASS 2

Winesap: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown, Square, $10.

CLASS 3

Baldwin: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Delicious: 1, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. Grimes: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Jonathan, 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6. McIntosh: 1, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6. Northern Spy: 1, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6. Rome Beauty: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Smokehouse: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Stayman: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4.

CLASS 4

York Imperial: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Golden Delicious: 2, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $4.

CLASS 5

Delicious: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, F. G. Satterthwaite, Yardley, $4. Grimes: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4. Jonathan: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6. McIntosh: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $6. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. Smokehouse: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. York Imperial: 1, Beaufort Farms, Harrisburg, $6; 2, George Myers, Biglerville, $4.

CLASS 6

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6. Black Twig: 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4.

CLASS 7

Delicious: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6. Grimes: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Jonathan: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Smokehouse: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $4. York Imperial: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6.

CLASS 8

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6. Summer Rambo: 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4.

CLASS 9

Baldwin: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield; 2, Clarence McHenry, Indiana, $2. Delicious: 1, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $4; 2, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $2. Grimes: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $4; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $2. Jonathan: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4; 2, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $2. McIntosh: 1, Shaffer Bros., Gravity, $4; 2, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $2. Northern Spy: 1, Jacob E. Hinkle, Oley, $4; 2, J. L. Reitz, Lewisburg, $2. Rome: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4; 2, Guy L. Hayman, North Brook, $2. Smokehouse: 1, Jacob E. Hinkle, Oley, $4; 2, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $2. Stayman Winesap: 1, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $4; 2, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $2. York Imperial: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $4; 2, G. W. Myers, Biglerville, $2.

CLASS 10

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1; 2, Clarence McHenry, Indiana, 50c. Stark: 1, Jacob H. Hinkle, Oley, $1; 2, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, 50c. Senator: 1, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, 50c. T. King: 1, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, $1; 2, D. K. Sterrett, Shippensburg, 50c. Ewalt: 1, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, $1; 2, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, 50c. Pewaukee: 1, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $1; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Summer Rambo: 1, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $1; 2, S. W. Wolff, Lima, 50c. Black Twig: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1; 2, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, 50c. York Stripe: 1, Mt. Breeze Co., Scotland, $1; 2, Geo. E. Shaw, Lewistown, 50c.

Maiden Blush: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1. Fall Pippin: 1, F. B. Wolff, Lima, $1; 2, R. A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Wealthy: 1, F. B. Wolff, Lima, $1; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Nero: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $1. Russet: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $1. Gano: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Ben Davis: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Crawford Bros., Fayetteville, 50c. B. Gilliflower: 1, Peter R. Boltz, Lebanon, $1; 2, E. A. Baron, Erie, 50c. Fallawater: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, 50c.

Hubbardston: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, M. T. Wenger, Denver, 50c. Smith Cider: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Wagener: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, D. K. Sterrett, Shippensburg, 50c. Bellflower: 1, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, $1. Gravenstein: 1, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, $1. Fall Rambo: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $1. Winesap, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $1; 2, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, 50c. Fameuse: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Winter Rambo: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1. Twenty Ounce: 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c.

Ensee: 1, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, $1. Paradise: 1, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $1; 2, Peter R. Boltz, Lebanon, 50c. N. W. Greening: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1; 2, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, 50c. Golden Delicious: D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1. Red Stark: 1, H. L. Fancett, West Chester, $1. Shackleford: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1. Red June: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1. King David: 1, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $1. Golden Winesap: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1. W. Banana: 2, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, 50c.

CLASS 11, COUNTY EXHIBITS

1, Chester-Delaware County Horticultural Association, West Chester, $100; 2, Luzerne County, Wilkes-Barre, $75; 3, Lancaster County Fruit Growers Association, Lancaster, $50.

CLASS 14, PEARS

Verz: 1, M. P. Wenger, Denver, $1.

CLASS 16-B

Black Walnut: 1, Mrs. D. A.

(Continued on page 36)

Three Good Friends

Our correspondent in Blair County, Pa., H. Edwin Hetrick, sent us this picture of his father and the team.

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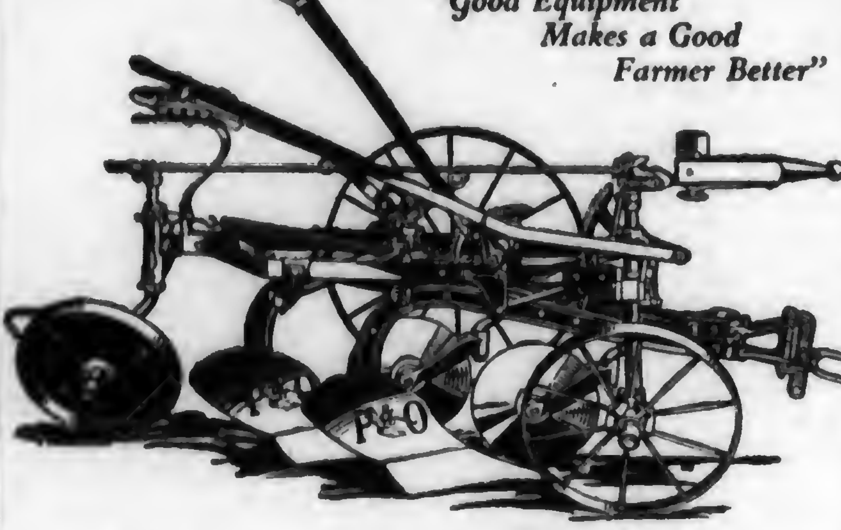

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Potter County Certified Potatoes also gave a substantial increase in bushels over native stock when used in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. Potato growers of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, sowed two carloads of Potter County Certified Seed Potatoes last year and have ordered five carloads this year.

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Every possible means known to science has been used to eliminate and control disease. They are examined and graded in the field—before going into the storehouse—and before shipment. They are disease free and of the highest grade for seeding

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ADDRESS ______________________

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Spinach Growers Need Improved Savoy Strain

THERE has been a great deal of discussion this winter as to the value for general planting of the Virginia Savoy spinach, which has been tried out, and planted commercially, in many northern localities in the last three years. This variety is the one that was bred by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, the aim being to get a variety that would not suffer from the yellows disease in fall. The Virginia Savoy is a child of a hardy Siberian spinach that is resistant to the disease, and of an American type having the desirable Savoyed leaves but with no resistance whatever.

Goes to Seed Too Quickly

The new variety is resistant and no mistake, but many growers complain that it goes to seed too soon for use in early fall or spring. There is, of course, less excuse for its use in spring than in fall, because the yellows disease prevails only in fall. Still, a variety that goes to seed quickly is never desirable for any season, because unseasonably warm weather may ruin its market value even in late fall.

Moreover, altho Virginia Savoy has not been recommended for spring planting, yet is is so hardy, when compared to most of the varieties we have been used to planting, that there are times when we would like to plant it in late fall for maturity in spring. This method of plant usually guarantees a spring crop from seed stalks because the crop cut before the spring sown crop be matured.

New Types May Remedy Trouble

In the case of very warm and dr weather in spring, however, eve the fall sown crop makes seed stalk and in any case it is very handy be able to cut the spring crop o a period of ten days or two week if market conditions or rainy weat er require it. Ten days might ea ruin a crop of Virginia Savoy, of th kinds we have been planting the l few years.

I understand now, however, t improved strains are on their from Norfolk. That is, such str have been produced, with the aim curing this bad seed-forming ha if these strains retain the hardin and the disease resistance of the o er strains, the new types ought be nearly ideal for all fall plant and also for the planting made fall for maturity in spring.

Spinach growers will hope that improved Virginia Savoy will only be better than the old one, that it will manage to pass thru hands of commercial seed grow year after year, without losing ha iness, ability to stand long with forming seed stalks, and disease sistance.—W. C. P.

Farm Organization Officers

LISTED below are the newly elected officers of Pennsylvania agricultural organizations that held elections during the week of the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania State Council of Agricultural Organizations. — M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pres.; Miles Horst, Lebanon, V. Pres.; J. M. McKee, Harrisburg, Sec.-Treas.; C. J. Tyson, Floradale; Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg. These five men constitute the executive committee.

Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.—A. A. Borland, State College, Pres.; Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs.—L. H. Thompson, South Montrose, Pres.; F. D. Kerrick, Towanda, V. Pres.; G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club. —W. F. Shrum, Jeanette, Pres.; Harry Hayward, Devon, 1st V. Pres.; C. S. Fox, Pocopson, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association. — W F Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pres.; Henry Fielden, Bedford, Sec.; John Cochran, Rosemont, Treas.

Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association—State Executive Committee: C. W. Koser, Biglerville; R. H Power, Glenshaw; J. W. Mayes, Howard; M. T. Grimes, Catawissa.

Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association.—Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Merion, Pres.; W. F. Rischel, Center Hall, V. Pres.; J. P. Winslow, Brookville, Sec.-Treas.

Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association. — Frank McCrea, Blairville, Pres.; A. S Frommeyer, Chambersburg, V. Pres.; H G Niesley, State College, Sec.; W. H. Mertz, Northumberland, Treas.

Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association.—R. L. Munce, C nonsburg, Pres.; M. E. Knouse, B lerville, Sec.

Pennsylvania Poland China Br ers' Association.—C. A. Stark, V derbilt, Pres.; R. E. Bowersox, Clure, V. Pres.; C. L. Rumber Uniontown, Sec.; D. H Strick Mifflinburg, Treas.

Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' Wool Growers' Association.—R. Munce, Cannonsburg, Pr . W. Connell, State College, Sec Treas.

Pennsylvania Poultry Associa —J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pres.; W. W. Livingood, Robesonia, Pres.; H. O. Numbers, Loretta, H. B. Munroe, State College, T

Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Ass tion.—Albert T. Keil, Mars, P T. J. Strittmatter, Bradley Juncti V. Pres.; Charles N. Green H burg, Sec.-Treas.

State Horticultural Association Pennsylvania.—H. C. Brinton, over, Pres., S. L. Smedley, New Square, V. Pres.; S. W Flet State College, Sec.; E. W Tho King of Prussia, Treas.

State Vegetable Growers' As tion of Pennsylvania.—Thomas dle, Bustleton, Pres.; W C Ni State College, Sec.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers' sociation.—R. W. Lohr, Bosw Pres.; R. J. Walton, Hummelstow V. Pres.; Miles Horst, Lebanon, S Treas.

Pennsylvania Co-operative Fa ers' Federation.—J G Miller, P Grove Mills, Pres.; J P You Chambersburg, V. Pres., N B enberger, Doylestown, S Treas.

Pennsylvania Association of Da Milk Inspectors.—George P Wea Bethlehem, Pres.; T. W Hende Washington, V. Pres.; D John Rice, Lewisburg, V. Pr . W. White, Harrisburg, Sec-Treas.

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Awards on Honey

FOLLOWING are the principal prize winners in the honey classes at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

CLASS 1—Light comb honey not less than twelve sections: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5; 2, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $3.

CLASS 2—Dark comb honey not less than twelve sections: 1, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $5; 2, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $3.

CLASS 3—Light extracted honey not less than ten pounds: 1, I. L. Barton, Townville, $5; 2, Enos H. Hess, Grantham, $3.

CLASS 4—Amber extract honey not less than ten pounds: 1, Robert Conn, Roaring Branch, $5; 2, L. H. Landesmith, Lehmaster, $3.

CLASS 5—Dark extracted honey not less than ten pounds: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5; 2, Treesdale Farm, Mars, $3.

CLASS 6—Beeswax not less than five pounds: 1, Robert Conn, Roaring Branch, $2; 2, I. L. Barton, Townville, $1.50.

CLASS 7—Individual collection of honey, wax and honey products: 1, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $5; 2, Edwin J. Anderson, Ridgway, $3.

CLASS 8—Culinary products in which honey has been substituted for sugar: A—Loaf Cake, 1, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $2. B—Layer Cake: 1, Enos H. Hess, Grantham, $2; 2, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $1.50; 3, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1. C—Cookies: 1, Sallie A. Christman, Zionville, $2; 2, Treesdale Farms, Mars, $1.50; 3, Harold Hoye, New Castle, $1; 3, A. A. Leiden, St. Lawrence, $1. D—Bread: 1, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1.50. E—Vinegar: 1, Edwin J. Anderson, Ridgway, $2; 2, P. M. Beam, Carlisle, $1.50.

SPECIAL CLASS—Culinary products in which honey has been substituted for sugar. Pumpkin Pie: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Baked Beans: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Canned Beets: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Baked Apples: 1, P. M. Beam, Carlisle. Crullers: 1, Harold Hoye, New Castle.

CLASS 9—Honey candy, not less than one pound: 1, A. B. McGuire, Meadville, $2; 2, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven, $1.50; 3, Mrs. D. T. Rush, Strawberry Ridge, $1.

CLASS 10—Best county or association collective exhibit of honey, wax and honey products: 1, Cumberland County Beekeepers Assn., P. M. Beam, Secretary-Treasurer, Carlisle, $20; 2, Lycoming County Beekeepers Assn., P. A. McGowan, Secretary-Treasurer, Williamsport, $15; 3, Allegheny Beekeepers Assn., A. T. Keil, Secretary-Treasurer, Mars, Butler County, $10.

Jersey Short Courses

THE College of Agriculture, State University of New Jersey, has arranged to give short courses of one week's duration in the following subjects:

Dairy and Livestock Feeding, Milk Testing, Poultry Feeding, and Ice Cream Making. The courses are so arranged that, with the lecturers and laboratory work given, students will have the opportunity of getting the best of the essentials in the given subjects. Men and women who are engaged in these lines of business will be amply repaid by the practical, up-to-date teaching which the College is prepared to give.

The courses will be presented the last week in February, 23 to 28, and those interested should write to F. G. Helyar, Director of Short Courses, New Brunswick, N. J. No tuition will be charged, except the registration fee of two dollars. For the course in ice cream making this will be five dollars. To non-residents of New Jersey these fees will be doubled.

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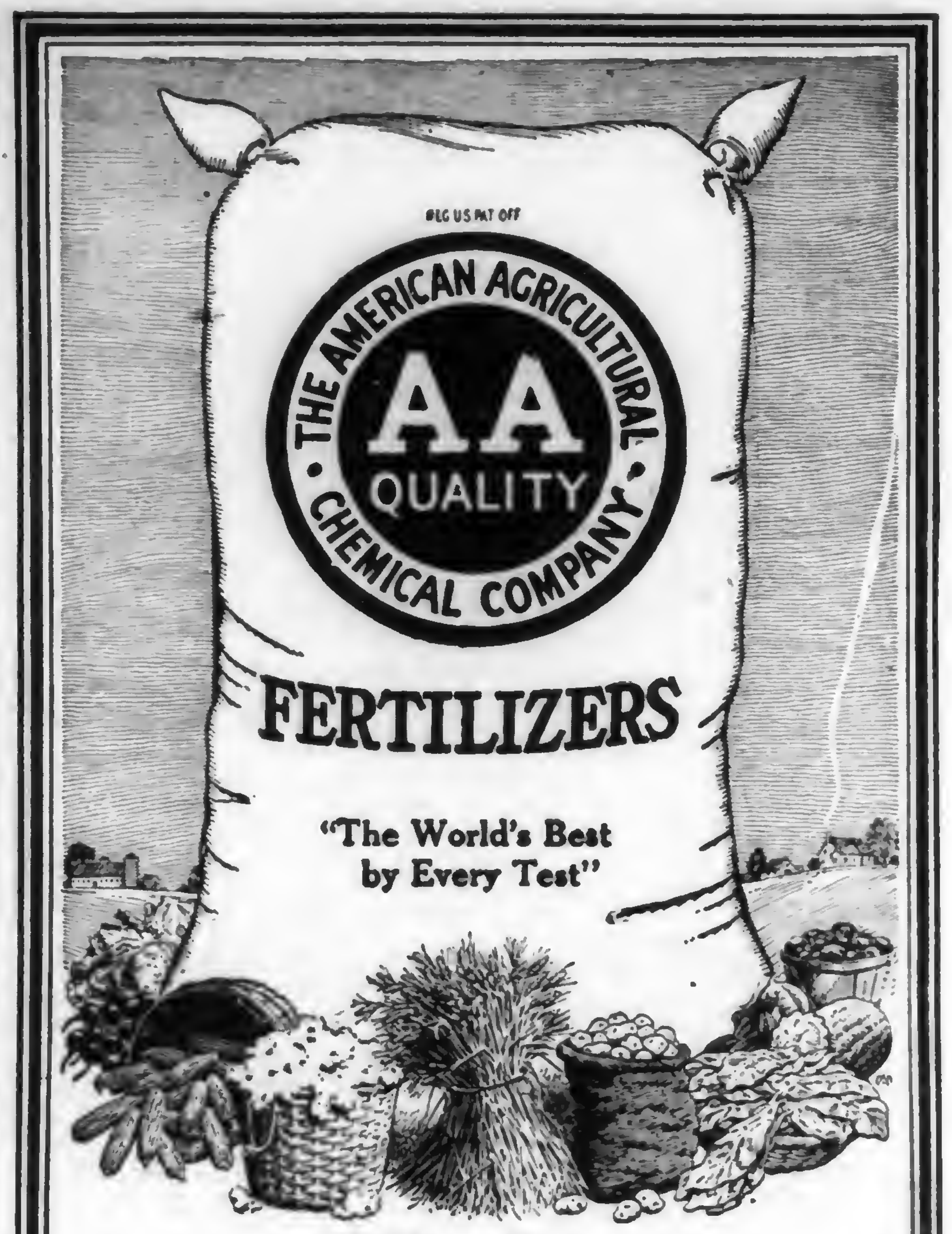

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Penna. Farm Products Show Prize Winners

ON THIS and the following pages are the names of the principal prize winners in the Fruit, Corn, Small Grain, Honey, Potato and Swine Classes at the 1925 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

The Fruit Awards

CLASS 1

Delicious: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $10. Grimes: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5. York: 1, Geo. Myers, Biglerville, $10. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $10; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $5.

CLASS 2

Winesap: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown, Square, $10.

CLASS 3

Baldwin: 1. Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Delicious: 1. Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. Grimes: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Jonathan, 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6. McIntosh: 1, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6. Northern Spy: 1, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $6. Rome Beauty: 1. E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Smokehouse: 1. Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Stayman: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4.

CLASS 4

York Imperial: 1. Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6. Golden Delicious: 2, Francis R. Cope, Dimock, $4.

CLASS 5

Delicious: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, F. G. Sattethwaite, Yardley, $4. Grimes: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $6; 2. S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4. Jonathan: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6. McIntosh: 1. Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $6. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2. E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. Smokehouse: 1, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4. York Imperial: 1, Beaufort Farms, Harrisburg, $6; 2, George Myers, Biglerville, $4.

CLASS 6

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6. Black Twig: 2, E. F. Kauffman & Son, York, $4.

CLASS 7

Delicious: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6. Grimes: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Jonathan: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4. Rome: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Smokehouse: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4. Stayman: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $6; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $4. York Imperial: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $6.

CLASS 8

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $6. Summer Rambo: 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $4.

CLASS 9

Baldwin: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield; 2, Clarence McHenry, Indiana, $2. Delicious: 1, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $4; 2, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $2. Grimes: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $4; 2, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $2. Jonathan: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4; 2, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $2. McIntosh: 1, Shaffer Bros., Gravity, $4; 2, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $2. Northern Spy: 1, Jacob E. Hinkle, Oley, $4; 2, J. L. Reitz, Lewisburg, $2. Rome: 1, Daniel Rice, New Bloomfield, $4; 2, Guy L. Hayman, North Brook, $2. Smokehouse: 1, Jacob E. Hinkle, Oley, $4; 2, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $2. Stayman Winesap: 1, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $4; 2, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $2. York Imperial: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $4; 2, G. W. Myers, Biglerville, $2.

CLASS 10

R. I. Greening: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1; 2, Clarence McHenry, Indiana, 50c. Stark: 1, Jacob H. Hinkle, Oley, $1; 2, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, 50c. Senator: 1, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, 50c. T. King: 1, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, $1; 2, D. K. Sterrett, Shippensburg, 50c. Ewalt: 1, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, $1; 2, Mertz Bros., Northumberland, 50c. Pewaukee: 1, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $1; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Summer Rambo: 1, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, $1; 2, S. W. Wolff, Lima, 50c. Black Twig: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1; 2, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, 50c. York Stripe: 1, Mt. Breeze Co., Scotland, $1; 2, Geo. E. Shaw, Lewistown, 50c.

Maiden Blush: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1. Fall Pippin: 1, F. B. Wolff, Lima, $1; 2, R. A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Wealthy: 1, F. B. Wolff, Lima, $1; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Nero: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $1. Russet: 1, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, $1. Gano: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c. Ben Davis: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Crawford Bros., Fayetteville, 50c. B. Gilliflower: 1, Peter R. Boltz, Lebanon, $1; 2, E. A. Baron, Erie, 50c. Fallawater: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, 50c.

Three Good Friends

Our correspondent in Blair County, Pa., H. Edwin Hetrick, sent us this picture of his father and the team.

Hubbardston: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, M. T. Wenger, Denver, 50c. Smith Cider: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2. Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Wagener: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1; 2, D. K. Sterrett, Shippensburg, 50c. Bellflower: 1, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, $1. Gravenstein: 1, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, $1. Fall Rambo: 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $1. Winesap, 1, S. L. Smedley, Jr., Newtown Square, $1; 2, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, 50c. Fameuse: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1; 2, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, 50c. Winter Rambo: 1, D. M. Wertz, Mt. Alto, $1. Twenty Ounce: 2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck, 50c.

Ensee: 1, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, $1. Paradise: 1, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata, $1; 2. Peter R. Boltz, Lebanon, 50c. N. W. Greening: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1; 2, Gillan Bros., St. Thomas, 50c. Golden Delicious: D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1. Red Stark: 1, H. L. Faucett, West Chester, $1. Shackleford: 1, D. M. Wertz, Quincy, $1. Red June: 1, Everbreeze Fruit Farm, West Chester, $1. King David: 1, H. S. Nolt, Columbia, $1. Golden Winesap: 1, Dan. Rice, New Bloomfield, $1. W. Banana: 2, McClelland Bros., Canonsburg, 50c.

CLASS 11, COUNTY EXHIBITS

1, Chester-Delaware County Horticultural Association, West Chester, $100; 2, Luzerne County, Wilkes-Barre, $75; 3. Lancaster County Fruit Growers Association, Lancaster, $50.

CLASS 14, PEARS

Verz: 1, M. P. Wenger, Denver, $1.

CLASS 16-B

Black Walnut: 1, Mrs. D. A.

(Continued on page 36)

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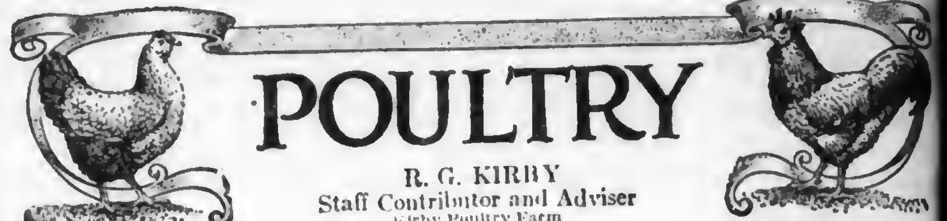

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Why Early Chicks Often Make the Best Layers

THE eggs that produce winter hatched chicks are usually laid from three to four weeks before the chicks arrive. They are gathered on many cold windy zero days when only good winter layers under proper managment are laying eggs. If those eggs hatch it is further proof that the parents were birds of excellent vigor.

So it is evident that your winter hatched chicks must be good chicks. During the warm balmy days of spring even the poorest of the cull hens will develop a little ginger and lay a few eggs. But when you hatch from winter layers you automatically cull the flock by reproducing only the type of hens that are cold weather layers.

Ready for Market Early

The cockerels will also be produced from the winter laying hens and probably hand down the tendency to heavy egg production. The broilers will come on the market early when prices are the best. All of the cockerels saved for breeding stock will have a long growing season and be thoroly matured by fall.

Early hatched pullets make fall layers when eggs are scarce and high in price. If necessary to breed from the pullets, they will be sufficiently developed to produce chicks of fair quality even tho not usually as good as the chicks from hen's eggs.

Mother Nature Co-operates

I find my early hatched chicks are large enough to take advantage of the range when all conditions are right for the development of young bird life. The green feed is fresh and tender. The angle worms and insects are plentiful. Nature co-operate with the poultryman in the spri and chicks grow faster than in th summer when the grass is toug and the worms are scarce.—R. G. Kirby.

Breeding Stock Diseased

Our flock of chickens, R. I. Reds and Buff Leghorns, has been thru a siege of pox, roupy condition and bowel trouble. Some sick ones have gotten well and have been put back in the flock; others we killed. Not more than twenty-five per cent of flock (we have about 200) were infected. Will this flock be safe to breed from? I always begin to set eggs about middle of February. I have been using sulphur, iodine, sulphuric acid and oil of sassafras thru entire flock as prescribed by State College poultryman as a preventative.—H. F. C., Chester Co., Pa.

I would isolate any birds that ha been sick and all that appear lackin in vigor. The balance of the flo should be all right for breeding pu poses. The diseases you mention a not hereditary but hens lacking vigor due to disease might produ chicks of weak vitality which a more subject to disease. The vigor hens in your flock which have sisted infection and laid winter e are probably good hens and I sho consider them worthy of use in bre ing pens. Of course you are the b judge of the value of the birds a their phyiscal condition, as you constantly working with them.— R. G. K.

Stockmen Have a Busy Week

Swine, Sheep and Beef Breeders Meet at Harrisburg

By W. H. TOMHAVE Staff Contributor and Advisor

NUMEROUS livestock meetings, and a swine show and sale were held in connection with the recent Ninth Annual Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. Lack of proper housing facilities makes it impossible to feature all classes of livestock each year. This year the livestock exhibit consisted of swine of the different breeds entered in the sales held during the week.

The interest in the livestock and wool exhibits and the meetings held during the week indicates the faith of the Pennsylvania farmer in the production of good livestock in connection with his farming operations. It is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 people visited the numerous exhibits in connection with the show.

Tuesday and Thursday were the days scheduled for the breeders of meat producing animals and draft horses. The meetings were held in the Senate Caucus Room of the Capitol.

A Business—Not a Game

Tuesday was swine and sheep day, the morning session being devoted to swine and the afternoon to sheep. The swine session opened with an address by E. Z. Russell, federal swine specialist, Washington, D. C. He advocated the production of pork on a long time basis. Hogs should be an important class of livestock in a successful system of diversified farming.

Mr. Russell stated that high prices for pork products and for breedi stock usually attract new people the business who, in many ca have no knowledge of swine raisi also that booms are not good for permanent industry, but that purebred business must be conduc as a business and not as a game, that all sales should be condu on a cash basis. He predicted ter times for the hog men but that herds be carefully culled high production and that the n ber of hogs to be kept on each be determined by the land owner.

Tell How They Raised Ton Litt

L. C. Madison, swine exten specialist of the Pennsylvania S College, discussed recent devel ments in community swine breedi He reviewed the work done in different counties and the many vantages to be derived from munity organizations. The first co munity swine club was organi only about five years ago, yet present there are more than hundred such clubs in operation.

A number of short talks made by men who produced a litter in 180 days during the year. Practically every speaker phasized the importance of blood, good care and managem plenty of good feed and a well anced ration.

Among these speakers was Th Strong, Indiana County, who year produced the champion Ch White litter in the Unit S

The litter developed by Mr. Strong consisted of fifteen pigs that weighed 3461 pounds when 180 days old. His net profit after allowing for feed and other expenses was $103. O. W. Keim, Somerset County, the youngest person in Pennsylvania to develop a ton litter, discussed his method of feeding and developing the pigs. Mr. Keim was a pig club boy a few years ago and is now a student in high school.

Ray Briggs, of Luzerne County, discussed his method of feeding eight Duroc Jersey pigs to a weight of 2198 pounds in 180 days. Mr. Briggs is not only a ton litter man but is also the champion potato grower in Pennsylvania this year.

The morning session closed with a discussion of the Utilization of Factory By-products in Pork Production, by M. F. Grimes, of State College.

Sheep Men Believe in Co-operation

The session of the sheep breeders and wool growers opened with an address by N. C. Dale, of New Castle, on the results of six years of co-operative wool marketing in Lawrence County. He told how this work was started in a small way, but developed on a sound basis so that at present practically all the wool in the county is marketed co-operatively.

County Agent R. S. Clark, of Huntingdon County, has done considerable work in organizing ram associations in his county. He told how these clubs were organized and the marked improvement brought about in the quality of lambs produced by the use of good purebred rams on the grade flocks in the county.

Fitting sheep for show was discussed by P. C. MacKenzie, of State College. He discussed the importance of good sheep to begin with and the constant care necessary to have sheep in prime condition for show.

W. B. Connell, sheep extension specialist, State College, outlined a constructive program for the development of the sheep industry in Pennsylvania. He called attention to the importance of good breeding animals and the careful selection of foundation stock. In his opinion, ram associations, a better understanding of flock management, proper feeding of lambs, and the grading of wools are the most important factors to be carried out in successful sheep raising.

Decline in Horse Breeding

There was considerable interest in the horse program which was arranged. Dr. J. F. Shigley, of State College, discussed the horse situation. He called attention to marked decrease that has taken place in recent years in the number of colts produced. This reduction in the number of colts will mean a shortage of horses necessary to replace old horses. The eastern farmer will be the first to feel the effect of this shortage.

Ed. Nicodemus, of Waynesboro, Pa., one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of purebred horses, spoke on the problems of the draft horse breeder.

The first ton gelding club organized in the state was started in Jefferson County last spring. The method of operating one of these clubs was discussed by J. P. Winslow, of Brookville.

J. H. Knode, of Chambersburg, discussed the subject of filly clubs. He reviewed the work started in Franklin County last year

Beef Cattle Breeders Hopeful

J. M. Vail, State College horse extension specialist, outlined a constructive horse program for Pennsylvania. He called attention to the number of horses shipped in each

(Continued on page 18)

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It's a shame not to raise 95 out of 100 chicks—when so many poultry men are doing it

Just follow these simple feeding rules

INVESTIGATION proves this fact: Today more men and women are making money out of poultry than ever before. Just egg money producers are steadily growing fewer in number. On thousands of farms the money invested in poultry pays more returns than that invested in any other way.

The reason for this change is easy to discover. Wherever you go, poultry raisers are learning the importance of proper feeding. Upon your success in producing a new flock of healthy chicks depends your success as a poultry raiser. Ten years ago on nearly every farm, most anything was good enough for chicks. Today a balanced ration is almost the universal practice. So now 100 make poultry pay where few formerly found it profitable.

Chicks Grow Fast On Right Feed

At this season of the year the production of chicks is receiving most attention. Rapid growth and proper development must be assured. For best results in getting baby chicks beyond the danger point depend on Globe Chick Starter with dried buttermilk. This perfect ration produces astonishing results. Records from leading poultry raisers, where Globe Chick Starter is used exclusively, show an average of 95% of chicks raised on this starting feed. Globe Chick Starter brings them up in the quickest and most economical way.

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Raise 95 out of 100

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(when baby chicks win or lose)

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Jersey Black Giants.

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat, or both. Write us.

A Busy Week

(Continued from page 17)

year which could be raised on the farms in the state.

The beef cattle interests held their meeting Thursday afternoon. E. W. Sheets, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, Washington, D. C., discussed the beef industry. He reviewed the recent changes in the beef industry and outlined many of the problems of the future. He believed that the beef men have passed the period of depression and can look for more favorable conditions, both for the breeder and the feeder.

Success of Baby Beef Clubs

W. S. Hagar, Mercer, Pa., told about the successful operation of baby beef clubs. His county has had the most successful baby beef club in the state. The calves are fed during the summer and fall by the members of the club and put on exhibition and sold during the early part of December so that they can be slaughtered for Christmas beef. This method of operating the club work has attracted buyers and the demand for their calves is increasing.

B. H. Wilson, Coatesville, Pa., spoke on the management of the beef breeding herd. Home-grown feed, consisting of silage, alfalfa and clover hay as winter feed, and good pasture during the summer, give satisfactory results, he said.

P. T. Brown, State College beef extension specialist, discussed the outlook for beef cattle in Pennsylvania. He spoke of the increased interest in purebred cattle and the number of new herds that are being established.

Gold and Silver Medals Awarded

On Wednesday evening more than 200 swine growers held a banquet at which the medals offered by the various state associations were awarded.

Pennsylvania swine breeders made remarkable records in the ton litter contest, producing a total of fifty-eight ton litters which gives the state second rank among all the states in the total number of ton litters produced.

Other outstanding accomplishments are, the production of the world's record Chester White litter and the tying of the world's seven pig litter record. Pennsylvania produced as many eight-pig ton litters as were produced in all previous years in the whole country.

The heaviest Berkshire litter of the year was sired by a purebred Berkshire boar. Every ton litter produced made a substantial profit.

The state associations of the different breeds awarded a gold medal to those producing a ton of pork with one litter in 180 days, and a silver medal to those producing 1800 pounds in the same period.

High Quality Wool Exhibited

The wool exhibit was made up of 178 fleeces which is said to be the largest wool exhibit ever held in the United States. The entries came largely from the counties in the western and central part of the state. The quality of the wool was the best ever exhibited at the State Farm Products Show. Two classes, one for ram fleeces and one for ewe fleeces, were provided for fine and medium wools. All wools were judged by W. B. Connell, of State College.

Swine Show and Sale

The swine show was made up of senior and junior bred gilts representing the five breeds, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites and Hampshires. Approximately thirty head of each breed were sold. The sales were satisfactory from the viewpoint of the consignors and buyers. No outstanding prices were realized but the good gilts of each breed brought satisfactory prices.

The Berkshires made the highest average of $67.50 on thirty head sold. The top price was $130, paid by J. H. Zouhnour, Johnstown, for the gilt Sycamore Mastodon Girl, consigned by Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa. This gilt was also first in the class of senior gilts and champion of the Berkshire show. All classes were judged after the sale.

The Chester Whites averaged $68 with a top of $175, paid by M. E. Knouse, of Biglerville, for Bear Mount Queen, a junior gilt, consigned by Knouse Bros., Biglerville. This gilt was also made champion gilt of the Chester White show.

Poland China and Duroc Sales

The Poland China gilts averaged $54.50 for twenty-eight head. The highest price paid was $102.50 for a senior gilt, Clan's Beauty, consigned by C. W. Porter, of East Millsboro, and purchased by Ira C. Doub, of Hagerstown, Maryland. A junior gilt, Clansman's Wonder Lady II, consigned by T. B. Byers, Vanderbilt, was sold for $85 and made champion gilt of the show.

The average for the Duroc Jerseys was $52.50 on thirty head. A junior gilt, Homewood Belle 2nd, consigned by E. W. Kline, Orangeville, and purchased by C. M. McDowell, Mercer, for $152.50, was the top gilt in the Duroc sale. Another junior gilt, R's Pathfinder Sensation 7th, consigned by Clarence Reese, Berwick, was the champion Duroc Jersey of the show and sold for $115.

The average for the Hampshires on twenty-two head was $35. The top gilt was a senior pig, Royal Mamie, purchased by Geo. N. Bawman, of Palmyra, Pa., for $57.50. This gilt was also made the champion of the show.

A number of state livestock associations held their annual business meeting and election of officers during the week of the show. The officers elected by the several organizations are listed on page twelve of this issue.

The Hereford cattle breeders' was the only beef cattle association to hold a meeting. This association elected Geo. L. Ball, Pittsburgh, president, and F. L. Bentley, State College, secretary-treasurer.

Champion Egg Judges

THREE poultry husbandry students representing the Pennsylvania State College, in competitions with students from five other colleges, took first place in the judging for egg production in the annual poultry judging contest held January 23 at the Madison Square Garden in New York City.

Besides winning the sweepstakes cup, offered for the winners of the egg production contest, Penn State had first and third high man. H. O. Stuart, of Pittsburgh, won a gold medal for making the highest score in the contest and Leon Todd, of Honey Brook, Chester County, was awarded a bronze medal for taking third place.

Won on Rhode Island Reds

Four breeds were judged, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Legborns and Plymouth Rocks. Cups were offered for the winners of each breed contest and the team from Penn State won the cup in the Rhode Island Red contest.

In judging the four breeds according to the standard requirements, Connecticut took first place, followed in order by New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.—B.

"What do elephants have that no other animals have?" asked the teacher of her first-graders.

"Little elephants," was the surprising response.—Judge.

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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks, up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular
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Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown L Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black M White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Red Wyandotte, Buff Orpingtons $16. Mixed free. Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. D, Bo

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Back of every shipment of Pine Tree Baby Chicks are the skill and experience gained through 33 years spent in breeding, hatching and shipping Baby Chicks. You can't buy better utility chicks yet our prices are low, because of immense production and labor-saving equipment.

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"Oldest Hatchery in the U. S."
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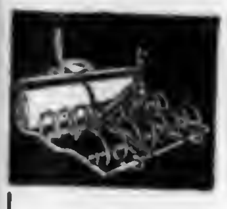

THE IMBODEN Combined Harrow and Roller Saves Time and Labor

It digs up the clods and crushes them while they are damp. All in one operation and the draft is no heavier than the ordinary harrow.

Sold on 30 days free Trial

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STOCKTON CHICKS

CHICKS THAT PAY FROM HENS THAT LAY

We actually hatch the Chicks we sell; and we control the breeding stock from which they come. All are pure-bred and *production-bred.* 25,000 hatched weekly—all leading breeds. You'll find our prices low for outstanding quality. Let us send Catalog and Price List. Write for them today.

STOCKTON HATCHERY
Box G Stockton, New Jersey
Member Int'l Baby Chick Ass'n.

Buy your baskets in the Winter or Early Spring, and get rock bottom prices.

Write for Catalog.

Webster Basket Co.
Box 280
Webster, New York

BREED CANARIES AT HOME

A profitable and fascinating pastime OUTFIT COMPLETE only $12. Includes pair of selected HARTZ MOUNTAIN birds—breeding cages, nest and nestings and full instructions on how to raise canaries. Birds shipped safely anywhere. Send for price-list other pets. Book on Home Pets and How to care for them 10c.

BARTEL'S, Dept. "O"
8 Cortlandt Street. New York

SEED OATS

Of the highest quality and germination. Test 42-44 lb. per bu. Special price in quantities. Do not fail to get our sample and price before buying. We specialize in seed oats.

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Eventually GOLD MEDAL DAIRY FEEDS POULTRY

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Some of the **GOLD MEDAL FEEDS**

GOLD MEDAL Vitamin Egg Mash (22% protein)
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Just as you insure your building against loss from fire, insure your crops against loss through fungous diseases.

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(Blue Vitriol)

in Bordeaux Mixture will give you this protection.

Nichols Triangle Brand is the standard and can be had in large crystals, small crystals, and pulverized. Packed in new strong containers.

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Sugared Schumacher Feed

For Health—For Large Production For Economy – For Profits

Sugared Schumacher Feed meets the needs of the dairy cow and the dairy farmer.

Sugared Schumacher Feed is ideal as a ration for the entire dairy herd. Start your young calves on it. Grow and develop the yearlings on it. Build up the dry cows and springers with it. Make your milking herd most profitable by its liberal use.

Sugared Schumacher Feed is essentially a scientific blend of choice products of corn, oats, wheat and barley with the right amounts of molasses and mineral compounds.

It is very palatable—Cows relish it. It is highly digestible —Cows thrive on it. It is varied — Cows continue to like it. It is rich in carbohydrates—Cows need it. It is economical—Dairymen make money with it.

Blackburn College Farm, Carlinville, Illinois

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: "Here at Blackburn College we have a milking herd of seventeen pure bred Holsteins which we feed for maximum production.

"I have always ground and mixed my own feed until I discovered Sugared Schumacher Feed because I believed it cheaper and better. Sugared Schumacher Feed has nothing in it but feed and I consider it the purest, finest feed there is on the market. I have fed it to our herd here at the college for almost a year and from the first have had very remarkable results as is proved by the accompanying illustration. The cow in the picture is a three year old. She is being fed 8 pounds of Sugared Schumacher per day with some supplementary feeds. Her milk record for March was 2,473 lbs. of milk which is phenomenal. This production I attribute principally to good care and to Sugared Schumacher Feed, which is the basis of her ration.

"As long as The Quaker Oats Company put into Sugared Schumacher Feed the quality they are now putting into it and I have cows to feed I shall never be without it."

M. H. ALEXANDER, Farm Superintendent.

Suggested Rations

With alfalfa or good clover hay, feed Sugared Schumacher Feed straight. With mixed clover and grass hay, feed Sugared Schumacher Feed combined with an equal amount of Boss Dairy Ration. With timothy or grass hay, feed one part of Sugared Schumacher Feed combined with two parts of Boss Dairy Ration. D-20

The Quaker Oats Company

Dept. 1654 Address—Chicago, U. S. A.

$3 down Brings Any Size American Separator

On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay.

30 DAYS TRIAL

Try any American Separator, in your own way, *at our risk.* If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and *best Separator for the least money*, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded.

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Low prices and Liberal Easy-pay-plan

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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

STOP! ABORTION In Your Herd

Are you losing milk and valuable calves because of Contagious Abortion?

Why allow this disease to continue when you can now get Dr. Beebe's Abortion Bacterin direct and use it yourself. The Beebe treatment has been used successfully by veterinarians for over ten years, so why experiment? Made under U.S. Veterinary License No. 17, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Sold under CERTIFICATE OF ASSURANCE—every purchase covered by individual certificate insuring money back for every dose that fails.

FREE—Dr. Beebe's Short Course

How to detect and successfully treat Contagious Abortion. Written in plain language. Yours for the asking.

Also FREE LABORATORY BLOOD TEST that tells positively whether your cows are infected or not. Address

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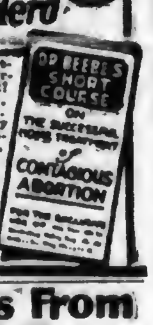
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Keep Your Cows From ABORTING

Don't keep on losing calves and letting valuable cows become barren. End Contagious Abortion by using ABORNO, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy. Easily administered treatment kills abortion germs quickly without harming cattle. Write for Free Book, with letters from users.

ABORNO LABORATORY
31 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

What Dairymen are Doing

The Meetings during Farm Show Week Reveal the Wide Range of Their Interests and Activities

By A. A. BORLAND

Staff Contributor and Adviser

"THE best Farm Products Show ever held in Pennsylvania" was the general comment of those who attended the state show at Harrisburg last week. This statement was true not only of the character and quality of the exhibits, and the programs arranged by the different agricultural organizations, but also of the attendance of real honest-to-goodness farmers. Many who attended for the first time were heard to say, "I expect to attend every year hereafter."

The Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders and Dairymen's Association presented an excellent program.

Dr. T. E. Munce, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, spoke on the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania. He stated that up to the present time the Bureau of Animal Industry has tested 3136 herds containing 51,084 animals and that fifteen per cent of the cattle in Pennsylvania are now under state and federal supervision. Practically all the cattle in Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson Counties have been tested and in Jefferson County less than one-half of one per cent of reactors have been found.

Much work remains to be done. At the present time 27,258 herds containing over 225,000 cattle are signed up waiting to be tested. The pressure of many other lines of disease-control work and the inadequacy of funds prevent the Bureau from pushing the eradication program as rapidly as it desires.

Secretary Summarizes Needs

Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture, stated that an appropriation of two million dollars, in addition to such portion of the dog tax fund as is available, is needed for the next two years in order to conduct the work properly.

Dr. C. M. Christy, of Brookville, presented a paper on "The Practicing Veterinarian and Tuberculosis Prevention and Eradication Work."

"What Immediate Action Should Dairymen Take in Support of a Program of Tubercuolsis Eradication" was discussed by R. R. Welch, of Grove City. He showed the importance of tuberculosis eradication as a measure for conserving human health and placing the milk and cattle business on a sound basis.

At the close of Mr. Welch's address a committee was chosen to draft resolutions for presentation to the Governor and the Legislature, requesting an adequate appropriation for tuberculosis eradication work and to serve as a standing committee of the association to co-operate with other agencies working for the elimination of tuberculosis. The committee consists of R. R. Welch, Grove City; M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy; S. N. Root, Landisville; C. D. Sprout, Meadville, and E. B. Fitts, State College.

Bigger Profits in Lower Costs

"Economy of Production, the Basis of Successful Dairy Farming," was a timely subject presented by Prof. E. B. Fitts, of State College. He stated that so much attention had lately been given to the subject of marketing that dairymen are in danger of overlooking the fact that the greatest opportunity for increasing profits is in reducing the cost of production.

Actual production records on each cow in the herd is the first essential in determining which cows should be culled out as unprofitable. The average yearly milk production per cow in Pennsylvania, according to the last census is only 3970 pounds, while the average production of testing association cows is 7184 pounds of milk.

If the cows thruout the state could be brought up to the average of testing association cows, nearly one-half of the present number of cows in the state could be dispensed with, $1.47 would be cut off the cost of producing each hundred pounds of milk and $49,024,000 would be cut from the cost of producing the present annual volume of milk in the state.

The growing of more leguminous roughage to save the purchase of high protein concentrates, the production of better quality products to encourage consumption, the use of purebred sires to improve yields, the gradual acquisition of purebred cows which are more efficient in milk production than grades,—these were urged by the speaker as important in securing economical production.

Co-ops Need Satisfied Customers

H. G. Niesley, specialist in marketing at State College, spoke on the subject, "Factors Essential in Successful Marketing of Dairy Products by the Co-operative Plan." He asserted that "Satisfied Consumers" was the keynote in successful marketing. A co-operative enterprise must improve the product and render better service than its competitors in order to succeed.

"The Why and How of Clean Milk" was discussed by C. I. Cohee in charge of the Department of Quality Control, Philadelphia Dairy Council. He stated that high quality milk was essential in preserving a market demand for milk, in securing satisfactory price, in creating a satisfaction to the producer who sells a good article and in maintaining the public health.

Members Adopted Sanitary Rules

The farmer members of the Interstate Milk Producers Association voluntarily adopting regulations for improving the sanitary quality of milk produced by them and by providing the money to carry these regulations into effect have taken the most forward step on record for the improvement of the milk supply.

"Practical methods for Determining Quality in Milk" were presented by C. S. Detweiler, Chief of the Sanitation Department, Pittsburg District Dairy Council. The sediment test has been most efficient in pointing out to each dairyman the quality of milk he produces. Every month 6500 to 7000 sediment tests are made for as many farmers.

At the beginning of the work on sediment tests only sixty-five per cent of the milk graded in Class A. Now over ninety per cent of it comes in Class A. Quality contests have been held between country plants; meetings have been conducted in the interest of clean milk; essay contests have been held for boys and girls, with a scholarship awarded to the writer of the best essay on "Clean Milk production." Dealers have been encouraged to pay a premium of five cents per hundred pounds for Class A milk, as determined by the methylene blue test which gives a rapid estimation of the bacterial content.

Buyers Will Pay for Records

Mr. A. A. Randabaugh, Carlisle, President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers' Association, introduced the principle speaker at the testers' conference, R. R. Welch, of Grove City. Mr. Welch talked on the relation of the cow testing associations to dairy cattle sales. Thru the records obtained in cow testing associations an added value of twenty-five per cent, and in some individual cases 300 per cent, has been secured above the price for cattle that dealers would ordinarily pay. Mr. Welch emphasized the importance of having complete data on each cow, including dates of breeding, freshening, etc.

There are now forty-one cow testing associations in Pennsylvania with over 1000 members keeping over 14,000 cows. Twenty herds averaged over 400 pounds of butterfat per cow in 1924 and 200 herds averaged over 300 pounds; 1243 cows were weeded out and 180 purebred bulls were bought by members of the associations.

New Kind of A. R. Test

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Pennsylvania held an enthusiastic banquet and meeting which was addressed by C. L. Burlingham, secretary of the national association. Mr. Burlingham explained the splendid opportunity for Ayrshire breeders in Pennsylvania and advocated a new kind of advanced registry test,—a herd test plan that would include every cow in the herd.

E. S. Bayard, of Pittsburg, told of his visit to Scotland last summer. He was impressed with the power of the Ayrshire cow in Scotland to keep on going year after year and felt that the lifetime of a cow should be the unit to determine her value rather than a mere single high record.

Dr. C. J. Marshall in his talk pointed out that no cow produces milk better adapted to household use than the Ayrshire.

A. S. Barnhart, State College extension specialist in club work, discussed boys' and girls' club work. He stated that it was of primary importance that calves for club work be from tuberculosis-free herds. Ayrshire breeders have, in his opinion, used excellent forethought in their

(Continued on page 22)

It Brings the Markets Closer

The motor truck has come to be an important part of the equipment of the average eastern dairy farm.

If you had one NOW!

When wintry blasts howl around the eaves—and grain prices are soaring—what's a good silo worth to you?

A big reservoir full of succulent, milk and meat producing feed—grown at low cost on your own farm.

Why not make up your mind *now* on that silo question. Decide *right*. Get the silo that *saves* the valuable juices, protects against frost, saves you time and work, and *lasts* for years. The silo that *experience* proved the most silo per dollar.

Big Handsome Catalog

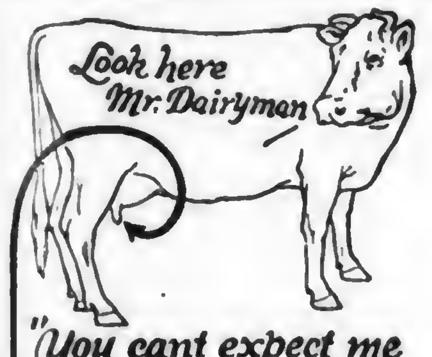
A big *book* on silos. Tells you all the *facts* you want to know.

Liberal Discounts for cash and early orders.

Time payments if desired.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



"You cant expect me to show a Profit when my udder is sore"

Chapped or sore teats—or any discomfort of the udder—makes the cow nervous and causes a "holding up" of the milk. Milk that you ought to have in the pail fails to come.

It pays to keep the udder and teats comfortable—soft, silky, pliable. Bag Balm, the great healing ointment ought to be used at the first sign of chaps, cuts, bruises, inflammation or Caked Bag. A wonder-worker in any congested condition of the delicate tissues.

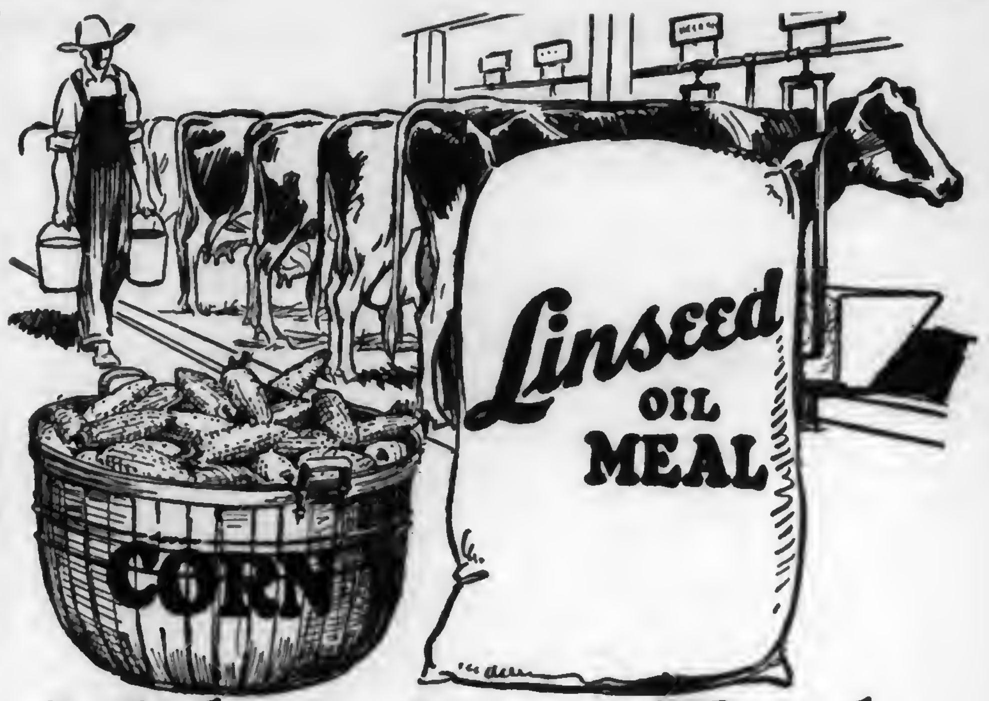
Keep a package on hand. Big 10-ounce can, 60c, at feed dealers, general stores or druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association, Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM

MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.



Make a 3-to-1 Trade

With corn at its present price, you can make a neat little trade which will beat any speculation on the stock market that you ever dreamed of.

Linseed Oil Meal is, according to feeding experts who have thoroughly analyzed present feeding standards, worth three times as much as corn. On this basis you can now trade in corn worth approximately $42 a ton, for Linseed Oil Meal costing about the same but worth on a comparative feeding basis, about $120 a ton.

Thus without additional expenditure you can easily supply your full needs for this rich proteid which affords triple profit through cheaper gains, prime condition and high manurial value.

It will simply be a matter of balancing what feeds you now have with this additional proteid and conditioner. The balancing need not worry you. It has been all figured out in our book—

"How to Make Money With Linseed Oil Meal"

By PROF. F. B. MORRISON
Ass't Director Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin. Author with W. A. Henry, of the recognized American Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

Your copy is ready for you and it will cost you nothing. You will find it chock full of feeding rations which include all manner of feeds in various proportions with direct comparisons of Linseed Oil Meal with other proteids. This book is a record of actual experiences and one which you cannot afford to be without. It is free—By all means send for it. Ask for booklet No. E-2.

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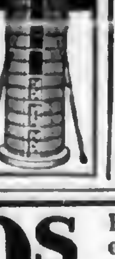
Linseed OIL MEAL

Balance the Ration With Linseed Oil Meal — TRIPLE VALUE — CHEAPER GAINS 1 — PRIME CONDITION 1 — MANURIAL VALUE 1 — *Costs Little, Earns Much*

ECONOMY SILOS



Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 607-E Frederick, Md.

RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE

$10.45

5 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 30, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42½ inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, $10.45. Ball cartridges, hard nose, $3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. 15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1925, 60th Anniversary issue, 372 pages, fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American military guns and pistols (including Colts) since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50c. Est'd 1865

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York City

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

SILOS

Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS.

Write now for Special Winter Discounts.

International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Produce Milk at Lower Cost

If milk prices are low—that is the time to use the best feed you can get. Poor feeds increase the cost of milk while the best feed correctly balanced will lower the cost.

If you want to reduce the *amount* of milk, that's another matter. The way to do that is to *feed fewer cows*. But get what milk you do produce at the *lowest cost per feed dollar*.

If you want to do that, *test* Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed—the only sure way of proving to yourself that Ti-o-ga *will lower your cost of production.*

Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with low protein succulent roughage; Silage, Pasturage, Green Fodder, etc.

White Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with medium protein dry roughage; Timothy Hay, Mixed Hay, Corn Fodder, etc.

Blue Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with high protein dry roughage; Clover Hay, Alfalfa, Hay, etc.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO. Waverly, N. Y.

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

Reduce Ford Engine Vibration

Stop that shaking that loosens nuts, screws and bolts, and that jolting over rough spots that breaks crankcase arms. A Pioneer Engine Support saves repairs, stiffens frame, holds engine firmly in line and gives that even flow of power that makes driving a pleasure.

$2.50 *at your dealer's or direct. $2.75 West of Rockies.*

Pioneer Engine Support

Fits Passenger Cars or Trucks. *Permanently repairs broken crankcase arms. Easily attached in twenty minutes. No holes to drill.* Dept. H

The Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland, N. Y.

SAVE THE UDDER

if there be caking, congestion or inflammation of your cows' udders

USE
Trade ANTICAKE Mark

This takes the cake out of the bag. Udder disease is a dairyman's constant worry. Because a temporary affliction means immediate loss; a permanent disability may mean loss of the whole animal. Protect your investment and save the udder, by keeping in your barn ANTICAKE, the Wondrous healing ointment. The minute you notice the least soreness in the Udder apply ANTICAKE and be safe. CURES MANY CASES OF CHRONIC UDDER TROUBLES. Wise dairymen always use it continually before freshening, particularly with heifers having first calf.

SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE. If it shouldn't help them it is no charge. One pound box $1, three boxes $2.00, five boxes $3.50. All prepaid.

DAIRY SPECIALTY CO., Box F. Elyria, Ohio.

for stock feeding

Salt supplies the hydrochloric acid in the digestive juices. Feed 1 pound Colonial Special Farmer's Salt to each 100 pounds dry feed. Keep another supply within easy reach at all times. Stock wont eat too much. Mixes thoroughly; wont sift out; never hardens; free from gritty substances. Insures the animal getting enough salt without causing sore tongue. Get Free Book, "New Truth About Salt."

THE COLONIAL SALT CO., *Dept. 16* AKRON, O.
Chicago Dallas Boston Buffalo Atlanta Pittsburgh

Bags make good toweling

Colonial Special Farmer's Salt

"There's a Colonial Salt for every purpose"

Dairymen's Doings

(Continued from page 21)

calf club work, the club animals being selected by a committee of breeders.

John Cochran, of Rosemont, gave an interesting review of the history of the Ayrshire breed. The antecedent of the Ayrshire breed was the Teeswater cow in Scotland, a plain red cow. In 1840 systematic efforts were started to improve the breed. Registration was started in 1879.

Ayrshire Association Officers

The officers elected by the Ayrshire Association for the coming year are: President, W. F. Glatfelter, Spring Grove; Vice President, Dr. E. S. Deubler, Narberth; Secretary, Henry Fielden, Bedford; Treasurer, John Cochran, Rosemont; Executive Committee, Henry Hall, M. T. Towner, and E. C. Deubler.

At the business meeting of the Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs, Dr. L. H. Thompson, Montrose, President of the federation, gave an interesting report showing the progress of the Holstein breed and the federation for the past year. Resolutions were adopted unanimously recommending to the Governor and to the Legislature that two million dollars be appropriated for indemnities for cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis during the next two years, and that as much of the dog tax funds as is available be used to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry in conducting testing work.

New Holstein Federation Officers

The officers elected for the following year are: President, Dr. L. H. Thompson, Montrose; Vice President, F. D. Kerrick, Towanda; Secretary, G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg; Treasurer, Frank Kern, West Chester. Directors, H. H. Blair, Williamsport; W. J. Fairchild, Berwick; H. E. Robertson, York; John H. Shirk, Lancaster; S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit; S. F. Zook, Currysville. These directors with the following whose terms last for another year will form the Board of Directors for 1925; J. A. Bell, A. S. Deysher, Arthur M. Northup, Ivo V. Otto, James M. Paxton, Charles A. Rowe.

The Holstein breeders' banquet in the evening was a most happy occasion. Among those present were dairymen representing other breeds. Dr. L. H. Thompson presided and in his genial way made everyone welcome.

Jeresy Breeders Organize

The Jersey breeders of Pennsylvania took a long step forward in organizing a state association. There is a large revival of interest in the Jersey breed owing to the demand for higher testing milk among consumers and the willingness of dealers to pay a better price for milk rich in butterfat.

Representatives from eleven counties were present at the meeting. After a number of enthusiastic addresses by prominent Jersey breeders, an organization was éffected and the following officers elected: President, W. F. Shrum, Jeannette; First Vice President, Harry Hayward, Philadelphia; Second Vice President, Utley Wedge, Paoli; Third Vice President, M. A. Taylor, Grover; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Fox, Pocopson. Directors, L. B. Carter, Titusville; H. G. Twaddell, Westtown; J. C. McCandless, Euclid. Each president of a county Jersey breeders' club will also be a director in the state association.

Three Guernsey Bodies Get Together

The Guernsey Breeders' Associations; Eastern, Central, and Western, took an active step in promoting the Guernsey interests of the state by appointing an executive committee representing the three associations to function in matters that concern the Guernsey breeders of the state as a whole. The committee is composed of George Koser, Biglerville; R. H. Power, Glenshaw; J. W. Mayes, Howard, and M. T. Grimes, Catawissa.

Karl Musser, Secretary of the American Guernsey Breeders' Association gave a splendid talk on the future of the Guernsey breed. E. B. Fitts, State College, O. C. Jones, Pennsylvania fieldman, and a number of Guernsey breeders also gave interesting talks on various phases of Guernsey development.

Plans had been made for a large dairy cattle exhibit at the Farm Products Show but, owing to the heavy snow storm, it was impossible to get many of the cattle to Harrisburg. W. F. Glatfelter had on exhibition a number of outstanding Ayrshire cows and the show bull Nancy's Mintmaster, while Sycamore Farms had a number of beautiful Ayrshire heifers. It is hoped that by another year the Dairy Cattle Exhibit will be one of the most attractive features of the show.

Vocational Boys Have Busy Time

Two hundred and nineteen boys and girls had the time of their lives at the state show. They represented thirty-eight different counties and took part in corn, potato, swine, poultry, and dairy cattle judging contests.

Rings of Holstein and Guernsey cows were judged in the dairy contest. Kenneth Bender, of Benton, won first honors among a class of fifty-four contenders. James Purdy was second, Francis Crowell, third. Frank Shipman and Glen Steward tied for fourth place, and Albert Wakerman was fifth.

Professor A. L. Beam, of State College, supervised the contest which was one of the most spirited affairs of the week.

Temple of Agriculture

A WORLD'S temple of agriculture to be erected in Chicago and to be a national and international headquarters for agricultural movements is being planned by a group headed by Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois.

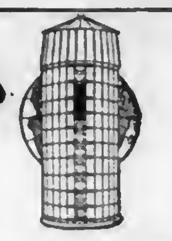
According to the plans, the structure, covering five acres, will be the largest building in the world. It will include a radio broadcasting tower rivaling Eiffel Tower in Paris, a convention hall with 20,000 seats, and a commercial hotel of 3500 rooms. It will be called the American Agricultural Society Building and efforts will be made to have the structure completed by May, 1927. The cost of the structure is estimated to be $30,000,000.—B.

Another Dairy Queen

DAIRY queens have been crowned in quite rapid succession this winter, but very few cows in the world have equalled the production of Lulu Wayne of Annfield, a purebred Holstein-Friesian, according to the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This cow recently completed a yearly test period in the herd of her owner, Harry Yates, at Orchard Park, New York, under the supervision of Cornell University with a record of 26,302.4 pounds of milk containing 1098.92 pounds butterfat (1373.6 pounds of butter). She is Canadian bred and began her test on the Yates farm at seven years of age.

The world owes its civilization to those who have been faithful to their visions.

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—Voltaire.



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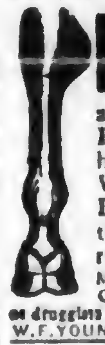

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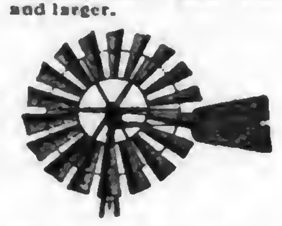
No. 10	55.00

Cash f. o. b. factory



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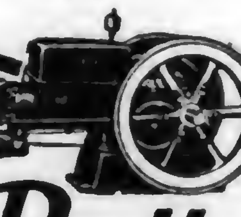

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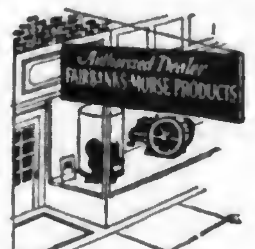

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth.—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I did not send you a picture of my pony because I did not have any, but when I get one I will send it to you. I had a fine time Christmas and hope you did, too, and the Forum friends. My pony has a partner now, it's name is Queen; my brother says she is a good horse-back rider. She carries you a-flying.

I have not missed a day from school this year or last. I love to read the letters. I got a book for Christmas and it has three or four stories in it and I have not read a one yet.

I will close my letter with the very best of luck for this year. Give my love to all Forum friends and to you. —Sara Harrison, Talbot County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have not seen any letters from Chenango County. Wake up boys and girls of this county and write. My father has taken P. F. for four years.

I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is working out this winter. I have a dog and cat for my pets. I am fourteen years old and have about a mile to walk to school. I have to try geography regents. I think that I will pass. Our house is white with a sleeping porch on the west side. It is a two-family house. The village is three and one-half miles away. My dad lives on a farm of 120 acres.

We have cows and horses. I have written once before but did not see it published. I will close and give someone else a chance. — Meda Maine, Chenango County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am ten years old and live on a very large farm. I have three sisters and three brothers. I have a pet dog and cat.

I also enjoy reading the letters. I have been making some nice candy, and I thought you would like to have my recipe.

SEA FOAM CANDY

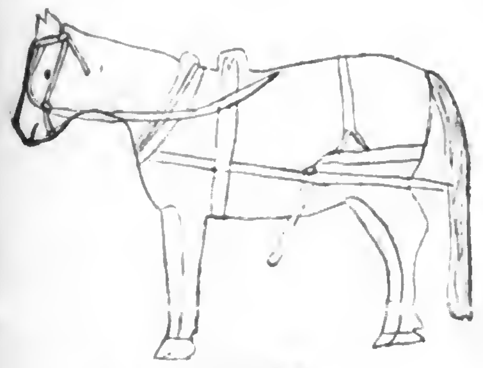
3 cups white sugar
¾ cup boiling water
¼ cup of syrup

Cook sugar, syrup and water together until a little tested in cold water forms a soft ball, and add vanilla. Then pour over the whites of two well beaten eggs and beat until it will mould in any shape. Then put on oil paper.—Dorothy Jump, Queen Anne County, Md.

A Far-off Friend

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a Pennsylvania Farmer reader. I am now living in Florida. I live in Florida in the winter and in Pennsylvania in the summer.

It is now very sunny and warm here in Florida. There are orange trees all around our house. They are sweet and nice.


A TROTTER
Jessie Maine, Chenango County, N. Y.

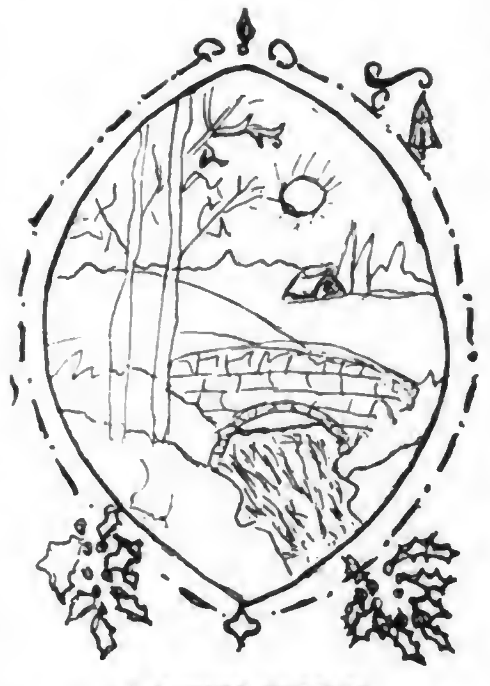
We have a tangelo tree full of fruit. They are closs between a tangerine and a grapefruit.

Many flowers bloom here in the winter, such as poinsettia, roses, hibiscus and bongainvillia. Our live oak trees are pretty with moss hanging from their branches. The mocking bird looks like a catbird and sings like a canary.

The water is very nice and warm. Orlando has twenty lakes within the city limits. We have a fine beach forty-five miles away at Cocoa. Cars can drive for miles on the sand. I am in the ninth grade and thirteen years old.— William Balderston, Orange County, Fla.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I have been a silent member of the Forum for quite a while. I go one mile and a half to school. We like our teacher very much. There are thirty of us in the school. I go to a country school.

We have a big dog whose name is Duke, also Holstein calves eight and nine months old. I hitch up our horse, Maud, and hitch her on a big handsled and she draws me around everywhere. We have one other horse whose name is Daisy. I can ride Maud for she is very gentle.


A WINTER MORNING
Martha H. Richter, Lancaster County, Pa.

I have my own camera and take quite a lot of pictures. I have no brothers or sisters. It is lots of fun to go coasting down hill. We have examinations the twenty-second and twenty-third. I hope the Forum friends all have good luck and Cousin Ruth, too.—Thelma Ernestine Rozelle, Broome County, N. Y.

Don't you think Forum Friends might like to see some of your pictures, Thelma?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for almost two years. I wanted to write to you but never did, so I thought I would write you now.

I live on a farm of over a hundred acres. My father is in the strawberry business. I have six brothers besides me and six sisters.

I am eleven years of age and am in the seventh grade in school. We have chickens, horses, and one cow. I have three pets; a goose, a cat and a dog. I like my goose very much and I think she likes me, too. When I work at something she is with me. I think she is a very nice pet.—Warren Hartranft, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I like to read your letters. I am only seven and in the second grade at school. I have a pet dog named Beauty; she gives us her paw. I have a brother five years old. It is fine sledding. We live on a farm and raise lots of chickens. This is my first letter. I will write again.—Elizabeth W. Swartley, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Altho I do not belong to your club I enjoy reading the page. Would you be kind enough to tell me how to join?

I have two pets, a cat and a dog. I am thirteen years old and have two sisters, Dorothy and Grace.

I go to Mt. Hope School. I live about two miles from it. I would like to join your club.—Blanche Cochran, Lancaster County, Pa.

You have joined now, Blanche,—just by writing this letter.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I guess you think that everyone around this section of the state is either sleeping or out of existence, but you're mistaken.

My father has been getting Pennsylvania Farmer for a good many years and I have been a silent reader of the Forum letters. Since I don't remember seeing any letters from Cambria County I thought I'd write and let you know we're still here.

I live on a farm a short distance from Patton. I live in a large white house with my father, mother, two sisters and two brothers. My grandmother stays with us, too. She will be eighty-nine years old on the second of February, but she is pretty spry for her age. She comes downstairs for all her meals. Besides this she knit four pairs of socks by hand in three weeks. She mends clothes and reads a good bit but she uses glasses to do this.

I've been telling you a good bit about everyone else so now I'll tell you about myself. I am thirteen years old and this is my second year in high school. I like it very well and don't think it is very hard. Last year I didn't have to take any "finals" because I kept a good average and I'm trying to do the same this year. I have about a mile and a half to walk to school and as I like to walk I'm glad of the chance.

I'll write again, if you don't care, and tell you some more.—Lucy Strittmatter, Cambria County, Pa.

Come as often as you like Lucy. We're always glad to hear from you even if not all your letters reach the other Forum friends.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy club? I have been reading the Forum page all winter and like it very well. I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade at school. This is my seventh year of school and I never missed a day and never was tardy one morning. I go to the Smullin School.

I live on a farm and for pets I have two cats; their names are Tom and Niger. We have horses, cows, pigs, calves, and chickens. We are going to butcher a beef the last of this week. I have three brothers and two sisters. I have a sister four months old. Her name is Dorothy June.—Violet E. Brocious, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and I enjoy reading the Forum page so much that I thought I would write.

I am fourteen years old and a freshman in the Hightstown High School. I like school better this year than I ever did before. I take Latin, algebra, civics and English. I have three nice teachers.

I live on a small farm about three miles from town. I have two brothers and two sisters besides myself. For pets we have a dog named Brownie and a cat named Prosper. We also have a horse and cow.

Dorothy Hill's letter is the only one I see from Mercer County. I would like to see more.—Helen Storer, Mercer County, N. J.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Violet E. Brocious, Stanley Kernselmay, Lois Shumaker.
BERKS COUNTY.—Kathleen Kenney, Kathryn Ziegler.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Goldie Arnold, Dorothy Dunbar, Robert Tillinghast.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Mildred Fretz.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Mary Varos.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Lucy Strittmatter.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Freda Brown, Leonard H. Smeltzer.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda M. Hiddleson.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Gertrude McElhoes, Mildred Piper.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Blanche Cochran.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Margaret Wright.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Alice Hesser.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Elizabeth W Swartley.
PIKE COUNTY.—Janie Greening.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Warren Hartranft.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Edna G. Huston.
UNION COUNTY.—Dayton Walls.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Anna Kinsey, Ruth Long.
YORK COUNTY.—Mary Elizabeth Kimmel, Anna K. Miller, Nelson A. Shermeyer.

NEW JERSEY

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Belle Spaulding.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Violet H. Springer.
HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Lloyd A. Cline.
MERCER COUNTY.—Helen Storer.

NEW YORK

BROOME COUNTY.—Thelma Ernestine Rozelle.
CHENANGO COUNTY.—Jessie Maine (D), Meda Maine.

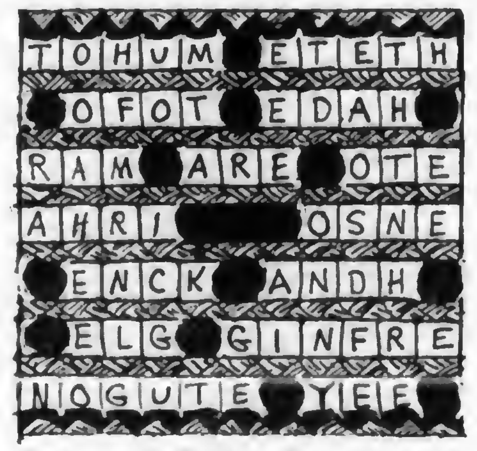
MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Helen Barton, Elizabeth Study.
QUEEN ANNE COUNTY.—Dorothy Jump.
TALBOT COUNTY.—Sara Harrison.

FLORIDA

ORANGE COUNTY.—William Balderston

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



Dear Little Folks:—You can solve this puzzle by re-arranging the queer looking words so they spell, in each case the name of some part of the body. When you have found these words, send them to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than February 14. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending a the correct answer, whose cards are best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of post cards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

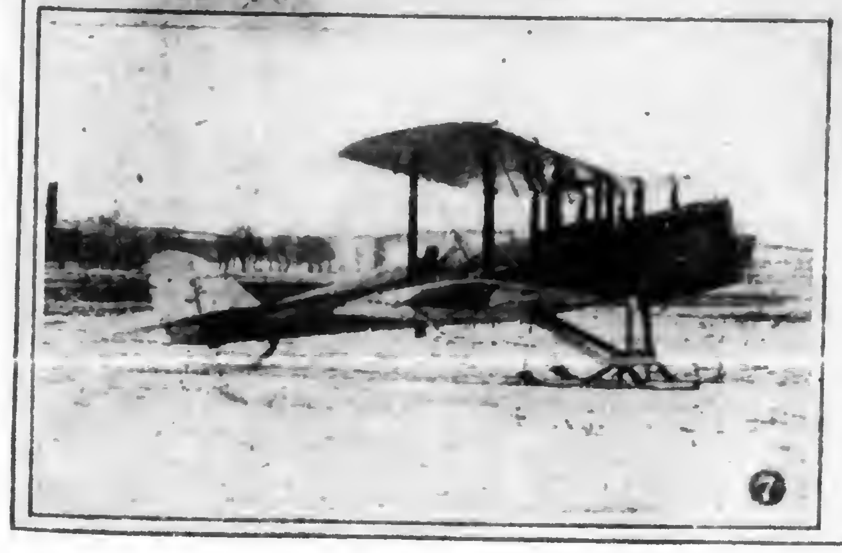
Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the January 17 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: A GOOD EXAMPLE IS THE BEST SERMON: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The prize winners are: J. Marvin Cameron, age 8, Thompsontown, Pa.; Rock, N. J.; Carrie M. Holtzapple, Florence Emmons, age 9, Raven age 7, York, Pa.; Helene D. A. Kelly, age 10, Newtown Square, Pa., Guy Nicholas, age 10, Loganton, Pa.; Claude Prindle, age 10, Royersford, Pa.; Anna E.Ropke, age 8, Lava, N. Y.; Dorothy Smouse, age 8, Bedford, Pa.; Carl Witmer, age 9, Dalmatia, Pa.; John Wright, age 10, Boswell, Pa.

It was good to know so many of you had been thinking of Benjamin Franklin and his good example. I wish I could answer each of your letters, but if I did you might never get any more puzzles. Each one of you may be sure that your answers are read with much interest and that I am very glad you are having a good time working out the puzzles.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1.—Miss E. Tinnekin, of New York, and her pet alligator, attracted much attention at Palm Beach. She says he's as tame as a kitten, but we'd rather stroke puss.
2.—The President and his Cabinet. They are President Coolidge, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Attorney General Stone, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Gore, Secretary of Labor Davis; in foreground, Secretary of State Huges, Secretary of War Weeks, Postmaster General New, Secretary of Interior Work, Secretary of Commerce Hoover.
3.—A critical moment—friend groundhog and part of his shadow.
4.—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, first woman elected to Congress as a Democrat.
5.—The old Surratt house in Washington, D. C., scene of the Booth conspiracy which led to Lincoln's assassination.
6.—Nathaniel Rothschild, aged 15, scion of the great banking family.
7.—Air mail planes don skis during snowy season in the West.
8.—All on board, including the dog! Strange and forced excursions took place during the floods in the Thames Valley, England.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

I PEERED thru the bushes. The light was unchanged. I could see clearly. The horses were gone. It was very still. The stranger lay helpless in the road and a figure was bending over him. It was a man with a handkerchief hanging over his face with holes cut opposite his eyes. He had not seen my fall and thought, as I learned later, that I had ridden away.

His gun lay beside him, its stock toward me. I observed that a piece of wood had been split off the lower side of the stock. I jumped to my feet and seized a stone to hurl at him. As I did so the robber fled with gun in hand. If the gun had been loaded I suppose that this little history would never have been written. Quickly I hurled the stone at the robber. I remember it was a smallish stone about the size of a hen's egg. I saw it graze the side of his head. I saw his hand touch the place which the stone had grazed. He reeled and nearly fell and recovered himself and ran on, but the little stone had put the mark of Cain upon him.

The stranger lay still in the road. I lifted his head and dropped it quickly with a strange sickness. The feel of it and the way it fell back upon the ground when I let go scared me, for I knew that he was dead. The dust around him was wet. I ran down the hill a few steps and stopped and whistled to my filly. I could hear her answering whinny far down the dusty road and then her hoofs as she galloped toward me. She came within a few feet of me and stood snorting. I caught and mounted her and rode to the nearest house for help. On the way I saw why she had stopped. A number of horses were feeding on the roadside near the log house where Andrew Crampton lived. Andrew had just unloaded some hay and was backing out of his barn. I hitched my filly and jumped on the rack saying:

"Drive me up the road as quick as you can. A man has been murdered."

What a fearful word it was that I had spoken! What a panic it made in the little dooryard! The man gasped and jerked the reins and shouted to his horses and began swearing. The woman uttered a little scream and the children ran crying to her side. Now for the first time I felt the dread significance of word and deed.

THE physical facts which are further related to this tragedy are of little moment to me now. The stranger was dead and we took his body to our home and my uncle set out for the constable. Over and over again that night I told the story of the shooting. We went to the scene of the tragedy with lanterns and fenced it off and put some men on guard there.

How the event itself and all that hurrying about in the dark had shocked and excited me! The whole theater of life had changed. There was a red-handed villain behind the scenes, now, and how many others, I wondered. Men were no longer as they had been. Even the God to whom I prayed was different. In the morning they found the robber's footprints in the damp dirt of the road and measured them. The whole countryside was afire with excitement and searching the woods and fields for the highwayman.

"Mr. Purvis," who had lost confidence suddenly in the whole world, had been found, soon after daylight next morning, under a haycock in the field of a farmer who was getting in his hay. Our hired man rose up and reported in fearful tones. A band of robbers—not one, or two, even, but a band of them—had chased him up the road and one of their bullets had torn the side of his trousers, in support of which assertion he showed the tear. With his able assistance we see at a glance both the quality and the state of mind prevailing among the humbler citizens of the countryside. They were, in a way, children whose cows had never recovered from the habit of jumping over the moon and who still worshiped at the secret shrine of Jack the Giant Killer.

THE stranger was buried. There was nothing upon him to indicate his name or residence. Weeks passed with no news of the man who had slain him. I had told of the gun with a piece of wood broken out of its stock, but no one knew of any such weapon in or near Lickitysplit.

One day Uncle Peabody and I drove up to Grimshaw's to make a payment of money. I remember it was gold and silver which we carried in a little sack. I asked where Amos was and Mrs. Grimshaw—a timid, tired-looking, bony little woman who was never seen outside of her own house—said that he was working out on the farm of a Mr. Beekman near Plattsburg. He had gone over on the stage late in June to hire out for the haying. I observed that my uncle looked very thoughtful as we rode back home and had little to say.

"You never had any idee who that robber was, did ye?" he asked by and by.

"No—I could not see plain—it was so dusk." I said.

"I think Purvis lied about the gang that chased him," he said. "Mebbe he thought they was after him. In my opinion he was so scairt he couldn't 'a' told a hennock from a handsaw anyway. I think it was just one man that did that job."

How well I remember the long silence and the distant voices that flashed across it now and then—the call of the mire drum in the marshes and the songs of the winter wren and the swamp robin. It was a solemn silence.

The swift words, "Your money or your life," came out of my memory and rang in it. I felt its likeness to the scolding demands of Mr. Grimshaw, who was forever saying in effect:

"Your money or your home!"

That was demanding our lives because we couldn't live without our home. Our all was in it. Mr. Grimshaw's gun was the power he had over us, and what a terrible weapon it was! I credit him with never realizing how terrible.

We came to the sand-hills and then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"I wouldn't give five cents for as much o' this land as a bird could fly around in a day."

Then for a long time I heard only the sound of feet and wheels muffled in the sand, while my uncle sat looking thoughtfully at the siding. When I spoke to him he seemed not to hear me.

Before we reached home I knew what was in his mind, but neither dared to speak of it.

People came from Canton and all the neighboring villages to talk to me and among them were the Dunkelbergs. Unfounded tales of my bravery had gone abroad.

Sally seemed to be very glad to see me. We walked down to the brook and up into the maple grove and back thru the meadows.

The beauty of that perfect day was upon her. I remember that her dress was like the color of its fireweed blossoms and that the blue of its sky was in her eyes and the yellow of its sunlight in her hair and the red of its clover in her cheeks. I remember how the August breezes played with her hair, flinging its golden curving strands about her neck and shoulders so that it touched my face, now and then, as we walked! Somehow the rustle of her dress started a strange vibration in my spirit. I put my arm around her waist and she put her arm around mine as we ran along. A curious feeling came over me. I stopped and loosed my arm.

"It's very warm!" I said as I picked up a stalk of fire-weed.

What was there about the girl which so thrilled me with happiness?

SHE turned away, and felt the ribbon by which her hair was gathered at the back of her head.

I wanted to kiss her as I had done years before, but I was afraid.

She turned suddenly and said to me:

"A penny for your thoughts."

"You won't laugh at me?"

"No."

"I was thinking how beautiful you are and how homely I am."

"You are not homely. I like your eyes and your teeth are as white and even as they can be and you are a big, brave boy, too."

Oh, the vanity of youth! I had never been so happy as then.

"I don't believe I'm brave," I said, blushing as we walked along beside the wheat fields that were just turning yellow. "I was terriblly scared that night—honest I was!"

"But you didn't run away."

"I didn't think of it or I guess I would have."

AFTER a moment of silence I ventured:

"I guess you've never fallen in love."

"Yes, I have."

"Who with?"

"I don't think I dare tell you," she answered, slowly, looking down as she walked.

"I'll tell you who I love if you wish," I said.

"Who?"

"You." I whispered the word and was afraid she would laugh at me, but she didn't. She stopped and looked very serious and asked:

"What makes you think you love me?"

"Well, when you go away I shall think an' think about you an' feel as I do when the leaves an' the flowers are all gone an' I know it's going to be winter, an' I guess next Sunday Shep an' I will go down to the brook an' come back thru the meadow, an' I'll kind o' think it all over—what you said an' what I said an' how warm the sun shone an' how purty the wheat looked, an' I guess I'll hear that little bird singing."

We stopped and listened to the song of a bird—I do not remember what bird it was—and then she whispered:

"Will you love me always and forever?"

"Yes," I answered in the careless way of youth.

She stopped and looked into my eyes and I looked into hers.

"May I kiss you?" I asked, and afraid, with cheeks burning.

She turned away and answered: "I guess you can if you want to."

Now I seem to be in Aladdin's tower and to see her standing so red and graceful and innocent in the sunlight, and that strange fire kindled by our kisses warms my blood again.

It was still play, altho not like that of the grand ladies and the noble gentlemen in which we had once indulged, but still it was play—the sweetest and dearest kind of play which the young may enjoy, and possibly, also, the most dangerous.

She held my hand very tightly as we went on and I told her of my purpose to be a great man.

My mind was in a singular condition of simplicity those days. It was due to the fact that I had had no confidant in school and had been brought up in a home where there was neither father nor mother nor brother.

THAT night I heard a whispered conference below after I had gone upstairs. I knew that something was coming and wondered what it might be. Soon Uncle Peabody came up to our little room looking highly serious. He reminded me of one carefully holding taut reins on a horse of bad reputation. I sat, half undressed and rather fearful, looking into his face. As I think of the immaculate soul of the boy, I feel a touch of pathos in that scene. I think that he felt it, for I remember that his whisper trembled a little as he began to tell me why men are strong and women are beautiful and given to men in marriage.

"You'll be falling in love one o' these days," he said. "It's natural ye should. You remember Rovin' Kate?" he asked by and by.

"Yes," I answered.

"Some day when you're a little older I'll tell ye her story an' you'll see what happens when men an' women break the law o' God. Here's Mr. Wright's letter. Aunt Deel asked me to give it to you to keep. You're old enough now an' you'll be goin' away to school before long, I guess."

I took the letter and read again the superscription on its envelope:

To Master Barton Baynes—
(To be opened when he leaves home to go to school.)

I put it away in the pine box with leather hinges on its cover which Uncle Peabody had made for me and wondered again what it was all about, and again that night I broke camp and moved farther into the world over the silent trails of knowledge.

Uncle Peabody went away for a few days after the harvesting. He returned one afternoon in a buggy with the great Michael Hacket of the Canton Academy. Hacket was a big, brawny, kindly Irishman with a merry heart and tongue, the latter having a touch of the brogue of the green isle which he had never seen, for he had been born in Massachusetts, and had got his education in Harvard. He was then a man of forty.

"You're coming to me this fall," he said as he put his hand on my arm and gave me a little shake. "Lad! you've got a big pair of shoulders! Ye shall live in my house an' help me with the chores if ye wish to."

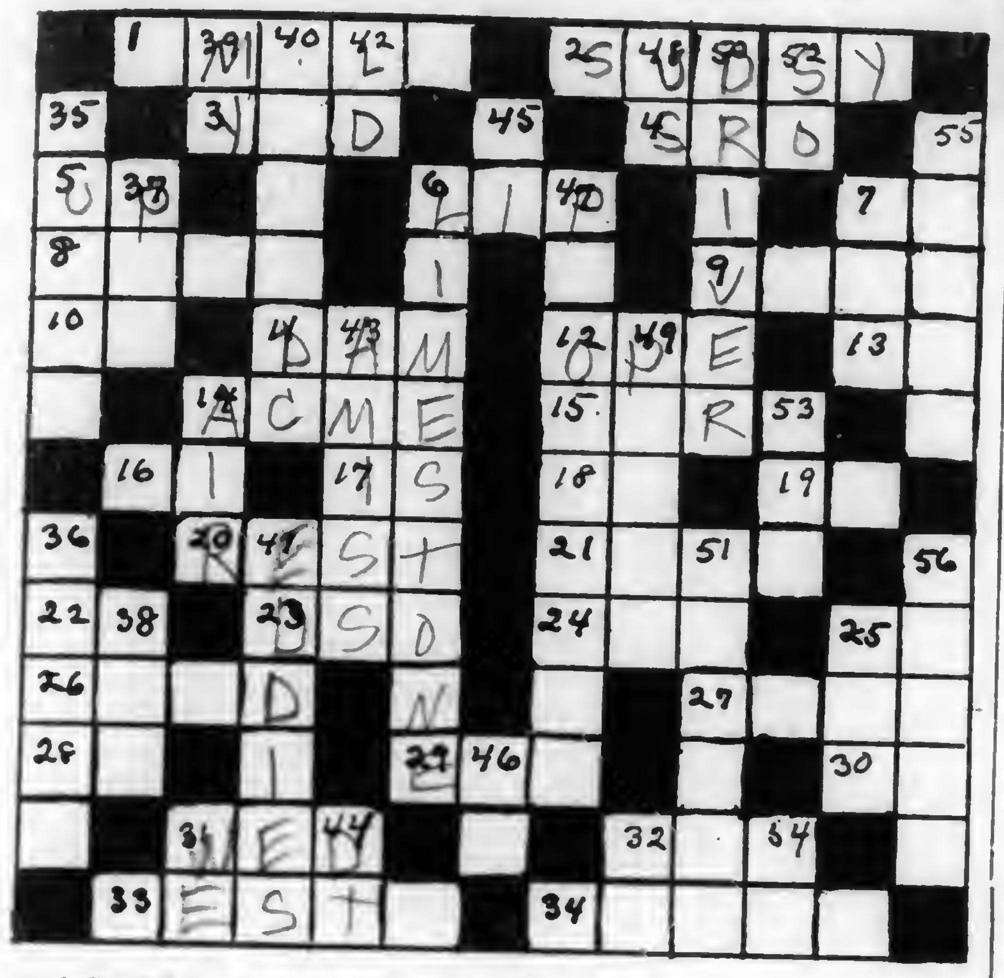
"That'll be grand," said Uncle Peabody, but, as to myself, just then, I knew not what to think of it.

(To be continued next week)

A Corner of the Products Show

These are some of the county apple exhibits at the Harrisburg Farm Show.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the lists given below. For example: 15 (reading across) is S O R E, and 43 (reading down) is A M I S S. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution to this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

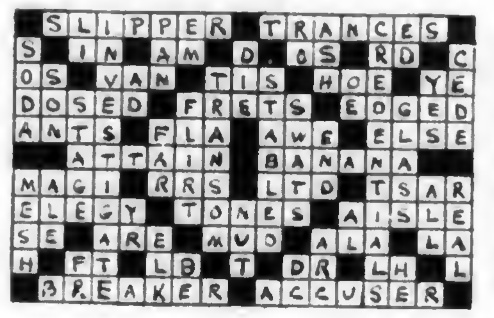
READING ACROSS

1. A game played with large wooden balls
2. Like soapy water
3. A passing fashion or hobby
4. Standing room only, abbreviation
5. From a lower to a higher position
6. One of two borders of the mouth
7. A possession of the United States in the East Pacific, abbreviation.
8. A frame for holding a pane of glass
9. To choose by franchise
10. The sign for a trill in music
11. A barrier across a water course
12. To unclose (poetic form)
13. Southern state, abbreviation
14. The utmost reach or highest point
15. Tender or painful to the touch
16. One way of writing six
17. Island, abbreviation
18. Postscript, abbreviation
19. The negative answer
20. To cease from labor
21. To take first place
22. Asiatic, abbreviation
23. Distinguished service order, abbreviation
24. Part of a circle
25. Colloquial expression for raised tracks for trains
26. To drudge or study closely
27. A precious stone with a brilliant color
28. Always
29. Without one you could not see
30. Bill of exchange, abbreviation
31. To contract marriage
32. Books or papers ,written rather than printed, abbreviation
33. Peevish
34. Like paste

READING DOWN

6. A rock having carbonate of lime as its base
7. Liquid measures, abbreviation
11. What we breathe
25. The receding tide
31. Some or all of us
32. What they call the present governor of Texas
35. Used on fruit trees to prevent spread of orchard pests
36. An island kingdom of the East
37. Nominal and market value
38. Underhand and crafty
39. Belonging to
40. Capital of a republic in North America, abbreviations
41. Small whirlpools
42. Low Dutch, abbreviation
43. Faulty, wrong
44. Abbreviation of disease resulting from excess of alcoholic liquors
45. A gathering of teachers for inspiration and constructive discussion
46. Has more than two feet but cannot walk, abbreviation
47. Used in fertilizing
48. A great uncle of ours, abbreviation
49. A puzzling question
50. One who guides a team or vehicle
51. From one side to the other
52. Therefore
53. To complete or stop
54. A public highway in the city, abbreviation
55. A portion
56. One who drives thru the air

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



Never in the history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine equal to the De Laval. Each model has, in its day, been far ahead of all other machines in skimming efficiency, ease of operation and superior durability.

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Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
Nittany Valley Hatchery. Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

Millions Strawberry Plants $2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds. Chicks Illustrated Catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 377, Merrill, Mich.

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?

King Solomon's Idea

Number 1.

THE division of income between husband and wife should be fifty-fifty. They are partners. In business the law gives any partner his share and no more. This spirit of fairness should prevail at home.

"Forty years ago a girl in my neighborhood ran away and got married. Seven years later my mother, accompanying her to town, helped select a hat to replace the headgear the girl wore the day she beat it from home. Literally speaking, this was the first "overhead expense" the wife had incurred. Moreover she had toiled like a galley slave, and had helped buy a farm with the few hundred dollars she inherited. Happily this true story cites an extreme case.

Children's earnings? Well, nothing stiffens the morals of a youngster like the knowledge that what he earns is his. Nothing destroys a boy's initiative as thoroughly as to have his calf become Dad's cow. And since thrift, like measles, is not as catching wher he is older, why not get him a bank book now?

Speaking again of wives, let me quote from King Solomon's description of the ideal matron. He was not thinking of a jeweled princess nor the gorgeous Queen of Sheba. His pen picture was that of a farmer's wife. We know this, because no other woman would work that hard. None else is so versatile in her accomplishments.

"She riseth while it is yet dark, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She considereth a field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard."

And to further justify the idea of business equality, note well the last words the wise king has left us.

"Give her the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

OUR PRIZE CONTEST

The Decision Rests with You

CLOSE to 150 letters have been received in the "Who Shall Hold the Pure Strings" contest. If you had the time and we had the space, we should be glad to submit the whole 150 to your judgment.

Since this is impossible, the committee has selected a group of the best letters for your decision. They are published on this and the following pages. Vote for the one you consider best, using the ballot printed on the next page.

We have tried to select letters giving different points of view, so that youmay vote for the plan you prefer as well as for the article that strikes you as the best written one. This has been difficult, because the very large majority write in favor of the same thing,—a joint account on which husband and wife have an equal right to draw.

Space is provided on the ballot for you to suggest subjects for future discussion on the Home Page. The suggestions considered best by the judges will be awarded a prize of $5.00.

They Should Share Alike

Number 2.

CONSIDERING marriage as a partnership, the husband and wife should share all things—the responsibility, the labor and, last but not least, the gain. So I would answer the question, "Who shall hold the purse strings?" by saying, "Neither and both."

First. The farm home should be owned by husband and wife jointly as "tenants in entirety." Then, in the event of the death of either party, the farm belongs to the survivor.

Second. It is advisable for each to take some special part of the farm's labor and income as their very own, having each a separate banking account and each paying such of the expenses as are agreed on between them.

As a practical demonstration is always preferable to theory, I might state that our's is a poultry and dairy farm. My husband takes the dairy as his special province, paying interest, taxes and all farming expenses. I handle the poultry end (hatching baby chicks for sale and raising my own stock), paying the living expenses, clothes for the family, etc., and part of the wages of the hired man.

We each have our own bank-account but it is not inflexibly "mine" and "thine." We help each other out, if necessary, yet we are to a certain extent independent of each other. If I need a new Easter bonnet, I don't have to beg for the money.

Each child of the family, as soon as he or she is old enough to undertake little tasks and can understand the value of money, should have a certain weekly allowance which should be increased as they get older. It should never be very much, as it is a great mistake to let children imagine that money comes easily.

It's A Partnership Game

Number 3.

MY ANSWER is, neither alone, but both together. Isn't marriage a partnership game? I am writing from the standpoint of the farm family. The wife and mother works as hard, if not harder, in most cases, as the husband and father.

Let the woman have a checking account so that she may pay for the food, clothing and all household expenses if she so desires, leaving the husband free to attend to his own side of the business. I see no other fair way about it.

Matters should be talked over often between the partners, concerning both sides of the game so that if anything should happen to either, the other would know the conditions. Also each would know what amount could be spent, and would keep within the bounds.

Above all set aside a certain amount, if only a little, for a savings account and old age. Life insurance of some form in one or more of the best known companies is one way of having something to look forward to, as well as a protection in case of death.

In regard to children's earnings and allowances, start them in early so that they may learn the value of work, money and thrift. On a farm especially there is something for all to do down to the smallest one that can carry but one stick of wood perhaps. Almost all schools now have Thrift plans, and certain life insurance companies carry policies to cover college expenses. The parents can easily explain these plans to the children and teach them that by earning and saving, if even but a little, they are helping toward their education or other plans they have for the future. At school, through the thrift club, the child early learns how to bank, and to develop a sense of values.

"When the Lamp Is Lit"

Number 4.

DID you ever use a bag with two strings—one drawn in from each side, and requiring two hands to operate them? Those are the purse strings, one string for him and one for her. How can two wedded souls with one home, one family, and one big aim, do their best unless they stand united on money matters? Why not be mutually interested in the tomato check, the peach market, price of eggs and cost of production?

When we need a new brooder or expensive repairs for the truck, I listen as attentively as I know my husband will when I suggest a new dining room rug. Talk it over.

"At evening when the lamp is lit," in the soft glow of home happiness, talk it over. Let this be budget time if you keep one. If not, at least once a month sit close together and talk it over. Be just as free, honest and happy as in those earlier days when you nibbled "circus peanuts" from the same bag. Hold the purse strings together, and frequently, happily, talk things over.

Our child is but two years old, so I borrow a children's allowance plan I have watched for four years. Two children, now thirteen and fifteen years old, have been paid weekly for certain jobs—well done. Their pay chores include keeping wood boxes filled, carrying drinking water, and tending refrigerator pans. In summer they are paid per basket for picking fruits and vegetables for market.

They gladly do innumerable chores and errands for which they are not paid. With their earnings this lad and lass pay for clothes and recreation. At Christmas their surplus is doubled by their parents and put into their savings accounts. Besides learning the value of money they are acquiring habits of care for their clothing.

Why Not a Budget?

Number 5.

I AM glad that we have the opportunity to discuss family finances. When business concerns are taking inventories and making budgets, why should not the homemaker check up on her business? Just as business concerns fail from lack of sound financial policies, so do homes—and often hearts are broken.

Neither husband nor wife should hold the family purse strings, in my opinion. The budget system solves the problem in a fair way. In its planning there are brought into play the conservative spending qualities of woman and the broad financial vision of man. These forces create a balance not attained by either alone.

A previous expense record facilitates budget making, but is not necessary. The first step is to list the fixed charges. Then apportion your living necessities by the following percentages: Shelter, 25 per cent., food, 25 per cent., running expenses, 10 per cent., clothing, 15 per cent., higher life, 15 per cent., and savings, 10 per cent.

The division of personal items such as clothing and higher life, will be carefully considered in a family conference. Clothing inventories will be necessary in order to budget for members of the family. A survey of educational needs, social pleasures, and religious gifts, for all members, will be taken. Finally, the needs of all will be so thoroughly discussed and such an understanding reached, that at no time can one say of the other, he or she "has more than I."

If children's earnings are necessary for family maintenance, they should be used—if possible being administered by the child. By all means, children should be taught at an early age to put aside a portion of their money for saving. An allowance properly handled is splendid training for future thrift. Children should be made to give account of spending, and should be absolutely kept within the allowance agreed upon.

I think it would be fine if our Home Page printed several budgets for 1925.

Relieves Her Feelings

Number 6.

THE discussion of this subject gives me a chance to relieve myself of feelings which have long seethed within me.

In our family, which consists of five children, my husband and myself, the purse is now and ever has been controlled by my husband.

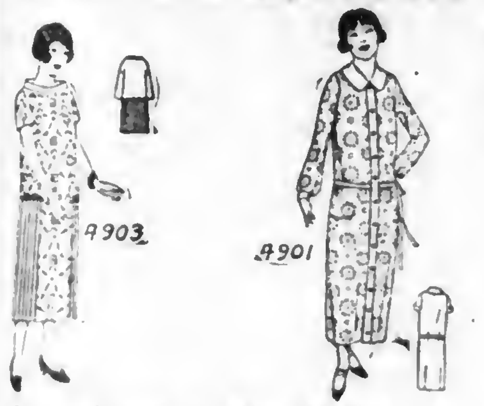
I would not create the impression that he is niggardly—far from it. He is generosity itself when he has the money on hand. Nevertheless the idea of a six-foot woman of thirty-six years, a former wage-earner, be-

(Continued on page 30)

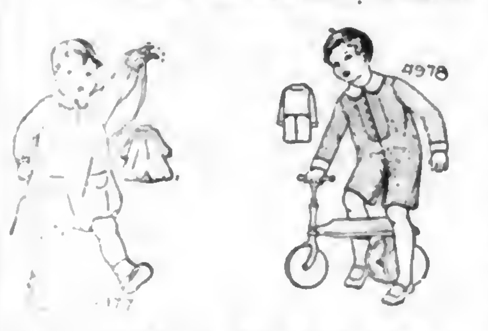
Clothes for the Young Folks

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4903.—For the Growing Girl.—Figured silk is here combined with plain crepe in a matched shade. This style is good for kasha, or the new printed voiles and crepes. It may be finished with the short "cap" sleeve, or with the long bell portion. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires five yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated in the large view with short sleeves it will require 1⅜ yards of figured material, and 3⅝ yards of plain material. With long sleeves one-quarter yard more is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



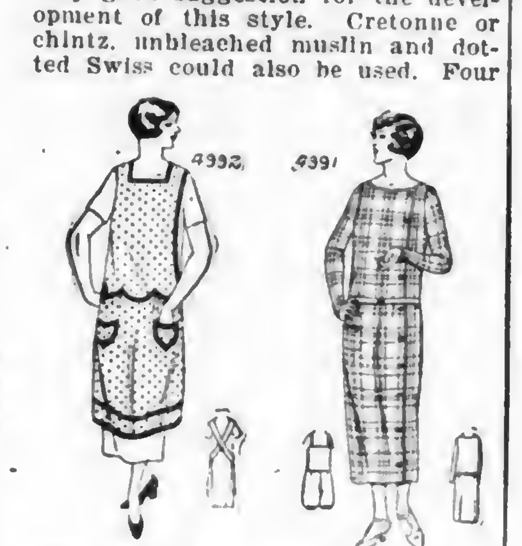
4901.—A Simple Dress.—This model is closed at the centre front under the plait fold. The sleeve may be in wrist length or short as shown in the small view. The front is finished with inserted pockets. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3½ yards of one material 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated in the large view it will require three yards of figured, and one-half yard of plain material. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



4977.—A Popular Frock.—This model is in "creeper" style, and has a very comfortable sleeve. It may be developed in poplin, pongee, cambric, flannel, gingham or chambrey. Three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A six months size requires two yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4978.—A Play Suit.—Jersey weaves, flannel or serge as well as linen or chambrey may be used for this style. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material. If made as illustrated it will require two yards of 27-inch material and one-half yard of contrasting material for vestee, collar and cuffs. Pattern, 10 cents.

4992.—A Pretty Apron.—Dotted percale with bands of sateen is a very good suggestion for the development of this style. Cretonne or chintz, unbleached muslin and dotted Swiss could also be used. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



4991.—A Practical Costume.—One may be modestly and comfortably attired in a dress with bloomers such as you see here. The bloomers may be of the same material as the dress, or of silk, sateen or serge in a matched color. The dress is a one-piece straight line model with convenient side closing. An ideal style for business or for housework. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measures. To make the dress of 36-inch material for a medium size will require 4⅛ yards. The bloomers and bodice will require 2½ yards. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?

A Contest within a Contest

THIRTEEN of the best letters received in the contest on the subject, Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?, are published in the Home Section this week. Your votes will decide which ones will be given the prizes. Please use the ballot below. The letters receiving the highest number of votes will be awarded the prizes of $15.00, $10.00 and $5.00.

On the ballot, or on a separate piece of paper, send us your suggestions about subjects you would like to see discussed on the Home Page in future issues. The suggestions considered best by the judges will be awarded a prize of $5.00.

Mail your ballot and suggestions on or before Monday, February 16, to THE CONTEST EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BALLOT

I believe that Letter Number...... should be awarded first prize. My suggestions about subjects for discussion on the Home Page are as follows:

....

....

....

....

Name ....

Town ....

Route Number .... State ....

Note.—Your vote will count whether or not you make suggestions about subjects for discussion.

Cooking heat that goes "straight to the point"

The burners of this Oil Range focus the heat right under the cooking

HEAT from any fire radiates *out*, and much of its strength is lost. But the Florence burners *focus* the heat right under the cooking utensil.

The flame rises clear and intensely hot straight to the point where it will do the most good—the bottom of the pot—instead of escaping into the kitchen. This is the way the best cooking results are obtained.

Control of the heat

To light the Florence Oil Range turn a lever and touch a match to the asbestos kindler—that's all. By turning the lever you can adjust the flame to any degree of heat required.

This flame is a gas flame, produced from kerosene vapor. It is not a wick flame, such as you see in an ordinary oil lamp. The Florence is a very economical stove and there is no smoke or unpleasant odor.

With its blue or gray porcelain enamel and sturdy black frame, any woman would consider the Florence an ornament to her kitchen.

A unique feature of the Florence Oil Range is the Leveler, an ingenious device attached to each leg to adjust the stove to uneven floors. A spirit level on the feed pipe will show you when the stove is level.

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Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters
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*This cut-away picture shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is **focused** just where you want it.*

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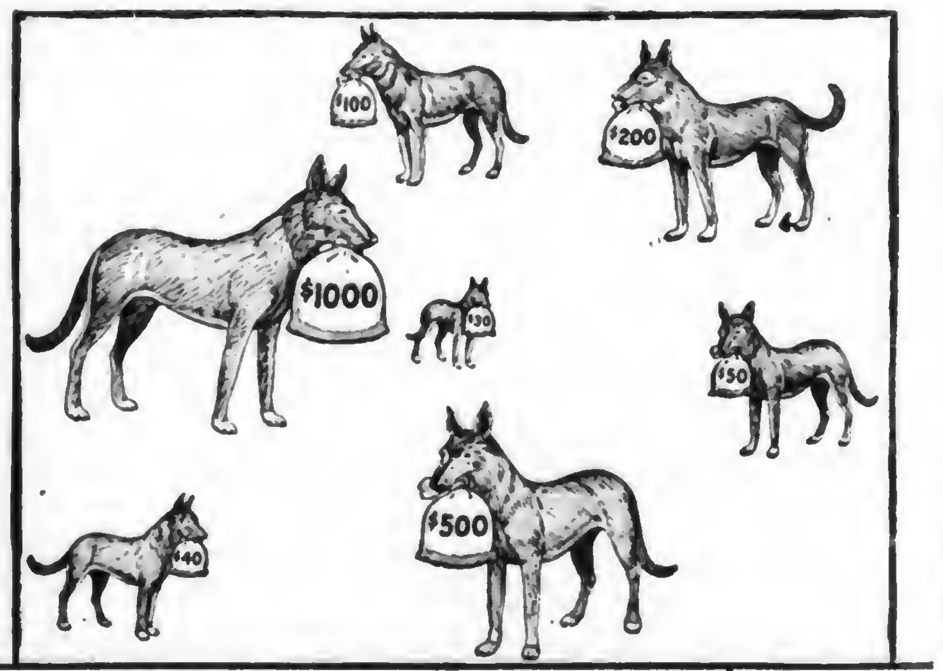

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Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?

(Continued from page 28)

ing obliged to ask hubby for every cent, is most humiliating. He cannot see it that way, and always says he wishes that all he had to do was to ask for it. All very well, but it happens that he has never had to try asking for it. When his milk check is due, he gets it, and does not have to ask for what is due him.

An arrangement I have been urging for some time, and which would greatly help me, is this: On check day when he goes to the bank to cash his check, deposit each month in my name an amount which we think might cover during the month the necessary expenditures for clothing, household expenses and such items as insurance, telephone, etc., which I could easily pay by check.

This would save my husband the bother of many small affairs which are neglected now because he is often too busy to attend to them.

There should, in my case, be some arrangement so a woman need not be obliged to stand with outstretched hand and say, "Please, may I have a nickel."

I very much approve of the idea of children having a certain number of duties to perform, and think it is of great benefit to them to have a stated amount of money per week—call it wages or allowances—which must be made to cover their small expenses. It gives them a sense of responsibility which they can gain in no other way.

"The Essence of Serfdom"

Number 7.

OF THE twain are one (and they must be if married life is to be a success), one purse with two strings is sufficient for all needs.

In other words, one bank account to which both husband and wife have free access, is necessary for justice, peace and harmony.

The toil, monotony, isolation and worry of farm life, as well as its beauties, joys and benefits, are shared equally by the farm wife and husband. Therefore no exception should be made in its monetary returns.

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow" does not mean the farm mortgage alone, and to be a real partner the wife must know the true financial standing of the firm, of which she is so important a member. To cringingly ask for what is yours is the essence of self-effacement and serfdom.

Every woman should have a business education. Keeping account of farm income and expenditures helps. Turn leisure into self-improvement. Victor Murdock says, "The hour of fate is 7 P. M., which marks the end of the day's work, usually, and the beginning of your leisure."

That is the time husband and wife should spend together, working out a financial programme of mutual benefit and interest. Take the children early into these family conferences, for "as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." The child allowed to hoard for selfish indulgence is being ruined as surely as is the child trained to be a spendthrift. Give them early a sense of partnership and responsibility.

When the family dividend is declared, education will be apportioned to the children as their share of the "melon," while father's and mother's reward will be found in a hearthstone where an unselfish family gathers in affection and complete understanding.

A String for Each

Number 8.

HUSBAND and wife are partners. Each should hold a string. Both should know the exact condition of the business. Every pay day all necessary expenses (living, rent, taxes, insurance, feed, etc.) should be paid first. If there is any extra money left, it should go for the most urgent outlay, whether for husband or wife. Plan expenditures together, weed out selfishness, and all concerned will be happy and content.

Use some of the money usually spent at Christmas for candy, or for toys that are soon thrown aside or easily broken, and start each child with a bank account, with a definite purpose in view, as membership in a calf club, college education, or whatever interests the child most.

Make young children responsible for some regular tasks, not beyond their strength or endurance, but see that there is time for play. When extra tasks infringe on playtime, reward them with a word of praise for prompt action, and with money according to the task and your financial condition. Supervise the use of this earned money and see that 50 per cent. goes in the home bank to add to the savings account. The other may be spent to suit the child's fancy.

Older children who take the place of hired help should receive a salary and be given an interest in the business—a calf or chickens to raise. Then, when calf or chickens produce profits, or are sold, see that the child receives his just dues. Supervise a satisfactory investment with these dues.

But to the question, "Who should hold the purse strings?" my answer is, "Husband and wife should each hold a string."

Finds One Purse Enough

Number 9.

EVER since we started farming six years ago with nothing, and a mortgage on the farm besides, we have had but one purse.

I have known several families where the wife took care of the money, but in all cases I know of, it hasn't been a success from my point of view.

Others have two pocketbooks, but it seems to me it would take a bookkeeper to keep track of the things each should buy.

I believe in most instances the husband carries the cash, and too often the wife must either beg, or take some without her husband's knowledge. If my husband were one of those, I should probably demand an allowance, but he is not.

Our income is small, and there are lots of things that I would like to have, but luxuries must wait. So when my husband gets new farm machinery, I feel as though it was as much mine as his, because I am hired man in the summer and so appreciate the labor-saving devices.

We purchased a power washer, which is a great help, as I can do my washing quicker and easier, thus giving me more time for outside work.

We have four little ones, the oldest seven. I do not believe in paying them for the work they do, and we have never had much money for allowances, but I do think children ought to do or raise something that

(Continued on page 32)

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Who Shall Hold the Purse Strings?

(Continued from page 31)

will give them some money to spend and save. They will appreciate it more than if it is just given to them, and it will also keep them on the farm, which is what we all want to do.

Our oldest boy and a neighbor each earned several dollars trapping this winter, and they think it wonderful. Next summer we will let him raise some chickens and a pig for his very own. The other children will have the same chance as soon as they are old enough.

Should Be No Strings

Number 10.

THERE should be no "strings" to the purse between husband and wife. The division of the income should be according to which does the family shopping. Sometimes the husband is more capable or has more time to spare from his other duties; then again the wife is the better financier or has more time to shop.

When two people join their fortunes, it is evident that their aims and ambitions are for the same goal. If it is a home they are striving for, each should be willing to forego some little luxury or pleasure, so they can make the needed payments; and if it is the pleasures of the hour they seek, they will probably have to do without a home.

The children should be brought up to work, and to do their little duties well, not slightingly. They must also have playtime, which is much more enjoyed if the work is first done. Small compensation should be given them (or allowances) with which they should purchase their school supplies, handkerchiefs, etc. The duties and allowances, increasing as the children grow older, will form thrifty habits for which they will bless their parents.

It is said that the money question is often the rock on which the marital boat flounders and sinks. But when people truly love, selfishness should be crowded out, so that money would be the means of happiness, not unhappiness. For only the undue love of money is the "root of all evil."

Wasn't Adam the Boss?

Number 11.

THE husband perchance will say, "Why, I, of course. I have the master mind, so I will hold the purse strings. In the beginning Adam was master over Eve. Why shouldn't it be the same now as then?"

Will the wife stand this? I should say not. Can you blame her? She has been under subjection long enough. It is her turn to hold the purse strings. I believe the wife has a mind equal to that of her husband.

All arguments should be settled by a compromise. Neither should hold the purse strings alone. Each should hold the strings with one hand. This should be a connecting link between them. In union there is strength.

They should not see who can spend the fastest, but should serve as a check on each other. This will help them to get what is most needed by them, and save them from paying too much for a "whistle." Exact division of the income is impracticable.

The children should be given a chance to earn a little money at home. This will add interest to their work and make them little men and little women. They should be taught to spend and save wisely. Their parents should be a good example to them. This will strengthen their characters and will better the community in which these children will live.

No husband or wife should hold the purse strings alone, since "divided, we fall."

If She Can't Trust Him—

Number 12.

THE woman who cannot trust her husband to be the financial head of the house, hold the purse strings, and settle the bills, had better remain unmarried, where, if she is intelligent, well educated and industrious, she can command a good salary and be independent.

The only exception to this rule that I can see is where a woman marries a man who is physically unable to support her, because she preferred to care for him and enjoy his love, rather than face a lonely life.

The division of the income should depend upon the local cost of living and whether the family own their home, are saving to make payments on a home, or are paying rent.

When a man is denying himself all unnecessary expenses to provide his family a permanent and comfortable home, the other members should help him in every way possible. Where there are large children, mother often forms a partnership business with them to can the surplus fruit and vegetables which are put on the market after the fresh article is out of season.

Many farmers who have no large outstanding debts find it inconvenient to give their wives a fixed allowance because of the uncertainty of crops, fluctuation of prices and scarcity of farm labor. If a man treats his wife as a business partner who shares what pleasures they can afford and who has her work lightened with modern conveniences, she may keep her arms full of children and be thankful.

One Who Can, Should

Number 13.

THE one that can hold the purse strings best should hold them. If all men and all women were alike, wise, and if all husbands and all wives were alike in their ability to get the most out of the dollar, why then the purse could, and no doubt would, be held jointly. But no two human beings are exactly alike, and in this most important of all questions, that of money, husband and wife are often as opposite as the poles.

Some wives are too easy. They fall a prey to every agent that raps on the front door. Others must buy useless trashy articles. And others still must spend all for the table or for fine clothes, and so on. In such cases the husband should stick to the purse strings.

On the other hand, a husband often is downright mean stingy, or the exact opposite. Then money always burns a hole in his pockets. In many cases he cannot strike as good a bargain as can his wife. In all such cases the wife should handle the purse strings. Moreover we think it the duty of all such delinquents, be they man or wife, to gracefully submit to the more capable one.

We regard all such practices as obsolete in which the wife gets a certain small percentage of the egg, milk or butter money for her own private use. If both parties are worthy, then they should share and share alike. Does not the money go toward the same place,—home?

Boys and girls ought to be paid for working well, and they ought to share in all the profits. This makes them better workers and more willing helpers, and increases their love for the farm.

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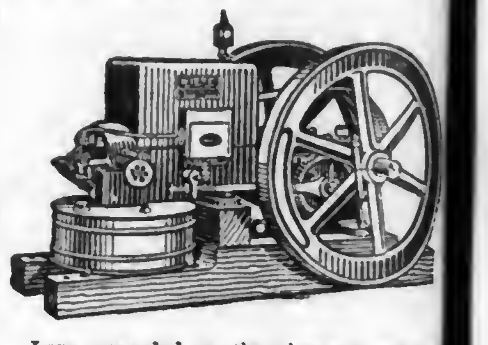

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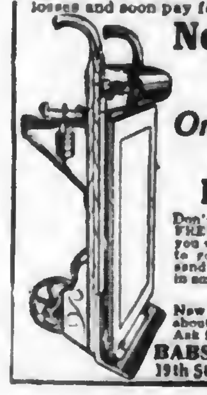

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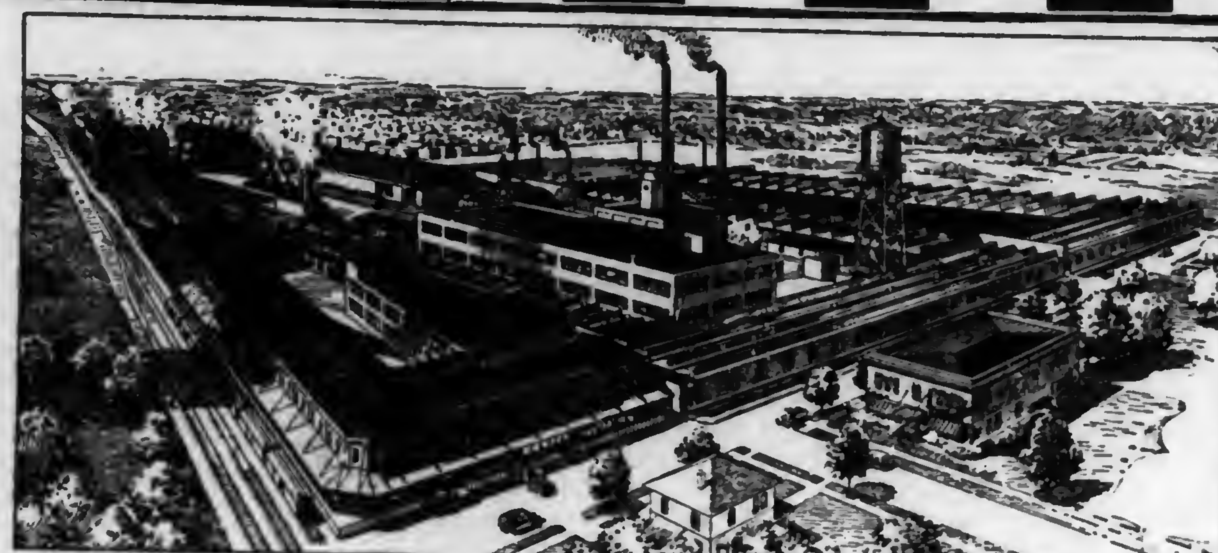

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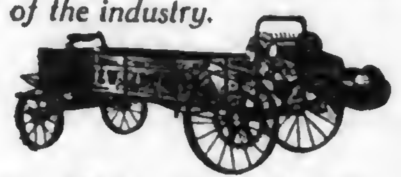

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Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beets, N Y, bu bskt, $1.75; Texas, new stock, bu bskts, $2.75. Cabbage, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.75@2; Texas, new stock bulk, bbl, $3.50@4, mostly $3.50. Carrots, bu bskts, N Y, washed, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new stock, $1.50@1.75. Cauliflower, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.50@2.75. Celery, Fla, 10-inch crates, $2.50@2.75; Calif, standard crates, $1.50@6. Cucumbers, Fla, hot house, doz, $3@3.75. Kale, Virginia, bbl, $1.50@1.75, poor stock low as $1. Lettuce, Calif and Arizona, crate, 3@5 doz hds, $4@5; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskts, $1.35@1.45; 3-lb bskts, 35@40c. Mushrooms, Pa, 3-lb bskts, $1@1.25. Onions, Ohio and Mich, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3@3.25; mediums, $2.50@2.75; New York, 100-lb sack, large, $2.75@3. Parsley, La, bbl, curley, $10; plain, $12. Parsnips, N Y, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50. Peas, Fla, bu hmprs, best, $6@7, poorer low as $3. Peppers, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $4.50@5.50; choice, $3.50@4.25. Potatoes, 100-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Michigan Rurals, $2.10; N Y whites $2.15@2.25. Romaine, Fla, 1½ bu hmpr, $1.50. Rutabagas, Canadian, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. Shallots, La, bbl, $6@6.50. Spinach, Texas, bu bskts, $1.90@2. Sweet Potatoes, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, $2@2.50; N J, $2.75. Tomatoes, Fla, 6-bskt crates, repacked, fancy, $10; choice, $9. Turnips, N Y, bu bskts, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, N Y, Kings, $6@6.50; Hubbardstons, $5; Wageners and Baldwins, $5.50; Mass, Baldwins, $6.50; W Va, York Imperials, $5.50; Black Twigs, $6; Staymans, $6.25; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $2; Greenings, $1.50@1.60. Strawberries, Fla, qt, best, 35@37½c; poor stock low as 10c.

Butter—Creamery, western prints, 40c; tubs, 39c; Penna and Ohio tubs, 36@37c lb.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 56½c. April and May storage, 52@53c.

Cheese—Full cream, N Y, 28@29c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c, hog dressed 35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies light demand slow, market dull, hens, heavy, 26@28c; light and Leghorns, 20@22c; roosters, 15c; springers, heavy, 26@28c; light and Leghorns, 20@22c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 30@35c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@9.50; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.35@9; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.25@8; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.35; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $6.50@7.25; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $4.50@5.75; common to good fat bulls, $4@6.25; common to good fat cows, $1.50@5.50; heifers, $4.50@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@90.

Hogs—Receipts, 18 doubledecks; market lower. Prime heavy, $11.55@11.60; heavy mixed, $11.55; mediums, $11.50@11.55; heavy yorkers, $11.45@11.50; light yorkers, $10.50@10.75; pigs, $9.50@10; roughs, $9.25@10.25; stags, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $12@12.50; good mixed, $11@11.50; fair mixed, $8@9.50; culls to choice lambs, $10@14.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $16@16.50; heavy and thin, $5@10.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 cars of hay, 1 car of straw, 2 cars of oats; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $17@18; stanadrd timothy, $19@20; No 1 clover, $18@19; No 1 light mixed clover, $17.50@18.50; heavy mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; No 1 mixed clover, $19@19.50.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $13@13.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.41@1.45; No 2 shelled, $1.40@1.41; No 3 shelled, $1.38@1.39.

Oats—No 2 white, 66½@67c; No 3 white, 64½@65½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 2, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending January 31:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week........	229	5501	9917
Previous week	1060	47[illegible]	1[illegible]77

Calves, 1790, previous week, 2081.

Beef Cattle—Dull with moderate [illegible] ample offerings at former rates. Steers, good to choice, $9@9.85; fair to good, $8 [illegible]; common to fair, $6 [illegible]; cows, good to [illegible] $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; [illegible] to fair $3@4; cows, bologna, $1 [illegible] to choice $6 [illegible] 6.50; common [illegible]; calves, choice $16@16.50; Tennessee, [illegible] $12@13; fair to good, $10@11; common $7@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings [illegible] and market quiet at quoted [illegible] wethers, extra, $11.50@12; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, [illegible] choice $19@19½; fair to good, $16 [illegible] 18; common, $15.50@15.50; heavy [illegible] $14@16.

Hogs—Receipts lighter and market firm with a moderate demand. Western, [illegible] $12.50@13; nearby, handy weights, $11@11.25.

City Dressed Stock—Trade quiet but offerings only moderate and prices generally steady on good stock. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings, [illegible] $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $17@20; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $17.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 12 tons of hay. In small supply and firm. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $17@19; light clover mixed No 1, $20@21; No 2, $17@18. Straw, No 1 straight rye, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16; wheat straw, $16.50@17; oat straw, $16.50@17.

Bran quiet but steady. Car lots, including sacks, ton, western spring bran, $38.50@39.

Wheat—Car lots: No 2 red winter, $2.16½@2.17½; No 3, $2.13½@2.14½; No 4, $2.11½@2.12½; No 5, $2.08½@2.09½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $2.16½@2.17½; No 3, $2.13½@2.14½; No 4, $2.11½@2.12½; No 5, $2.08½@2.00½; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.46@1.47; No 3, $1.44@1.45.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 71@72c; No 3 white, 69½@70½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1146 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 41c; higher scoring goods, 42@45c; the latter for small lots; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, score, 38c; 87 score, 27½c; 86 score, 36½c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@27c; best prints, 32@34 score, 44@47c; cartons, 45@48c; good prints, 89@92 score, 42@44c; cartons, 42@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@40c.

Quotations: 94-score creamery, 42c; 93 score, 41½c; 92 score, 41c; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 socre, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c. Best tub, 92@94 score, 42@46c; prints, 44@47c; cartons, 45@48c; good tub, 90@91 score, 39@42c; prints, 41@44c; cartons, 42@45c; fair tub, 85@88 score, 38@40c.

Cheese—Quiet but steady. New York, whole-milk flats, 24½@25½c; longhorns, 26½@27c; daisies, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c lb; creamery butter, 53@65c lb; fresh eggs, 65@70c doz, mostly 68c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, springers, 75c@$1.75 ea, over one year, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 40@50c ea; ducks, $1.35@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, green, 15c qt; yellow, 25c qt; beets, 5@8c bch; Brussels sprouts, 20c qt; carrots, 5c bch or qt; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 10@30c stalk; cucumbers, 5@8c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 25c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ .40	$ .37¾	$ .44½	$ .53
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	.57	.57½	.60	.46
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)...	.55	.40	.43	.37½
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt, (Philadel'a)	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.95
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster).........	9.25	9.50	9.25	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	21.50	21.50	19.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	2.17	2.11¼	1.91	1.11½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.46½	1.46½	1.43¼	.93
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.71½	.71	.72¾	.57¾

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $2.05 bu; corn, $1.30 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19 ton; straw, $15@16 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $43@44 ton; shorts, $45@46 ton; hominy, $61@62 ton; middlings, $51@52 ton; linseed, $56.50@57.50 ton; gluten, $51@52 ton; ground oats, $51@52 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51@52 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $41.50@42.50 ton; 18 per cent, $45@46 ton; 20 per cent, $47.50@48.50 ton; 24 per cent, $52@53 ton; 25 per cent, $55@56 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent $56@57 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending January 31: Market extremely dull, few early sales; compared with week ago: Beef steers, steady; early week's decline erased. Saturday's top, $9.25; average weight, 1300 lbs; bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Fat bulls held steady thruout week. Cows closing steady to strong. Heifers, 25@50c higher for week. Calves firm; top vealers, $15; few selects, $15.50. Hogs firm; top westerns, $12.50; bulk desirable weights, $12.10@12.30.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 12 cars, 9 from Penna, 1 Kansas City, 1 Tennessee, 1 Chicago, containing 2[illegible] head; 41 head trucked in from local farms. Total, cattle, 421 head, 7 calves, 262 hogs. Receipts for week ending January 31: Cattle, 6[illegible] cars, 27 from Chicago, 17 Penna, 10 Virginia, 3 St Louis, 3 Tennessee, 2 Kentucky, 1 Iowa, 1 St Paul, 1 Kansas City, 1 Maryland, 1 Indiana, 1 Omaha, containing 1631 head; 92 head trucked in. Total cattle, 1726 head, 1058 hogs, 56 calves, 15 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.75
Fair to good	7.75@8.75
Medium to fair	7.00@7.75
Common to medium	5.50@7.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@6.[illegible]
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	2.25@4.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	9.00@13.50
Common	4.00@9.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	11.75@12.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs...	11.00@12.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@11.00
Rough stock	6.50@8.50

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—60@65c; storage, 55c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@26c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 3@15c stalk; pumpkins, 10@25c ea; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk, $1@3 bu; pears, 10@15c box; strawberries, 75c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.60; rye, $1.25; oats, 60c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.50; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $37 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, good, 36@37c; prints, 40@42c; blocks, 39@41c; do, ladles, 27@29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 21@24c; Ohio, rolls, 21@23c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 21@24c; process butter, 33@34c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange nearby firsts offered, 59c; bid, 57c; no sales; refrigerator firsts offered, 52c; bid, 48c; no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old, hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 27@30c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 25@26c; Leghorns, 25@26c; old roosters, 18c; young, large smooth, 31@32c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 38c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 33@35c; do, puddles, 32c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, smaller and poorer, 30c. Geese, nearby, 23@25c. Pigeons, pair, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 8764 tubs; creamery, higher than extra, 40¾@41c; do, extra, 92 score, 40c; firsts, 88@91 score, 37@39½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 25c.

Eggs weaker; receipts, 8155 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 56½@58c; do, firsts, 55@56c; do, seconds, 52@54c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 58@61c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 58@61c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 61@62c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 60@61c; do firsts to extra firsts, 57½@59c; refrigerator firsts, 48½@49½c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 153,261 lbs; state whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 25¼@26c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26c; do, average run, 24@25c.

Live Poultry easy; chickens, by freight, 30c; do, by express, 32@38c; broilers, by freight, 25c; do, small, by express, 55c; do, small, 65c; fowls, colored, by freight, 35c; do, by express, 35@37c; Leghorns, by freight, unquoted; do, by express, 33c; roosters, by freight, 15c; turkeys, by freight, 25c; do, by express, 33@35c; geese, by freight, 25c; do, by express, 25c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 25@48c; fowls, 18@31c; old roosters, 16@24c; turkeys, western, 32@47c; do, southwestern, 32@46c; do, frozen, 32@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; steady; steers, $6@10.60; state bulls, $2.75@5.25; cows, $1.75@4.50.

Calves—Receipts, 940 head; steady, veals, common to prime, $11@16.50; culls and little calves, $6@9; buttermilks and grassers, $1.50@5; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2740 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@19; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 2250 head; steady; light to medium weights, $9.50@10; pigs, $8.75@9.25; heavy hogs, $10.50@11.25; roughs $9@9.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $36.50; middling $40.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $48.50, nominal in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $40.25; standard middling, spot $40.75; flour middling $45; red dog, spot, $47.50@48.50, all in 100-lb sacks. [illegible] rail [illegible] lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $47@47.50; white hominy feed $51.25, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein $43.50; linseed oil meal $49.50 in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $26; No 2, $24@[illegible] straw, large bales, rye, $14@15; oat, $11.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red c i f domestic, $2.12⅜; No 1 dark spring c i f domestic $2.36⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $2.15⅞; No 1 North Manitoba in bond, f o b, export, $2.33⅞; No [illegible] mixed durum, f o b, export, $2.17⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.47⅛; No 2 mixed, $1.46⅜. OATS, No 2 white, 70c; No 3 white, 68@69c; No 4 white, 67c; ordinary white, clipped, 70@72c; fancy white, clipped, 74@76c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.80⅜. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.18@1.22.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; compared with week ago: fat steers and fat she stock steady to 25c higher; mostly steady. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $8.15@10.35; stockers and feeders, $6@7.25; fat cows and heifers, $4.50@6; heifers, $5.50@7.50; canners and cutters, $2.90@3.50; light vealers, $10.25@12.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,060 head; generally steady to 10c lower. Bulk desirable medium and weighty butchers, $10.65@10.90; most 180 to 220-pound kind, $10.60@10.75; bulk 140@170-lb weights, $10.25@10.60; most strong weight slaughter pigs, $9.50@10; bulk packing sows, $10@10.20; heavy weight hogs, $10.40@11.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000 head. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat wooled lambs, $18@18.75; Colorados, $18.25@18.75; closing on fed westerns, $19; highest point for week; no clippers offered; yearlings largely $14.75@16.50; fat ewes, $9.75@10.50; feeding lambs, $17.50@18.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, January 31.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 69@70½c; ½-blood combing, 66@67c; ⅜-blood combing, 68@69c; Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 67c; ½ blood, unwashed, 67@68c; ⅜-blood combing, 68@69c; ¼ blood, unwashed, 68c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½ blood, 65@66c; ⅜-blood, 68c; ¼-blood, 67@68c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, January 31, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, old, new and January, $19.40; February, $19.40 bid; March, $19.50 bid; October, $14.25 bid. Alsike, cash, old, $13.35; new and January, $13.60 asked; March, $13.75 asked. Timothyseed, cash and January, $3.20; March, $3.25.

Market Summary

OFFERINGS of nearby fruits and vegetables were light on the Philadelphia market Friday morning. Demand and trading were about moderate. Pennsylvania celery was scarce and higher in price. Parsnips were slow but most other root vegetables were held about steady. Carlot supplies of produce were rather limited and trading was slow to moderate. Apples sold slowly at slightly higher prices.

Egg Markets Unsettled

Nearby white eggs are somewhat unsettled on the New York market. Pacific Coast whites have fallen off some in price and this has affected the demand for the nearby stock. Receivers are shading prices on account of the accumulations. The live poultry market is generally firm, with a slightly weaker undertone.

The egg market in Philadelphia is firm. Live poultry is scarce and the demand is absorbing offerings of better quality. Dresed poultry is selling well at steady prices.—W. R. W.

Canadian Wheat Crop

THE final estimate of the Canadian wheat crop is 262,000,000 bushels or 212,000,000 bushels less than the final estimate for 1923, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the Dominion Bureau of statistics.

Allowing 100,000,000 bushels for domestic requirements including grain milled for flour, seed needed for next year's crop and stocks remaining on hand August 31, 1925, there should be available for export from the current crop about 162,000,000 bushels, the department says.

From a crop of 474,000,000 bushels last year exports amounted to 343,000,000 bushels. Exports from the beginning of the new crop year September 1 to December 31, 1924, have amounted to 99,000,000 bushels, compared with 176,000,000 bushels exported during the corresponding period for the preceding year.

Other Canadian Crops

Canadian flaxseed is finally estimated at 9,695,000 bushels compared with 7,140,000 bushels in 1923, an increase of 35 per cent.

Oats production is now placed at 412,000,000 bushels against 561,000,000 bushels produced in 1923; barley 87,000,000 bushels compared with 77,000,000 bushels harvested last year; rye 14,000,000 bushels against 23,000,000 the estimate for 1923, and potatoes 94,000,000 bushels compared with 92,000,000 the harvest for last year.

County News and Comment

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.—Cold weather and more cold weather, —twenty-two below zero in this section in the valleys. Today a heavy snowfall comes. The most snow and the lowest temperature we have experienced for years. Farmers doing little except tending livestock. Still a few public sales being held. Generally well attended and prices, according to values, good. Fresh cows of good breeding sell high.—C. K., Jan. 29.

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—On January 2 we had our first blizzard for the season. It provides a blanket for the fields during the cold days. Many streets were impassable on account of the snow drifts. Sleighing is good ever since and those farmers who live close to the towns and have good teams, find plenty of teaming to be done. Very few machines and trucks on the streets. Milk taken on sleighs to a central point along the state highway where trucks will take it to the cities. A census of all the farms taken in the last few weeks. Since the price of wheat has reached the two-dollar mark most farmers deliver the balance on hand to the dealers. Many Grange members attended the Farm Products Shows at Reading and Harrisburg. Great interest in the different bills introduced in the Legislature and those bills which provide an increase in salary are being opposed by the taxpayers.—W. N. M., Jan. 28.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA.—We are having some real winter, the roads blocked with snow in many places. Weather very cold most of the time; on the morning of the twenty-fourth it was six degrees below zero. Farm work is practically at a standstill at present, some farmers working on the roads to help free them from snow. Stock in as good condition as usual for this time of year. Most of the people in this section were given a fine chance to observe the eclipse of the sun on the twenty-fourth. About fifty farmers from this county attended the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg and Mr. J. M. Delozier, a prominent farmer of Frankstown Township, was awarded a silver medal for a litter of pigs weighing between 1800 and 2000 pounds at six months from birth. Wheat selling rapidly at $2; butter 50c; eggs, 50c; good beef hides, 50c lb.—H. E. H., Jan 29.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.—Severe winter weather with temperature around zero. Very much snow fell during the month. Fields covered, giving a good protection. At the State Farm Products Show, held in Harrisburg during the past week, first prize for the largest and best county display of eggs was awarded our county. Prices for products: wheat, $2; corn, $1.40; oats, 65c; hay, $18; butter, 60c; eggs, 65c.—I. F. M., Jan. 26.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J.—The season for setting incubators for early chickens is at hand with but very few being started. There seems to be a great scarcity of suitable eggs. Production has been very poor with most of our poultrymen. Price holding up good, with ordinary stock selling at the dealers for 70c per dozen. Sweet potato prices not reaching the heights scaled last year. While the market is active, the presence of southern potatoes is affecting the number of orders received. Truck farmers buying large quantities of wool waste to take the place of manure. While the price is higher, yet the plant food content and the quantity used per acre makes it more valuable for most crops. Wonderful results have been secured by using it on white potatoes, onions and tomatoes. The sales are probably 200 per cent above last year, while manure sales are way below the average.—A. K., Jan. 10.

UNION COUNTY, PA.—Many farmers attended the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg and this county took four prizes for white cap yellow dent corn. From reports made at the district milk league meeting it looks as tho members should receive a little better prices for milk later on. Several farmers bought brood sows at the sale of consigned stock of gilts last week in Harrisburg. Durocs seem not quite so much in favor as they were a few years ago. Several car loads of western horses shipped into the county to be sold at private sale, before the public sales on farms begin in February. An auto company conducted a school to teach the construction and mechanism of engines lately. When wheat reached $2 many farmers sold their crop but a few are holding theirs for $2.25. Some ear corn sold at $1.10 for 75 lbs. Car loads of cinders furnished by the railroads to repair lanes and drives about buildings hauled by farmers who wish to improve conditions. An interesting road supervisors' convention was held in Lewisburg on the twenty-fourth of January. A potato growers' association was organized in the county a short time ago to buy seed potatoes and to help sell or market potatoes.—J. N. G., Jan. 27.

YORK COUNTY, PA.—An old-time winter since 1925 egan. On January second a big snow storm, when in ten hours over a foot of snow fell, but fortunately there was no wind and the snow lay where it fell, making the finest sleighing York County has had for several years. On the twentieth and again on the twenty-seventh we had big snowstorms which blocked many roads. Scarcity of help in the fall delayed the farmers to the extent that many were unprepared for snow. In the corn fields a few shocks of corn unhusked may still be seen and fodder is still out. Many farmers with hardly any wood sawed for the stove. We had a grand view of the eclipse of the sun on January 24, as there was almost a cloudless sky. It surely was a great experience to have twilight in the midst of a cloudless day. Wheat, $2; oats, 60c; corn, $1.40; bran, $2.20; eggs, 50c; milk, $2.40; butter, 40@50c; chickens, 25c; hogs, $11 cwt., live weight.—W. K., January 28.

The Week's Markets

WHOLESALE markets were very unsettled during the third week of January, partly as a result of severe weather in the East. Prices of most eastern products advanced when reports of lighter shipments were circulated. In the Middle West and South conditions did not change so considerably, but various staple lines showed a weaker tone. Combined shipments of eighteen fruits and vegetables decreased to slightly less than 13,000 cars. The gains for potatoes, cauliflower, southern cabbage and celery were more than offset by lighter movement of citrus fruits, apples, onions, northern celery and cabbage.

Maine Potato Prices Jump

Extremely cold weather and blizzards in northeastern United States seriously affected potato markets. Prices of bulk Green Mountains at Aroostook County shipping points reached highest mark of the season at 80@90c per 100 pounds, an advance of 15c during the week. Drifted roads and temperatures ranging down to forty degrees below zero temporarily stopped haulings. Railroad traffic was so impeded that only twenty carloads of potatoes came from Maine on Friday, but conditions improved later and 285 cars rolled Saturday, making the week's total for that state 956 cars.

Demand was good and the f. o. b. market firm at $1.10 for sacked western New York round whites. Considerable snowfall was reported in that section, also, with shipments dropping to 385 cars. Stormy weather interfered with sales in a number of eastern cities.

Minnesota nearly doubled its previous week's output by forwarding 1000 cars. North Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado also made gains.

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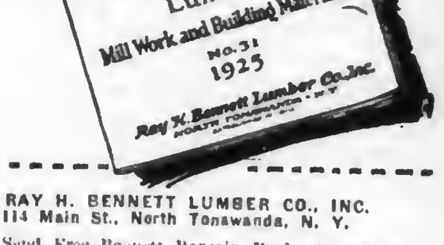
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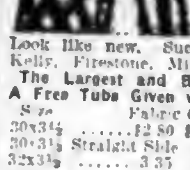

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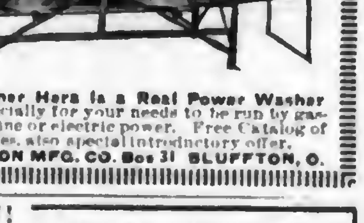

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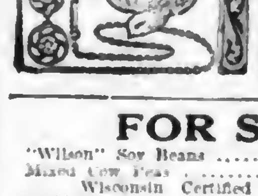

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Fruit Awards

(Continued from page 15)

Speece, Dauphin, $1; 2, Clarence Blouch, Jonestown, 50c.

CLASS 16-F

Shellbark: 1, Archie Ridall, Berwick, $1; 2, Clarence Blouch, Jonestown, 50c.

Corn Awards

CLASS 1, DISTRICT NO. 1

A—Yellow Dent: 1, C. N. Myers, Hanover, $6; 2, J. C. Garber, Elizabethtown, $5.50; 3, Norman Myers, Hanover, $5. B—White Dent: 1, J. W. Brookhart, Lititz, $5; 2, Chas. W. Davis, $3.50; 3, Walter Collins, Morrisville, $2.50. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, C. N. Myers, Hanover, $5; 2, Willow Glen Farms, Ronks, $3.50; 3, J. W. Thomas, York, $2.50.

CLASS 2, DISTRICT NO. 2

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Roy Shenk, Hershey, $6; 2, Leslie Sellers, Chambersburg, $5.50; 3, Ed. Stump, Allentown, $5. B—White Dent: 1, A. B. Shenk, Hersehy, $5; 2, J. R. Yelch, Birdsboro, $3.50; 3, Fred Oswald, New Tripoli, $2.50. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Ira Shenk, Hershey, $5; 2, Chris Balsbaugh, Hummelstown, $3.50; 3, A. B. Shenk, Hershey, $2.50.

CLASS 3, DISTRICT NO. 3

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Benj. Byler, Allensville, $5; 2, N. E. Solt, Lehighton, $3.50; 3, J. L. Mateer, Mill Creek, $2.50. B—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, John Byler, Allensville, $5; 2, G. E. Templeton, Kittanning, $3.50; 3, Gary Sprigle, Saylorsburg, $2.50. C—Flint: 1, N. E. Selt, Lehighton, $3.

A reader's conception of the situation and the needs of agriculture.

CLASS 4, DISTRICT NO. 4

B—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Roland Seely, Nescopeck, $5; 2, W. J. Seely, Nescopeck, $3.50; 3, J. A. Webster, Saegerstown, $2.50. C—Flint: 1, Philip McCarty, Milford, $5; 2, Ellis Weaver, Falls, $3.50.

CLASS 5, DISTRICT NO. 5

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Jesse Eismingger, Waynesburg, $6; 2, Geo. E. West, Waynesburg, $4.50; 3, Wm. Orndorf, $3. B—White Dent: 2, Mrs. Chas. Orndorf, Waynesburg, $3.50.

CLASS 6, DISTRICT NO. 6

A—Yellow Dent: 1, W. K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, $5; 2, J. E. Shipman, Elysburg, $3.50; 3, H. E. Clouser, New Bloomfield, $2.50. B—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, I. T. Ruhl, Lewisburg, $5; 2, Harold Benner, Vicksburg, $3.50; 3, Geo. Mitchell, Lewisburg, $2.50. C—Flint: 1, Wm. Moore, Watsontown, $3; 2, Stewart Snyder, Muncy, $2.

CLASS 7, HONORARY CLASS

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Henry Heiland, Thomasville, $6; 2, Ira Shenk, Hershey, $5.50; 3, Mrs. A. L. Biery, Allentown, $5. B—White Dent: 1, Roland Evans, Glen Mills, $4; 2, Roy L. Shenk, Hershey, $3; 3, Russel Brown, Bridgeton, $2. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Willis G. Herr, Lancaster, $6; 2, D. M. Landis, Lancaster, $5.50; 3, R. L. Shenk, Hershey, $5. D—Flint: 1, Stewart Snyder, Muncy, $4; 2, Richie Ridall, Berwick, $3.

CLASS 8, BIG EAR CLASS

1, Norman B. Gates, West Grove, $5; 2, M. G. Sellers, Chambersburg; 3, J. C. Garber, Elizabethown.

CLASS 9, 30 EAR CLASS

A—White Dent: 1, Roland Evans, Glen Mills, $8; 2, J. R. Yelch, Birdsboro, $6. B—Yellow Dent: 1, C. N. Myers, Hanover, $8; 2, Clarence Gar-

(Continued on page 38)

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Puritas Springs and Hollywood pedigreed Leghorns. Owens Farms and Tompkins S. C. R. I. Reds. Chicks, hatching eggs and Leghorn cockerels. A [illegible] breeding plant not a hatchery. Get our circular. **FAR GREEN POULTRY FARM, G. G. Grubb, Prop., Harrisburg, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS
Special offer of chicks and brooders during February and March. Write at once for particulars.
MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM, R. No. 2, Newark, Del.

GERIG'S BABY CHICKS
Order now. Low prices. 14 years' exclusive breeding S. C. White Leghorns insures QUALITY. English and American. Hundreds of pleased customers. Catalog FREE.
Gerig's Leghorn Farm, Box 13, Auburn, Ind.

BABY CHICKS
Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $14.00; Minorcas $15.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; Mixed $10.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Pekin Rouen Runner **DUCKLINGS**
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS 10c up. S. C. W. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Mixed. [illegible] old. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Prices free. **Twin Hatchery, Howard Strawser, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.**

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. [illegible] chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. Whether mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. [illegible] **RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box J., Jamestown, Pa.**

CHICKS EGGS STOCK
Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Leghorns. Catalog free.
Riverdale Poultry Farm, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORNS CHICK
Our 13th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardiest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS—Pure bred, prize winners. Quality chicks at quantity prices. Six leading breeds. Price list and catalog free.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices.
SAMUEL T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

TURKEYS—Purebred Bourbon R. Toms and Hens, large, handsome, vigorous. Toulouse geese, ganders, Muscovy drakes. Special until Mar. 15. **Mrs. Elva Corman, Beech Creek, Pa., R. 1.**

LARGE STOCK POULTRY, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, chicks, eggs. Low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS—Young pure bred bulls of popular breeding and out of A. R. dams. Prices and pedigrees on application. Federal Accredited herd No. 7111. **WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks Co., Pa.**

JERSEY BULL CALF—Grand Dam 17,000 lb. milk in one year. Strong breeding. Good looker.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, Marsh Creek Farms, Gettysburg, Pa.

TWO BULL CALVES Sired by Langwater Music's Dimple King 57284. $50.00 and $75.00. Heifers and cows. Farmers' prices.
A. J. FELL, LANSDALE, PA.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL Line bred May Rose. Four months old. Federal Accredited Herd. Price $100. **S. Wilford Smith, New Hope, Pa.**

FOR HIGH testing, heavy milking HOLSTEINS or GUERNSEY calves 8 weeks old, write
EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES from cows with testing ass'n. records. Easy terms. Express paid.
C. J. Klumph & Sons, New Wilmington, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULL 6 mos. old, accredited herd. 12 May Rose Crosses. Ask for pedigree and price.
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DON'T USE A SCRUB BULL—I will sell you a pure blood Jersey Bull Calf for $25.
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REGISTERED JERSEY cows, bulls, heifers and calves, both sexes, good producers.
D. I. KENEPP, McVeytown, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

INDIGESTION — CONSTIPATION.—I have a cow that gets constipated and when her bowels fail to move often enough, her appetite seems to leave her and she acts stupid. Some time ago she stiffened, but after her physic acted she was much better. Now she has another attack and I would like to know what to give her. She is with calf, due to freshen April 4.—G. L. F., Everett, Pa. Feeding food which has a laxative tendency, salting her feed to create more thirst, allowing her to drink plenty of water and giving her some walking exercise will cause her bowels to move. Give her one-quarter pound of epsom salts twice a day until her bowels act freely, then feed roots, wheat bran, also some linseed meal.

WEAK BACK.—I would like to know the cause of my pigs showing weakness in their back. They are fed separator milk, corn, etc. This is about the first trouble I have had in twenty years; have lost four out of a bunch of twelve. After they sicken their appetite for food is gone.—J. N., Billingsley, Md. Two important things should be done; first, give each sick pig a full dose of either castor oil, or of epsom salts to clear out the stomach and bowels; then change their food supply. Feed plenty roots, also place crushed limestone and common salt within their reach, but keep it in a dry place; also give each sick or ailing pig a dessert spoonful of cod liver oil at dose two or three times daily.

CAT HAS FITS.—Our cat, when licking his back, suddenly develops some strange antics, acting as if in a fit: throws himself upon his back and it seems as if he dislocates or disjoints something about his body; he does not froth at the mouth, but discharges urine during one of these spells or convulsions. The attack lasts only a few seconds, then the cat seems to become perfectly normal, acts as if nothing has happened. We are fond of him as we have raised him from a kitten and he is now about four years old.—E. E. K., Englishtown, N. J. Over feeding, lack of exercise, and insufficient elimination has perhaps brought on his convulsive fits. Give him a dessert spoonful of castor oil, or else give one-quarter grain of calomel, five grains bicarbonate of soda daily until his bowels move fairly free. Change his feed.

MANGE.—I have a collie pup about eight months old that has skin disease. I am told he has mange, his hair is shedding, he scratches and bites himself. I have applied sulphur, turpentine, and lard, but it has failed to help him.—A. B. B., LeContes Mills, Pa. If you keep him in a warm place, he should be clipped, then you might be able to cure him. Apply one part liquor cresolis compositus (U. S. P.) mixed in thirty parts water to sore parts three times a week. In bad cases I have used a 1-20 solution with good results. Don't feed the pup much meat until he recovers.

Old crank case oil from the flivver or tractor applied to the hogs, either from a rubbing post covered with oil-soaked burlap, or sprayed on, helps to keep down lice and mange mites.

SWINE

LARGE TYPE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, 8, 10, 11 weeks old and 9 mo. gilts. Shipped on approval, no cash in advance. Farmers' prices. Airedale slut 3 years old, good breeder, 7 Champions on Pedigree. **Patterson Grove—WIANT FARMS—Walnut Grove Huntington Mills, Pa.**

Reg. Hampshire Swine
Special: A nice young sow bred for spring farrow. Ask for new price list.
Locust Lawn Farm, Elverson, Pa.

DUROCS—Purebred pigs. Healthy, vigorous stock. Both sexes. Shipped on approval. **Walter Schedler, Catskill, N. Y., R. I.**

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Service boar, bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either sex. **Arthur E. Brown, R. D. 2, Nottingham, Pa.**

Penns Valley Stock Farm
Berkshire sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fine boar pigs 3 to 5 mo. old. Spring boar ready for service. **W. F. RISHEL, CENTRE HALL, PA.**

FOR SALE—Raise big spotted Polands and make real money on your hogs. Two large herds.
BOYD HAMMAN, SHILOH, OHIO

Chester Whites 125 pure-bred, strictly big type. Priced very low.
C. E. CASSEL, HERSHEY, PA.

CHESTER WHITES—Service boars and gilts. Pairs not akin. National prize-winning blood lines. Shipped on approval. **P. Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM FREMONT, OHIO

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 3 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (75 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. **Minimum, ten words.**

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. **Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.**

TOMKIN'S STRAIN S. C. R. I. Red. Thompson Strain Barred Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels. Minorca hens, chicks and hatching eggs. **Rock Hill Poultry Farm, H. E. Akers, Propr., R. 2, Clearville, Pa.**

300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. **L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.**

ACTIVE, STURDY, Wishbone hatched chicks from matings of especially selected birds. Fluffy youngsters that should develop rapidly into heavy winter layers. Custom hatching. Send for price list. **Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 347 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.**

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS 10c each and up, for March and April. Tancred, Wyckoff Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas, Parks Rocks, Owens Reds, Martins White Wyandottes. Catalog Free. **Wm. D. Seidel, Box P, Washingtonville, Pa.**

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—We are breeders not a hatchery. Every egg we set is produced on our own farm by two and three year old hens with proven records. Write. **Breniman Poultry Farm, Arthurs, Pa.**

500,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. **The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.**

IMPROVE your flocks with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. **Lower Hatchery, Box 16, Bryan, Ohio.**

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. **Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.**

COCKERELS—S. C. R. I. R. and S. C. Black Minorcas heavy boned with deep lengthy bodies, good plumage. Eggs for hatching. **Mrs. J. S. Barney, Clearville, Pa.**

MAMOMTH BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by cock which won at Madison Square Garden Show January 1921. Good healthy stock to offer. **Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.**

BABY CHICKS—Heavy laying strain of Owens Farm Reds, Columbian Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Circular. **Brookfield Farm, Box 33, McClure, Penna.**

QUALITY CHICKS Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery. Moderate Prices, 64 Page catalog free. **Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.**

BARRON White Leghorn chicks, eggs and pullets 303 egg line. We set our own eggs. Write for circular. **Martin's Poultry Farm, Box P, Altica, Ohio.**

DAY OLD CHICKS Pure bred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. **Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.**

100,000 CHICKS for 1925. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas. Low prices. 100% delivery. Free catalog. **Sunnycrest Farms, Huntington, W. Va.**

POULTRY, sheep and dairy farms for sale. Write for list stating kind wanted. **Ohio Farm Sales Co., 10 Empire Block, Bellefontaine, Ohio.**

WHITE LEGHORN and Barred Rock pullets. Well developed, free range stock. **Walter Schedler, Route 1, Catskill, N. Y.**

MAMMOTH bronze turkeys, farm raised. Best of breeding. **Oak Spring Farm, Crystal Springs, Pa.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barron 262-275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. **Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.**

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for nineteen twenty-five. Catalog. **Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.**

GEESE, DUCKS, Fourteen varieties, free circular. **John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.**

PLANTS

HARDY FIELD GROWN—Chrysanthemums, sweet william, daisies and all old fashioned or hardy perennial flowers. Iris, cannas, gladiolus and tuberose bulbs, Spiraeas, shrubbery, climbing vines, roses, ornamental trees and hedging. Strawberry plants. Rhubarb and asparagus roots. Thousands of satisfied customers. Delivered prepaid prices. Send for catalogue. **Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kansas.**

CHOICE SEED CORN 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; 500 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 300 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 Crop, all high germination. Write for price, sample and circular. [illegible] **Shull Farm, Box 4, Tullytown, Burks Co., Pa.**

YOUR BEST BUY in Garden Plants: Columbian, delicious Raspberry; Iris, highest quality Strawberry; Washington, healthful Asparagus. Twenty plants of each kind postpaid for only two dollars. Interesting circular free. **Certified Plant Farm, Macedon, N. Y.**

CABBAGE, onion, tomato plants shipped anywhere United States $1.25 thousand. Descriptive list sent free telling how to grow early vegetables. Agents wanted. **Carlisle Produce Company, Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.**

SPECIAL Introductory Offer 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. **Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.**

RHUBARB Mammoth Victoria, 1-yr. whole roots 20 $1; Giant Crimson 3 yr. divisions 5 $1; Asparagus Roots 50 $1; Delivered Prepaid anywhere. **Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kans.**

MILLIONS Strawberry Plants $2.25 per 1000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds, etc. Illustrated Catalog free. **Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 377, Merrill, Mich.**

NEW RED RASPBERRY FREE—The Grower tells how. Literature free, small fruit plants. **Dept. L., Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.**

SEED POTATOES—Certified Pedigreed. Yield 440 bu. per acre. **Butternut Farm, Luston, Michigan.**

FARM LANDS

115-ACRE CORN FARM $100 an acre equipped. Dark loam, clay subsoil, ideal for hay, corn and wheat. Only 1½ miles to village near creamery, 40 miles to Baltimore with 500,000 people. Big 12-room stone house, good barns and tenant house. All fine cultivation and excellent repair. Advanced age forces sale. If taken soon, 5 horses, 11 cows, hogs, chickens, tools, wagons, machinery, fodder and feed included. Easy terms to the right man. You would enjoy our healthful country with the short mild winters and long delightful summers. **Fred Jones, R.F.D. No. 2, Darlington, Md.**

FOR SALE—An exceptional opportunity; a Farm in low New Jersey of about eighty acres of tillable land. Five acres of woodland, adjacent Railroad to New York and Philadelphia markets, thirty-eight acres under the Springer System Irrigation installed three years. Fifteen acres in Asparagus, Washington variety, two years old, full cutting this year. Twelve acres of blackberries, two and three years old. Own water supply and land under splendid cultivation for onions and lettuce. Low Price, easy terms, apply Box 81, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

$1000 GETS a 270-a. Penn. farm; horses, 12 cows and calves, hogs, chickens, cream separator, grain binder, machinery, hay, grain, all crops; motor [illegible] passes, markets at door; big fields, 100 acres valuable chemical wood and timber; lots fruit; nearly new 6-room house, substantial barns, granary. Aged owner's low price $3500, only $1000 required. Details pg 91 big Illus. Bargain Catalog Free. **Strout Farm Agency, 1422BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.**

FOR SALE—Fruit farm in eastern Pennsylvania 25 acres fruit, peach and apple trees, 50 acres tillable land, best in the state for potatoes, and 30 acres woodland. Fruit trees are in prime and also in most excellent condition. Death of owner reason for selling. Write Box 82, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL 1[illegible]3-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn, stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house, Baltimore market. **Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.**

FOR SALE—11[illegible] acre eastern shore farm. **J. [illegible]tz, Chestertown, Md.**

HELP WANTED

WANTED A farmer who understands the [illegible] system of irrigation. Farm situated in lower New Jersey raising garden produce, [illegible] acres asparagus, [illegible] acres blackberries. Apply stating experience. Salary expected. Box 83, Pennsylvania Farmer, Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Experienced, practical and thorough farmer to manage farm consisting of two units approximately 175 acres each. Apply in writing, full particulars to **H. Janssen, Box 940, Reading, Pa.**

SALESMEN—If you are interested in making [illegible] and can talk to farmers and dairymen we have a real proposition. Write **William Groff, Moyer Laboratory, Mechanicsburg, Pa.**

YOUNG FARMER Educated, who would like to learn to sell. Make $2,000 yearly in home territory. Old established house. **Employment Dept., 830 Wade St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this Winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. **International Sales Co., Meadville, Pa.**

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. **Bigler Company X718, Springfield, Ill.**

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—Have you an odd or old coin or bill? It may be worth several dollars. Get posted. Send 4c for Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Send now. **Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.**

MAKE AND SELL Anti-Radiator Freeze. Can be made for 3½c a gallon. Will stand the test 10 below zero. 50c will start you in the business. Formula $1.00. **Reading Cleaning Co., 100 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa.**

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. **Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.**

MINNESOTA'S [illegible] $1.60; 30 lbs. $4.80; 2 60 lb. cans, $16.50. [illegible] 15c. **M. V. Facey Honey Co., Preston, Minn.**

WANTED—Position as farm manager or superintendent. Can give good reference. Address J. W. [illegible] of Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALFALFA MEAL [illegible] for sale, and buy direct. **H. G. Oehring, Genoa, Ohio.**

TOBACCO

TO INTRODUCE [illegible] our famous old Kentucky chewing and smoking Tobacco we will send 5 big sample packages and [illegible] ABSOLUTELY FREE a fine Italian Briar Pipe, regular $2, all for only $1.00. "Largest dollar's worth I ever bought" writes John Mosley. Finest tobacco in the world—sweet and mellow. One big sample only. Send today. **Kentucky Tobacco Company, [illegible], Owensboro, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; twenty, $4.50. Smoking five pounds, $1.25; ten, $2.00; twenty, $3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. **United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50. Ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. Ten $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. **Farmers Union, Paducah, Kentucky.**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO chewing [illegible] lbs. $1.50; 10 $2.50. Smoking 5 $1.25, 10-$2. Mild: 10-$1.50. Pay when received. **F. Gooton, Bardwell, Ky.**

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Before you spend a cent you can know definitely, whether the roofing you select will endure blistering sun, beating sleet, driving rain and snow. Write for a free sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. Twist it; bend it. Kick it; scuff it. Lay it on ice, then pour hot water on it. Leave it on a hot stove. Soak it in water. Put burning embers on it. *Know* that the roofing you buy will stand these abuses, out in the weather—on *your* buildings. Mail the coupon now for samples and complete particulars.

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Supplied with plain or slate surface in various colors and tile patterns—all possessing Vulcanite's famous quality—Beaver Vulcanite Roll Roofing meets every requirement. Ask your dealer for particulars.

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Gentlemen: Please send me a sample and description of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. I am also interested in other Beaver Products listed below:

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IRON AGE Drills and Wheel Hoes include special and combined tools to suit every grower's need. Iron Age Seed Drills sow so accurately that thinning is unnecessary, if you have confidence in your seed. The operator can always watch the dropping seeds—no chance for skips.

Our No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hoe is known to thousands of Iron Age users as "The Complete Gardener." It sows all kinds of garden seeds; can be quickly changed from Seeder to Wheel Hoe, single or double wheel style. Cultivates, ridges and furrows. Takes all drudgery out of gardening; multiplies the pleasure and profit.

No. 306 Combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe

Write for folder describing Hill and Drill Seeders. Single and Double Wheel Hoes.

Fred. H. Bateman Company
626 So. Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pa.

IRON AGE

Corn Awards

(Continued from page 36)

ber, Elizabethtown, $7; 3, Henry Heiland, Thomasville, $6. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Willow Glen Farms, Ronks, $8; 2, D. M. Landis, Lancaster, $7; 3, A. B. Shenk, Hershey, $6. D—Flint: 2, N. E. Solt, Lehighton, $6. E—Sure Crop: 1, H. F. Garber, Mt. Joy, $8; 2, Sim Eby, Gordonville, $6; 3, Jason Eby, Gordonville, $4.

CLASS 10, BEST EAR

A—White Dent: 1, Levi G. Schultz Est., Palm, $2; 2, John F. Anders, Columbia, $1. B—Yellow Dent: 1, Roland Conrad, $2; 2, Roy Strickler, Elizabethtown, $1. C—White Cap: 1, A. B. Shenk, Hershey, $2; 2, Ira Shenk, Hershey, $1.

CLASS 11, BOYS AND GIRLS

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Henry J. Heiland, Thomasville, $3; 2, Clyde Jackson, Unionville, $2.50; 3, Lester Julius, Spring Grove, $2. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, Harry G. Herr, Lancaster, $3; 2, Russel Koons, Hershey, $2; 3, Custer Herman, Lewisburg, $2.

CLASS 12, STATE CLASS

A—Yellow Dent: 1, Henry Heiland, Thomasville, ribbon; 2, Henry Heiland, Thomasville, ribbon; 3, C. N. Myers, Hanover, ribbon. B—White Dent: 1, Roland Evans, Glen Mills, ribbon; 2, J. W. Brookhart, Lititz, ribbon; 3, A. B. Shenk, Hershey, ribbon. C—White Capped Yellow Dent: 1, C. N. Myers, Hanover, ribbon; 2, Willis G. Herr, Lancaster, ribbon; 3, Ira Shenk, Hershey, ribbon. D—Flint: 1, Wm. Moore, Watsontown, ribbon; 2, Philip McCarty, Milford, ribbon; 3, Stewart Snyder, Muncy, ribbon.

CLASS 13, VARIETY CLASS

A—Lancaster Sure Crop: 1, Ira Eby, Leaman Place, $4; 2, Henry F. Garber, Mt. Joy, $3; 3, Henry Eby, Mt. Joy, $2. B—Green County Leaming: 1, Wm. Orndorf, Waynesburg, $4; 2, J. C. Cole, Waynesburg, $3; 3, W. H. Hutchison, West Alexander, $2. C—Cloud's Yellow Dent: 1, A. S. Copeland, Coatesville, $4; 2, J. S. Webb, West Chester, $3; 3, Pusey Cloud, Kennett Square, $2. D—Mellinger (Golden Queen): 1, Henry Heiland, Thomasville, $4; 2, A. Z. Bomberger, Lititz, $3; 3, J. C. Garber, Elizabethtown, $2. E—Reid's Yellow Dent: 1, J. B. Gabble, Stewartstown, $4; 2, Dale Kilgore, Woodbine, $3.

CLASS 14, GRAND CHAMPION

Henry Heiland, Thomasville, $5.

CLASS 15, COUNTY CORN EXHIBIT

York County, first, cup; Lancaster County, second; Green County, third.

Small Grain Awards

CLASS 1, WHEAT

A—District No. 1: 1, Charles Deubler & Sons, Berwyn, $3; 2, David Snyder, Sheridan, $2. B—District No. 2: 1, J. S. Lyons, Cheat Haven, $3; 2, G. M. Lyons, Cheat Haven, $2. C—District No. 3: 1, Luther Craumer, Lewisburg, $3; 2, John Eby, Zion, $2.

CLASS 2, OATS

A—District No. 1: 1, John F. Zook, Belleville, $3; 2, Elmer Rice, Millerstown, $2. B—District No. 2: 1, Clem Miller, Lewisburg, $3; 2, A. L. Shaffer, Brookville, $2. C—Grand Champion: Clem Miller, Lewisburg, $3.

CLASS 3, MISCELLANEOUS

B—Rye: 1, Franklin Wagner, Sunbury, $3; 2, E. C. Wagner, Sunbury, $2. C—Soybeans: 1, Alvin Blouch, Jonestown, $3; 2, Sylvester Mann, Parkesburg, $2. D—Buckwheat: (a) Silver Hull and Common Gray—1, Albert Hickok & Sons, Troy, $3; 2, Albert A. Shetler, Greensburg, $2; (b) Japanese—1, Gary Sprigle, Saylorsburg, $3; 2, E. C. Wagner, Sunbury, $2. F—Timothy Seed: 1, John F. Zook, Belleville, $3; 2, Alvin Blouch, $2.

Potato Awards

CLASS 1, DISTRICT NO. 1

A—Irish Cobblers: 1, J. R. Yiech, Birdsboro, $3; 2, Fred C. Oswald, New Tripoli, $2. B—Green Mountain:—2, Ray A. Briggs, Nescopeck $2. C—Rural White Skins: 1, Luther Dietterick, Mt Bethel, $5; 2, Geo. Schwalm, Muir, $4. D—Russets; 1, Chas. Eyer, Easton, $5; 2, John A. Jones, Easton, $4. E—Pink Skin (any variety): 1, Emil Shoenagel, Greentown, $2; 2, J. R. Yeich, Birdsboro, $1.50.

CLASS 2, DISTRICT NO. 2

A—Irish Cobblers: 1, Raymond Zook, Mt. Joy, $3; 2, James Bonner, Byberry, $2. B—Green Mountain: 1, D. Clifford Yerkes, Southampton, $3; 2, T. J. Dempsey, Philmont, $2. C—Rural White Skins: 1, A. B. Shenk, Hershey, $5; 2, Rufus Myer, Shafferstown, $4. D—Russets: 1, John Yingst, Lebanon, $5; 2, J. S. Webb, West Chester, $4. E—Pink Skin: 1, Chris Balsbaugh, Hummelstown, $2; 2, Howard O. Gippet, Harrisburg, $1.50.

CLASS 3, DISTRICT NO. 3

C—Rural White Skins: 1, W. A. Westrick, Patton, $5; 2, P. C. Strittmatter, Patton, $4. D—Russets: 1, G. H. Dunn, Ebensburg, $5; 2, Harry Strittmatter, Patton, $4.

CLASS 4, DISTRICT NO. 4

A—Irish Cobblers: 1, D. L. Proctor, Union City, $3; 2, D. L. Proctor, Union City, $2. C—Rural White Skins: 1, Henry Reuning, Coudersport, $5; 2, J. Sheldon, $4. D—Russets: 1, A. S. Sallis, Edinboro, $5; 2, G. W. Lewis, Edinboro, $4.

CLASS 5, ADULT STATE CLASS

A—Irish Cobblers: 1, Raymond Zook, Mt. Joy, $3; 2, James Bonner, Byberry, $2. B—Green Mountain: 1, D. Clifford Yerkes, Southhampton, $3; 2, T. J. Dempsey, Philmont, $2. C—Rural White Skins: 1, Luther Dietterick, Mt. Bethel, $5; 2, Geo. Schwalm, Muir, $4. D—Russets: 1, A. S. Sallis, Edinboro, $5; 2, G. H. Dunn, Ebensburg, $4. E—Pink Skin: 1, Emil Shoenagel, Greentown, $2; 2, Chris Balsbaugh, Hummelstown, $1.50.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLASSES

Class 6 (District 1): 1, Harold Cunningham, Hadley, $5; 2, Jennie Mae Patterson, Monoca, $4.50. Class 7 (District 2): 1, Jack Shaffer, Frostburg, $5; 2, Homer Hoffman, S[illegible], $4.50. Class 8 (District 3): 1, Lawrence Card, Roulette, $5; 2, V[illegible] Brion, Liberty, $4.50. Class 9, (District 4): 1, J. . Bowman, Palmyra, $5; 2, Aramenta R. Smith, Lebanon, $4.50. Class 10 (Boys' and Girls' State Class): 1, Lanson C[illegible] Roulette, $3; 2, Boda Brion, Liberty, $2.

Swine Awards

BERKSHIRE

Senior Gilt: 1, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, $15; 2, G. E. Tanger, York Springs, $12; 3, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, $10.

Junior Gilt: 1, G. E. Tnger, York Springs, $15; 2, G. E. Tanger, York Springs, $12; 3, George E. Neff, D[illegible]town, $10.

Grand Champion: Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, ribbon.

DUROC JERSEY

Senior Gilt: 1, Boyd H. Kline, Orangeville, Columbia, $15; 2, Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Loretto, $12; 3, Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Loretto, $10.

Junior Gilt: 1, Clarence Reece, Berwick, $15; 2, E. W. Kline, Orangeville, $12; 3, Clarence Reece, Berwick, $10.

Grand Champion: Clarence Reece, Berwick, ribbon.

POLAND CHINA

Senior Gilt: 1, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro, $15; 2, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro, $12; 3, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro, $10.

Junior Gilt: 1, Emerson Diffenbaugh, Smithfield, $15; 2, Emerson Diffenbaugh, Smithfield, $12; 3, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro, $10

Grand Champion: Emerson Diffenbaugh, Smithfield, ribbon.

HAMPSHIRE

Senior Gilt: 1, Zene G. Hadley, Wilmington, Ohio, $15; 2, F. Roy Zug, Lititz, $12; 3, J. A. Handshew, [illegible]pensburg, $10.

Junior Gilt: 1, F. Roy Zug, Lititz, $12; 2, F. Roy Zug, Lititz, $10, 3, F. Roy Zug, Lititz, $8.

Grand Champion: Zene G. Hadley, Wilmington, Ohio, ribbon.

CHESTER WHITE

Senior Gilt: 1, Brader Bros., Ber[illegible], $15; 2, M. E. Knouse, Biglerville, $12; 3, Penna. Chester White Breeders' Assn., $10.

Junior Gilt: 1, Knouse Bros., Biglerville, $15; 2, Mr M. E. Knouse, Biglerville, $12; 3, Knouse Bros., Biglerville, $10.

Grand Champion: Knouse Bros., Biglerville, ribbon.

CASH IN On a 25-Year Experience

Experience proves that the best is eventually the cheapest. Every part of a Hardie Potato Sprayer is the best that can be made. Take our engines, for instance: we have been criticized for using such expensive, high grade motors. But they give power with light weight, and that's what you want. And our pumps—the heart of the sprayer—have been so designed and improved year by year that they eliminate 90% ordinary wear. You'll find your exact needs in the line of

DEPENDABLE HARDIE SPRAYERS

Magic Combination Row meets the demand for a very high grade sprayer of large capacity. Has standard 2½ inch Hardie Triplex Pump and unit type 4 H P. Cushman engine with magneto and radiator. Four rows, with 3 nozzles each can easily be sprayed. Makes an ideal 2-gun orchard outfit.

Superior Combination Row is for growers who desire a high class sprayer, but do not need as high power as the Magic gives. Handles four rows with smaller type nozzles than are used on the Magic. Two-inch Triplex Pump and 2½ inch Arco engine. Makes efficient one-gun orchard outfit.

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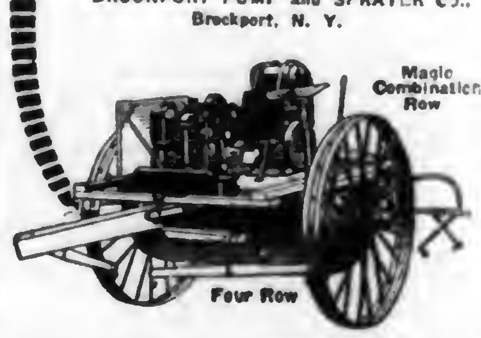
BROCKPORT PUMP and SPRAYER CO., Brockport, N. Y.



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The quality—service giving quality—of Riverside Cords, and the big saving in price, have made Ward's the *largest retailers of tires in the world!* We sell from 5,000 to 6,000 tires a day to men just like yourself. Many of them to men who have used Riverside Cords for years.

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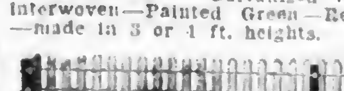

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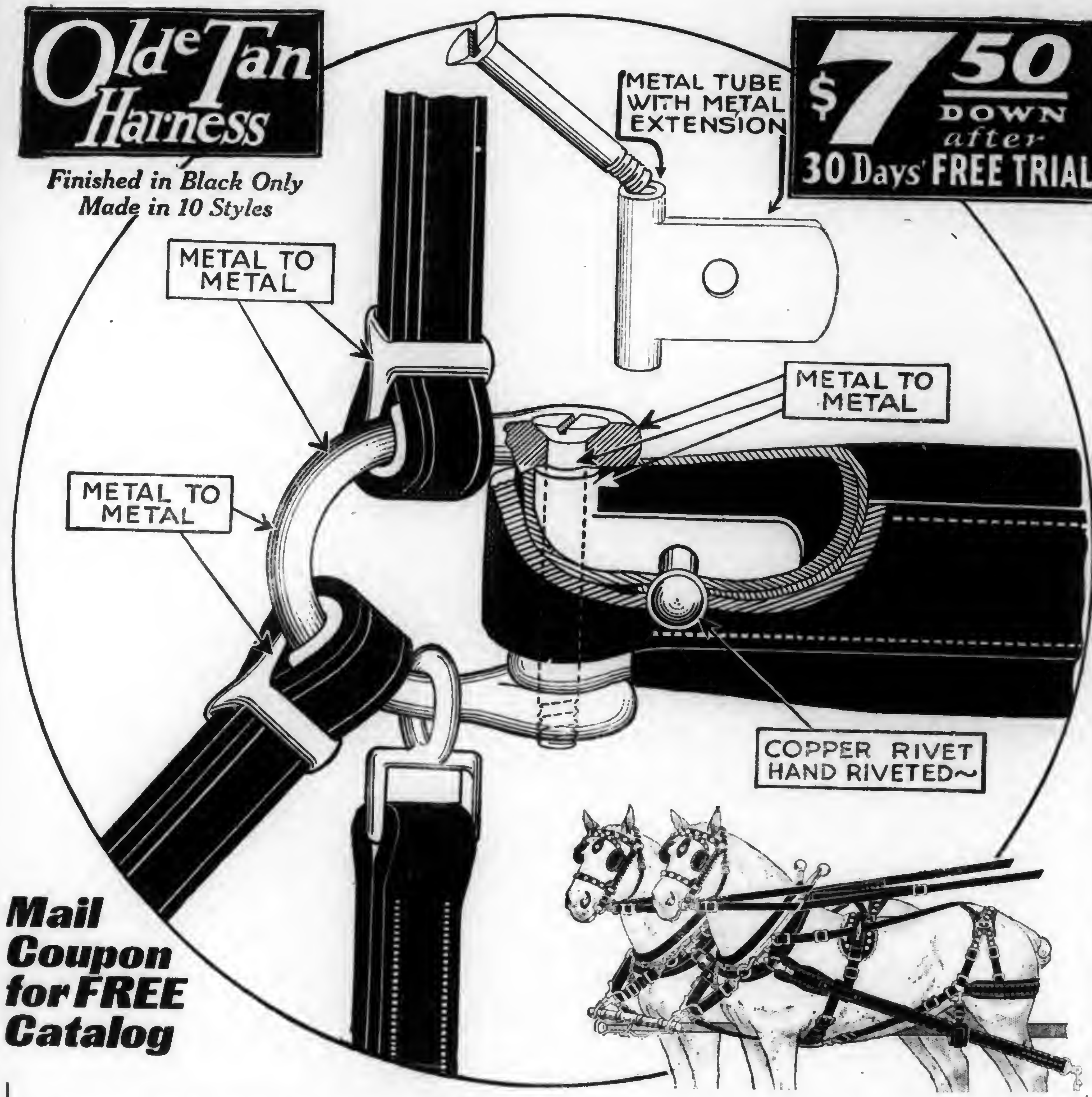

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The Original Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness

We show you here a big picture of the way metal-to-metal makes a harness wear longer. See for yourself how metal wears against metal instead of against leather. The part shown here is the breeching dee. Notice how, before there can be any wear on the leather, a thick piece of metal must wear through first.

This construction is carried out in every part of the Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness where there is strain, wear or pull. Introduced only three years ago by Olde Tan, it is not yet known how many extra years of wear this construction will give a harness. It is estimated that it will make a harness last many more years. Olde Tan harness even without the metal-to-metal feature was capable of lasting 12 to 15 years. Harness with that many years behind it is still in use. The maker of Olde Tan made harness for the Armies during the Civil War and parts of the harness were found on the battle fields in fairly good condition as late as 1885, or 20 years after the war.

At the tannery is a strap which was buried 10 years in a barnyard and which is still pliable and strong. In a leather strength test held in Chicago in 1923, Olde Tan straps and traces won over every other entrant, being more than twice as strong as one of the contestants and 30 per cent stronger than the second strongest. Hundreds of letters of real enthusiasm have been received from Olde Tan owners who declare that never have they seen such a harness—never such heavy strong leather, and never such careful and precise sewing and construction.

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NEW BRUNSWICK N J

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

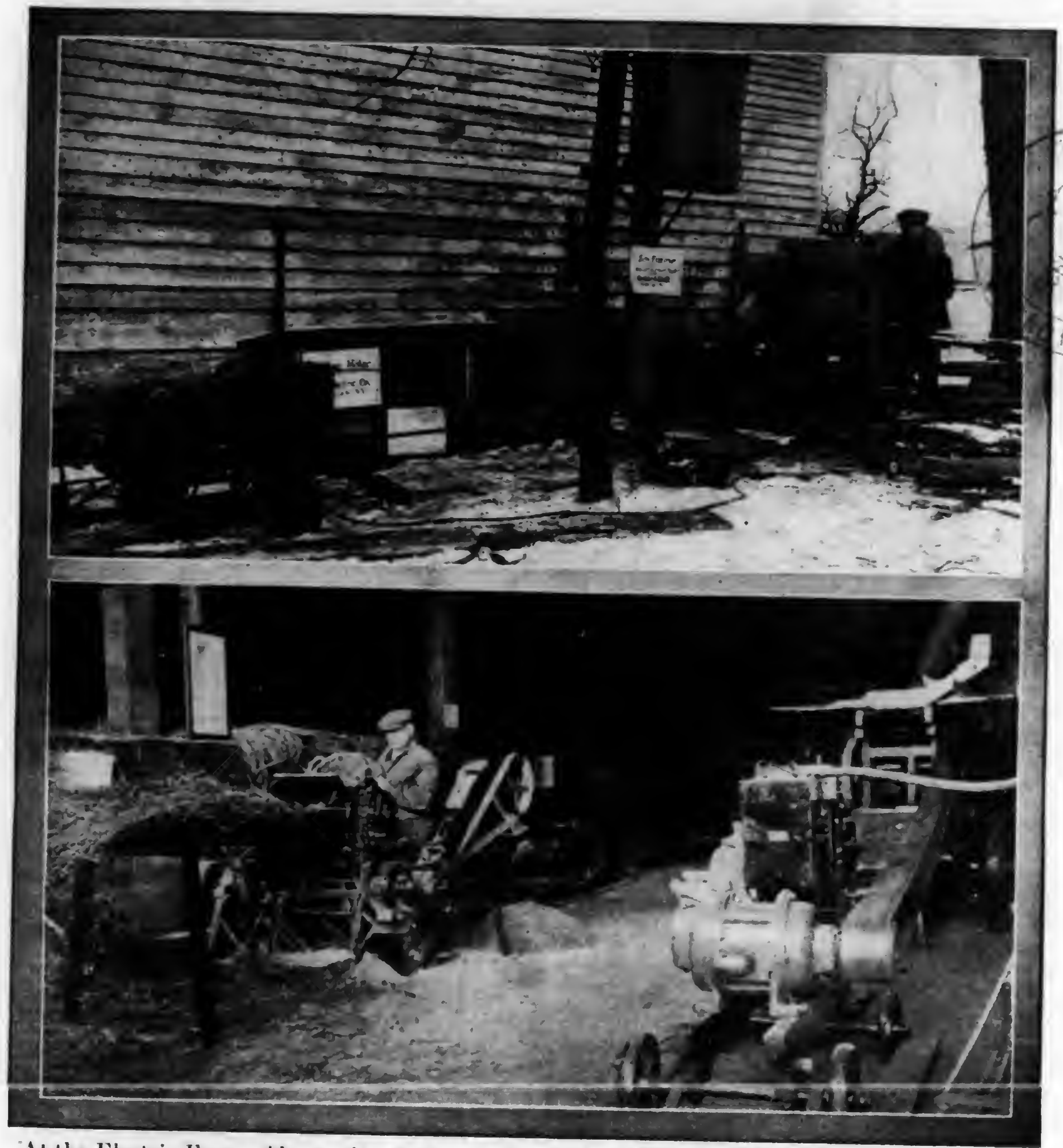
ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

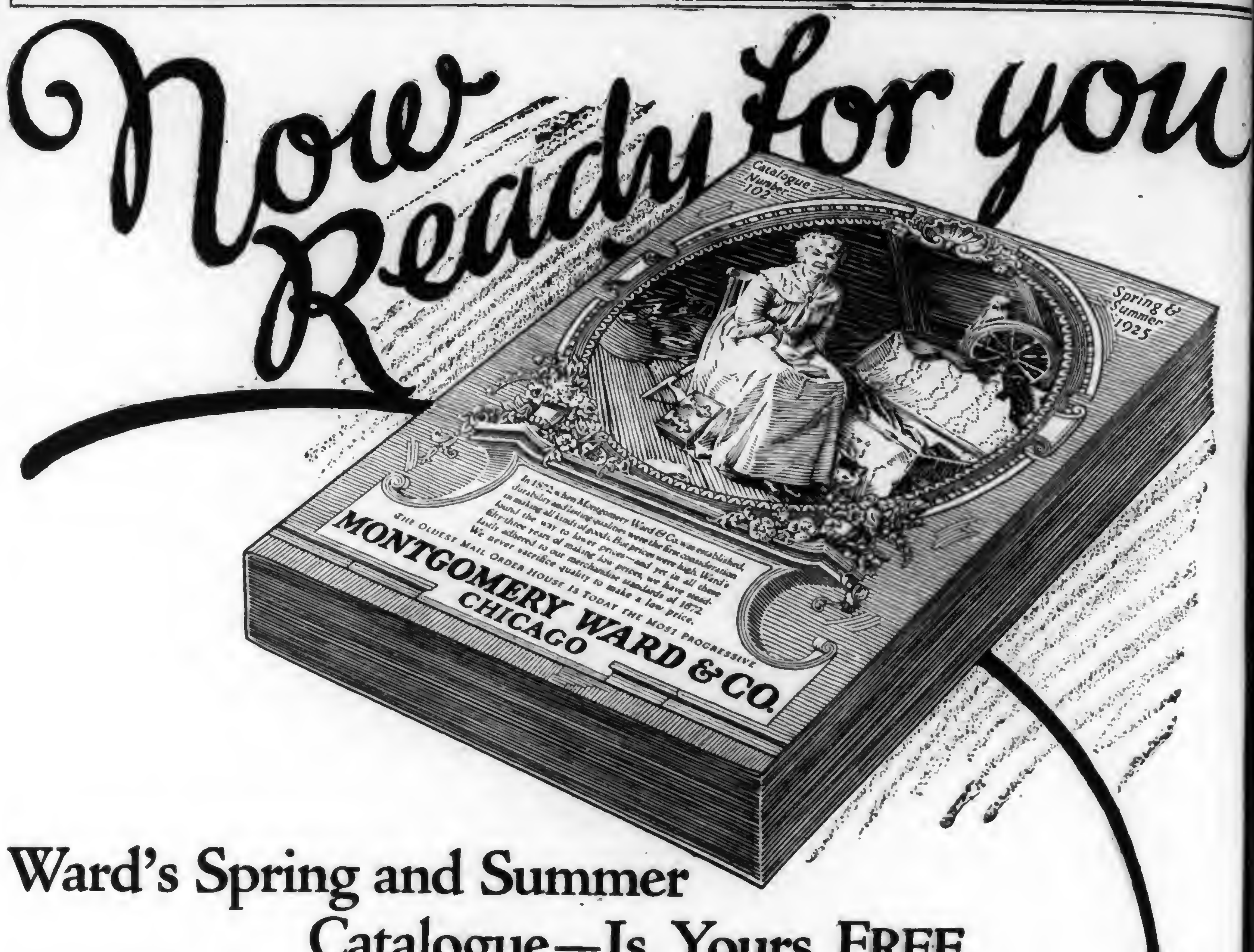
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1925

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATION
FEB 1



At the Electric Farm—Above, chore motor and wood saw; below, feed mill and threshing outfit.

The Electric Farm at Harrisburg gave us a glimpse of the future, showing how electricity will be adapted to the power needs of agriculture. See page three.



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That is exactly what is back of Ward's catalogue. That is what Ward's big stores contain.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 7 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1924 Whole No. 1448

We Take a Look into the Future

The Electric Farm Shows Visitors What Rural Electrification Really Means

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

DID you ever whack your head on a rafter on a dark evening in winter when you were up in the mow trying to get down hay for the night feeding without the aid of a lantern? If you have, you know what we thought about the other day when we snapped a switch on the barn floor at the Electric Farm near Harrisburg and saw electric lights beam out in the peak of the barn.

Probably everyone who has ever worked on a farm has recollections of a choice assortment of bumps and bruises gotten in the dark, when the lantern was left behind on account of the fire risk or because both hands were full and it couldn't be carried.

We have our full share of such recollections, and that is why the electric lights, including the flood lights in the yard controlled from the house, made such an impression on us.

As you know, there was a great exhibition of farm and home electrical devices on the Electric Farm which was arranged as a part of the Ninth Annual Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. The electrical show was on the J. Q. A. Rutherford homestead, a short distance east of Harrisburg on the William Penn Highway.

About the Farm Machinery

Mrs. Harrington told in last week's issue about the many electrical labor savers which were on duty in the house. We want to tell now about some of the electrical machinery that was at work in the farmyard and in the barn, the dairy house and the poultry house.

In passing, we noticed that a great many of the men visitors spent more time in the house inspecting the electric range, the electric piano and the radio (Oh, yes, and the electric razor) than they did out-of-doors where the things that were supposed to claim their special attention were on display. That was probably because it was cold outside.

About that razor, no one seems to be satisfied without hearing all about it, so— It looks like a double edged safety razor with a big fat handle and cord attached; the blade slides back and forth, so fast you can't see it move, and saws 'em off. That is all we know about it.

To get back to the barn where we started this story, imagine doing chores in winter without a lantern on the place. If you want to, you can light up the path to the barn by snapping a switch on the porch, and when you get there you can turn the same light off again by pressing another button. A switch beside the door enables you to light up the stable as you enter.

Milking by electricity is not a novelty to Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers, great numbers of whom use electric motors to operate their pipe line milkers.

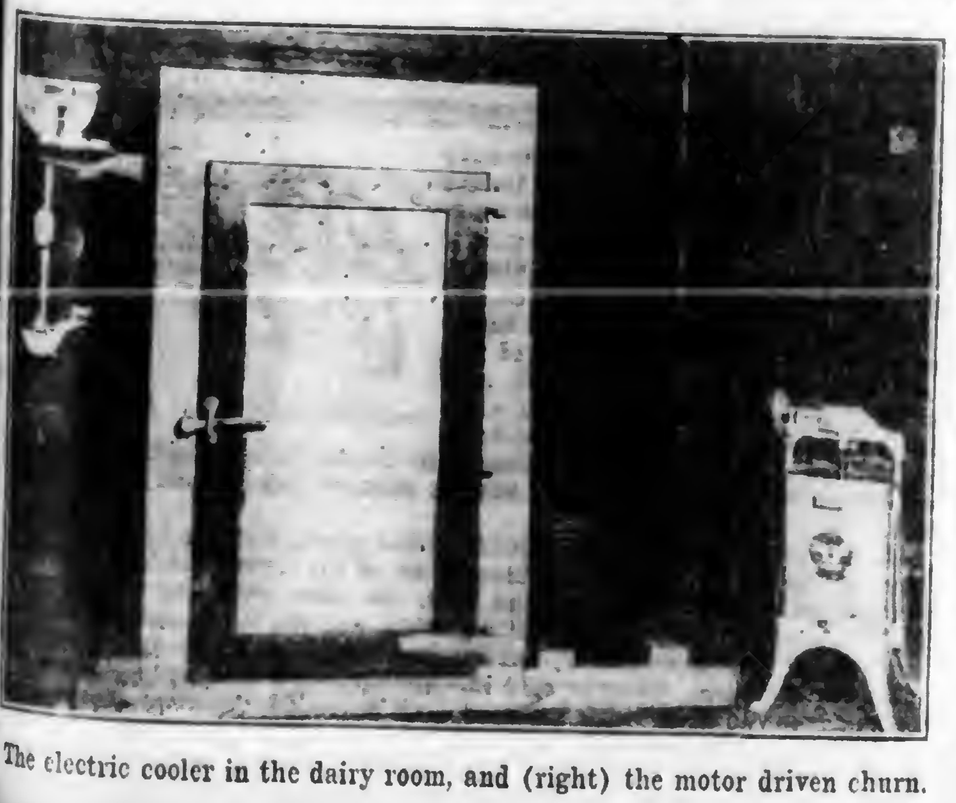
The milker used on the Electric Farm was one of the portable type commonly used in small dairies. The motor and pump are mounted on wheels and are connected by rubber hose directly with the double milker unit. There is no pipe line and no permanent installation of any kind.

The dairy room on the Rutherford farm was equipped for handling milk in either of two ways. There was that wonderfully neat combination, a cream separator with electric motor mounted right on the separator frame, and there was also an electric cooler for handling milk to be sold as market milk.

We are sure a lot of the women visitors were as much interested in the small motor driven churn as in many of the devices they saw in the house. For what is better qualified to bear the name "labor saver" than an electric churn? Maybe some farm boy will answer, "An electric grindstone."

The Iceless Milk Cooler

As you may see by the picture on this page, the milk cooler is like a very large refrigerator. At the left is the apparatus which cools the milk quickly as it comes from the milker. Then it is put in the cooler where the temperature may be kept uniformly low for as long a period as desired.

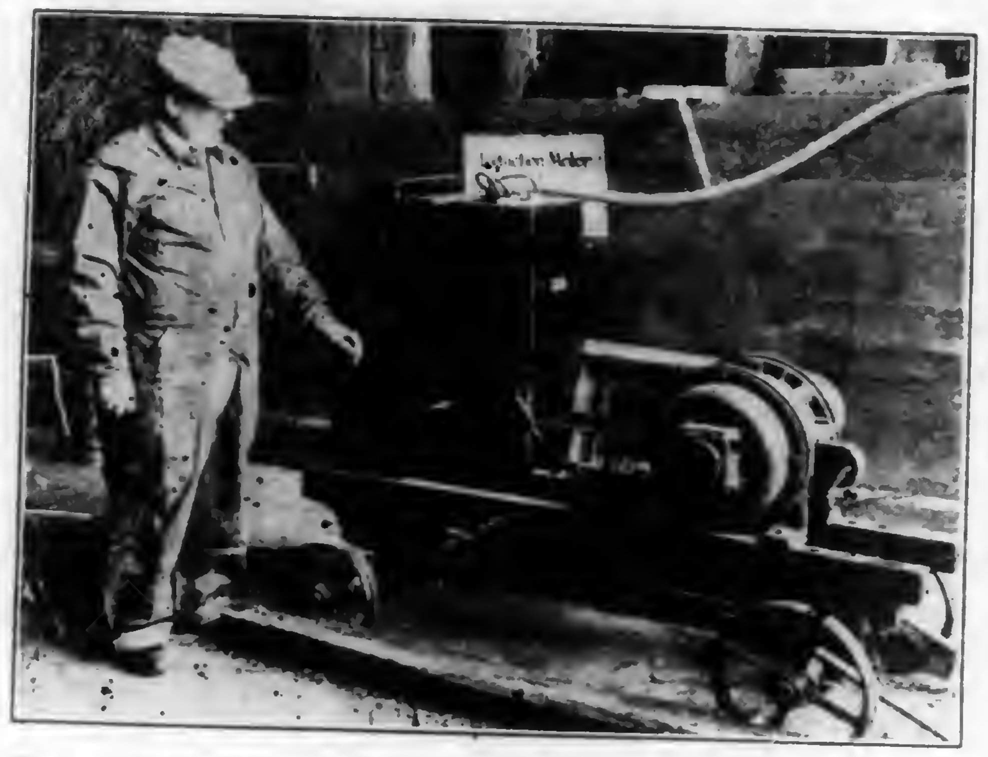


The electric cooler in the dairy room, and (right) the motor driven churn.

There is no ice to fuss about in this electric cooler. The quarter horse power motor which operates the refrigeration apparatus (at the right in the picture) turns itself on or off as needed. Inside the cooler is the control thermostat, and the tiny electric fan which keeps the air circulating so the temperature will be even thruout the chamber.

A device which wasn't needed during Farm Show week, but which would add a lot to the comfort of both man and beast in summer, was the electric fan in the stable. As many dairymen are using fans on their advanced registry test cows in summer, this is not a new idea. The cost of running fans is so slight that there might be real dollars-and-cents profit in using fans on ordinary milking herds. Has anyone done any experimenting along this line?

Besides the fan behind the cows there was an exhaust fan in the wall. An exhaust fan changes the air in a barn or a room every few minutes, keeping it fresh and clean. Altho it pumps out the foul air quickly there is no noticeable draft.



This ten horsepower motor operated the Electric Farm threshing machine.

A new contrivance in the dairy barn which attracted a lot of comment was the vacuum grooming machine. We prefer to call it the electric cow-cleaner, as that sounds more business-like, tho the machine would work as well on horses as on cows.

It operates on the principle of the ordinary vacuum cleaner. A circular brush of stiff bristles surroundings the opening at the end of the rubber hose connected with the vacuum tank. You brush the animal in the usual way; as the dirt is loosened it is drawn up thru the hose into the machine.

Do cows like the electric cow-cleaner? If they were able to talk they couldn't say "Yes" any more plainly than the heifer that stood near the machine in the Rutherford barn. Every time it was tried on her she humped her back and begged for more.

The electric clippers for use on livestock seemed to be a large scale reproduction of the machine which buzzes up the back of your neck and around your ears when you go into one of those rapid-fire barber shops for a haircut.

Even an Electric Floor Scrubber

The electric floor scrubber was on exhibition. There probably isn't much of a market for it now among dairymen, tho we know of some Pennsylvania producers of high quality milk who could use such a machine to advantage. We refer to those few who scrub the floors of their cow stables with water every day.

If you had occasion to go up to the barn floor during chore time you would light up the step by turning a switch in the stable. You could turn that light off again from above.

That is the beauty of the so-called three-way switch.—you don't need to go back where you turned the light on to turn it off again. It can be turned on or off from either of two switches.

(Continued on page 141)

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For large coverage I use FELTON·SIBLEY Ready Mixed Paints

"Perhaps I should say 'for large *quality* coverage'. There's a difference you know. Some paints *cover* all right but they don't last. Felton-Sibley Paints do both—a little goes a long way and lasts a long time.

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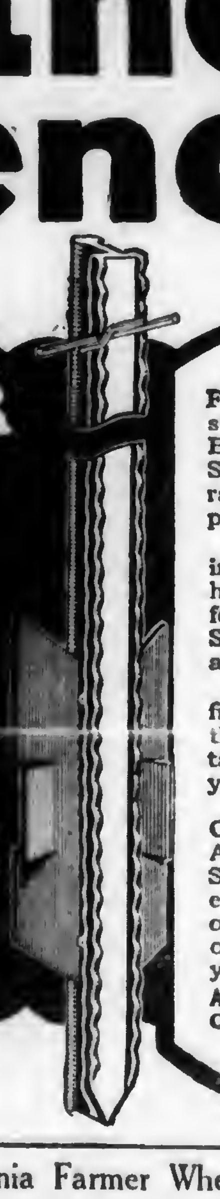
Anthony Fence



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R. R. RAIL SECTION STEEL POSTS

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Banner Steel Posts root firmly in the ground, hold the fence securely and tautly in line and give many years of service.

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE weatherman evidently resented the remarks made in this column some weeks ago about the winters in the East as compared with those of the mountainous part of Pennsylvania. At least he has been piling in winter weather with a vengeance for the last six weeks. Snows, drifts and zero weather have been our lot so long that we almost prayed Mr. Groundhog would not see his shadow on February 2. However, I firmly believe in the law of compensation, and this hard winter means that we shall have an early spring and a favorable summer season. (Such a belief makes us feel good now even if we learn later that it is a mistake).

* * *

FOR best results grapevines should be pruned during the next six weeks. If this work is left until the sap begins to move, the cut ends "bleed" and a good bit of the energy which would otherwise go to making vine and fruit is lost. Except where grape growing is a business no fruit-producing property is more generally neglected than the grapevine. When it is remembered fruit is produced on new growth only, and that the natural tendency of the grapevine is to start new branches without number, it readily can be seen that severe pruning is necessary in order to limit the amount of new growth and thus produce better and larger bunches. In fact, the amount of old wood left should be no more than is necessary to act as a support for the producing canes.

* * *

SEVERAL letters have been received asking for more information as to our plans for operating a thirty-acre farm without horses. Briefly, our plan is to use a small tractor of a certain make for plowing, discing and harrowing, and for cultivating the wide-spaced crops such as corn, potatoes, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, etc. Also for doing the work of orchard cultivation. For close-planted garden crops hand cultivators and the garden tractor will be used. Of course trucks will be necessary to do the hauling and marketing.

* * *

THAT'S how it looks on paper. We can tell you better how successful the plan is after we have put it into operation. Of one thing we feel sure: that the plan is all right. Whether we can work it or not depends upon ourselves. The successful operation of any kind of farming business depends upon reducing the overhead expenses to the lowest possible point. The active field work in connection with operating a fruit and truck farm is done during six months of the year. The little or no work during the remainder of the year which a truck cannot do, makes the keeping of a team a big item of expense and care which we feel it is necessary to avoid if possible. It may be found necessary to hire a horse occasionally, at least until we get things started right.

* * *

I AM well aware that there are those who look upon such plans as being cold and hard-hearted. The horse has been so long the ally of man it seems almost inhuman to propose a plan for farming in which he shall have no place. His history is interwoven with the history of mankind and he has been a co-laborer in the progress made by man during all the ages. But necessity forces changes and sentiment alone cannot retain that which Economy says must go. Nothing has been more inspirational to the poet and the sentimentalist than the old oaken bucket and the well which our forefathers knew, but the conserving of health and human energy is recognized as more important and the old well and the moss-covered bucket have been forced to give way to modern water systems in the home.

* * *

ANOTHER factor in modern farming which makes for economy is doing the work of plowing, fitting and cultivating the soil so that only a minimum of hand work is necessary. If all this work is done right and in the right time crops may be kept clean. This means the use of the right kind of tools and the expert handling of them thruout the season, beginning with the plowing. Time was when a good farmer felt he was remiss if he did not hand-hoe his corn at least once and his potatoes two or three times. In those days labor cost from fifty cents to a dollar a day and board. No one can raise these crops that way now and make a profit.—R. P. K.

Little Girl (rushing into Doctor's office)—"Please, doctor, come at once to father. Mother's taken 'is temperature an' it's gone down."

Doctor—"That's all right, my dear—that's splendid."

"'Taint all right; it's gone right down. 'E've swallered it."

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

A Neighbor Backslides

SMITH grew sick of milking Jerseys on the farm, and of lugging in the fodder on his arm, and of tramping after plows, and of filling empty mows, and of rising by a four o'clock alarm. He grew weary of the squealing of the swine, and the bleating and the bawling of the kine, of the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of the flock, and the buzzing of the beetle on the vine. He grew sick of wringing dollars from the dirt, so he puckered up his courage to desert, then he sold the stuff he had, said a fare-you-well to dad, and he changed the cut and color of his shirt!

Smith grew sick of all the clatter of the street, and the hurry and the skurry of the feet, of the autos whizzing by, of the smoky patch of sky, and the sight of somber coppies on the beat. He grew weary of the struggle for the "spawn," of his dinkey little garden, and his lawn, and the groaning of the trolley gave him chronic melancholy, and he hankered for the rooster-call at dawn. Then he sold the little business that he had and went shouting home to Mary with his scad, and he yelled, "Sew up the tear in the shirt I used to wear for we're going back to live beside of dad!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 7. Phila., Pa., Feb. 14, 1925 Whole No. 1448

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—Holmes.

Feeds and Feeding

LONG before we had studied the subject of nutrition, the experience of the human race had evolved the phrase, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Thru study and investigation during the past twenty-five years an immense amount of information has been gained as to the elements required to build and maintain the animal body, also as to what is needed to form milk, eggs, and other products. Some of the knowledge has been gained by scientific processes in the laboratory and some by carefully noting the results of experiments in the processes of the animal. At first too much dependence was, no doubt, placed upon the former and too little upon the later methods. At present, practical men are inclined to accept no purely theoretical method of feeding as final, at least until they have proven it correct by actual practice. With all his genius man has not yet been able to construct laboratory methods which work exactly as do the natural processes within the animal body. Stock feeders will do well to keep an open mind on the subject of formulas, no matter where they come from, and watch with a keen eye the results of the variations and experiments which every intelligent feeder should make for himself. Always, the best feed is the one which brings the best results at the least cost.

Up to the Legislature

THE fight against the Japanese beetle is carried on by the departments of agriculture in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimates of the cost of carrying on this work which have been submitted to the state legislatures and to Congress were made only after the men in charge had conferred and decided upon the smallest amount of money that would enable them to carry on an effective campaign against the beetle. A budget was made up, and it was expected that each of the three states and the national government would assume a certain part of the cost.

But Congress has failed to appropriate the amount that was expected, and needed, from the federal government. Nothing at all was allowed for the continuation of the quarantine on the infested area. This means that the state legislatures will have to appropriate more money than was originally asked if the work is to be carried on with any degree of effectiveness. If the legislatures do not appropriate extra funds the beetle may be expected to make himself at home in all parts of the East within a very short time.

If you don't want beetles in your back yard, the least you can do is to tell your assemblyman that it is up to him.

Tax Commission's Report

THIS office has not yet been favored with a copy of the report made by the Tax Commission of Pennsylvania which has been at work studying needs and possibilities the greater part of two years. Because we believe our readers will be interested in a prompt review of the report we quote from an editorial in The North American:

"During the next two years the conduct of the public business in Pennsylvania will require $800,000,000, one-fourth of which will be taken by the state government and three-fourths by local authorities. That amounts to $100 for every man, woman and child; $500 for the average family. Few public questions are more important than the manner in which this vast sum is to be collected from the earnings of the people. That is the subject of the report. It analyzes the prevailing system of taxation, reveals its defects and suggests measures of revision, thru which inequities may be removed and the burden more fairly distributed.

"The complexity of the problem is due to the fact that the existing tax system is a patch-work creation of successive laws passed during the last century or more to meet growing revenue needs. There never has been a general revision, and the multiplicity of exactions, many of them overlapping, has resulted in great confusion and injustice. There are, to begin with, fifteen state business taxes, on the stock, charters, gross receipts and profits of corporations, on business enterprises, stock transfers, anthracite coal and so on. Then there are the automobile fees and gasoline tax, together with more than forty miscellaneous license fees. Local levies in addition include taxes on realty, personal property and miscellaneous fees of various kinds. The result, says the report, 'can scarcely be called a "system"'; it 'is rather an outgrowth of emergencies based upon numerous laws seeking revenue from a multiplicity of subjects.' It had led to the enactment of many special taxes, six new ones having been added in recent years. It is in many respects inadequate and inequitable.

"To remedy some of the defects the commission recommends reducing the bonus on corporation charters from one-third of one per cent to one-tenth of one per cent; inclusion of motor transportation, water power and hydro-electric enterprises with the public utilities taxed on gross receipts; shifting of the tax on marine insurance from gross premiums to net profits; repeal of taxes on gross receipts of notaries public and building and loan matured stock, and on stock transfers; increase of license fees for heavy motor-trucks; enactment of laws providing for uniform basis of property assessment; taxation of many classes of property now exempted; reduction in cost of collection of county taxes; assessment of mineral lands upon market value and output instead of market value alone; simplification of assessment and more rigorous collection of four mills tax on personal property; repeal of inheritance tax on personal property of non-resident decedents. The report embodies drafts of acts and constitutional amendments to carry the recommendations into effect.

"Besides advising these immediate changes in the system, the commission presents, without recommendation, a plan for a permanent fiscal policy drafted by Commissioner John P. Wood. Its main proposals are, first, abolition of all other forms of business taxation and the substitution therefore of a uniform tax upon the net profits of all business enterprises; second, abolition of the poll, occupation, school capitation and personal property taxes, and, to replace them, the enactment of a state income tax.

"Correctly foreseeing that the income tax suggestion will be stubbornly opposed, the commission says it 'would view its imposition with great reluctance, and would only be willing to consider it as a substitute for existing taxes.' But in another section it 'recommends that serious consideration be given to the plan of abolishing the personal property tax and replacing it with a low flat-rate income tax.' Except for this highly controversial and unpopular proposal, the report offers sound suggestions for making our tax system more productive, easier to administer, and, above all, more equitable."

Follow It Up

TWO weeks ago we published an open letter to the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, calling their attention to the appropriations needed for remedial and preventive work for the next two years. We tried to point out the costly results of the possible failure to provide sufficient money at thi time, and to show that a generous expenditure now for the purpose of preventing further loss thru the spread of bovine tuberculosis and destructive insects would be re economy in the end. We mailed a copy of th paper containing the letter to each memb of the legislature. What is needed now is fo every citizen to write his state senator an representative urging action along the lin suggested. Do it now.

Disgraceful and Costly

THE government of Pennsylvania may likened to a vast machine having a gre number of wheels and wheels within wheel But the trouble just now is that the cogs d not mesh and the machine doesn't wor Sometimes the orderly transaction of busin is blocked by the existence of partisan diffe ences when two parties are about equal represented. But in Pennsylvania where th government is almost completely in the han of a single party, we find that party so sp up into factions and cliques, each headed would-be political bosses, that the best interests of the whole state are likely to be ov looked entirely. Would that there were so way of making them understand that people are interested only in efficient, ec omical government and not in the perso ambitions of would-be party dictators.

Old Age Pensions

THE court decision declaring the Old A Pension Act unconstitutional in Pennsy vania will, no doubt, be joyfully received those who are opposed to the principle. B those who consider the subject from no oth angle than that of the potential cost will d well to look further into the question. So ety's indigent must be maintained as a matt of social justice, and figures indicate th this may be done more economically as we as more humanely by the pension system th by the "poor house" system. A recent i vestigation in New York showed that it c $28.40 a month to care for a child in instit tions and only $15 a month by the mothe pension plan. Besides, the child is much b ter off under its mother's care than it wo be in an institution.

Washington Letter

CAPPER-WILLIAMS BILL REVISED.—Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Representative Williams, of Michigan, have reintroduced the Capper-Williams bill revised and abridged to conform to the recommendations of the President's conference for the creation of the Federal Co-operative Marketing Board. The aid of the organization is to be extended to co-operatives only "upon application." This is evidently the kind of measure the members of the conference had in mind when they made their report.

BACKED BY THE PRESIDENT.—It has been given out from the White House that President Coolidge stands behind the Capper-Williams bill. Nevertheless, Chairman Norris, of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has announced that he does not think the proposed legislation of the President's agricultural conference can be enacted at this session, and that in his judgment it does not go far enough.

SHOALS BILL IN CONFERENCE.—The Underwood bill providing for private or government operation of Muscle Shoals, having passed the Senate, is now in conference. Following a conference of farm organization representatives at the Department of Agriculture to consider the Muscle Shoals proposition, Secretary of Agriculture Gore and several specialists from the Department of Agriculture sat with the conferees, when consideration was given the fertilizer provisions of the measure. The conferees were told that the production of nitrogen for fertilizer and explosives would consume only a small amount of the available power and that other useful chemicals could be produced, including phosphoric acid. It was said that Muscle Shoals was ideally located for the production of aluminum, carbide and by-products.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—President Coolidge has announced, however, that while the Senate will be called in extra session on March 4 to confirm cabinet nominations, he has no intention of calling an extra session of Congress to consider farm legislation after March 4. He has been informed by members of Congress from the agricultural states that there is no need for immediate action.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

LOADING UP THE ROAD SYSTEM.—Demands for inclusion of local roads in the state's main highway system have been coming so thick and fast in the Legislature that it is going to require almost as much tact and skill to get an agreement upon what may be handled as it will be on how much money this general assembly is going to have to appropriate for the coming two-year period. Not only have dozens of proposals for roads to be added to the system been introduced in separate bills, but the whole of the list of 117 new routes the lawmakers of 1923 tried to put over has been placed on the Senate calendar for action.

ALL WANT MORE TIME.—One of the interesting features about the reports of various commissions working the last two, four or six years in the making of codes is that all seem to want to be extended for two years for "further study." The State Tax Commission, which has filed a rather lengthy report and attracted much attention by avoidance of direct recommendations on big subjects, has asked to be continued and a bill for such an object with an appropriation of $45,000 is in hand. Others want to be given more time and money.

FAVOR CATTLE BILL.—Considerable support is being found for the proposal to appropriate a million dollars to clear up tubercular cattle and the way the matter now stands it will go thru unless it is used as a club in some of the political guerilla warfare getting started on Capitol Hill. The data compiled at the Department of Agriculture has been given careful study by groups of legislators the last two weeks.

MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.—The state ought not to have much difficulty in getting started on payment of the school districts of the state this spring because the treasury has been fattened by payments of anthracite tax and there has been a steady flow of collections by the auditor general. Fourth class districts will be paid first.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

GAS TAX MINORITY REPORT.—Agricultural and allied interests have signed a minority report on the gasoline tax investigation authorized by the Legislature last year. It will be recalled that a commission was appointed by the Governor to submit a report which could be acted upon by the present session of the Legislature, with reference to a gasoline tax in New Jersey. The views of the majority report were not considered applicable and just to the farmers. The minority report advocates a drivers' license fee of $3, a flat fee of $3 for passenger cars, a gasoline tax of 2c per gallon to be collected from the wholesaler, and a flat fee of $3 on motor busses carrying eight passengers and less, and the present rate on larger busses. The Grange, Farm Bureau, and State League of Municipalities advocate a heavier fee on motor trucks, in proportion to gross weight of trucks and load. The State Highway Commissioner advocates retention of present figures.

HEARING ON BEETLE APPROPRIATION.—In order to secure full government support in control of the Japanese beetle in New Jersey, the state has been advised that it must increase its own appropriation for such work. The appropriation's bill, as drawn up, did not grant a sufficient amount. The organized farm groups in New Jersey selected a committee of four to represent them at a hearing last week before the Joint Appropriations Committee. The farmers called attention to the continued inroads of the pest in central and western New Jersey counties, and urged a correction in the appropriation figure so as to allow full government support.

REGIONAL FARM BUREAU RALLY.—Farm bureau officials from the eastern states will gather at Trenton, N. J., February 26 and 27 as guests of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. This annual eastern rally will bring to New Jersey the leaders in farm bureau organization, educational and co-operative marketing effort. An enthusiastic conference is in prospect to which all farm bureau members in New Jersey and adjacent states are invited.—B.

New York Letter

RURAL SCHOOLS AND THE STATE BUDGET.—A recent conference between party leaders and the Board of Regents on aid for schools failed to agree. There are four main propositions now before the Legislature, all calling for increased state aid for rural schools, and most of them include city schools. The Regents favor a plan by which the state would pay fifty per cent of all teachers' salaries, with a minimum payment of $700 and a maximum of $1200. This would cost the state $40,000,000 more than it now pays. Another plan would require the state to pay all school expenses [illegible]ed by a four-mill tax. The total expense per elementary pupil to be not over $70, and per high school pupil, $140. The Governor believes it possible to help schools and still to reduce the income tax twenty-five per cent, while party leaders say that if any of the four main plans are adopted the 1925-6 state budget would be about $185,000,000, an increase of $35,000,000 over last year.

OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS' WEEK.—State Grange is having difficulties with its annual meeting this week on account of heavy snows. Fears are entertained that the splendid Farmers' Week attractions may not have the usual attendance next week.—M. G. F.

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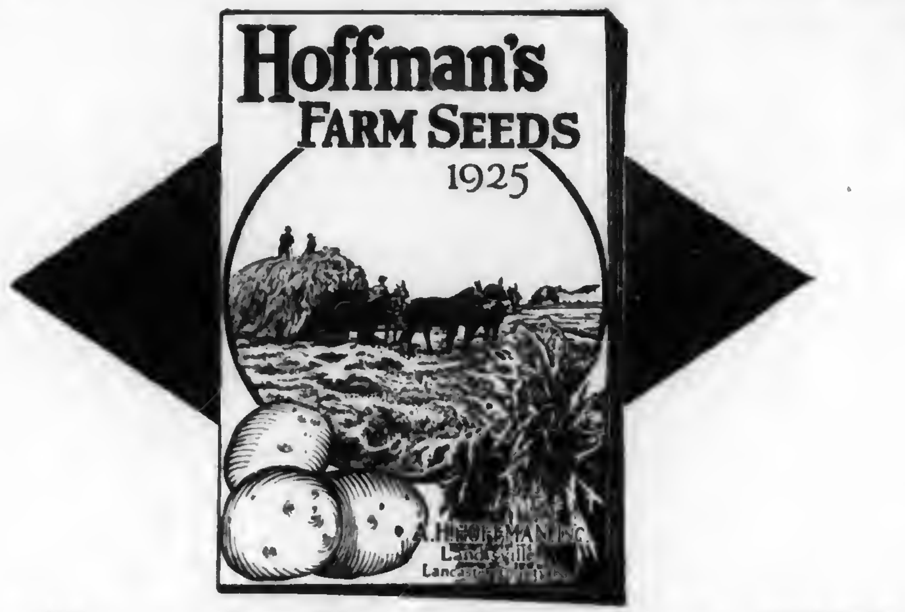

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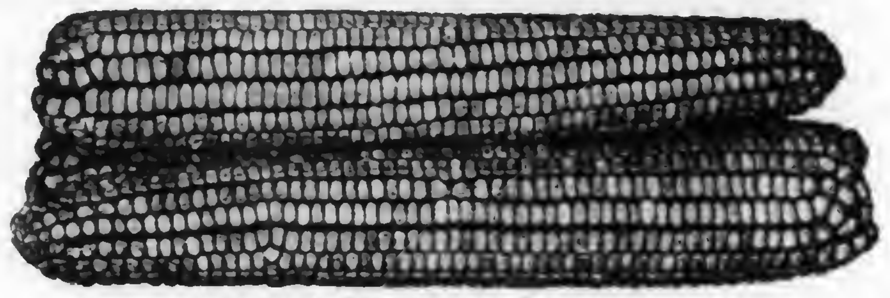

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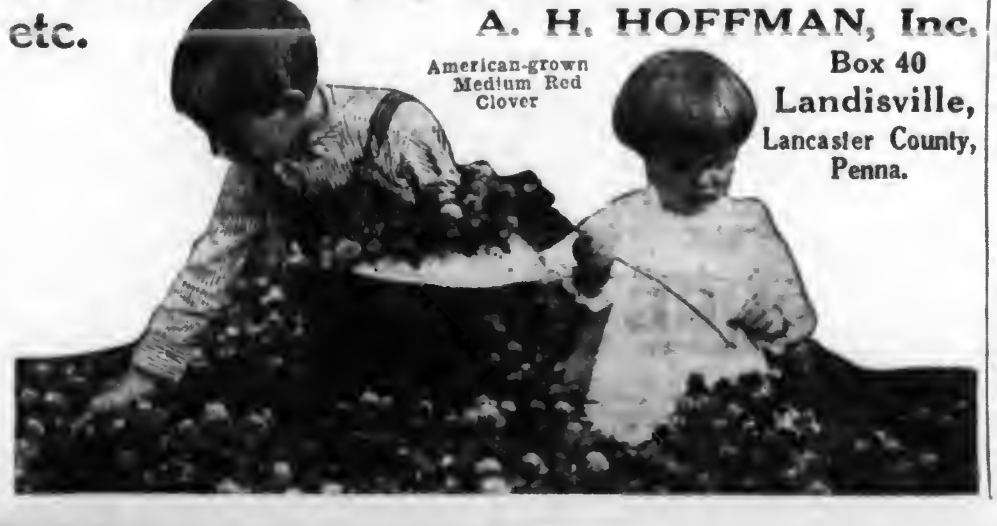

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Crops for City Trade

I am a farmer and for the last four months have been taking our fresh eggs to Philadelphia direct to customers; also dressed chickens and about fifteen bushels of potatoes, making a trip about every two weeks. I have been wondering what truck crops I could most profitably grow to take along with eggs and chickens during summer months when I shall not be loaded with potatoes. Would like to ask you a few questions concerning sweet corn, lima beans, etc.

The Questions

1. Is Barden's Wonder Bantam a variety that would delight customers?

2. Are the ears of this corn large enough to justify asking the same price per dozen as for any other variety?

3. Would you hold to this one variety, planting it every two weeks thruout the season? If not this variety, what single variety would you recommend to hold and please customers?

4. With hills three by three feet would you leave two or three stalks per hill?

5. What variety of pole lima beans would you recommend for shelling best, quality considered?

6. With a fair crop, about how many hills would you estimate it would take to yield thirty or thirty-five quarts of shelled beans per week?

7. What would you consider an average city retail price per quart?

Thanking you for this information and any other suggestions you might make.—L. E. R., Kent County, Del.

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The answers to your questions are based upon the idea that you intend to serve a high class trade.

The Answers

1. I do not know this variety personally, but assume that it is a strain of Golden Bantam. This undoubtedly is the highest in quality of all sweet corn varieties, but is small. You had better find out before you plant it whether your patrons are well acquainted with yellow sweet corn.

2. A high class trade, when it knows the sweetness and tenderness of Golden Bantam, should be willing to pay as much for the small ears as for large ones of other kinds on the market at the same time. You understand that when corn becomes very plentiful even those kinds of best quality will drop in price.

3. Bantam will do as well as any other one variety for planting every two weeks. I doubt, however, whether plantings of this very early variety made as far apart as that will give you high grade corn every market day. Ten days is the longest period I would consider safe for this variety.

4. If the land is good you can leave three stalks to the hill. With a larger variety two will be enough.

5. For quality in pole beans I would like the Challenger or potato lima; for sureness of crop the King of the Garden is a leader.

6. Three or four hundred hills, with three plants per hill, should provide this many beans. It is a big job to shell that many, however.

7. Fifty cents a quart.—W. C. Pelton.

Who Pays the Heaviest Taxes?

EIGHTY-SIX per cent of the profits of agricultural corporations and allied industries in the United States in 1922 was paid out for local, state and federal taxes, according to an analysis of tax statistics by economists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This tax of 86 per cent of the profits of agricultural corporations was higher than that of any other type of corporate enterprise, the department says, and bears out the belief that taxes on agriculture generally are usually higher than taxes on other lines of industry, when measured in terms of income.

Local and state taxes alone took sixty-five per cent of the profits of agricultural corporations, which was a higher percentage than all taxes combined on the profits of other corporations, the figures show.

What Other Corporations Pay

Taxes on other corporations were: Mining and quarrying, 62 per cent; professional corporations, hotels, theatres, and other service organizations, 40 per cent; transportation and public utilities, 37 per cent; construction, 35 per cent; finance, banking and insurance, 32 per cent; wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, commission merchants and other trade agencies, 28 per cent; manufacturing, 25 per cent, and ungrouped corporations 31 per cent.

The department's statement is based on income reports from 9091 corporations engaged in agriculture and kindred lines to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Of this number 7747 were farm corporations, over half of which reported an actual deficit at the end of the year. It is the belief of the department that property taxes were an important factor in bringing about the losses shown by these corporations.

Won on Certified Seed

FOLLOWING are the winning exhibitors of Certified Potatoes at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show whose names were omitted when the other potato awards were published. Twenty-five growers exhibited in this class.

RUSSET RURALS

1, M. V. Kibbey & Son, Potter County; 2, E. L. Sherman, Potter County; 3, Vernon Card, Potter County.

WHITE RURALS

1, Evan Griffith, Cambria County; 2, Vincent Farabaugh, Cambria County; 3, Vern T. Struble, Bradford County.

Sunshine in the Dark

Winter days, cold, dark, raw or rainy, have no effect on early chicks fed on Ful-O-Pep Starter. The nutritious oatmeal base plus the cod liver oil content feeds June sunshine right into their bones and tissues

What were your early chick losses last winter?—20%, 30%, or more? Wipe them out. You can.

On thousands of farms, poultry raisers have reduced winter chick losses to one, two and three per cent, through the use of Ful-O-Pep Starter, the famous starting feed in which cod liver oil has been scientifically combined with the oatmeal and other highly nutritive elements, right *in* the feed itself.

On these farms Ful-O-Pep Starter is proving itself the equivalent of summer sunshine in overcoming leg weakness and promoting swift growth.

Chicks that die are a drain on your investment

Every poultry raiser has learned to expect a certain loss of early chicks under three weeks old. If you saw your grown birds dying off in groups of three, ten, fifty or more, you'd be in a panic. Yet every baby chick is a grown bird in the making—a potential profit-maker in eggs or meat. And every one that dies is a dead loss—just so much deducted from your profits and your investment in equipment—houses, incubators, brooders, fuel, feed and labor.

Stop these losses—raise ALL your chicks to maturity and profit

It is easy to test the vitalizing, growth-promoting effects of Ful-O-Pep Starter at trifling cost. Divide a hatch of baby chicks, putting half on Ful-O-Pep, the other half on your accustomed starting ration. Watch for leg weakness. You will find none in the Ful-O-Pep pen. As it develops in the other pen, switch the chicks over to Ful-O-Pep and watch them come up on their feet.

Then after six weeks compare the average weight of chicks in these two pens.

You'll see what six solid weeks of sunshine, feeding with Ful-O-Pep Starter, means in bringing chicks to quick maturity.

Read what these users say

June 3, 1924.

I have just brought 510 chicks out of 523 to their 7th week on FUL-O-PEP Chick Starter fed according to your instructions in the FUL-O-PEP Poultry Book, with the exception I did not use alfalfa as a litter—plain straw.

I am getting in 500 more chicks and will feed them the same as I have the first 500. I am using the complete line of your feeds this year and will see how I come out at the end of the year.

(Signed) Geo. A. Giles, Bensenville, Ill.

July 25, 1924.

It might interest you to know that we made six-pound cockerels at four months of age and had pullets laying before five months old. We breed high class show birds of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and while we raise these on a farm where we raise all kinds of feed, we sell our home grown feeds and buy and feed exclusively the FUL-O-PEP Way; we find that it pays to do this on account of the early maturity and finish of the birds. Next year we plan to raise 1000 birds.

Thanking you for past favors, we are,

(Signed) Kelly & Wiley, Cambridge, Kansas.

Ful-O-Pep Starter is a wonderful labor saver. Just put it in the hopper and let the chicks go to it. It is a fine, dry mash and will not cake or gum.

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. See him. Talk it over with him. He can supply your needs.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages of authoritative instruction on poultry raising and many of the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

A Product of the Quaker Oats Company

Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth

Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds

The Quaker Oats Company
27 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.
CHICAGO

Please send me, without obligation, complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

Name ....

Address ....

My Dealer's Name ....

John Shutt teaches his dad a lesson in spud growin'—

Mr. Shutt thought he knew a lot about growing potatoes, but his son John taught him a profitable lesson. This is how he did it:

On the Shutt farm in Garrett, Indiana, father and son each raised a crop of potatoes on adjoining plots of land. John used certified seed and plenty of high analysis complete fertilizer, while his dad used common seed and no fertilizer.

When the crops were dug, Mr. Shutt could hardly believe his eyes. His son dug up 227.6 bushels to the acre at a cost of 36 cents per bushel, while Mr. Shutt himself obtained only 75 bushels per acre at the high cost of $1.13 per bushel. Thus, John proved to his dad that good seed plus complete fertilizer results in *higher yields at lower cost per bushel.*

Pennsylvania farmers will be interested in the experiment made by C. B. Kreider, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This grower raised potatoes on a clay soil fertilized with 1,000 pounds per acre of a 3-8-10 mixture. Crop results showed that when the 10% potash was left out of the fertilizer mixture, the yield was 15 bushels less. In other words, *the addition of 10% potash from sulfate increased the yield 45 bushels per acre.*

The results of many experiments show that 80 to 100 pounds per acre of actual potash applied with nitrogen and phosphoric acid give profitable returns. Use the right amount and the right kind of potash in your potato fertilizer this season. Potash Pays!

FREE: Our new booklet, "Better Potatoes," contains a lot of helpful information on potato growing. It is being sent to potato growers free of charge. Write for your copy now.

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All Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools are the result of over half-a-century of development and improvement. Be sure to look for the name "Planet Jr." when buying equipment. Your implement dealer will give you a copy of the Planet Jr. Catalog, or we will, on request.

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You must spray to get fine fruits and vegetables. Let our catalog tell you about the famous *High-power Orchard Rigs, Traction Potato Sprayers, Bucket, Barrel and Knapsack Sprayers, Hand Pumps, etc.*

An OSPRAYMO sprayer means one that will make your work effective. Suction strainer brushes, mechanical agitators. High pressure guaranteed. Send today for late catalog. Don't buy any sprayer till it comes. Local dealers at many points. Address

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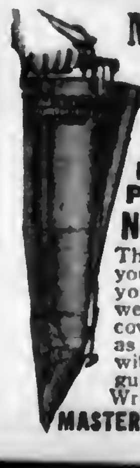

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Tobacco, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Strawberries, Egg Plant and all similiar plants.
No Stooping-No Lame Back

The success of your crop is assured, you can set out your plants just when you are ready, regardless of dry weather. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation. Three times as fast as hand setting. Every plant will grow. Complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for free illustrated literature.

MASTERS PLANTER CO. Dept. 16, Chicago, Ill.

Late Cabbage Costs and Prices

Growers Are Baffled by the Market's Ups and Downs

By W. C. Pelton

Staff Contributor and Adviser

AS GROWERS of late cabbage for winter storage review the season that is now passing, looking back to the low prices that prevailed in the late fall and the sudden rise that took place after the holidays, they are sure to ask themselves the question that always comes up at this time of year, Is it worth while to grow this crop?

We can all recall that one year during the war late cabbage went up to over a hundred dollars a ton before spring brought in southern stock; but then, there are other years on the calendar when we could do no better than feed cabbage to the stock.

A few growers who have a retail trade, especially those living in the less accessible parts of Pennsylvania near the mines, may not suffer such steep ups and downs in price, but sooner or later every cabbage grower begins to count the cost of growing the crop and to wonder how long he can afford to encounter the uncertainties of cabbage marketing.

Cost of New York Cabbage

Figures recently published by Cornel University furnish interesting facts on the returns that have been realized by a number of New York farmers during the three years ending with 1923. These facts will appeal to growers in different ways, depending upon their native optimism or pessimism. Every grower of late cabbage can profit, however, if he sets down costs for his own crop of 1924 beside the costs of these New York farmers, and determines what the cost of his cabbage per ton and per acre has been. The New York figures are given in the table on this page.

It is easy to see by these figures that the cost of labor is the chief item in the cost of this crop, as it is with most market garden crops, tho not always with truck crops. If a man were sure of a dollar an hour for his labor, even tho this is not as much as mechanics may get, he might be satisfied. But how about losing sixteen cents for each hour he works? Even the average value of human labor for the three years is not high, just forty-five cents.

Economic Laws Didn't Work

Another fact in this table shows that the laws that are said to govern supply and demand may apply to whole nations, but they do not always affect local growers in the same way. In the years 1921 and 1922 these growers got their biggest gain and suffered their largest loss, yet the yields for the two years were not much different. This was due to the much higher price in 1921, which was undoubtedly caused by conditions in other parts of the country.

In 1922 and 1923 the cost per acre of cabbage was much the same. The yield in the first year was almost half again as much as in the second year, but the price of cabbage in 1923 was almost twice as high as in the preceding year, so that labor used for cabbage in that year earned all of eleven cents, whereas in 1922 it was worse than valueless so far as profits were concerned.

The only sure thing that one may learn from statistics of this kind is that in the long run the man whose costs are lowest is most likely to come out ahead. He will not always make a profit—no cabbage grower can get ahead so long as cabbage sells as low as six dollars a ton—but if he must grow cabbage, the saving of all costs so far as the needs of the crop for plant food and good culture will permit, is the first step in profitable late cabbage growing.

Cornell's Figures on Late Cabbage Costs

	1921	1922	1923
Number of farms	13	8	4
Acres per farm, in cabbage	3.5	5.0	3.7
Yield, tons per acre	6.9	6.3	4.4
Hours human labor per acre	117.8	69.3	102.6
Hours horse labor per acre	86.5	63.5	53.7
Cost of lime and other fertilizer per acre	$7.89	$8.05	$1.82
Cost of manure per acre	9.18	7.50	11.33
Total cost per acre	115.88	74.58	73.16
Cost per ton	16.00	11.61	15.36
Market value per ton	26.11	5.85	11.24
Profit or loss per acre	69.45 profit	36.23 loss	18.22 loss
Returns per hour of human labor	1.00 profit	.16 loss	.11 profit

What Are You Worth?

W. F. KNOWLES, of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, makes these suggestions which may help those who are taking a farm inventory for the first time:

"The inventory may be taken under such headings as Real Estate, Horses, Cattle, Poultry, Other Livestock, Equipment, Crops and Supplies for use and for sale, Cash in Checking Accounts, Notes and Accounts which are owed to the farmer, and Notes and Accounts which the farmer owes others. A person taking an inventory of his own business must use good business judgment in placing inventory values. The real estate should be inventoried, for example, at its sale value, not at what the owner would sell it for. So, too, livestock, poultry, equipment and crops and supplies should be inventoried at their sale value at the farm.

Finding Where He Stands

"After the owner takes an inventory he should then take another sheet of paper and make out a credit or financial statement. Under Assets he should list the inventory value of Real Estate, Livestock, Equipment, Crops and Supplies, Cash in Bank, and Notes and Accounts due him from others. A total of these items will give the Total Assets of the farm. Under Liabilities he should list his Notes, Mortgages and other Farm Obligations which are due others. These obligations added together give the Total Liabilities.

"The Total Liabilities subtracted from the Total Assets gives an important figure—the Present Worth or Net Worth. It is the amount which the farmer himself has invested in his own business.

"Inventories when kept up regularly make it possible for the farmer to compare them from year to year and to make a sound study of his farm business."

HOW R.F.D. STARTED

It Took a Long, Hard Fight in Congress to Secure Rural Mail Service

THE rural mail service is now so much a part of the everyday life of country people that probably few of the younger generation of farmers realize that Rural Free Delivery is an institution of comparatively recent origin.

It was Postmaster General John Wanamaker who first officially suggested in 1891 the rural mail idea to Congress. The plan was fought in the legislative branch of the government for five years before it was given a tryout.

The first bill authorizing the establishment of the service was introduced in the House by Representative James O'Donnell, of Michigan, January 5, 1892. It carried an appropriation of $6,000,000, but failed of passage. A year later Congress was induced to appropriate $10,000 for experimental purposes, followed in 1894 by $20,000 more. Mr. Wanamaker, believing the amount insufficient even for experimental service, declined to use the money.

First Routes in West Virginia

On January 9, 1896, $10,000 was added by Congress and on October 1, the same year the first experimental rural delivery service was established simultaneously on three routes in West Virginia, one from Charlestown, one from Uvilla, and one from Halltown. From this small beginning, nine months later found the service operating on eighty-two routes emanating from forty-three postoffices in twenty-nine states. Twenty-eight years later, or June 30, 1924, the rural mail service had grown to 44,260 routes with a total mileage of 1,205,714.

The first county to be completely covered by rural mail service was Carroll county, Maryland, where county service was established December 20, 1899.

Illinois Leads the Nation

Illinois leads the nation both in the number of rural routes and in mileage, there being 2637 routes covering a distance of 70,677 miles in that state. Ohio is second with 2542 routes and a mileage of 63,820; Missouri third with 2252 routes covering 56,074 miles; Iowa fourth with 2229 routes covering 60,734 miles; Texas fifth with 2193 routes covering 59,998 miles; Pennsylvania sixth with 2036 and 53,385 respectively; Kansas seventh with 1902 and 55,464 respectively, and New York eighth with 1863 and 47,130 respectively.

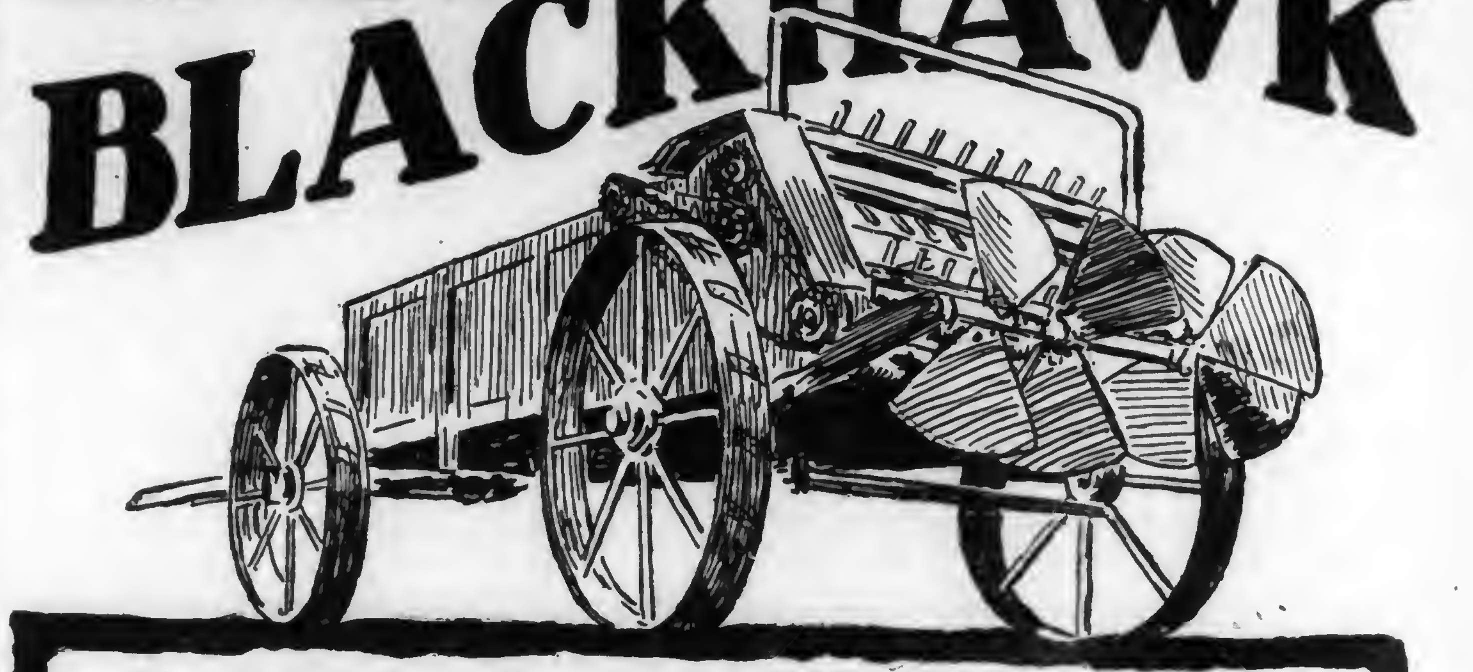
Maryland has 429 routes covering 10,542 miles; New Jersey 306 routes covering 7922 miles, and Delaware 103 routes with a mileage of 2758.

The scarcity of pepole in the large state of Nevada is indicated by the fact that there are but four rural routes in that State.

Ran Down a Wolf

A FULL grown timber wolf is reported to have been run down by an automobile on the Mercersburg-Corfoss road in Franklin County. It is believed that it wandered down from the North Mountain. The automobile that killed the animal was driven by C. W. Worthington, of Williamsport, Maryland. Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker is endeavoring to secure the pelt for the collection of the State Museum at Harrisburg.

The NEW BLACKHAWK



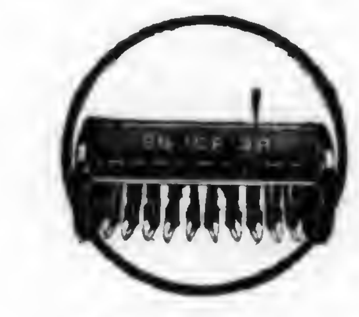
A SUPERIOR Product

THE NEW BLACK HAWK MANURE SPREADER 40-A, scientifically designed and durably constructed, is truly a Superior product. Made in the same factory that produces the famous Superior Grain Drill and other quality implements—and backed by an ***equally strong guaranty.***

The Black Hawk does not merely unload manure or dump it on the hit-and-miss plan—it ***thoroughly shreds*** and ***pulverizes*** it and spreads it widely and evenly, ***literally carpeting*** the ground in any quantity desired.

The scientific construction of the power transmission unit—the counter balanced feature of the wide spread device and the proper location of the ground wheels, all under the load, make it the lightest draft spreader on the market. ***A two-horse spreader.*** Does perfect work on both hillsides and level ground.

Get the full fertilizing value of the manure by using a Black Hawk—the Manure Spreader of Superior Quality. Write for descriptive folder.



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ALL Superior planting machines are ***precision tools.*** All are designed for ***utmost accuracy in planting.*** To deposit a given quantity of seed ***uniformly***—into ***every*** hill or row—at a ***measured depth***—and to ***cover every seed perfectly***—these are the features you can rely on to the limit when you select any planting implement carrying the Superior name.

You are assured of absolute seeding uniformity when you buy the Superior Grain Drill—***the world's standard for more than fifty years!*** Valuable booklet "Drilling for Gold" free on request. Write for detailed information.

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Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage Corn will produce a heavy tonnage of silage, also plenty of good, well-filled ears. We catalog and carry in stock 22 varieties of corn, such as Luce's Favorite, Virginia-grown Eureka, Sweepstakes, Leaming, Pride of the North, Longfellow's Flint, etc. Sound seed, high germination. *Write for Samples and Catalog.*

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Seeds of Known Origin

Millions Strawberry Plant $2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds, Chicks Illustrated Catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 377, Merrill, Mich.

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Buy Both With the Savings Get More Eggs

The DETROIT-ALLIANCE is a Proven BIG HATCHER

THE Detroit is not an untried incubator. For years it has been turning out bigger hatches of fine husky chicks for poultry raisers all over the country. That's why I can so unconditionally guarantee it to out-hatch and outlast any other incubator made, regardless of price.

Shipped complete ready to use except putting on legs.

All the features of machines costing twice as much you will find in the Detroit-Alliance. Double walls with dead air spaces between for keeping out the cold and holding in the heat, big nursery, special thermometer holder that keeps thermometer in plain view from outside yet up where chicks can't break it while hatching, automatic heat regulator, copper leak-proof hot water tank with rounded elbows for even distribution of heat in hatching chamber—in short everything that insures large hatches of strong, vigorous, fast growing chicks, is built into the wonder Detroit-Alliance Hatcher.

Freight prepaid east of the Rockies and allowed to points beyond.

Special Combination Offer

Carries 140 chicks through the critical five weeks following hatching. Double walls, hot water heat, durably constructed yet light and easy to clean. A triumph of mechanical ingenuity.

By buying both machines at one time you get not only the best, most complete profit hatching outfit on the market but you get it at tremendous savings—so big, in fact that if you tried to get the same value anywhere else just the incubator alone without a brooder you'd have to pay more than what I am asking for both machines. *Write now—get my catalogue and sensational combination offer.* Study Detroit-Alliance features and compare, both in quality and price, with any other incubator or brooder ever built. *Write today!*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, President

Detroit-Alliance Incubator Company, Dept. 13 Alliance, Ohio

THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION KNOWN FOR POULTRYMEN-GARDENERS-FARMERS 1/8 TH THE COST OF GLASS

Warp's Unbreakable

FLEX-O-GLASS

Weather-Proof-Airtight-Transparent

The Only Practical Thing for Covering Hotbeds and Chick Scratch Sheds

Flex-O-Glass is absolutely the only thing for hotbeds and temporary greenhouses. Throws a soft even heat. Does not chill as quickly as glass. Retains warmth better. Costs less. Easier to install. Develops stronger rooted plants that grow faster. Make your hotbeds of Flex-O-Glass. It will pay for itself many times over.

Flex-O-Glass is a wonderful new invention for keeping baby chicks healthy. Make a Flex-O-Glass covered scratch shed or brooderhouse for them in a jiffy. Give them that needed exercise in dry quarters instead of letting them out in the slush and rain to become chilled and die. Flex-O-Glass lets in the necessary sun's rays, the only health and body builder nature offers us—why not use it? It puts them full of the life, pep and vitality they must have for fast and hardy growth.

Flex-O-Glass has a specially treated cloth base for strength and durability; treated with a transparent weatherproof preparation which admits the beneficial rays of the sun. Ordinary glass does not admit the ultra-violet rays, so essential for retaining health and stimulating growth. Flex-O-Glass withstands all kinds of weather. Is absolutely waterproof. Comes in roll 35 inches wide. Easily installed. Just a hammer, nails, and shears. Use it at 1/8th the cost of glass for enclosing screened porches, storm doors, storm windows, barn and hog house windows, and many similar uses. We sell direct to consumer, thus giving you lowest possible price. 10 Days' Trial. Money back if not satisfied. Use it 10 days. If then not satisfied return Flex-O-Glass and we will cheerfully refund your money. That's fair isn't it?

PRICES—ALL POSTAGE PREPAID

Single yard (35 in. wide) 50c. 5 yds @ 40c. 10 yds. @ 38c. 25 yds. or more @ 32½c per yd.

SPECIAL TRIAL ORDER

A 15 yd. roll of Flex-o-Glass sent postage prepaid to your door for $5.00 (covers scratch shed 9x15 ft.). Or a 6 yd. roll (54 sq. ft.) for $2.20.

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Find enclosed $ ——— for which send me by prepaid parcel post ——— yards of Flex-O-Glass 35 inches wide. If I am not satisfied after using it 10 days I may return it and you will refund my money.

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Town ....State ....

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keep poultry free from round worms with C.B.P. BRAND PULVERIZED TOBACCO POWDER

C.B.P. BRAND PULVERIZED Tobacco Powder

Mix C. B. P. BRAND PULVERIZED TOBACCO POWDER with your poultry feed or mash. ONLY 2 lbs. of C. B. P. BRAND with 100 lbs. of mash is necessary to free poultry from Large and Small Round Worms. An efficient remedy for badly affected birds, an excellent check in the early stages of infection. C.B.P. BRAND is finely ground, never varying in quality, easy to use and contains 1.50% nicotine. [illegible] nests C. B. P. BRAND is an effective insecticide, keeping poultry free from vermin. Order at once—satisfaction guaranteed. 100 lb. bag $1.00 f. o. b. Lancaster, Pa. Send $1.00 and we will ship you postpaid a 10-lb. trial package.

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Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

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All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
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White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right form this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Hens Are Crop Bound

I would like to know what ails our chickens. They stand all drawn together and their crops seem all swollen. With all the attention we give them they die when they take sick.—W. C. D., Montgomery County, Pa.

The swollen condition of the crop indicates a hen is crop bound. This is caused by eating straw, potato peelings, silage, corn fodder or any kind of material that is hard to digest which may clog the digestive tract. Sometimes the material can be softened by kneading after the hen has been given a tablespoonful of castor oil. Sometimes an operation is necessary.

Balanced Ration Best Preventive

The practical way to prevent crop bound hens is to provide a balanced dry mash and fresh green feed. Then they satisfy their craving for food with clean, easily digested material. They are not so apt to eat litter and start a clogging of the digestive tract. An occasional bird may become crop bound under the best of management but it usually occurs when the hens do not have dry mash before them at all times.

Crop bound is a common ailment among hens when they are first turned on the range after spending all winter on a ration shy of dry mash or green feed. Such hens are apt to fill up on tough grass of the previous year's growth and this sometimes binds in the crop.

Hens should be promptly treated when the crop bound condition is first noticed. Otherwise the poison generated in the system due to the condition of the crop makes the bird very sick.—R. G. Kirby.

Cause of Winter Moult

I have a small flock of Reds, about twenty-five, and one of them is just shedding now and two or three others haven't moulted yet. I would like to know whether the feed has anything to do with it and also whether this is a rare occurrence.—R. E., Wayne County, Pa.

Pullets that lay early in the fall sometimes go into a winter moult. It is believed that the birds moult because they have stopped laying and not that they stop laying because they moult. The pullets sometimes lay heavily and pull down their bodily weight. Nature has a remedy for that condition. Egg production ceases until the strength and vigor of the bird is built up.

Feeding Has an Influence

Pullets that receive a lot of laying mash and not enough hard grain are the most apt to moult in the winter. The mash furnishes the elements for egg production. The hard grain keeps up the weight of the birds. Feeding plenty of corn helps to maintain the bodies of the birds and prevent the moult.

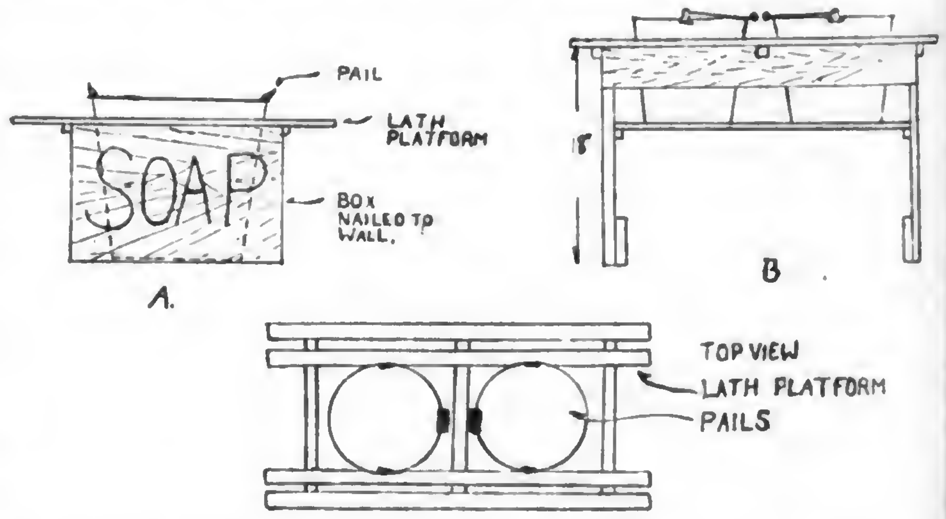
It takes quite a little skill to hatch early and obtain a good fall egg production without having some of the pullets make at least a head and neck moult. If the flock is of varying ages and all on the same ration, a few birds may go into a moult while the remainder continue to lay. If your birds are hens instead of pullets, you may have some very late moulting hens. If they moult rapidly and keep in good condition they should be very fine breeders.—R. G. Kirby.

They Lay Tinted Eggs

Could you inform me as to what makes my White Leghorn chickens lay yellow or tinted eggs? They used to lay white eggs but this winter they are laying a good many yellow and tinted eggs. I feed the same kind of feed this winter as I did other winters and had all white eggs.—J. F., York County, Pa.

White Leghorns of the English strain seem to produce more tinted eggs than the strictly American bred Leghorns. Usually this trouble can be controlled by rigidly culling out all tinted eggs when selecting eggs for hatching. Pullets have a tendency to produce an egg in size and color similar to the egg from which they were hatched.

When shipping to a strictly white egg market it is necessary to cull out the tinted stock to realize the best prices. A few tinted eggs in a box of white ones injure the appearance of the consignment on the market. I do not think the feed has anything to do with the color of egg shells. It has to be controlled by culling out the individual birds that manufacture the tinted shells.—R. G. Kirby.



Keeps Water Pails Clean

PANS of water set on the poultry house floor quickly become filled with dirt. The illustration shows how we overcame this trouble.

(A) is for use in the small poultry house. It is merely a box nailed against the wall, with a pail set thru a hole in the lath platform.

For the larger poultry houses (B) is the more efficient, as it holds more water. It consists of a frame of six-inch boards supported from the floor by legs, and two pails instead of one. When the benches are to be filled the pails are lifted, cleaned, filled, and replaced quickly, saving time and trouble.—A. C. W.

More about That Paying Flock

R. I. W. Goes into Detail about His Methods

Editors' Note.—Recently we re- ived a letter from J. I. A., of Berks unty, Pa., challenging the plausi- ility of the statements and figures ven by R. I. W., of Lebanon Coun- , Pa., in an article published Jan- ry 24, under the heading, "A Pay- g Flock." To clear up the matter e asked R. I. W. to give more de- ils. He has done so, and we pub- h what he has to say herewith.

CHEERFULLY comply with your request for more details and rec- ds about my chickens which have ne so splendidly. My story, "A ying Flock," is not a story of guess ork but it is the accurate result of ems kept in my journal. Many ex- astonishment at my profit be- use they usually feed poultry at a s but after I have told my meth- s, I am sure the results of my lab- will seem meager enough.

The scratch feed and growing sh I fed is a commercial, ready ixed feed which I bought at $4.00 hundred pounds. All the other rn, oats and wheat which I fed was ised on our farm and I have enter- prices for same at current mill ices, altho I had sold surplus grain much less. Take wheat and corn, example. I have invariably put wn wheat fed at $1.50 a bushel, ile I received only $1.25 for it; n I reckoned at $1.20 a bushel, ereas I sold hundreds of bushels 95c last spring.

Fair and Square Accounting

At threshing time I filled my eat bin and oat bin and at the me time I stored away old corn all which I call my chicken feed for e greater part of the year.

Now then, I call this fair and uare accounting, even if I could d rightly more than 15 per cent to total profits.

I grind and mix my own laying sh which is composed of wheat, pounds; corn, 30 pounds; oats, 60 unds; beef scrap, 30 pounds; ound alfalfa meal, 15 pounds. Salt added at the rate of almost a und per hundred pounds of mash. ve wheel barrowsful of ground estone lie at the door and all the ster shells they want are given; o many bags of fine hay from the ding entries. Chopped raw pota- s, cabbage, celery, apples and her table leavings furnish the suc- lent ration or "greens."

Only twice in my busy lifetime ve I experienced such good results h chickens with so little bother d care. When I was five years of e, my parents built "the new barn" d the new chicken quarters. Then chickens did amazingly well and this flock of mine in a new se and surroundings does equally ll. In new houses, free from dis- e germs and lice, there is scarce- any chick mortality and the eggs e in floods.

ht Pay to Burn Lousy Buildings

I sometimes think that it would to set fire to a smelly, lousy, rot- stable and build a new one. I ed all my chicks but a few which e picked to death and the one I ashed with my foot. They are too e; they are underfoot and fly on head and shoulders.

My poultry house is in the back d orchard. Here was, last spring, licious lawn grass, alsike on the l, and other tender grasses. It a surprise and delight to watch chickens eat this grass. Late in l, I stripped tender leaves and rts from the alfalfa field by the sketful and scattered in clean, tected places.

Of course, the house is sanitary. I not have a single ailing pullet s far. I mix the corn, oats and eat in the litter, give them clean h water and leave them to bal- e their own ration, which they can do better than I or any State College professor. Mash, too, is always before them.

A Leaf from the Account Book

Here is the feed they consumed from May 8, 1924, to January 1, 1925:

Growing mash	$17.66
Baby scratch feed	3.75
Cracked corn	2.00
Whole wheat	23.00
Whole corn	19.15
Whole oats	4.30
Laying mash	9.22
Also the hatching eggs	3.60
Total feed carried into house and hatching eggs	$82.68
Less surplus	2.83
Total feed consumed	$79.85
The receipts are:	
47 cockerels	$30.23
1 pullet with curved bill	.80
5 cockerels, home table	6.00
Oct., 32 eggs @ 60c doz. avg.	1.60
Nov. 259 eggs @ 60c doz. avg.	12.95
Dec. 711 eggs @ 60c doz. avg.	34.53
Total	$86.11
Less hatching eggs and feed	79.85
Profit	$6.26

With the editors' permission, I wish to add that during this last January the pullets averaged 17 eggs apiece for the month. Beef scrap was bought at $4.00 a hundred pounds. Hatching eggs were bought from my brother at a premium of 10c a dozen.—R. I. W., Lebanon County, Pa.

The Corn Situation

DESPITE an eight per cent increase in the Argentine corn acreage for the current crop year as compared with the preceding year, production under the most favorable growing conditions will not be large enough to make up the deficit in the world supply brought about by the short crop in the United States, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in an analysis of the situation.

The shortage of the corn crop of the United States together with the prospects for the new crop in Argentina are the dominating factors in the world corn situation. The final estimate of 2,437,000,000 bushels for the 1924 crop in the United States is 600,000,000 bushels less than the 1923 crop, and is the lowest estimate recorded during the past twenty years.

Produces Most of World's Corn

The United States in a good crop year accounts for about seventy per cent of the total production of corn for all countries for which statistics are available, and surpasses in quantity the combined production of corn, oats and barley of all European countries outside of Russia. This enormous production in the United States is almost entirely absorbed by the home demand. The decrease in the 1924 crop in the United States is partially offset by an increase in the crops of oats, sorghums and substitute feed, but the barley crop will not help since production is smaller than last year.

Argentina ranks second as a world producer and is especially important because the bulk of the crop is available for export. Argentina during recent years, in fact, has been the most important single source of supply for the importing countries of Europe.

The aggregate corn crop of European countries thus far reporting is somewhat above last year, but the increase is offset by decreases in the oats and barley crops of Europe as a whole, altho for the more important corn importing countries other feed crops are slightly better than the year before. Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium are the important corn importers.

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Every farm family can share in the benefits of this mutual system by owning Federal Land Bank Bonds. A beginning can be made with a single Bond. Denominations are $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon or registered form. Interest will be promptly paid twice yearly, and the principal when due. Both interest and principal are tax-free, inheritance taxes only excepted. If desired, the Bonds can be quickly sold for cash or used as security for a loan.

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We Look into the Future

(Continued from page 3)

On the barn floor several machines had been set up to show what a powerful helper a small electric motor mounted on skids or on a truck can be.

One of the ten horsepower motors operated the combination feed mill which is shown at the left in the bottom picture on the first page of this issue. This machine grinds grain, corn fodder or hay; with it one can prepare almost any kind of a ration for which he has the materials. When the photograph was taken ear corn and alfalfa hay were being ground up together.

Another ten-horsepower motor, the one pictured on page three was operating an 18½-inch cylinder threshing machine. The photograph gives a good idea of the many attractive features of this portable power unit. The outfit shown was home-assembled,—the kind you would expect to find on any farm where money doesn't grow on bushes. The truck was bought in one place, the motor, the switchboard controller somewhere else.

Used in Many Ways

The wood splitter—a husky giant

Some of the other machines for use with electric motors were the one to three-horsepower feed grinder, especially adapted to the needs of poultrymen, the ensilage cutter, potato grader, concrete mixer and the hay hoist. The latter is a power windlass arrangement that takes the place of the team on the hay fork or slings and saves a lot of hitching and unhitching during the rush of haying season.

The top picture on the first page of this issue shows the five-horsepower chore motor belted to a thirty-inch woodsaw. This little power outfit was one of the neatest combinations we saw on the Electric Farm. As the photograph shows, the motor is mounted on a small hand truck with the automatic safety starter that protects it from damage by overloading and the mechanism for reducing the speed of the belt pulley. The man at the saw frame holds in his hand a small black box which is connected with the motor by a light cable. On this box are two push buttons. Push one and the motor starts; push the other and it stops. It is just as simple as that.

An Electric Ax—the Wood Splitter

Another machine that was fascinating in its demonstration of power and efficiency, was the wood splitter. It also was operated by a small electric motor. The ease and the speed with which that machine split great chunks of wood was almost uncanny, especially when you looked at the size of the motor that was running it. To everyone who knows just how tough a knotty piece of wood can be, that wood splitter,—always making a clean split in one stroke,—was a revelation.

There were several electric devices for use by poultrymen that certainly "looked good." One was the water heater that, at a cost of almost nothing, keeps the water in the drinking fountain just warm enough so it won't freeze. Then there was the electric brooder that appeared so simple you wondered why no one had thought of such a thing before, and the incubator which wasn't quite so simple. The clock controlled switch in the poultry house was ready to turn on the lights and put the hens to work long before sun-up.

The workshop had its full quota of electric drills, grinders and forge fans, and we must not forget to mention again the grindstone with a motor taking the place of the proverbial small boy.

The Water System Runs Itself

The first electrical convenience that most people install after they have put in a new lighting system is the electrically operated pressure water system. One of these outfits was installed on the Electric Farm, of course, and there was also an emergency fire fighting outfit,—a centrifugal pump operated by a three horsepower motor that could throw a large and powerful stream of water.

Probably most farmers feel that they have sufficient fire protection when they have a pressure water system and a length or two of garden hose with which to reach to the top of the barn and house. The electric pressure system is equipped with automatic control. The motor operating the pump is automatically started when the water pressure begins to get low and it shuts itself off when the pressure has been raised again to the proper point.

There is a vast difference between the old way of drawing water out of a well with a rope and bucket, and the modern way of getting it from an electric pressure system simply by turning the spigot.

But that difference seems to typify the improvement which electricity can make, and is making, in the way of living and working on a modern farm.

After all, farming is not only a business; it is also a mode of life. Anything that adds to the attractiveness of farm life is as important as something to help along the farm business. And electricity serves in both ways, as the Electric Farm proved to the satisfaction of everyone who saw it.

Pruning Demostration

A PERMANENT pruning demonstration has been started on apple trees on the farm of Wade Gregory, of Weatherly, R. D., Carbon County, by Paul Thayer, pomology extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. The orchard was planted twelve years ago, but due to injury by deer, the trees are about the size of three to five years old. Two rows in different parts of the orchard were selected for demonstration purposes and the trees were pruned and given proper shaping. —B.

Golden Acre Cabbage

GOLDEN ACRE cabbage, a new variety, has no equal for earliness according to W. B. Nissley, extension specialist in vegetable gardening at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Nissley inspected about forty fields of Golden Acre cabbage last year and found the growers so well pleased with the new variety that they are increasing their plantings this year. A limited amount of seed is available for growers of early cabbage who wish to compare Golden Acre with Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey Wakefield, or any other early variety which they may be growing. —B.

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34x4	11.50	12.50	[illegible]
32x4½	13.00	14.00	[illegible]
33x4½	13.50	14.50	[illegible]
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The Blue Hen not only protects your chick investment, but raises your chicks to healthier birds. Rivaling the mother hen in perfectly-controlled warmth, it saves you time and worry by its simplicity and dependability of operation.

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Larger & Heavier than other brooders—20 per cent extra value. Quantity production, due to the boosting of satisfied customers makes possible these low prices

$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered) — $26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)

Write TODAY for "Book of Brooder Facts" free.

LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 W. JANET ST. LANCASTER, PA.

500,000 BABY CHICKS for 1925

Improve Your Flock

With our baby chicks. Over forty years in the chicken business, shipping better bred and better hatched chicks from standard bred and heavy-laying parents. Our experience and standing guarantees high grade stock either for improving flocks or as foundation stock for beginners.

Ask for catalog and price list giving full details as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery,
Box PF. New London, Ohio

GLADIOLI AND DAHLIAS Write for price list.
W. H. TOPPIN, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Rides the Ruts!

No more worry about winter roads! Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons,—genuine full-size—keep your car going steadily over "skiddy" roads and treacherous icy ruts.

Gum-Dipping adds long mileage to solid comfort and car protection. You have always wanted a tire like this. Let the nearest Firestone dealer make the changeover now. Prices are low.

The Mark of Quality

Firestone BALLOON Gum-Dipped CORDS

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties — Prepaid parcel post prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	...	...	18.00	....	...

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio chicks are better."

"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks about."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, Box 5-C, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS QUALITY GUARANTEED. APPROVED BY OHIO POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

Where you see the above label you can be sure the chicks come up to the rigid standards set by The Ohio State University. Buy here.

PURE BRED BIG VALUE BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

HEALTHY CHICKS MEAN LARGER PROFITS

The health of our flocks is of the very best. We keep our birds in the open on free range under natural conditions and they have the vitality to produce happy, healthy, lively chicks which grow into profitable birds. Our flocks have been carefully culled and bred for years for high egg production.

Special Combination offers—Write today for free catalog.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Dept. 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Breeds We Offer:
S. C. White Leghorns,
S. C. Brown Leghorns,
S. C. Buff Leghorns,
S. C. Mottled Anconas,
S. C. Black Minorcas,
Barred Rocks,
White Rocks,
S. C. R. I. Reds,
R. C. R. I. Reds,
White Wyandottes,
S. C. Buff Orpingtons,
S. C. White Orpingtons,
Jersey Black Giants.

The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat, or both. Write us.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery of CHICKS

FULL BLOODED STOCK
Write for prices and literature
Member I.N.C.A.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pa.

BUY CHICKS NOW

Chicks for Early Broilers Ready February 1 and every week thereafter

All Standard Breeds, $15 per 100

Large lots cheaper. Send for folder.

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308 Chestertown, Md

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" Is Cheapest To Buy

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Eastern customers will be served quickly from our Eastern Warehouse. Catalog FREE. Make green, egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.

32 Years of Big Success

Des Moines Incubator Co., 740 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

ONE MILLION Good Luck Chicks

ACCREDITED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up.

BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK Showing them in their natural colors. Chock full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full prices, etc., sent free NOW.

Neubauser Hatcheries, Box 64 Napoleon, Ohio. Bank Ref.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept.

9c AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON

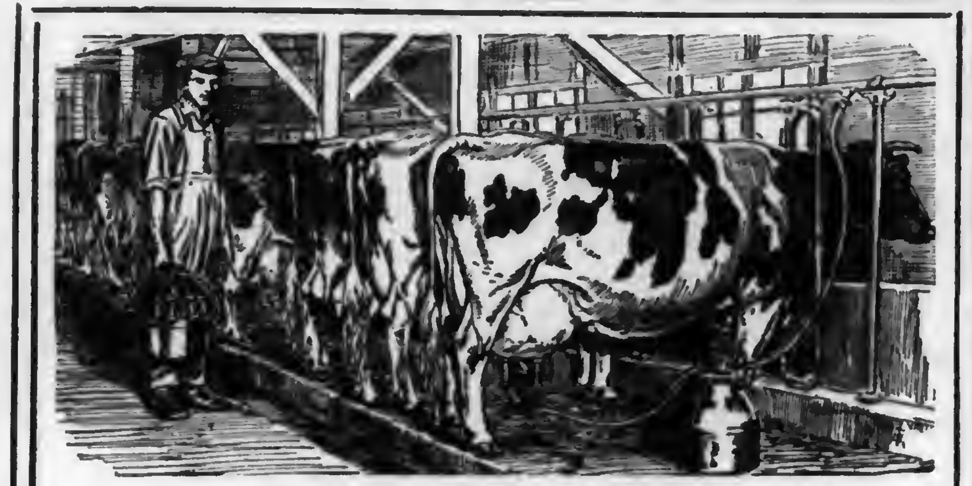
The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 13c each; BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 16c. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER. Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

SEED POTATOES—Rural Russets, Irish Cobblers. Circular. Seven varieties.
I. E. COOK. MUNNSVILLE, N. Y.



Read What These Pennsylvania Dairymen Say About Their De Laval Milkers

—"I think the De Laval Milker is one of the most profitable machines I have installed on the farm. It is more sanitary than hand milking. I am sure that the cows like it better, and I find those that have gone through a full period of lactation have given more milk than when milked by hand." C. M. Brubaker, Lancaster

—"The De Laval Milker I bought 3 years ago is in good condition. I am milking 17 cows. My boy, 10 years old, can do the milking, outside of starting the engine. After 3 years' service I now know the De Laval Milker is worth every cent I paid for it. It takes me just 12 minutes to wash the milker each day. I have never had any trouble in keeping it clean." C. J. Landers, Cambridge Springs.

—"The De Laval Milker has given the best service and has not missed a milking since May 1920, and we have not had one case of udder or any other bag trouble whatever; not even as much as a caked quarter since we have used it. We are also using a De Laval Separator and it is giving the best of service." T. J. Messinger, Columbus.

—"I could not get along without my De Laval Milker under present conditions. Have used it for more than 2 years with perfect satisfaction. It makes milking easy; does it quickly and thoroughly. It is a time and money saver. Anyone can operate it. It is easy to keep clean. Have cleaner milk than by hand milking, and more of it." John A. Williams, Little Meadows.

—"Our De Laval Milker is working fine. On February 1st it will be 3 years since installed, and we have never missed a milking on account of the machine. It is a labor saver and I am perfectly satisfied with it." Menno J. Yoder, Meyersdale.

—"I have used the De Laval Milker for nearly 5 years. It has given me complete satisfaction and has never once failed me. I can say the De Laval Way is absolutely 'The Better Way of Milking.' It also is the 'Milker that pleases the cow,' and no dairyman can afford to be without it." Simon N. Hertzler, Mount Joy.

—"My De Laval Milker has been doing splendidly for me. It has been no trouble at all beyond wear and tear, and even that has been small considering that it is now doing its fourth year of service. It certainly has made itself a trustworthy friend." E. B. Sorrick, Williamsburg.

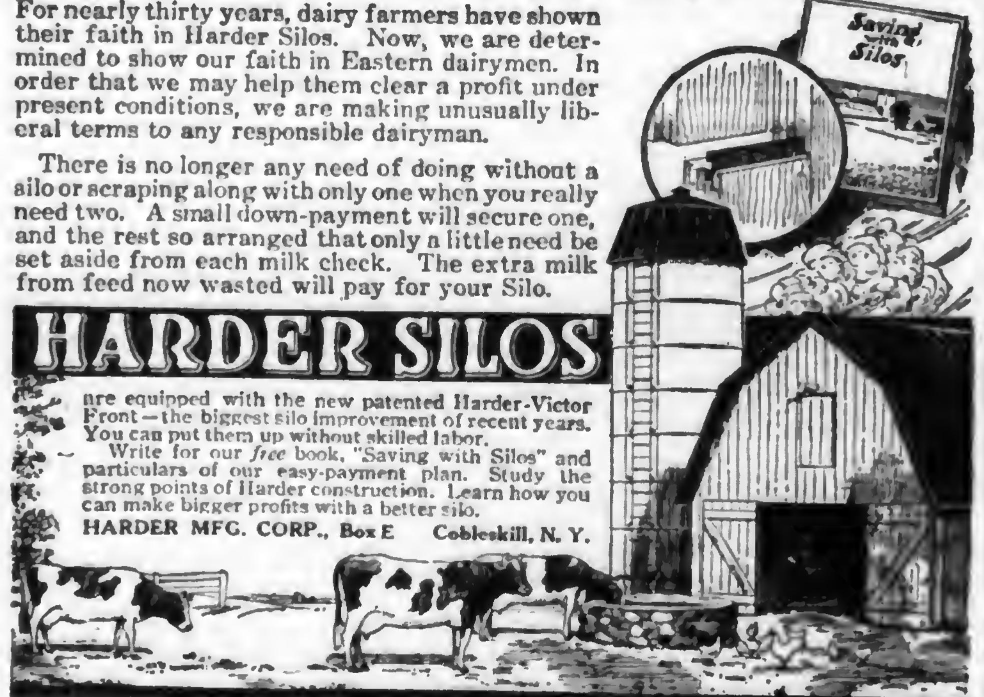
—"I surely couldn't praise the De Laval Milker too much, as mine has never yet given me a bit of trouble. I have had it 3 years and have never lost a milking with it yet." Richard Barrett, Wyalusing.

—"I would sooner trust the De Laval Milker than any hand milker I ever had. It produces cleaner milk, cows are more contented, and have never had sore teats as long as I have had the De Laval. I would not run a dairy without a De Laval." Wm. F. Karte, Midway.

Thousands of other De Laval Milker users are just as enthusiastic in their praise. If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you can soon pay for a De Laval in time saved, and extra milk of better quality produced. Sold on easy terms.

Send coupon for full information

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 6717
165 B'way, New York; 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
Send me your Milker — Separator — catalog (check which).
Name ....
Town ....
State.................R.F.D. ......No. Cows....



We Have Faith in Dairy Farmers

For nearly thirty years, dairy farmers have shown their faith in Harder Silos. Now, we are determined to show our faith in Eastern dairymen. In order that we may help them clear a profit under present conditions, we are making unusually liberal terms to any responsible dairyman.

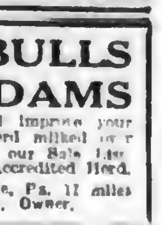
There is no longer any need of doing without a silo or scraping along with only one when you really need two. A small down-payment will secure one, and the rest so arranged that only a little need be set aside from each milk check. The extra milk from feed now wasted will pay for your Silo.

HARDER SILOS

are equipped with the new patented Harder-Victor Front—the biggest silo improvement of recent years. You can put them up without skilled labor.

Write for our *free* book, "Saving with Silos" and particulars of our easy-payment plan. Study the strong points of Harder construction. Learn how you can make bigger profits with a better silo.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.



This FREE *Book tells how other Farmers stopped* Contagious Abortion

Fully describes causes and disastrous effects of this widespread disease, and points the way to an easily administered treatment that cannot injure animals and is guaranteed to end the trouble and prevent loss of calves. Write today.

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GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS

May Rose Bred Bulls that will improve your Production. Our cows in our herd milked over one ton milk in Jan. Write for our Sale List. They are priced to sell. U. S. Accredited Herd.

RIVERVIEW FARMS, Swarthmore, Pa. 11 miles from Phila. Louis Cole Emmons, Owner.

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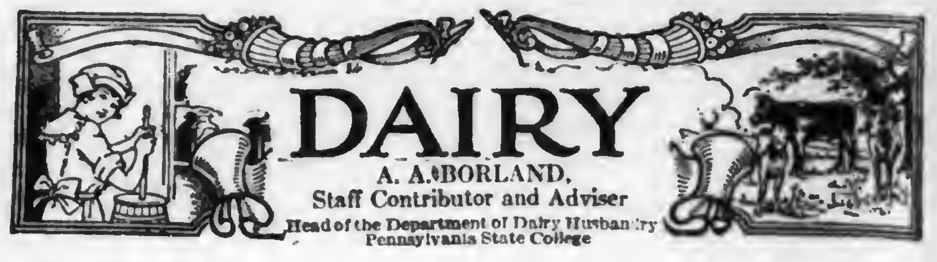
Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS.

Write now for Special Winter Discounts.

International Silo Co., Dept. 14. Meadville, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

For Lice on Cattle

Will you kindly tell me a cure for lice on cattle? I bought a few cattle off a car load shipped from Chicago and they are real lousy.—H. S., Blair County, Pa.

The use of (1) crude petroleum, (2) cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts, or (3) kerosene and lard mixed in the proportion of one-half pint of kerosene to one pound of lard is effective for lice when the remedy is applied by hand and the treatment repeated if necessary in about sixteen days.

These remedies may be applied with a brush or cloth. They should be distributed in an even manner going from the surface of the head and the body, including the surface of the ears, care being taken to see that there is no excess quantity at any point.—A. A. Borland.

Whitewash for Barns

Will you please give me the formula for whitewash recommended for use in dairy barns? —L. G., Tioga County, Pa.

The following formula has been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture:

"Take a half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the liquid thru a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clean glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hang over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well; let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or a portable furnace. Coloring matter may be added as desired."—A. A. Borland.

The Tuberculin Test

Will you kindly give me your opinion as to whether this tuberculin test is sure-fire success? How do we really know when buying stock from a tested herd that we are really protected? Would you be so kind as to give me your opinion which I assure you will be greatly appreciated.

We are at present making a tour of Wayne County to get all the farmers to sign up to have their herds tested. We are assured that we will receive $65.00 for grade cows and $120.00 for purebred. That is the limit, but what can the lowest price be, and who appraises our cows? Is that in the hands of a professional appraiser?—Reader, Wayne County, Pa.

Nothing appears to be sure in this life except taxes and death. It must be said that the tuberculin test is not absolutely perfect and that occasionally a cow may have the disease and the fact will not be revealed by the tuberculin test. On the other hand it must also be stated that one is a great deal surer of getting a disease-free animal when purchases are made from a tested herd. One is doubly assured of this fact when he purchases animals from a state and federally accredited herd. This means that the herd has been tested at least twice at yearly periods and no reactors found.

You are correct in that the maximum amount of compensation which may be received from the state and federal government is $65.00 for a grade animal and $120.00 for a purebred. You may also receive the meat value of the carcass if it is fit for human consumption, but in no case are you allowed a recompense which is greater than ninety per cent of the market value of the animal. The amount you receive might, of course, be less than the sums mentioned if the value of the animal is not that high.

The appraisement is made by the owner and a representative of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Usually this is the man who is doing the testing work. Should you not be able to agree, then the third party is usually called in to assist. I would suggest that you write directly to Dr. T. E. Munce, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, for any details or information you may desire concerning the testing work.—A. A. Borland.

Progress of T. B. Work

WITH 9,000,000 cattle already under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, veterinary officials of the United States Department of Agriculture and the various states are making efforts to meet the continued demands for additional testing. A summary of the status of the work up to December 1 shows a waiting list of 226,534 herds containing more than 2,500,000 cattle. This list represents applications for testing in thirty-four states, the others having been able to handle the testing as fast as requested.

The states which had "clear slates" in this respect at the time the summary was prepared were: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

During November official veterinarians tested more than 50,000 herds or lots containing more than 600,000 cattle. Of this number, about 18,000 cattle reacted as tuberculous and were removed from the herds, thereby leading to the establishment of accredited herds and areas.

World Record at 16

AN INVESTMENT in a fourteen-year-old Guernsey cow may appear dubious, but Dr. George C. Russell, Willoughby, Ohio, has found it profitable. He bought the purebred Guernsey cow, Golden Kitty of Lewison 13556 at that age, and started her on advanced registry test at the age of fourteen years and 310 days. As a result of this test she produced 12,775.4 pounds of milk and 605.49 pounds of butterfat, after dropping a heifer calf.

At the end of this record, the old cow dropped twin calves, and was again started on test, at the age of sixteen years, with a resulting record of 15,450.8 pounds of milk and 753.51 pounds of butterfat. This constitutes a world's record for a Guernsey cow beginning test at the age of sixteen years or more.

Besides these two good records of her own, Golden Kitty has three daughters which have made advanced registry records,—two of them exceeding 500 pounds of butterfat.

A Pint's Not a Pound

"A PINT is a pound the world around," is a poor rule to follow when selling milk. Even a quart of water weighs more than two pounds and a quart of milk weighs more than water, points out F. C. Button, professor of dairy management at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. Neglect of this fact means a loss of dollars to the seller.

The standard quart of milk of average composition weighs 2.153 pounds. Hence a forty-quart can of milk weighs forty times 2.153, or 86.12 pounds.

A certain farmer was delivering an average of eight cans of milk a day, or 240 cans a month, to a New Jersey milk plant. He was paid on the basis of eighty pounds per can—a loss of six pounds a can.

Short Weighting Counts Up

The milk tested four per cent fat and was sold by him for $3 per hundred pounds. It can readily be seen that this "short-weighting" of six pounds on each can amounts to 1440 pounds on a month's delivery of 240 cans. With milk selling at three cents a pound ($3 per cwt.), his total loss for the month was $43.20.

In some plants where milk is bought by the can and later converted to a weight basis, 2⅛ pounds is used as the weight of a quart and forty quarts are credited as 85 pounds.

Jersey F. B. Committee

THE Executive Committee of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation for 1925, comprising one member from each of the seventeen rural counties of the state, is as follows:

Atlantic, Henry Tapken of Egg Harbor Burlington, Edward E. Logan of Mt. Holly; Camden, H. H. Bell of Mt. Ephriam; Cape May, Norman Taylor of Cold Springs; Cumberland, Elmer H. Wene, of Vineland; Essex, L. C. Genung of Chatham; Gloucester, A. L. Gaventa of Swedesboro; Hunterdon, John Tine of Lebanon; Mercer, John C. Errickson of Pennington; Middlesex, David J. Perrine of New Brunswick; Monmouth, B. C. Cook of Farmingdale; Morris, A. R. Scully of Long Valley; Ocean, H. H. Ober of Lakewood; Salem, Carlton E. Moore of Daretown; Somerset, W. H. Whiton of Neshanic; Sussex, George W. VanHorn of Newton; Warren, George Edgar of Belvidere.

Centre Farm Meetings

IN CO-OPERATION with local community committees, County Agent R. C. Blaney has arranged a series of five meetings in five different communities in Centre County. These meetings started February 2 and will continue over a five-week period.

The following meetings are yet to be held:

GENTZEL'S SCHOOL.—February 16, Nicholas Schmitz, "Alfalfa and Crops"; February 23, N. S. Grubbs, "Concrete and Its Uses"; March 2, H. G. Niesley, "Marketing."

REBERSBURG.—February 17, "Alfalfa and Crops;" February 24, "Concrete and Its Uses;" March 3, "Marketing."

HUBLERSBURG.—February 18, "Alfalfa and Crops;" February 25, "Concrete and Its Uses;" March 4, "Marketing."

SPRING MILLS.—February 19, E. L. Nixon, "Potatoes and Insects;" February 26, A. A. Borland, "Dairy Improvement" (illustrated); March 5, H. G. Niesley, "Marketing."

PINE GROVE MILLS.—February "Alfalfa and Crops;" February "Concrete and Its Uses;" March "Marketing."—A. L. Beam.

FOR COWS ONLY
KOW-KARE
The Great Cow Medicine
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
LYNDONVILLE VT. U.S.A.
A Penny a Day Per Cow!

The Sensible Way to Get Big Milk Production

REGULAR *use of KOW-KARE invigorates the Cow's Milk-making Organs—*

How to Treat Common Cow Ailments

For your emergency guidance, keep these directions on hand:

ABORTION—Tablespoonful of KOW-KARE three times a day. First dose as a drench, following doses in grain. Continue the treatment for two weeks.

BARRENNESS—Examine womb to see whether passage is entirely clear. A tablespoonful of KOW-KARE twice a day in grain. Pursue this treatment for two weeks before service, also after. Breed her just as she is passing out of heat and with full udder.

LOST APPETITE — Tablespoonful of KOW-KARE three times a day with feed.

MILK FEVER—Four tablespoonfuls of KOW-KARE in a drench every two hours until relieved. Apply mustard and vinegar to spinal column. Use oxygen treatment if possible. After cow has been relieved give her a tablespoonful of KOW-KARE twice a day mixed with the feed.

GARGET—Give a heaping tablespoonful of KOW-KARE every morning in the feed. One tablespoonful of Grange Garget Remedy at night.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH — Give her two tablespoonfuls of KOW-KARE morning, noon and night in a drench until afterbirth comes away. Then give her a tablespoonful of KOW-KARE in feed morning and night for three weeks.

FREE BOOK
"The Home Cow Doctor"

Let us send you our valuable treatise on cow diseases. Filled with useful hints on general dairy topics.

BUILD VIGOR

The dairy cow is a milk-making machine. The key to her producing capacity lies in a small set of digestive and milk-secreting organs. Keep these organs vigorous, and the cow will thrive on natural foods. She will milk to capacity, and resist profit-destroying diseases.

A Slight Investment that Pays a Hundred-fold

Kow-Kare is a scientific medicine-tonic. It acts directly on the digestive and milk-making organs—not with a temporary stimulating effect, but with a permanent building-up of natural vigor.

During the winter months the strain of digesting quantities of dry, rough feeds puts a severe burden upon the assimilation and milk-making functions. If the milk flow is to keep up, some medicinal assistance is needed. *Kow-Kare* is the time-tested aid—proven by over a quarter-century of success.

More Milk Assured

To maintain the summer scale of milk yield during the long winter months only a very moderate use of *Kow-Kare* is necessary—if used *regularly*. Most dairymen use a tablespoonful in the feed twice a day one week in each month. Give this plan a fair trial, and you will be surprised at the added milk-yield.

Prevent Diseases

It is cheaper to prevent than to cure disease. The action of *Kow-Kare* not only improves the milk production, but its invigorating effect enables the digestive and genital functions to resist the cow ailments that attack these organs when they become "run down."

Use *Kow-Kare* at Calving

At this period *Kow-Kare* is indispensable. Used twice a day for two or three weeks before and after, *Kow-Kare* will aid the cow to produce a healthy calf and come through without danger of the ailments so often following calving.

Let *Kow-Kare* work for you this winter; begin now and be consistent. You will see real profit results. Sold in two sizes, $1.25 and 65c, by feed dealers, general stores and druggists. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., J Street, LYNDONVILLE, VT.
Makers of Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, Horse Comfort, American Horse Tonic and Green Mountain Hoof Softener

Keep Teats and Udder Healthy with BAG BALM

A quick healer of cuts, scratches, chaps, caked bag. Softens; restores healthy tissues. Big 10-ounce package, 60c. All dealers.

Filled 40 Silos—Never Plugged

Throws And Blows Saves One Man

"Filled 40 silos this fall with an L-16 Papec Cutter, and never had a plugged pipe."—Ernest Kahler, Clifton Springs, N.Y. The Papec is a guarantee of sure, speedy silo-filling at lowest cost.

Send today for our new Catalog and U.S Gov't Bulletin, "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.

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Your Neighbor has one—Ask him.

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FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 66 Elm St., Quincy, Ills.

Valuable Book Free

Let us send you "Minerals for Farm Animals." Write for copy.

U-Cop-Co Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal is a complete mineral feed, without useless drugs or filler. Made under open formula.

U-COP-CO SPECIAL STEAM BONE MINERAL MEAL FOR CATTLE

Sold direct at bargain prices:
500 lbs. $15.00
½ ton... 27.50
Ton..... 50.00
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air-tight no swell and shrink troubles

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WE build Ross Metal Silos, but users sell them. Why Ross Metal is superior told by successful farmers in 40-page unbiased, most practical and helpful silo booklet ever written. FREE if you ask for "Users' Own Words"—No. 24

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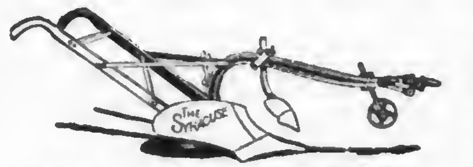
Established 1850
24 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Plows That Make Good Anywhere

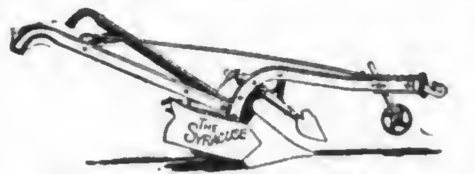
There is a John Deere-Syracuse plow for every field condition—in level land, on the hillsides—in hard, stony land or in wet, sticky subsoil, in clay loam or sod—they never fail.



John Deere-Syracuse No. 1441 Plow

For Every Soil

Plows of the 1441 Series represent the greatest value in walking plows offered today. They take either chilled or steel bottoms, as conditions may require in different sections. Strong, steady-running, good penetration. The latest addition to our line of walking plows.



John Deere-Syracuse Hillside Series

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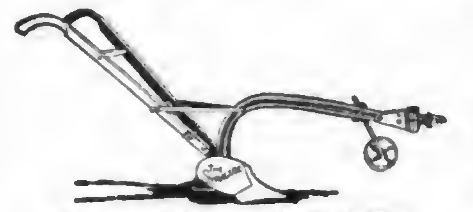
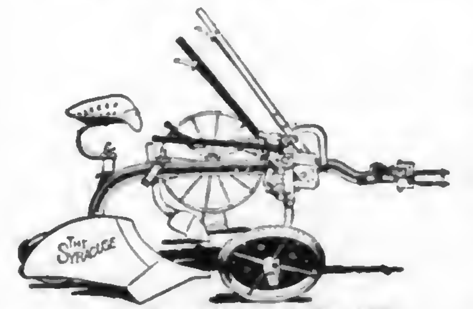
Our line of hillside plows, headed by the 821 Series, is complete and highly efficient. They do excellent work in level land as well as on hillsides. Plow body swivels on chilled bearings—release lock by touch of the toe. Nos. 226 and 236 and No. 26 are great favorites.



John Deere-Syracuse No 1459 Plow

Small But Mighty

Farmers requiring small plows will get the best results with either the No. 459 or No. 1459. The former is our smallest, lightest-draft plow, but has all the qualities of our larger plows. No. 1459 is slightly larger.



John Deere-Syracuse No. 210 Sulky Plow

Light-Draft Sulky

No plow of its type pulls lighter than the John Deere No. 210. All weight is carried on oiled bearings—rolling landside serves as third wheel. Front furrow wheel casters on turn—guides plow perfectly. Plow runs level at any depth—plows deep when turning square corners.

Go to your John Deere dealer's and select the Syracuse plow you need. Write for booklet—address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet HY-436

JOHN DEERE
JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

He Started at the Bottom

Slow but Sure Is This New Jersey Dairyman's Motto

By E. J. PERRY

IN 1897 Mr. James Lambert bought a hundred-acre farm near Lambertville, In Hunderdon County, New Jersey, at a sheriff's sale. The buildings were dilapidated and the land was greatly impoverished. Realizing the part that cows play in building up the land, Mr. Lambert secured six cows of mixed breeding known as "common stock."

These cows rarely produced more than twenty-five pounds of milk daily when fresh, and were not noted for their persistence. Mr. Lambert understood that such low production was due most largely to poor feeds and inferior blood. The only hay that could be grown was timothy mixed with red top. The grain mixture that was fed only in the winter was made up almost entirely of corn and cob meal, together with a little bran or gluten. There was considerable digestive trouble due to lack of succulence and laxativeness in the feeds. The sole roughage was corn stover and timothy hay. Two cows died from impaction of the bowels.

Silo Was First Improvement

A fourteen by thirty foot silo was built in 1908, and two years later a summer silo ten by thirty feet was erected. These have been filled every year. About the same time that the silos were built lime was applied to the fields and clover was grown without difficulty. The digestive disorders disappeared with this change in roughage. For the past few years alfalfa has been grown with success. Fifty more acres of land have been added, and today the herd numbers fourteen head of milking cows, twelve head of young stock and a herd sire.

Not Every Cow Is a Dairy Cow

With the improvement in roughage also came a revision of the grain mixture. Mr. Lambert began to use a grain ration possessing those desirable characteristics of variety, palatability, bulk and digestibility. He always tried to buy the feeds that furnished the nutrients most economically. The feeding of more protein thru the feeding of legumes and such supplementary concentrates as cottonseed meal, oil meal and gluten increased the milk flow, but not sufficiently to satisfy Mr. Lambert. He felt sure there was a difference in blood.

"Every mixed animal that is called a cow because she has four legs, an udder, a tail and a pair of horns is not a dairy cow," said Mr. Lambert. He wanted some better blood.

In 1912 a registered Holstein bull was purchased for $100 at thirteen months of age. He was a grandson of Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince, a son of Marion Walker Pietertje, one of the first cows to make thirty-one pounds of butterfat in seven days. The sire was a grandson of King Fayne Segis.

$100 Considered Extravagant Price

The bull's dam was a granddaughter of Admiral Walker Pietertje, that famous member of the Walker family that sired sixty-two A. R. O. daughters, six with records above thirty pounds of butter in seven days, thirty-five others from twenty to twenty-nine pounds, and two with yearly butter records above the 1000 pound mark.

The daughters of this purebred bull were big improvements over their scrub dams. All of them milked better than forty-five pounds daily on two milkings, and one reached sixty pounds. Four were retained for several years as good foundation grade Holsteins.

Two years after the bull was bought, Mr. Lambert purchased a three-weeks-old registered Holstein heifer for $100. At that time the spending of that amount of money for so young an animal was considered a foolish piece of business and a prodigal expenditure of funds by some of the neighbors. The calf's name was Ida Segis Fayne Pietertje. She is now ten years old. In September, 1924, with milk averaging $2.65 per hundred for the year, she finished her fifth year in the Flemington Cow-testing Association with the following record: Pounds milk, 14,203; pounds butterfat, 488; average milk test, 3.4; income over cost of feed, $281. During her milking career, which includes eight lactation periods, she has produced over 80,000 pounds of milk and 2700 pounds of butterfat, and has made a total return over feed cost of $2000. Her last year's record indicates that she should be a paying investment for several more years.

Mr. Lambert with one of his foundation cows, Topsy Edgewood Hartog De Kol, 11,589 pounds of milk and 425 pounds of butterfat in a year.

A Money Making Family

In addition to her milk production she has dropped five bull calves and three heifers. Each of these daughters has in turn had three heifer calves.

During the past year the three daughters, aged five, four and three

(Continued on page 23)

Why Strain Milk?

—with a cloth or fine mesh wire screen strainer when neither of them can possibly remove ALL the dirt from the milk? And you can't get top-notch prices for milk that is not clean.

Dr. Clark's
Purity Milk Strainer
is guaranteed to remove ALL dirt, dust, muck and other sediment from the milk—no matter how fine—or your money refunded. No other strainer made can do that.

HERE'S WHY: The Purity Strainer is fitted with a sterilized cotton pad, tightly clamped to bottom, making it necessary for milk to go THROUGH the cotton pad, which removes every particle of dirt.

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5 1-2 in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order.

Used and endorsed by Agricultural Colleges and Dairy Inspectors, Borden's, VanCamp's, Carnation, Mohawk, and Sheffield Farms Dairies.

Made in two sizes—10 quart and 18 quart. If you want clean milk, ask your dealer for the Purity Strainer, or write for circular and prices.

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

$4.95 DOWN
Balance on easy terms that suit the pocketbook. Let your cream checks buy new Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

Made in Four Sizes 375 to 950 lbs. skimming capacity

90 Days Trial on your own farm where you are judge and jury. Separate with a Galloway Sanitary Separator 180 times—compare it with any and all others for close skimming, for ease in cleaning, for durability, for smooth running—then if you do not think it the best separator money can buy ship it back at our expense. That is Galloway's offer to you—to show you in actual operation why the low speed bowl with separate discs and self-centering neck bearing that eliminates all vibrations, skims closer, is easier to turn and easier to clean. Why helical cut gears all running in an oil bath and highest quality materials makes the Galloway outlast two ordinary separators. Why waste cream with an old worn out separator when you can buy a Galloway for only $4.95 down and let it pay for itself. Why pay two prices for a separator when you can buy a Galloway direct from factory and save from $25 to $40.

GALLOWAY 1925 Bargain Book FREE

If you want to economize, save money and get the best, highest quality Cream Separators, Gas Engines, Spreaders, Farm Equipment and Household Necessities that money can buy, write today for this big catalog. Galloway's plan of selling direct from factory to farm gives you lowest prices on better quality equipment. For 30 years farmers have turned to Galloway for rock bottom prices. Now all Galloway resources and factories are merged together, giving new economies, new stocks, new improvements and better service than ever before. Write

THE GALLOWAY COMPANY
Box 197
Waterloo Iowa

For Cleaner floors with Less work

Armstrong's **Linoleum Rugs**

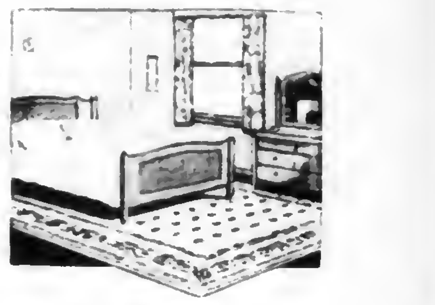
Wear longer—genuine cork linoleum clean through to the burlap back

The cost is so little

Sitting Room and Dining Room

All roads lead to the dining room and many the scuffling, soil-stained boots along the way. Three times a day a rush of feet, big and little, tracking carelessly over your floors! What more sensible, sanitary and fresh-smelling than an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug for this heavy traffic room.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"



Bed Room and Nursery

Windows flung wide, day and night, dust settles thick on upstairs floors. How easy to keep them sanitary and clean by stroking a damp mop over an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

Send for this Free Booklet

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

Send for this book of colorplates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can *keep* them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's *free.*

"If I were just an old drudge it might be different

—but I just can't keep on giving these sunshiny afternoons of my youth to ungrateful old floors. Surely there must be some easier-to-clean floor covering."

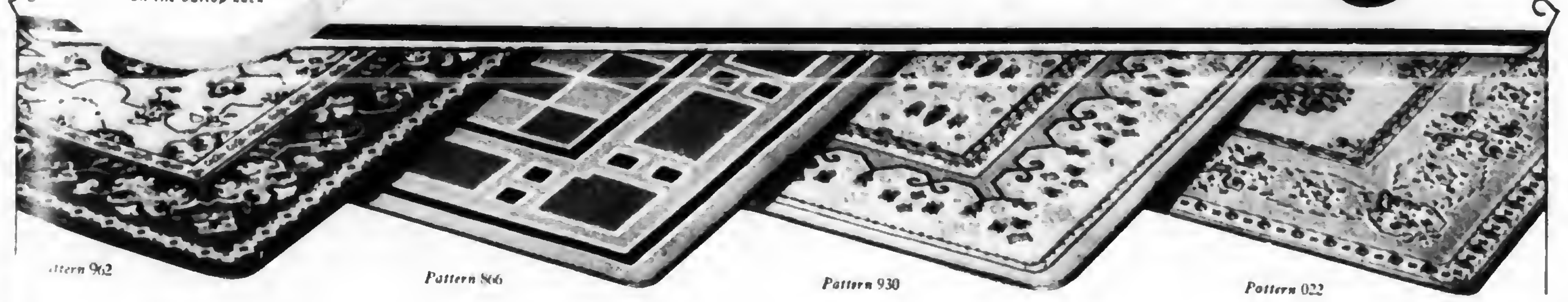
Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier to clean. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *stay* clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is always solid, genuine cork linoleum, clear through to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor surface that splinters and chips off into pits and jagged hollows, without going back—hands and knees—to the old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush. So let's forget that once and for all and get an ARMSTRONG Rug.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Linoleum Division
1001 Jackson St., LANCASTER, PA.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Look for the circle "A" trademark on the burlap back



Double Protection

Two big features which mean weeks of extra wear for "U

Rugged Reinforcements

If you cut through the wall of a "U. S." Boot, you'll find *from 4 to 11 separate layers* of rubber and fabric—as shown in the magnified view above.

These strong reinforcements guard against breaks.

Live, Elastic Rubber

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot, you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length—and snap back into place every time, like an elastic band.

It's this live, elastic rubber that explains why "U. S." Boots and Overshoes stand repeated bending and wrinkling—and stay waterproof.

These two big features—live, elastic rubber, and layer on layer of reinforcements guard the life of "U. S." Boots and Overshoes. They protect against destructive bending and wrinkling—against the knocks and strains that shorten the life of ordinary boots and overshoes.

No wonder farmers everywhere are finding that "U.S." means longer wear!

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. Ask for "U. S."

United States Rubber Company

"U. S." Walrus

"U.S." *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

Trade Mark

---

for ROOFS

Be Your Own Judge!

Get the *facts* in the case before you spend a cent for roofing. Put Beaver Vulcanite on the stand. Examine it and cross-examine it. Bring out all the evidence concerning its quality. Make this roofing *prove* its durability beyond a reasonable doubt. This is the only way you can be sure of doing justice to your money and your property.

Send for a free sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. Give it these 6 Daring Tests—the "third degree" for roofing quality. Twist it; bend it. Make it prove that it is strong and tough. Throw it on the floor; kick it; scuff it. Make it demonstrate that its slate surface is firmly embedded in its asphalt. Put it on ice; then pour hot water on it. Make it show you that temperature changes will not harm it. Soak it in water. Make it convince you that it is water-proof. Leave it on a hot radiator. Make it prove that it won't run or dry out under summer's sun. And, last, put burning embers on this sample of Beaver Vulcanite. Make it establish itself as a fire-safe roofing. Then, be your own judge.

Decide now to defend yourself against the waste and damage of a roof that will crack, peel, blister or curl on your buildings. Send the coupon now for your sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. Arrive at your verdict through the *facts* of roofing quality.

BEAVER PRODUCTS

Ask Your Dealer for

BEAVER
Vulcanite Roofing

Some good dealer in your town can supply you with plain or slate-surfaced Vulcanite Roll Roofing in weights and colors for every use. Or he can furnish you any of the other types of Vulcanite Roofing listed below. Ask your dealer for Beaver Vulcanite and look for the trademark when you buy.

Other
BEAVER PRODUCTS

***for* ROOFS**

Slate-surfaced Shingles and Slabs to meet every requirement of color and design

Special Re-roofing Shingles

Slate- and Smooth-surfaced Roll Roofing—in weights and finishes for every use

Built-to-order Roofs

Roof Paints and Cements

***for* WALLS**

Beaver Fibre Wall Board

Beaver Tile Board

Beaver Plaster Wall Board

Beaver Gypsum Lath

Beaver American Plasters

FREE
Samples and Booklets

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.,
Buffalo, N. Y., Dept. G-2
(or) Thorold, Canada
(or) London, England

Gentlemen: Please send me a sample and description of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. I am also interested in other Beaver Products listed below:

....

....

Name ....

Address ....

City ....

State ....

The New
WILLYS-KNIGHT

New Distinction - New Beauty - New Luxury - and
NO VIBRATION *at any Speed*

HERE is Distinction further distinguished — the new, improved Willys-Knight Sedan. Beauty has been added to beauty. Luxury has been added to luxury. Power has been added to power. A great car made greater!

Longer, lower, lovelier lines. The radiator is narrower and slightly higher to give the new Willys-Knight that aristocratic sleekness so marked in the best and costliest cars of Europe. A double beading at the waistline of the body makes the new Willys-Knight look longer and smarter. Heavier crown fenders and Fisk balloon tires add the final rich touch to a picture of richness.

Inside, the new Willys-Knight Sedan is all luxury and hospitality. The seats have been made wider to give all five passengers the very limit of comfort. The deep, soft cushions fairly embrace you. The upholstery and interior fixtures are in perfect harmony with high desire and good taste.

And even the Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine itself has been improved. No fundamental changes have been made — just a number of small, but important, engineering refinements that make all the famous advantages of the Willys-Knight engine even *more* advantageous.

This is the only engine in the United States that is equipped with the new Lanchester Balancer, a unique invention that gives Willys-Knight complete freedom from the engine vibration so common in motor cars. This also is the only type of engine that *improves with use*. And the only type of engine that never needs carbon-cleaning. And the only type of engine that never needs valve-grinding!

More than ever is the Willys-Knight the kind of a car cherished by people who know the wisdom and economy of buying quality. Here is beauty, luxury and *trustworthiness* — all on the same four wheels!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

He Started at the Bottom

(Continued from page 18)

years, respectively, have made the following records: Pounds of milk, 13,627, 11,389 and 9334; pounds of butterfat, 468, 373 and 366; income above cost of feed, $241, $196 and $201.

Some of the granddaughters have freshened recently, and are also proving their worth. Assuming for the sake of illustration that this foundation cow's twelve female descendants (daughters and granddaughters) that are now in the herd will each prove to be only three-fourths as valuable from a production standpoint for nine years as she herself, the total income over feed from all of them, including the old cow, will amount to $20,000. Mr. Lambert has added a few purebreds to his herd in addition to those raised. All animals in the herd are now registered.

Herd Average Above 10,000 Pounds

Eight head have been officially tested, and the herd has been in the testing association for five years. Of the official records three exceeded 500 pounds of milk in seven days. The records revealed by the last testing association book are as follows: Yearly average per cow, 10,439 pounds milk; 372 pounds butterfat; $191 above cost of feed.

Each year the Extension Service of the New Jersey State Agricultural College awards Certificates of Merit to all cows in the testing associations that produce 350 pounds of butterfat as heifers, or 400 pounds of butterfat when starting on test at five years of age or more. For the year just closing, there are nine cows in the Lambert herd that will receive certificates.

"The cowtesting association has always enabled me to know just how each cow stands in relation to all of the others," says Mr. Lambert. "To know how much every cow milks daily makes it easier to feed right. Twenty-five years ago I fed all cows about the same amounts of grain. We didn't weigh the milk, and there was no testing association. The money came in slowly."

Free from Tuberculosis

In 1919 the herd was put under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. There was not a reactor on the first test, but one was lost on the second. Since that time the herd has been clean. A healthy herd and records of production have made it easy for Mr. Lambert to find a ready sale for surplus stock. In 1919 one cow was sold in the New Jersey State Holstein Sale for $510.

In reviewing with Mr. Lambert his experiences of the past twenty-seven years, it was apparent that the "sailing was rough" at times. Many obstacles had to be overcome. The labor problem was usually begging for solution, the market was sometimes uncertain, and the desired feeds were not always available. The health of each cow had to be safeguarded, and her physical condition constantly watched.

In studying the development of a herd such as this, the old illustration of how milk production can be likened to a four-legged milk stool comes to mind. The names of the four legs are feeding, breeding, weeding and health. When any one leg is impaired and weakened, the stool does not function properly, and he who sits thereon will sooner or later find himself suffering.

1/3 of a Silo of Corn for $1.50

Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more trouble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from 1/3 to ½ of the crop. Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from 1/3 to ½ more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From 1/3 to ½ of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of Stanley's Crow Repellent! And more than that, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

We are willing to let the corn-raisers themselves write our advertisements for us. Read these:

"I gave Stanley's Crow Repellent a trial last year. Corn is so easily treated with it. A small quantity can be quickly stirred through, so that it covers every kernel. And it positively will not clog the planter. I used it on the most remote parts of two corn fields extending in opposite directions from my buildings. Parts nearest my dwelling were planted with untreated corn. The crows found the parts that were planted with untreated corn. They pulled on this next to the treated corn where they were as far away from the buildings as they could get. No treated corn worth mentioning was pulled". Wm. J. Bernhoft, RFD 1, Salamanca, N. Y.

"I counted 1290 crows flying over my corn pieces in an hour last year on their way to the woods where they roosted each night. They only pulled up two hills. This is not written for a testimonial, but just to prove that you helped me, and I am willing to return the favor". (From a Vermont farmer).

"I am used to having lots of corn pulled, but this year after using your Crow Repellent only four or five hills were pulled." Simon Merrihew, Olivebridge, N. Y.

"Used Repellent last season," also threw some corn over top of the ground after planting. Did not find any hill pulled up, and we had thousands of crows in this vicinity. Use this testimony if you wish. I recommend Stanley's Crow Repellent to anyone who raises corn". S. P. Siegars, RFD 1, Cedar Grove, Me.

"I used Stanley's Crow Repellent with excellent results last season. Not a hill pulled". F. A. Browning, Rowe, Mass.

"I lost three hills of corn on 3 acres. Could not find any more. Crows on the piece all the time. Never drove them off once. Stanley's Crow Repellent is very easy to apply. Does not hurt the planter, and I believe the corn does better. I shall never plant a hill of corn again without it if I can get it at any price." E. G. Palmer, Kent's Hill, Me.

THAT'S THE CAN THAT LOST ME MY HAPPY CORNFIELD HOME

Stanley's
Crow Repellent

Below are more testimonials, every one with the name and address of the corn-raiser who swears by Stanley's Crow Repellent. And if you are not convinced, after reading these, then ask us to mail you a copy of nearly a hundred more testimonials, every one with name and address, so that you can write to them, and ask them yourself what they think of Stanley's Crow Repellent.—

Prices:

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.

"Crows will not pull corn where it is used," says W. J. Holt, Milan, N. H.

"Would not plant corn without it," writes G. Page, Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H.

"Only 4 or 5 hills pulled," is the good word from E. Elsworth, Lake George, N. Y.

"Crows gave it up as a bad job, and tackled my neighbor's," says Dr. Rea, Harbert, Mich.

"Planted 80 acres, and they sure did leave it alone," writes Charles Bowman, Beardstown, Ill.

"Did not take a stalk that I saw," is the welcome word from H. O. Miller, Lucas, Iowa.

Stanley's Crow Repellent certainly is wonderful. The crows did not pull up one hill of corn in a field of about one and a half acres. G. Post, Dover, Mass.

I never would plant corn without using it. W. Nash, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

The Crow Repellent you have is the only kind that I have used with complete success. S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass.

I was well pleased with it and have recommended it to others. I. Padgett, Holmesville, N. Y.

Your Crow Repellent is well worth the price. Some of my neighbors have some of their fields all destroyed. W. J. Wilson, Elmore, Mich.

I used the Crow Repellent you sent me. Planted 34 acres of corn with very good results. The crows would light on the fields but did not pull any corn. Wellington Bergy, Caledonia, Mich.

I know a crow will not touch one spear after STANLEY'S Treatment. G. R. Kales, Tunnels, N. Y.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT SAVES REPLANTING
CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO NEW BRITAIN CONN. U.S.A.

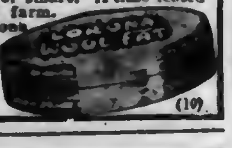
YOUR MONEY BACK!

We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take either our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of these unsolicited letters from corn-raisers who have tried it out and KNOW, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

Cedar Hill Formulae Co.
Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

Sore Teats

In the opinion of more than one million farmers, users of Corona Wool Fat healing compound, there is nothing so quick and sure-healing for sore teats, caked udders, cuts, bruises, boils and every flesh wound on man or beast. Does not blister or smart. A time-tested remedy for household and farm. Send today for a big Corona Sample, only 10c. Full size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid.
Corona Manufacturing Co.
Box 40 Kenton, Ohio (10)



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Made absolutely permanent by our patented Storm-proof Anchor System. Built of the very best materials. Will last a lifetime. Write for catalog and prices.
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. 007-E Frederick, Md.

POWER MILKER $142
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT
ADD $5 FROM PITTSBURGH
Send for sensational offer! Milk 10 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!
Ottawa Mfg. Co. Box 2007 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

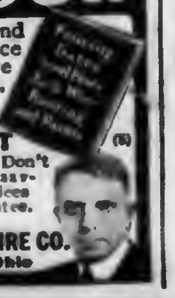
SAVE THE UDDER

If there be caking, congestion or inflammation of your cows' udders
USE
Trade ANTICAKE Mark

This takes the cake out of the bag. Udder disease is a dairyman's constant worry. Because a temporary affliction means immediate loss; a permanent disability may mean loss of the whole animal. Protect your investment and save the udder by providing in your barn ANTICAKE, the Wondrous healing ointment. The minute you notice the least soreness in the Udder, apply ANTICAKE and be safe. CURES MANY CASES OF CHRONIC UDDER TROUBLES. Wise dairymen always use it continually before freshening, particularly with heifers having first calf.
SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE—if it shouldn't help there is no charge. One pound box $1, three boxes $2.90, five boxes $4.50—All prepaid.
DAIRY SPECIALTY CO., Box F. Elyria, Ohio.

BIG Cut in Prices
FREE BARGAIN BOOK

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember—
I PAY THE FREIGHT
and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money saving catalog—see my *lower* prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2003 Cleveland, Ohio (8)



STAR Equipment

Get facts about STAR assembled Stalls and Stanchions. Learn why they are best and cheapest in the long run.

Take first step to more milk and more profit — you lose money as long as you delay.

Send Coupon TODAY!

Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co.
Dept. G-52 Industrial Bldg. Albany, N. Y.
Gentlemen: I have _____ cows _____ young stock _____ horses. Please send me floor plans and other suggestions. I am considering—(building / remodeling) a barn next _____ Send free plan book (Yes / No)
Name ....
Address ....

HAY and POTATOES

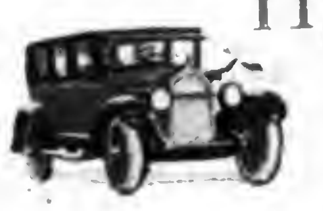
IF YOU HAVE CAR LOAD SHIPMENTS OF HAY OR POTATOES TO DISPOSE OF, COMMUNICATE WITH W. D. POWER & CO., 601 West 33rd Street, NEW YORK CITY. REFERENCE, THIS PAPER.

The New

WILLYS-KNIGHT

New Distinction - New Beauty - New Luxury - and

NO VIBRATION *at any Speed*



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Inside, the new Willys-Knight Sedan is all luxury and hospitality. The seats have been made wider to give all five passengers the very limit of comfort. The deep, soft cushions fairly embrace you. The upholstery and interior fixtures are in perfect harmony with high desire and good taste.

And even the Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine itself has been improved. No fundamental changes have been made—just a number of small, but important, engineering refinements that make all the famous advantages of the Willys-Knight engine even *more* advantageous.

This is the only engine in the United States that is equipped with the new Lanchester Balancer, a unique invention that gives Willys-Knight complete freedom from the engine vibration so common in motor cars. This also is the only type of engine that *improves with use.* And the only type of engine that never needs carbon-cleaning. And the only type of engine that never needs valve-grinding!

More than ever is the Willys-Knight the kind of a car cherished by people who know the wisdom and economy of buying quality. Here is beauty, luxury and *trustworthiness*—all on the same four wheels!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

He Started at the Bottom

(Continued from page 18)

years, respectively, have made the following records: Pounds of milk, 13,627, 11,389 and 9334; pounds of butterfat, 468, 373 and 366; income above cost of feed, $241, $196 and $201.

Some of the granddaughters have freshened recently, and are also proving their worth. Assuming for the sake of illustration that this foundation cow's twelve female descendants (daughters and granddaughters) that are now in the herd will each prove to be only three-fourths as valuable from a production standpoint for nine years as she herself, the total income over feed from all of them, including the old cow, will amount to $20,000. Mr. Lambert has added a few purebreds to his herd in addition to those raised. All animals in the herd are now registered.

Herd Average Above 10,000 Pounds

Eight head have been officially tested, and the herd has been in the testing association for five years. Of the official records three exceeded 500 pounds of milk in seven days. The records revealed by the last testing association book are as follows: Yearly average per cow, 10,439 pounds milk; 372 pounds butterfat; $191 above cost of feed.

Each year the Extension Service of the New Jersey State Agricultural College awards Certificates of Merit to all cows in the testing associations that produce 350 pounds of butterfat as heifers, or 400 pounds of butterfat when starting on test at five years of age or more. For the year just closing, there are nine cows in the Lambert herd that will receive certificates.

"The cowtesting association has always enabled me to know just how each cow stands in relation to all of the others," says Mr. Lambert. "To know how much every cow milks daily makes it easier to feed right. Twenty-five years ago I fed all cows about the same amounts of grain. We didn't weigh the milk, and there was no testing association. The money came in slowly."

Free from Tuberculosis

In 1919 the herd was put under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis. There was not a reactor on the first test, but one was lost on the second. Since that time the herd has been clean. A healthy herd and records of production have made it easy for Mr. Lambert to find a ready sale for surplus stock. In 1919 one cow was sold in the New Jersey State Holstein Sale for $510.

In reviewing with Mr. Lambert his experiences of the past twenty-seven years, it was apparent that the "sailing was rough" at times. Many obstacles had to be overcome. The labor problem was usually begging for solution, the market was sometimes uncertain, and the desired feeds were not always available. The health of each cow had to be safeguarded, and her physical condition constantly watched.

In studying the development of a herd such as this, the old illustration of how milk production can be likened to a four-legged milk stool comes to mind. The names of the four legs are feeding, breeding, weeding and health. When any one leg is impaired and weakened, the stool does not function properly, and he who sits thereon will sooner or later find himself suffering.

⅓ of a Silo of Corn for $1.50

Up in Remsen, N. Y., Webb A. Browne & Son plant about 7 acres of corn, to fill a 30 x 18 ft. silo. They were troubled with crows, and looked around for something that would rid them of the loss they suffered each year from crows and other pests. So they tried Stanley's Crow Repellent. And this is what they write us:—"No more trouble with crows. Would not plant corn without it. The crows never light on the field after they have tried it. Saves us from 1/3 to ½ of the crop. Crow Repellent banishes the bugbear of replanting. And if a certain acreage will fill your silo, you don't have to plant from 1/3 to ½ more to cover the loss by crows."

Think of it! From 1/3 to ½ of your corn crop saved by expending only $1.50 for a can of Stanley's Crow Repellent! And more than that, they save the time they formerly wasted in having to plant over again. And a farmer's time at planting season is worth MONEY! Mr. Browne further says:—"It is my personal opinion that seed corn treated with Stanley's Crow Repellent showed a higher per cent germination."

We are willing to let the corn-raisers themselves write our advertisements for us. Read these:

"I gave Stanley's Crow Repellent a trial last year. Corn is so easily treated with it. A small quantity can be quickly stirred through, so that it covers every kernel. And it positively will not clog the planter. I used it on the most remote parts of two corn fields extending in opposite directions from my buildings. Parts nearest my dwelling were planted with untreated corn. The crows found the parts that were planted with untreated corn. They pulled on this next to the treated corn where they were as far away from the buildings as they could get. No treated corn worth mentioning was pulled". Wm. J. Bernhoft, RFD 1, Salamanca, N. Y.

"I counted 1280 crows flying over my corn pieces in an hour last year on their way to the woods where they roosted each night. They only pulled up two hills. This is not written for a testimonial, but just to prove that you helped me, and I am willing to return the favor". (From a Vermont farmer).

"I am used to having lots of corn pulled, but this year after using your Crow Repellent only four or five hills were pulled." Simon Merrihew, Olivebridge, N. Y.

"Used Repellent last season," also threw some corn over top of the ground after planting. Did not find any hill pulled up, and we had thousands of crows in this vicinity. Use this testimony if you wish. I recommend Stanley's Crow Repellent to anyone who raises corn". S. P. Siegars, RFD 1, Cedar Grove, Me.

"I used Stanley's Crow Repellent with excellent results last season. Not a hill pulled". F. A. Browning, Rowe, Mass.

"I lost three hills of corn on 3 acres. Could not find any more. Crows on the piece all the time. Never drove them off once. Stanley's Crow Repellent is very easy to apply. Does not hurt the planter, and I believe the corn does better. I shall never plant a hill of corn again without it if I can get it at any price." E. G. Palmer, Kent's Hill, Me.

THAT'S THE CAN THAT LOST ME MY HAPPY CORNFIELD HOME

Stanley's
Crow Repellent

Below are more testimonials, every one with the name and address of the corn-raiser who swears by Stanley's Crow Repellent. And if you are not convinced, after reading these, then ask us to mail you a copy of nearly a hundred more testimonials, every one with name and address, so that you can write to them, and ask them yourself what they think of Stanley's Crow Repellent.—

"Crows will not pull corn where it is used," says W. J. Holt, Milan, N. H.

"Would not plant corn without it," writes G. Page, Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H.

"Only 4 or 5 hills pulled," is the good word from E. Elsworth, Lake George, N. Y.

"Crows gave it up as a bad job, and tackled my neighbor's," says Dr. Rea, Harbert, Mich.

"Planted 80 acres, and they sure did leave it alone," writes Charles Bowman, Beardstown, Ill.

"Did not take a stalk that I saw," is the welcome word from R. O. Miller, Lucas, Iowa.

Stanley's Crow Repellent certainly is wonderful. The crows did not pull up one hill of corn in a field of about one and a half acres. G. Post, Dover, Mass.

I never would plant corn without using it. W. Nash, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

The Crow Repellent you have is the only kind that I have used with complete success. S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass.

I was well pleased with it and have recommended it to others. I. Padgett, Holmesville, N. Y.

Your Crow Repellent is well worth the price. Some of my neighbors have some of their fields all destroyed. W. J. Wilson, Elmore, Mich.

I used the Crow Repellent you sent me. Planted 34 acres of corn with very good results. The crows would light on the fields but did not pull any corn. Wellington Bergy, Caledonia, Mich.

I know a crow will not touch one spear after STANLEY'S Treatment. G. R. Kales, Tunnels, N. Y.

Prices:

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, seed or drug store does not have it in stock, order direct from us.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT SAVES REPLANTING
CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO NEW BRITAIN CONN. U.S.A.

YOUR MONEY BACK!

We know just how Stanley's Crow Repellent will rid you of the crow nuisance. But, if you are not willing to take either our word for it, or if you doubt the truth of these unsolicited letters from corn-raisers who have tried it out and KNOW, then we are willing to back up our faith in it by as liberal guarantee as was ever made by any concern. If Stanley's Crow Repellent does not do exactly what we claim it will do, then we will gladly refund you what you paid for it. You are to be the sole judge! Could any concern be fairer than that?

Cedar Hill Formulae Co.
Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

Sore Teats

In the opinion of more than one million farmers, users of Corona Wool Fat healing compound, there is nothing so quick and sure-healing for sore teats, caked udders, cuts, bruises, boils and every flesh wound on man or beast. Does not blister or smart. A time-tested remedy for household and farm.
Send today for a big Corona Sample, only 10c. Full size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid.
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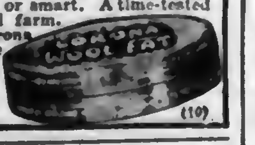

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If there be caking, congestion or inflammation of your cows' udders

USE
Trade ANTICAKE Mark

This takes the cake out of the bag. Udder disease is a dairyman's constant worry. Because a temporary affliction means immediate loss; a permanent disability may mean loss of the whole animal. Protect your investment and save the udder by providing in your barn ANTICAKE, the Wondrous healing ointment. The minute you notice the least soreness in the Udder, apply ANTICAKE and be safe. CURES MANY CASES OF CHRONIC UDDER TROUBLES. Wise dairymen always use it continually before freshening, particularly with heifers having first calf.
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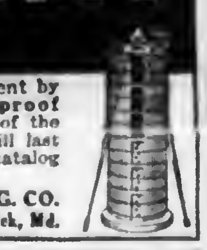

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ADD $6 FROM PITTSBURGH
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By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember—
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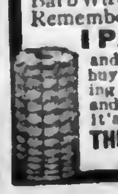

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Gentlemen: I have ________ cows ________ young stock ________ horses. Please send me floor plans and other suggestions. I am considering—(building / remodeling) a barn next ________ Send free plan book (Yes / No)
Name ....
Address ....

HAY and POTATOES

IF YOU HAVE CAR LOAD SHIPMENTS OF HAY OR POTATOES TO DISPOSE OF, COMMUNICATE WITH W. D. POWER & CO., 601 West 33rd Street, NEW YORK CITY. REFERENCE, THIS PAPER.

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

BUDDY BOOT

THE boot illustrated is the Top Notch Buddy, the famous boot with the muscles. If you want a boot that will wear like iron without being heavy or clumsy, ask for the Top Notch Buddy and see that you get it.

Tested—
for long hard service

UNDER the hardest possibie wearing conditions, test pairs of Top Notch Rubber Footwear are thoroughly tried out. We make sure in advance by *actual service tests* that the construction and workmanship will stand hard knocks. We give them a worse punishment than you ever will.

Then when these test pairs have made good and proved that they will still be giving service when ordinary rubber footwear is worn out, *every single pair* of that particular style or kind of Top Notch Rubbers, boots or arctics, in future, is made with the same exacting care.

All materials—rubber, canvas or linings—have special qualities for toughness, elasticity or appearance. We make each pair by hand from start to finish—the workmanship is never skimped or hurried.

Make sure of *tested service* in your rubber footwear by looking for the Top Notch Cross on the soles. All styles and all sizes for men, women and children—boots, arctics, heavy and light rubbers.

The best stores carry Top Notch Rubber Footwear or will be glad to get it at your request.

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
Beacon Falls, Connecticut, U. S. A.

TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF MILEAGE

RADIO EXPERIENCES

You Are Missing a Lot If You Don't Have a Receiving Set, These Women Say

IF YOU have any idea that it is only the men and the boys on the farms who enjoy the family radio set, perish the thought, for the women think just about as much of it as do the men, if not more.

Some letters have come to us recently from farm women, telling about their experiences with radio. One woman, Mrs. H. F. Graham, writes: "Never before have I enjoyed our radio set so much as I did last night. We have been hearing a great many stations since we installed the set two years ago, but the program which was broadcast from a St. Louis station last night was the best we have ever heard. We listened to Cerena Van Gordon, of the Chicago Civic Grand Opera Company, as she gave a program at the Odeon Theatre in St. Louis.

Can Afford Fine Music Now

"We are great lovers of music and when we lived in Chicago some years ago we never felt that we could afford to attend grand opera, but thanks to our radio set we were able to sit in the comfort of our own fireside and listen to this wonderful singer.

"We would have missed all of the political campaign speeches this year if we had not had our radio set, which brought us many excellent things during the campaign. We heard the words of every speaker at the national conventions and were always amused when Alabama went twenty-four for Underwood. We heard President Coolidge's first message to Congress and enjoyed that very much.

"Aside from the entertainment, which keeps us all better informed, we receive and profit by the daily market reports on livestock and grain and we have become the official timekeepers for our immediate neighborhood because we get the time direct from Arlington."

Shut-in Enjoys Church Services

Another farm woman, Mrs. Henry F. Knoke, says: "The radio means much to us. We are farmers and when our day's work is done we gather around the radio set and listen to good talks of interest and to splendid music. As I am almost a shut-in at times because of rheumatism, and as we live six miles from a church, I can sit down in my own home and hear the Word of God. The radio is not alone a wonderful invention, but affords a world of pleasure and instruction."

Mrs. C. L. Atchison goes a little farther in placing a value on her radio set. She says in part, "Our radio set is home-made and looks a bit crude, but I wouldn't part with it as soon as I would my power washer."

Darns Socks to Radio Music

She says further, "It means, for one thing, many pleasant evenings that would be long and dull without it. We live on a farm and it is impossible to get to church every Sunday, but we can always have our Sunday sermon at home. Last fall we heard the reports of the World Series baseball games and most of the national campaign speeches.

"There is such a wide variety of entertainment. If you do not feel in the mood for classical music there is always plenty of popular music on tap. Last winter I listened to a play, 'Turn to the Right,' which I had long wanted to see. I couldn't see it by radio, but I heard every word of it and enjoyed it almost as much as if I had been in the theatre. My little boy enjoys the bed time stories.

"I have done any amount of mending to the tune of some good orchestra in a distant city and the task was made lighter by far."

Our Fireproof Garage

FOR years I felt the need of a good garage, as we had our tractor, truck and touring car in a shed of the barn. My conscience never was at ease because of possible fires from various causes. So last summer we built a fire-proof garage some distance from the barn and house and yet at a convenient place.

As we have plenty of timber on the farm, also a good saw mill with water power, the lumber did not cost any money, nor the labor much, as we did it mostly with our regular farm help except one day a few carpenters. Dimensions are thirty-six feet by twenty-four feet by eight feet high. The roof has a small pitch, ridge being only two and one-half feet high. We used guaranteed roofing, concrete floor, and sides of that popular stucco.

Stucco Made Attractive Finish

We sawed the lathes ourselves and nailed them. Then we got an expert to put stucco on. It took three men only seven hours to finish about 800 square feet.

The inside we have also lathed, putting on common house plaster. This makes a building frost proof and almost fire proof, and at small cost in comparison to its permanency. Besides it is ornamental and never needs any paint. In the end such buildings are by far the cheapest. We put in roof windows which give the best light and make the building warmer.

Now we have a tractor and often five cars in the building. We are very proud of our garage.—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

Shipload of Potatoes

ACCORDING to press statements the British Steamer Dunston sailed recently from St. John, New Brunswick, with a cargo of 50,000 bushels of New Brunswick potatoes for the British market. This cargo, it is stated, was the largest shipment of potatoes ever to leave Canada, and is indicative of the increased demands which are coming from England for New Brunswick potatoes as a result of the favorable impression which the first shipments of stock from New Brunswick have made there. It is stated that complimentary cables have been received from British buyers who have been handling New Brunswick potatoes, and the market in London for New Brunswick stock is better, according to recent cable advices.—Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada.

Boys Make 400 Club

TWO Potato Club Members qualified for the Pennsylvania 400 Bushel Potato Club. They were Howard Fox, Butler County, 481.2 bushels, and Donald Snook, Chester County, 470.2 bushels. Howard Fox is sixteen years of age, but an old hand at the potato game. In 1922 he won first prize in the Winfield Club and has been improving ever since.

Donald Snook is fifteen and this is his second year in succession to make the 400 Bushel Club. Some folks said last year that it was an accident. But the fact that Donald repeats again this year makes it look like the real thing.—Keystone Klub Komments.

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PROTEIN 58%
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Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-saving prices. Made of best materials. $10,000.00 bond backs our guarantee! *Write today for* **FREE CATALOG** *showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixer and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.*
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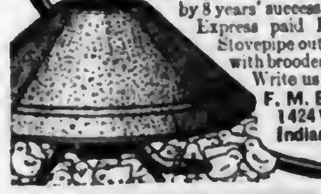

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This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal better than any other brooder. Also burns hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks, gives pure air. 500 and 1000 chick sizes. Backed by 8 years' success. Guaranteed. Express paid E. of Rockies. Stovepipe outfit sent FREE with brooder. Lowest price. Write us TODAY.
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CHICKS THAT PAY FROM HENS THAT LAY
Famous strains have been fused and mated under expert care to produce Stockton "Chicks That Pay." They mature early and lay persistently. Mr. E. R. Wilson, founder and owner, himself looks after hatching and shipping. He guarantees you safe delivery of full count. Quotes lowest prices at which first class utility chicks can be sold. All leading breeds
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Natural vigor, early maturity, the impulse to lay — these qualities have been bred into Pine Tree Day Olds through generations of skillful breeding.
BABY CHICK BOOK FREE
Explains methods which have made our Hatchery an outstanding success. Gives safe arrival guarantee. We quote bed-rock prices on quality Chicks. Write us today.
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More Money from Your Crops
You can do it with seeds that have vitality and life—that are of high germination and adapted to the soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. But the crop tells the story; added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.
46 Years of Better Seeds
For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been developing yield, vitality and hardiness in seeds. Ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this. 200,000 customers have proved this profit-building quality — they plant Isbell's seeds year after year and get bumper crops.
We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.
This Valuable Book—FREE
The 1925 Isbell's Seed Annual tells how to select seeds how to prepare soil, gives cultural directions, and quotes direct-from-grower prices. The coupon brings it Free.

ISBELL'S SEEDS
S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY
329 Mechanic St. Jackson, Mich.
Send your 1925 Seed Annual quoting direct-from-grower prices on Quality Seed. (71)
Name ....
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From Furrow to Finished Seed Bed
An "Acme" is the only tillage tool you need. The Coulters slice and pulverize; they pack the ground firmly below, yet leave it loose and mellow above. You will save money by junking wornout harrows and getting a new "Acme". You can get a horse-drawn "Acme" now and convert it into a tractor harrow later. If you have an old "Acme" a new set of Coulters is all you need.
Write for "Bigger Crops from Better Tillage"—free.
Nash-Acme Harrow Co.
378 Drexel Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 23 6½ ft. wide

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has been reduced in price, but the same high grade product will be maintained. Mechling's Scale Oil will effectively check SAN JOSE SCALE and at the same time will
MAKE TREES HEALTHY
KILL APHIS EGGS
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Experiment stations are recommending use of SCALE OIL.
Write for more information and FREE spraying calendar.
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Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
A guaranteed pure iron roof that lasts from five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. The most economical roof you can buy. *It will pay you to read our free illustrated catalog showing all styles. Write today.*
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A Bag of ALPHA CEMENT
is about the most economical package of building material you can buy, for it takes only 1 part of cement to 2 to 2½ parts of sand and 4 to 5 parts of stone or gravel to make the most substantial and permanent home, yard, farm or business-place improvements.

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The ALPHA Dealer
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Look ahead to the harvest when you buy a planter.

The Black Hawk will give you an even stand of corn, fine vigorous plants, and perfect check rowing of the hills.

Your corn will be easier to cultivate and the crop will yield more bushels per acre if it is planted with a Black Hawk.

Tell your dealer that you must have the good old Black Hawk.

Special attention given to Black Hawk repairs---Order NOW

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS
Direct from grower. 1 yr. Washington and Mary Washington, other varieties 2 yrs. old. For prices address I. and J. L. Leonard, Box P, Iona, N. J.

Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Hello Everybody:—I wonder, had any of you begun to think that I'd been lost, strayed or stolen? Well, more than two weeks ago I did stray away from my office desk and ever since I've been flat on my back in a hospital bed. But today is different. I'm really, truly sitting up once more and the first thing I'm doing is to write you friends of mine.

My, it will be good to read your letters again — someone has been reading them for me and she says they're interesting as can be. I've missed hearing from you a lot but now I hope to be back with you in short order.

Even tho I couldn't be out-of-doors I've had glimpses of blue sky and gray sky thru my window and whirling, swirling snowflakes have played outside where I could see them. When I felt the very worst my nurse would open that same window and let in the winter weather, so crisp one just couldn't help but get well. And I've had summertime, too, bunches and bunches of the loveliest flowers, so that I scarcely know what time of year it really is.

Today I'm all fixed up with pink ribbon bows on my pigtails and tomorrow I may go chasing out my door, down the hall and out-of-doors in a wheel chair. I'm hurrying as fast as I can, you see, to get back to you.

Many jolly good times to one and all these wintry days.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How do you like this kind of weather? At seven o'clock this morning it was sixten below zero. I began to think we were getting a taste of Greenland. When daddy took me to school the roads were so drifted I thought we would not get thru.

This week we are having our monthly "exams." I wonder if you all hate them as bad as I do. We have sixteen pupils in our school and only two of us in the eighth grade.

What is the matter with the boys and girls of Montour County? I have not seen any letters from them lately.

It will soon be time for the poem and spelling contests. Last year I was sick with the scarlet fever at that time and missed the fun.—Mildred A. Fenstermacher, Montour County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am going to school every day. The name is Prospect Hill School. I live in the country near Greenville, Pa. I have seven pets and two chickens. Tiny is a very small dog; she is a rat terrier.

Oh! I forgot to tell you we play lots of games. Our teacher plays with us. I ride my pony Dan every day; he is all white—the prettiest thing you ever saw. I feed him corn, oats and hay.—Leoda Meyer, Mercer County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am nine years old and live on a farm about seven miles from Hanover. I have four pet cats and one dog. I have a mile to go to school. I didn't miss a day so far this winter. I am in the fourth grade. We have twenty-nine pupils in our school. We had a nice Christmas tree. The weather is cold and icy; I like summer best.

I have two brothers and one sister. I am the oldest. I am away from home; my mamma died when I was seven. I go home every three or four weeks, which I enjoy. I am fond of dollies and have five.—Margaret E. Rohrbaugh, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter. I have two brothers—Richard, nine, and Russel, two. We live on a farm. I like the farm. I go to school and am in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. Richard and I take music lessons every Saturday. We have a pony and we take him when it's nice. His name is Beauty and he is very gentle. We have two dogs, Gypsy and Fanny. Gypsy follows me wherever I go. She is an Airedale. We have three cats, Tiger, Nigger and Spottie. How do you folks enjoy the snow? I enjoy it as I go coasting.—Dorothy Rudy, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Y. P. F. We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and we all read the Y. P. F. I would like to join your fun. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have two brothers whose names are Floyd and Kenneth. For pets I have two little kittens and six little banties. The kittens' names are Fluffy and Neggie. Here are some riddles:

1. What ties two people together and yet touches only one?
2. What is it that has neither flesh nor bones yet has four fingers and a thumb?
3. Why is the figure nine like a peacock?

WINTER SPORT
Leroy Sensenig, Lancaster County, Pa.

4. What four letters would frighten a thief?
5. What is the ugliest hood ever worn?—Philma Klipple, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade. I go to the country school called Franklin Center School. There are only seventeen pupils in our school.

I have one sister and four brothers. I live on farm and have many pets, too. I have a little white dog, his name is Whit'e. I am sending you a recipe for butter scotch.

2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons butter

Boil without stirring until brittle when tested in cold water. Pour out on buttered plate to cool.

Cousin Ruth, did you see the sun eclipse? I did. May I come again? —Mary Belensky, Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I do not belong to the club, even tho I do read the many interesting letters and recipes that are often on the page. I have been a silent reader every since I have been able to read.

I live two miles from a village. I do not go to the school there but I go three and one-half miles to school.

We live on a farm and have horses, mules and cows. For pets I have two cats and two dogs.—Dorothy Dunbar, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy circle? I am eleven years and and live on a farm of about seventy-four acres. I go to the Smullin School and am in the sixth grade.

For pets we have dogs, cats and a pair of rabbits.

I would like to see some more letters from Armstrong County soon. I am sorry I have no pictures to send. We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for about six years and like it very much. I always turn to the Forum page first.—Lois Shumaker, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—

Here I am again you know,
And the ground is covered with snow.
Girls with skates and boys with sleds,
Some fall down and hurt their heads,
While others go with a scratched nose
And others go with torn clothes,
While mother sits with needle and thread
To darn stokings that have been torn on the sled.
Some little children get hit on the head
And for several days have to stay in bed.
Now listen my children, Maggie and Ted,
You be careful when you go to sled
Or you may get hit on the head
And for several days have to stay in bed.
That is what my mother said.

Good-bye for this time.—Hilda Hiddleson, Chester County, Pa.

From Four Schoolmates

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer ever since I could read. or pets I have three cats and one dog; his name is Jack, the cats are called Tom, Dicky and Mid. I live on a farm. I go to Pike School. I have four sisters and one brother. We have cattle, horses and a pony. The pony is brown in color. There are fifteen in our school. I am eleven years of age and am in the fifth grade at school.—Mamie Jane Stover, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer for a number of years. For pets I have one tiger cat, her name is Tabby. I have an Airedale dog, her name is Fanny. She is a watch dog, too. At home we have two horses, two mules, eight head of cattle and twenty head of pigs. I live on a farm of seventy-two acres. I have lived on a farm for five years. I am fourteen years of age. I go to school every day. I like to go and I also like my teacher and all my schoolmates. My teacher's name is William Keen and my school mates' names are Ada Rossman, Mamie Stover and Miriam Stover.—Mildred Wilson, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer for a number of years and sure think it is a good paper for the girls and boys. I am going to tell you about my friend on the farm. I have a pet dog whose name is Sport, and also some kitt named Tommy, Buttercup and Bus er. We have horses, cattle and chick ens. I live on a farm.

I am twelve years of age and g to the Pike School.

I have two brothers. One is fiftee years old and the other is ten year old.—Ada E. Rossman, Centre Co ty, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Foru Friends:—Here I am, I come fro Centre County. As this is my secon letter to the Forum it can't be ve long, altho my first letter was neve printed.

I am fifteen years of age and g to Pike Academy. I am in the eight grade. I live on a farm; we hav horses, cattle and pigs. I have a pe pony which I ride to fetch the cow and to take them to the field. If sh is in a field she won't let anyon come near her that is strange. If the try to ride her she will throw them

My schoolmates and I decided t write to the Forum and try our luck Our school is not very large.

The boys and girls of Centre Cou ty had better wake up or we will b in the background.—Marion Stove Centre County, Pa.

Week's Forum Member

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Antonia Ka
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Bernesse ick.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Rose F. Imler (only).
BERKS COUNTY.—Garson Lutz.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Ada E. Ro Marion Stover, Mamie Jane Stover, Mi Wilson.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda Hidd (P).
ERIE COUNTY.—Mary Belensky.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Harold S. Wise.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Irene B. Toth.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Philma ple.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Leroy M. senig (D only).
LEBANON COUNTY.—Dorothy Rudy.
MERCER COUNTY.—Leoda Meyer.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Fl Momme.
MONTOUR COUNTY.—Mildred A. F stermacher.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Rob P. Cressing (Ds).
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Verna Ba man.
UNION COUNTY.—Arla Ulrich.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Leona A Mary Jane Staggers.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Bertha Thompson.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Sarah E abeth Croyle, Mildred D. Morrison.
YORK COUNTY.—Margaret E. Rohrba

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Margaret W chester.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Inez Deck Russel Decker.
MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Kathryn C trell (P), Ellenos E. Mount, Dorothy Vogel (D only).
MORRIS COUNTY.—Helen M Cooper.

NEW YORK

STEUBEN COUNTY.—Ethel Margeson.
ULSTER COUNTY.—Annette Chait.

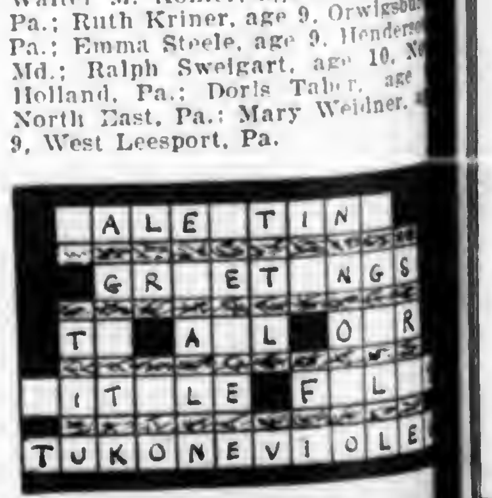
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—If you will fill in the white squares in this puzzle with the letters found in the bottom line, you will find a message to you all. I think you will have better luck if you will remember what day we celebrate on the date of this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer. Understand, you will have to re-arrange only the letters which you find on the bottom row of the puzzle, placing them in their correct white squares. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than February 21. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

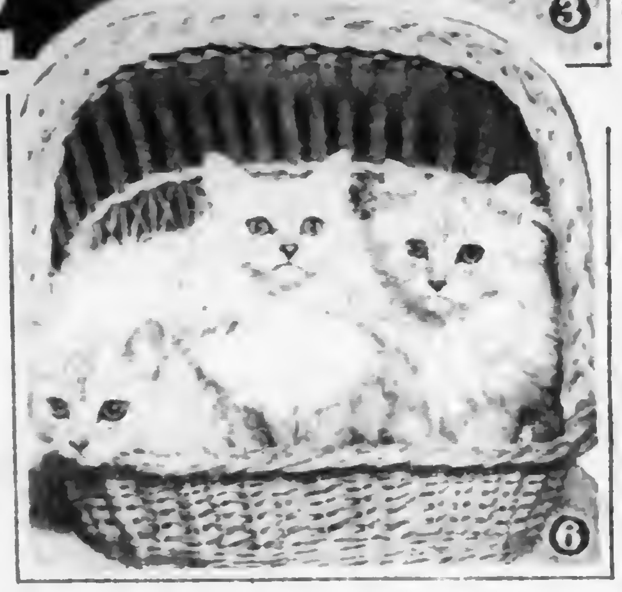
Puzzle Prize Winners

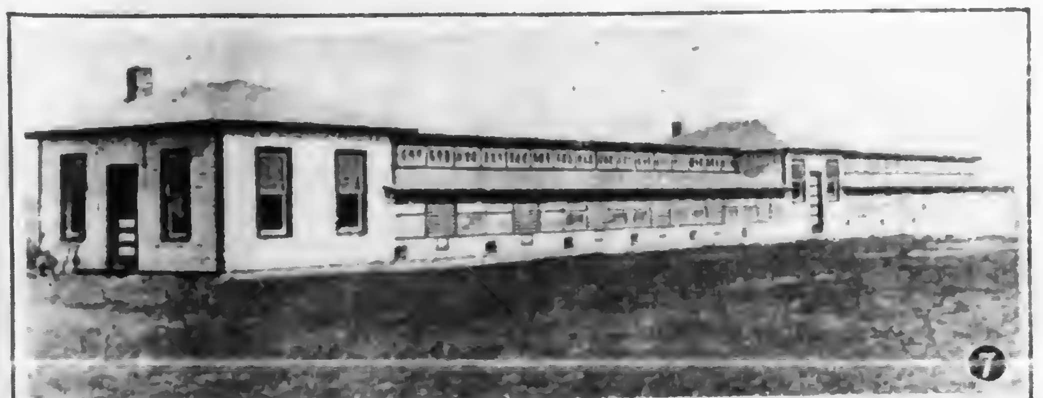
The answer to the puzzle published in January 24 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: PENNSYLVAN NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, DEL WARE, MARYLAND.

The prize winners are: Ro Knox Fears, Jr., age 9, Chesape City, Md.; Roy Hanawalt, age McVeytown, Pa.; Lizzie C. Him age 8, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Alv Holsopple, age 9, Holsopple, Pa Walter M. Kohler, age 8, Kutzto Pa.; Ruth Kriner, age 9, Orwigsbu Pa.; Emma Steele, age 9, Henders Md.; Ralph Sweigart, age 10, Ne Holland, Pa.; Doris Taber, age North East, Pa.; Mary Weidner, a 9, West Leesport, Pa.


A L E T I N
G R E T N G S
T A L O R
I T L E F L
T U K O N E V I O L E

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Something real in their Valentine party—this couple recently celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary.
2.—The very latest in tobaggoning demonstrated at Lake Placid, New York,—all you need is a pair of skis, plus plenty of nerve. The sliding will take care of itself.
3.—Mrs. Everett Sanders, wife of the President's new secretary, is a home-loving person, already popular in the congressional set.
4.—One New York traffic patrolman can control a system of twenty-five signals from this switchboard installed on Broadway
5.—A picturesque bit of Mexican architecture, "The stone sails of the Virgin Mary."
6.—Bluebloods in catdom—three prize winners at the annual show of the Silver Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
7.—Illinois tries out this model poultry house. The idea is that plenty of sunshine by day and cheery electric lights at night will keep the flock laying fourteen hours out of the twenty-four.
8.—The equipment of the Navy's motion picture men before embarking in the Los Angeles to photograph eclipse of the sun.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

When Stinginess Is a Virtue

Things Our Folks Should Not Be Asked to Share

AT THIS season of the year, with its storms and sudden changes, many germs are afloat and colds are almost epidemic. How much of this is due to misplaced generosity on the part of the first victims? Instead of keeping their germs strictly to themselves, they seem possessed to share them.

What about the dipper or glass at the kitchen sink? Many pepole who insist on individual cups at the table, drink from a common glass between meals. If one member of the family has a cold, his drinking from that glass has poisoned it for the rest, and the first thing you know, the whole family is down with colds.

Men the Worst Offenders

What about the handkerchief? How much does mother save herself by using her own handkerchief for baby instead of getting another? If mother has a cold, she is transferring it on the handkerchief directly to the baby, and the result is another victim.

What about spitting in places where the next passer-by may become infected. Many men (they are more frequent offenders in this respect than women) argue, like Brer Rabbit in the Uncle Remus stories, "What's a big man like me gwine do when he wants to spit?" If spitting is really beyond their control, then in justice to their fellow citizens men ought to carry cups as are given to tuberculosis patients.

What about "gobs" of chewing gum? There are department stores in some of the big cities where signs request customers not to "park" their chewing gum "here," and suggesting less harmful places. The sharing of germs is quite as sure and deadly thru the medium of gum as thru any direct transfer of the saliva from an infected person to a well one.

Handshaking Passes It On

What about shaking hands all around in a big gathering and then putting food into the mouth with the same hand that has done the shaking? It is probably impossible to prescribe for a community gathering the rule that makes for safety at home—a thoro washing of the hands before using them to handle food. It is probably ridiculous to follow the suggestion of a certain health crank, that we "keep the right hand for greeting and the left hand for eating."

The easiest and simplest way out of the difficulty is for the person who has gathered in a big harvest of germs to stay away from places where he could so easily bestow them on others.

What about putting the thumb in the mouth before turning the leaves of a book or counting a roll of bills? If everybody's saliva could be dyed bright blue, we should be horrified to find how many bright blue patches we had left on paper money and books. And the question is, "Who did it last, who's going to do it next, and who's going to fall by the wayside because of the germs with which we were so needlessly generous?"—I. S. H.

A Birthday Suggestion

THERE are many folks dear to me scattered over this big country. They all have natal days and are happy to have them remembered. But not one of them has an apple orchard. Out of this cherished possession of ours came a birthday thought.

I have a little nephew in Georgia. One summer when he started North for a visit to us his father gave him this parting instruction: "Son, this is your opportunity. Fill up on apple sauce."

I made an apple sauce cake and sent it to the laddie for his birthday. It was a great success. I deemed it a happy discovery.

"Gee, that cake was peachy," wrote one of the leap year twins from Connecticut.

"That must be your famous apple sauce cake. C— orders a recipe," said a letter from Indiana.

"I served some with whipped cream. Delicious!" J. M. said. "Tastes like plum pudding." This was a message from Savannah.

It has the shipping and keeping qualities of fruit cake. I make it in a breadtin loaf for parcel post. This is my recipe:

1½ cups thick apple sauce

1 cup sugar

1 heaping tablespoon butter (melted)

1 teaspoon soda (scant)

1 teaspoon cinnamon

½ teaspoon cloves

½ teaspoon nutmeg

1½ cups flour (varies with thickness of apple sauce)

½ cup raisins, floured before adding to batter.

Citron may be added.

Many happy returns of the day.—Nora Del Gumble.

Have You a Thrift Box?

THIS is the time of year to talk inventory and savings. It suddenly occurred to me that my thrift-box came under those headings when my niece called out to me:

"Auntie, what have you got stored away in that big trunk up in the room where I sleep? I'm just dying to look into it. May I?"

"Yes, dear," I answered, proud to show what I had achieved in "made-overs from left-overs." "This is my thrift-box. Into it go all the things I re-make from odds and ends. These two comforter tops I pieced from larger pieces, cut in oblongs and squares. That other one, in triangles pieced in long strips and joined with three-inch pieces, was made from the narrow remnants of the first two.

Treasure of Many Sorts

"From odd pieces I made this log cabin design. The 'snips' I joined on the machine into thirty-inch long strips and then sewed them on this piece of green burlap. It made a handsome fluff rug. The colors are mixed thru hit or miss. After all the strips are sewed on, I clip them off evenly with the shears.

"Here are two petticoats. This black mohair was an old dress skirt. I made it narrower and put this old silk dust ruffle on the bottom. This green one was a summer skirt that went with a coat suit. You see the goods are light weight. The ruffle is some of that wide ribbon that did service on a hat.

"Here is a pretty apron made of two pieces of percale. The lower part was left from a blouse, a light blue figure on a white ground. The binding and upper bib were made from the left-over parts of a blue bungalow apron which exactly matched in color.

"This boudoir cap was an old net waist. The little pink velvet bow was a left-over.

"Now see this cover! I like to leave my dining table set, but I want to protect the dishes from stray dust, so I made this cover from a hundred-pound flour sack. The two-inch border is a piece of challis left from a quilt lining.

The House Comes in for a Share

"These cushions are for the hammock and are filled with finely cut snips such as we used to fill ambulance pillows in war time. These heavy mittens, made from a heavy overcoat sleeve and lined with pieces of old, soft stockings, are for dusting and polishing my stove. Just a few drops of oil, and this polisher does the rest, and your hands are kept clean!

"Here's a suit of Tom's. That was a sight! Edges all frayed, buttonholes torn, the seat all out. I washed and 'mending-tissued' and patched and steamed and pressed and stitched—and pressed some more. That suit will last a long time for common wear. I learned a few secrets from a tailor, and I flatter myself that my work looks as good as his.

"And now we are at the bottom of the trunk. Did you enjoy it?"

"Did I? Why, I'm just bubbling over with the pass-it-on fever!" And I felt that I had made another thrift convert.—Mrs. E. A. K.

Bloomers Needn't Match

SEVERAL years ago I gave up making bloomers to match my daughter's dresses. Invariably one needed washing when the other did not—and usually one wore out before the other.

I tried black sateen bloomers of the best quality for school—but it did not seem to me they wore as they should. Last year I learned that poplin comes in all colors, and I tried making black poplin school bloomers. I found it much more satisfactory than the sateen, so this year daughter's school bloomers are being made of black poplin. The bloomers for dress up are being made of white poplin.—Mrs. May H. Mumaw.

Home Milliners, Take Note

This Model Can Be Worked Up in Many Fabrics

THE popular felt hat of the season can be made at home for the sum of fifty-six cents. The pattern, which originated in the girls' clubs of the New Jersey Extension Service, includes a brim and a pie-shaped piece for the sectional crown. Three-eighths of a yard of yard-wide felt makes one hat.

The pie-shaped section is calculated from the head size measure, taken by placing a tape over the forehead and straight around the head. Using a twenty-four-inch head size as an example, draw a horizontal line six inches long, or one-fourth the head size measure. From the centre of this line, draw a perpendicular line seven and one-half inches long. From the ends of the six-inch line draw three-inch lines parallel with the seven and one-half inch line. Connect the three points with graceful curves. When cutting the pattern from felt, allow three-eighths of an inch seam allowance on the curved edges.

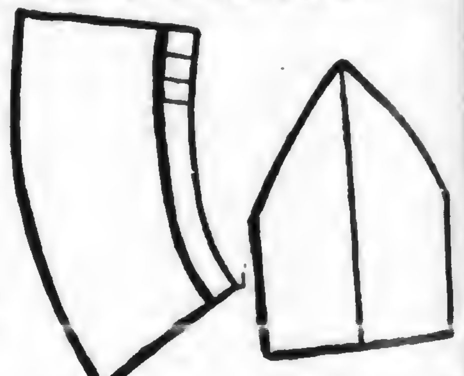
Getting the Size Right

Cut four sections. Stitch together in groups of two, then join with a continuous seam. Using a sleeve board and small iron, steam the seams flat on the under side. When cutting the brim, allow one-fourth inch for lapping. For a smaller head size than a twenty-four-inch one, take off half a flat seam, slip-stitching it on both sides. Now measure one inch from the inside edge of the brim, mark it and draw the head size line around the brim one inch from the edge. Cut slashes one inch apart, at right angles to, and just up to the head size line. Hold the crown with the head size away from you and the brim with head size towards you. Place the crown over the brim, joining a section seam to the brim seam, which is the back of the hat.

Trimmings Give Variety

Baste and stitch around the head size line, allowing the slashes to go inside the hat. Steam out the excess fullness of the brim and turn it up ready for trimming.

A narrow felt band and a flat bow makes a tailored finish. Feather pompoms, plain or touched up with gilt paint, are very good and cost only fifty cents. Attractive hats are made with two-colored sectional crowns and trimmed with felt pompoms from eighth-inch strips of left-over felt. Cut-work is very smart, also chenille couching or blanket stitching. Felt bows of all kinds may be used on the crown or brim. Colored petals or leaf shapes, placed end on end, on the brim, or colored circles around the crown, give variety.—E. R. D.



Aren't Invalids Folks?

They Enjoy Your Little Acts of Thoughful Care

AREN'T invalids folks? One would think not, judging by the way some of them are treated by their families and friends. But, oh, they are just plain human folks like you and me and their feelings aren't dulled by the disease which shuts them off from active life. If only those of us who are in better health could realize how sensitive these more delicate sisters and brothers are, and govern our manner toward them accordingly.

The other day I spent several hours in a home where the members of the family are invariably "kindly affectioned toward one another." One has for years been a hopeless invalid, able to be about the house, and now and then to do some light task, but knowing that she can, in all probability, live but a few years.

Everything that medical science can do for her has been done, and she receives the best of care. But—

Not Considerate of Others

The one who takes care of her announces time and again, in her hearing that she "hates to be around sick folks." She "does her duty," of course, but merely because it is her duty. The family discuss the invalid's symptoms freely, too, in her presence. But she takes no part in such discussions, and I'm quite sure she doesn't enjoy them.

A second invalid I know is not allowed to "turn her hand" in her son's home, where she lives. She is old, and until recently, she has led an active life. But the son's wife, who is an exemplary housekeeper, thinks, and says, that it is much easier to do all the work than to "go after Mother M."

Another invalid has to listen to the whole history of her case, what this doctor thinks, and what that one hopes, whenever a guest asks after her health. And what she wants is to be helped to forget, not made to remember, all the distressing details.

They Enjoy Doing Something

Invalids are folks, and a little imagination would put many a thoughtless person in the place of someone who is not well.

Of course, their activities are limited, but why not help them to forget this fact by forgetting it ourselves? Couldn't we make life easier for them by asking our invalids to perform certain light tasks—when they are able? The feeling of being useful, even in a small way, is a very pleasant one, and all pleasant, cheerful thoughts and feelings are conducive to better health.

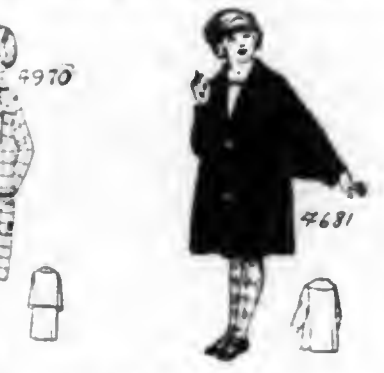
Don't insist upon doing things for an invalid that she can just as well do for herself, and ten chances to

(Continued on page 31)

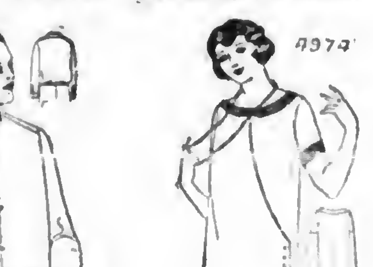
What You've Been Wanting

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4970.—School Frock.—Plaid suiting will be good for this style. Collar, cuffs and pocket facing may be of flannel in a contrasting shade and bound with braid. This model is likewise attractive in velveteen or in gingham and other wash fabrics. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. For collar, cuffs and pocket facings of contrasting material three-eighths yard 40 inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



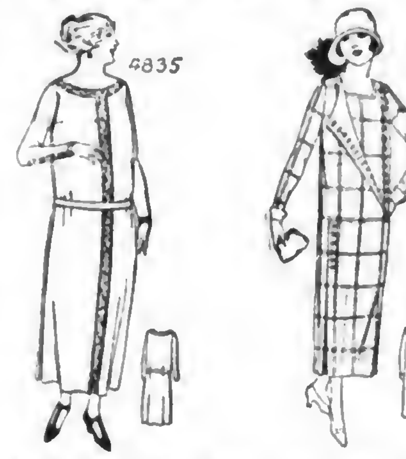
4681.—A Comfortable Coat.—This is a good model for covert cloth, for heather mixtures as well as for pongee, kasha, twill and velours. The sleeve is new and very comfortable. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



4974.—A Pretty Blouse.—Faille, silk or satin, with embroidery or contrasting material would be pleasing for this model. It is also good for crepe, crepe de chine or linen. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 32-inch plain material, and one-half yard of contrasting material, if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the long sleeve portions 3¼ yards of plain material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5001.—Practical Shirt Model.—Linen, cambric, percale as well as silk, madras and flannel may be used for this design. Eleven sizes: 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18 and 18½ inches neck measure. To make the shirt for a 15-inch size, with long sleeves will requires three yards of 36-inch material. With short sleeves 2¾ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

4835.—A Good Style.—Silk alpaca and embroidery are here combined. One could use figured and plain silk, linen or crepe. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 40-inch material, if made of one material. If made as illustrated it will require 1⅜ yard of figured material 18 inches wide, and 3¾ yards of plain material 40 inches wide. The width at the foot is 2⅜ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



4984.—A Youthful Dress.—This is a pretty style for the new plaid woolens and silks. The right front forms a wide revers. The skirt portion is finished with a separate panel which forms graceful plait fulness. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material. To face cuffs and revers portion of the front requires one-quarter yard. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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Let your dealer demonstrate the QUEEN to you or write us for detailed literature.

THE KNOLL MFG. CO.,
Reading, Pa. Established 1886

The Queen Electric Washer

Deformities of the Back

OVER 50,000 REMARKABLE CASES

An old lady, 72 years of age, who suffered for many years and was absolutely helpless, found relief. A man who was helpless, unable to rise from his chair, was riding horseback and playing tennis within a year. A little child, paralyzed, was playing about the house after wearing a Philo Burt Appliance 3 weeks.

30 Days' Free Trial

We have successfully treated over 50,000 cases in 23 years. We will prove its value in your case. There is no reason why you should not accept our offer. The photograph shows how light, cool, elastic and easily adjusted the Philo Burt Appliance is—how different from the old torturous plaster, leather or steel jackets. Every sufferer with a weakened or deformed spine should write at once. Send for our free booklet. If you describe case it will aid us in giving you definite information at once.

PHILO BURT CO.,
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EVER SINCE 1872 the Goodyear "Gold Seal" trademark has stood for *super-quality* in rubber footwear, *and always will.* No better rubber footwear is made than "Gold Seal".

Of equally favorable recognition is the Lambertville "Snag-Proof" line, which for half a century has paralleled Goodyear "Gold Seal" goods in popularity. "Snag-Proof" rubbers, boots, and overshoes are the highest grade *standard quality* rubber footwear obtainable, and are made with the same care and expertness as "Gold Seal" goods.

Both of these brands — Goodyear "Gold Seal" and Lambertville "Snag-Proof" — are products of the Goodyear Rubber Company and afford our friends their choice of these two popular lines of rubber footwear — the best *super-quality* and *standard quality* goods you can buy.

Sold by most good shoe merchants everywhere.

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This gold trademark, like the "Sterling" mark on silver, is a guarantee of *super-quality.*

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On Washington's Birthday

Novel Dances and Games That Bring Merriment

LAST year we planned a dance for Washington's Birthday which made much talk and laid the foundation for a similar one this year to be held for the community in our town hall.

The invitations were historical hats about three inches square made out of odd bits of silk, paper and ribbon about the house, folded flat and enclosed in large envelopes suggesting that the rest of the costume be paper.

When the guests arrived on the 22nd, the house was lighted by candles. Billy and Marie, dressed as George and Martha Washington, received while patriotic airs were being played. Many guests came in paper costumes, even to clever shoes laced with plaited strings. There was no need of other decoration than the candles and these picturesque figures.

Instead of dance orders, my brother, dressed as "crier," made announcements. First there was an "Indian Fox Trot," a lively piece in which the prize went to the couple who danced most gracefully. Phil and Louise won the prize—a fierce rubber doll made into an Indian with painted feathers.

Fashion Books Notice

SEND 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Jack Tried Ballet Dancing

For the "Minute Ballet," we passed out numbers, then asked the eighteen who held numbers containing four to come forward. In groups of six, they entertained the others by dancing, each choosing a leader to follow. Now this was funny! Jack Belding couldn't help but be a clown and if he had never been taught to dance a ballet, he had observed a lot which he used to advantage. Little dolls dressed in old-time costumes were given out to the winning group. They soon found that the wigs were little powder puffs—even the boys using them to freshen their fevered faces.

Then came the "Declaration of Independence," a one-step Paul Jones in which the girls showed their independence by trying not to be caught with their original partners when the music suddenly stopped, their partners doing all they could to stay with them. Those caught had to leave the dance until there were only two left to receive the prizes—a little wooden rolling pin filled with candied cherries and a long document of freedom which the man read aloud. Billy wrote this declaration in the privacy of his own den and none of us knew what was in it, but it certainly declared him—free!

The Confetti Battle

For the "Last Battle," each girl was given a large package of colored confetti and told to get as much as she could of it on the other girls while keeping her own self as free as possible, during the dance. Confetti sticks to some materials while it slides off of others. Ruth Meyborn kept her hair entirely free, winning the prize of a little old gun which really has a history.

For "Conquerors," we marked the porch floor off into sections with white chalk and started a waltz. The music suddenly stopped and those in certain sections were taken from the floor. When only Bob and Mary were left, smiling and happy, expectant of the prize, we handed them combs and thin paper and demanded "Yankee Doodle!" I must say they were both good sports, offering as an encore, "Yes, we have no bananas!" which we accepted and recognized.

We served refreshments wherever the guests might be. Billy made me two large tin molds, one bell-shaped and the other hatchet-shaped. I served cherry custard in both these shapes with a generous amount of chopped candied cherries on top. With them were trays of little white cakes, looking like flags, with red and white striped icing, set in a frill of blue paper. Baskets of candied cherries, lime hatchets and stuffed fruit were passed.

"I'll Say She Does"

In "Captives" I used those who had not obeyed the invitation to dress in paper. Each one was called out and asked to do the "Apache"—the "Mexican Whirl"—"Russian Stampede" or some odd dance for our benefit. Partners were allowed and every one of the dances proved a bit of clever fun.

For the "Washington Waltz" we blew out some of the candles and used only bells for music. The crier announced the last dance of the evening, "Freedom and Reward." As the music started, everyone was given a string and told to pull. The ends of the strings disclosed little silk flags, Washington heads or hatchets, strings of cherries, bells or other suitable favors.

But my reward came when my boy, Billy, turned at his door to look back, his face lighted with a new thought. "I noticed you laughed a lot tonight, Mumsy!" he said. "Bet you love a good time as well as we do!" I forgot that a mother ought to avoid slang when I called back, "I'll say she does!"—E. M. P.

Put to a New Use

THIS sewing basket, so unique in design, is made from a wire lampshade frame bound with ribbon or tape and lined with tan silk held in place along the rims with glue. The outer covering of heavy corded silk is also glued into place and the gold braid and flowers appliqued in the same manner, using the best quality of liquid glue. Cardboard covered with silk is fastened in to form a bottom and a larger piece is covered and hinged to the top with ribbon for a lid.

Aren't Invalids Folks?

(Continued from page 29)

one, would like to do. And when it is necessary to wait upon her, don't give the impression that you are doing it merely from a "sense of duty."

Why is it that jelly and custards are the time-honored gifts for an invalid? One invalid hated jelly, but she loved the little "sample" cakes that a friend baked for her from a bit of batter every time she tried a new recipe.

Interesting Bits of News

Invalids like to know things—funny things, serious things, beautiful, cheerful, or intimate things. When they can't sleep at night, they want to have their minds full of things to think about. Tell how many four-leaf clovers you found in your walk across the pasture field. And what was that funny thing your two-year-old said yesterday? How you fooled your family by making up some left overs into a brand new dish—these are interesting.

If your particular invalid is noticeably thin and pale, or looks very ill, don't let her know that you notice it. Very few people really "enjoy poor health" and the best of us like to deceive ourselves into thinking that we look better than we feel. It is a harmless deception—help it along! It isn't necessary to remark on every new sign you notice of the ravages of disease.

Teach the Children Kindness

Above all, teach the children not to stare at an invalid or one who is deformed. A child is naturally tender hearted—also, he is naturally curious. But he can soon be taught that it is very unkind to notice physical handicaps of any kind, and then the chivalry and kindness in his nature will help him to overcome his natural human curiosity. Pain and weakness cause hurts enough—no one really wants to add more to any human life.

Some time ago, a popular magazine conducted a letter contest on the subject: "What I Kick Most About." A letter written by a crippled girl won first prize. Everyone who is, or has been, physically handicapped will sympathize with her mood when she wrote, in substance, "What I kick most about is having people constantly reminding me, by their stares, that I am not like other folks. I'd like to forget it." And so would most invalids.—H. P. M.

FRIED CAKES I

2 cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sweet milk
4 small or 2 large teaspoons baking powder
3 medium sized mashed potatoes
½ teaspoon, each, vanilla and nutmeg
A pinch of salt
Flour to roll soft.

FRIED CAKES II (Less rich)

1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon soda (level or scant according to sourness of milk)
Flavoring as in No. I.
Flour to roll as soft as can be handled

Shake in a large paper bag with a little sugar.—L. M.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Some kitchens would be all right for a woman who wanted to reduce, but even at that most of them would prefer to do their ten miles a day in the open.

Pastry flour does make finer cake, but when none is at hand two tablespoons of corn starch well sifted in a cup of bread flour will give good results.

NASH
Leads the World in Motor Car Value

The Special Six SEDAN at $1225 f.o.b. factory

112½-inch Wheelbase
Five Passengers

A Brand of Performance That Will Amaze You

S-P-E-E-D! 60 flashing miles per hour when you want it. That's the result of the new-type engineering C. W. Nash has incorporated in the design of this perfected valve-in-head Special Six motor. *R-O-A-D-A-B-I-L-I-T-Y!* Extremely low-swung and beautifully balanced, this car seems literally to drive closer to the road at high speed. The price, $1225 f. o. b. factory, includes 4-wheel brakes, full balloon tires, and 5 disc wheels *at no extra cost.*

THE NASH MOTORS COMPANY, KENOSHA, WIS. (1220)

FREE 20 ft. ROW Sweet Peas

We want 100,000 new customers this year to become acquainted with Salzer's 57 years service. Quality, Prices and Seed Satisfaction. 136 Page Free Catalog, the Wonder Book, full of valuable information. Write for it today and at same time send two names of friends who buy seeds and we will send you free a 20 ft. row of Salzer's Famous Sweet Peas.

10c SPECIALS

Come on customers and friends, old and new. Get the benefit of these advertising specials. Have the best flower garden in your neighborhood. 20 ft. row of Asters or a 20 ft row of Nasturtiums or a 20 ft. row of Pansies, 10 cents each. All three of them for 25 cents. These specials will convince you that Salzer gives Biggest Seed Values your money ever bought and highest quality seed.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.
Box 252
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25c SPECIALS

A complete vegetable garden consisting of Radish, Lettuce, Endive, Cucumber, Beet, Onion, Spinach, Parsley, Turnip, Tomato, 10 full size packets in all, for a quarter. Salzer Quality in every package, assuring you a wonderful garden, the pride of the neighborhood.

Flower Garden 25c
10 packets best seeds popular varieties that bloom from spring to Fall.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM CHERRY and QUINCE TREES

The finest that can be produced. Bred from bearing orchards warranted true to name. Also small fruits of all kinds. Evergreens, shade trees, roses and shrubbery, the healthiest, best-grown, best rooted and best all-round stock offered the planter for spring, 1925.

Special bargain collections, freight prepaid. See catalog. Write for it today.

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Rohrer's Sure-Pay Seeds have proved reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor.

Our catalog which offers many varieties of proved merit will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at the lowest possible prices.

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Guaranteed to Grow. Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1925 Catalog today.
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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

WE WERE picking up potatoes in the field.

"Without 'taters an' imitators this world would be a poor place to live in," said Mr. Hacket. "Some imitate the wise—thank God!—some the foolish—bad 'cess to the devil!"

As he spoke we heard a wonderful bird song in a tall spruce down by the brook.

"Do ye hear the silver bells in yon tower?" he asked.

As we listened a moment he whispered: "It's the song o' the Hermit Thrush. I wonder, now, whom he imitates. I think the first one o' them must 'a' come on Christmas night an' heard the angels sing an' remembered a little o' it so he could give it to his children an' keep it in the world."

I looked up into the man's face and liked him, and after that I looked forward to the time when I should know him and his home.

Shep was rubbing his neck fondly on the schoolmaster's boot.

"That dog couldn't think more o' me if I were a bone," he said as he went away.

It was a sunny day in late September on which Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody took me and my little pine chest with all my treasures in it to the village where I was to go to school and live with the family of Mr. Michael Hacket, the schoolmaster. I was proud of the chest, now equipped with iron hinges and a hasp and staple. Aunt Deel had worked hard to get me ready, sitting late at her loom to weave cloth for my new suit, which a traveling tailor had fitted and made for me. I remember that the breeches were of tow and that they scratched my legs and made me very uncomfortable but I did not complain. My uncle used to say that nobody with tow breeches on him could ride a horse without being thrown—they pricked so.

The suit which I had grown into—"the Potsdam clothes," we called them often, but more often "the boughten clothes"—had been grown out of and left behind in a way of speaking. I had an extra good-looking pair of cowhide boots, as we all agreed, which John Wells, the cobbler, had made for me. True, I had my doubts about them, but we could afford no better.

When the chest was about full, I remember that my aunt brought something wrapped in a sheet of the St. Lawrence Republican and put it into my hands.

"There are two dozen cookies an' some dried meat," she said. "Ayes, I thought mebbe you'd like 'em—if you was hungry some time between meals. Wait a minute."

She went to her room and Uncle Peabody and I waited before we shut the hasp with a wooden peg driven into its staple.

Aunt Deel returned promptly with the Indian Book in her hands.

"There," said she, "you might as well have it—ayes!—you're old enough now. You'll enjoy readin' it sometimes in the evenin', mebbe—ayes! Please be awful careful of it, Bart, for it was a present from my mother to me—ayes it was!"

How tenderly she held and looked at the sacred heirloom so carefully stitched into its cover of faded linen. It was her sole legacy. Tears came to my eyes as I thought of her generosity—greater, far greater than that which has brought me gifts of silver and gold—altho my curiosity regarding the Indian Book had abated, largely, for I had taken many a sly peek at it. Therein I had read how Captain Baynes—my great grandfather—had been killed by the Indians.

I remember the sad excitement of that ride to the village and all the words of advice and counsel spoken by my aunt.

"Don't go out after dark," said she. "I'm 'fraid some o' them rowdies'll pitch on ye."

"If they do I guess they'll be kind o' surprised," said Uncle Peabody.

"I don't want him to fight."

"If it's nec'sary, I believe in fightin' tooth an' nail," my uncle maintained.

I remember looking in vain for Sally as we passed the Dunkelbergs'. I remember my growing loneliness as the day wore on and how Aunt Deel stood silently buttoning my coat with tears rolling down her cheeks while I leaned back upon the gate in front of the Hacket house, on Ashery Lane, trying to act like a man and rather ashamed of my poor success. It reminded me of standing in the half-bushel measure and trying in vain, as I had more than once, to shoulder the big bag of corn. Uncle Peabody stood surveying the sky in silence with his back toward us. He turned and nervously blew out his breath. His lips trembled a little as he said.

"I dunno but what it's goin' to rain."

America's Most Important Crop

AMERICA has but one staple product. We till the soil, we operate our industries, we develop transportation, we engage in commerce, we encourage the arts and sciences, but these are only means to an end. They are only carried on in order that America may produce men and women of our standards of citizenship.

We want to see them endowed with ability and character, with patriotism and religious devotion. We want to see them truly American, while ready and eager to contribute a generous share to the world welfare.

We want to see them honest, industrious and independent, possessed of all those virtues which arise from an adequate moral and intellectual training joined to experiences which come from the open country.—Calvin Coolidge.

I watched them as they walked to the tavern sheds, both looking down at the ground and going rather unsteadily. Oh, the look of that beloved pair as they walked away from me!—the look of their leaning heads! Their silence and the sound of their footsteps are, somehow, a part of the picture which has hung all these years in my memory.

SUDDENLY I saw a man reeling by in the middle of the road. His feet swung. They did not rise and reach forward and touch the ground according to the ancient habit of the human foot. They swung sideways and rose high and each crossed the line of his flight a little, as one might say, when it came to the ground, for the man's movements reminded me of the aimless flight of a sporting swallow. He zigzagged from one side of the street to the other. He caught my eye just in time and saved me from breaking down. I watched him until he swung around a corner. Only once before had I seen a man drunk and walking, altho I had seen certain of our neighbors riding home drunk—so drunk that I thought their horses were ashamed of them, being always steaming hot and in a great hurry.

Sally Dunkelberg and her mother came along and said they were glad I had come to school. I could not talk to them and seeing my trouble, they went on, Sally waving her hand to me as they turned the corner below. I felt ashamed of myself. Suddenly I heard the door open behind me and the voice of Mr. Hacket:

"Bart," he called, "I've a friend here who has something to say to you. Come in."

I turned and went into the house.

"Away with sadness—laddie buck!" he exclaimed as he took his violin from its case while I sat wiping my eyes. "Away with sadness! She often raps at my door, and while I try not to be rude, I always pretend to be very busy. Just a light word o' recognition by way o' common politeness! Then laugh, if ye can an' do it quickly, lad, an' she will pass on."

The last words were spoken in a whisper, with one hand on my breast.

He tuned the strings and played the Fisher's Hornpipe. What a romp of merry music filled the house! I had never heard the like and was soon smiling at him as he played. His bow and fingers flew in the wild frolic of the Devil's Dream. It led me out of my sadness into a world all new to me.

"Now, God bless your soul, boy!" he exclaimed, by and by, as he put down his instrument. "We shall have a good time together—that we will. Not a stroke o' work this day! Come, I have a guide here that will take us down to the land o' the fairies."

THEN with his miscroscope he showed me into a wonder world of littleness of which I had had no knowledge.

"The miscroscope is like the art o' the teacher," he said. "I've known a good teacher to take a brain no bigger than a fly's foot an' make it visible to the naked eye."

One of the children, of which there were four in the Hacket home, called us to supper. Mrs. Hacket, a stout woman with a red and kindly face, sat at one end of the table, and between them were the children—Mary, a pretty daughter of seventeen years; Maggie, a six-year-old; Ruth, a delicate girl of seven, and John, a noisy, red-faced boy of five. The chairs were of plain wood—like the kitchen chairs of today. In the middle of the table was an empty one—painted green. Before we sat down Mr. Hacket put his hand on the back of this chair and said:

"A merry heart to you, Michael Henry."

I wondered at the meaning of this, but dared not to ask. The oldest daughter acted as a kind of moderator with the others.

"Mary is the constable of this house, with power to arrest and hale into court for undue haste or rebellion or impoliteness," Mr. Hacket explained.

"I believe that Sally Dunkelberg is your friend," he said to me presently.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"A fine slip of a girl that and a born scholar. I saw you look at her as the Persian looks at the rising sun."

I blushed and Mary and her mother and the boy John looked at me laughed.

"Puer pulcherrime!" Mr. Ha exclaimed with a kindly smile.

Uncle Peabody would have called a "stout snag." The schoolmaster hauled it out of his brain very de and chucked it down before me i kind of challenge.

"What does that mean?" I asked.

"You shall know in a week, my s he answered. "I shall put you into Latin class Wednesday morning, God help you to like it as well as like Sally."

AGAIN they laughed and again blushed.

"Hold up yer head, my brave la he went on. "Ye've a perfect ri to like Sally if ye've a heart to."

He sang a rollicking ballad of wh I remember only the refrain:

A lad in his teens will never b beans if he hasn't an eye for the g

It was a merry supper, and when ended Mr. Hacket rose and took green chair from the table, exclaiming:

"Michael Henry, God bless you!"

Then he kissed his wife and said:

"Maggie, you wild rose of E I've been all day in the study. I take a walk or I shall get an exal abdomen. One is badly beaten in race o' life when his abdomen ahead of his toes. Children, keep young friend happy here until I back, and mind you, don't forget good fellow in the green chair."

Mary helped her mother with dishes, while I sat with a book by fireside. Soon Mrs. Hacket and children came and sat down with

"Let's play backgammon," M proposed.

"I don't want to," said John.

"Don't forget Michael Henry," reminded.

"Who is Michael Henry?" I ask

"Sure, he's the boy that has n been born," said Mrs. Hacket. was to be the biggest and noblest o' them—kind an' helpful an' ch hearted an' beloved o' God above the others. We try to live up to hi

He seemed to me a very str and wonderful creature—this in ble occupant of the green chair.

I know now what I knew not th that Michael Henry was the spirit their home—an ideal of which empty green chair was a co reminder.

We played backgammon and Maid and Everlasting until Mr. Ha returned.

He sat down and read aloud the "Letters of an Englishwoman America."

"Do you want to know what sle ing is?" she wrote. "Set your out on the porch on a Christmas Put your feet in a pailful of pow ice. Have somebody jingle a bell one ear and blow into the other a bellows and you will have an e idea of it."

WHEN she told of a lady who been horned by a large in known as a snapdragon, he laug loudly and closed the book and s

"They have found a new peri American life. It is the gory b of the snapdragon. Added to genius for boastfulness and impi it is a crowning defect. Ye w think that our chief aim was the c pidor. Showers of expectoration thunder claps o' profanity and br gart gales o' Yankee dialect!—th the moral weather report that sends back to England. We h faults enough, God knows, but ve something else away beneath em an' none o' these writers has covered it."

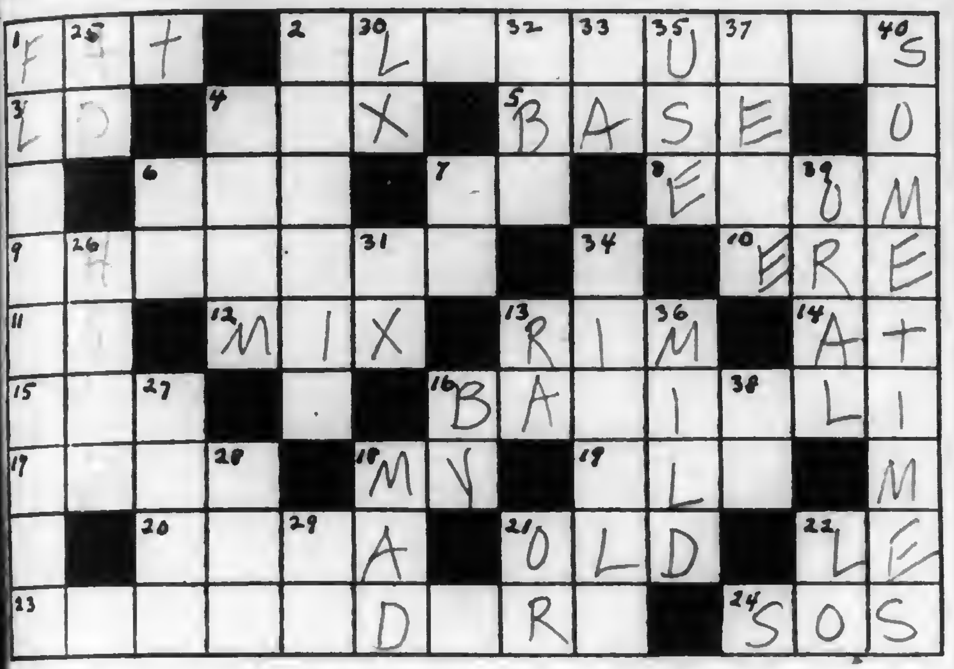
The sealed envelope which Mr. right had left at our home, a long e before that day, was in my ocket. At last the hour had come hen I could open it and read the essage of which I had thought much d with a growing interest.

I rose and said that I should like to o to my room. Mr. Hacket lighted candle and took me upstairs to a ttle room where my chest had been eposited. There were in the room bed, a chair, a portrait of Napoleon onaparte and a small table on which were a dictionary, a Bible and a number of school books.

"These were Mary's books," said Mr. Hacket. "I told yer uncle that ye could use them an' welcome. There's another book here which ye may study if ye think it worth the bother. It's a worn an' tiresome book, my lad, but I pray God ye may find no harm in it. Use it as often as ye will. It is the book o' my heart. Ye will find in it some kind o' answer to every query in the endless flight o' them that's coming on, an' may the good God help us to the truth."

(To be continued next week)

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 8 (across) is E D O M, and 27 (down) is M E M O. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

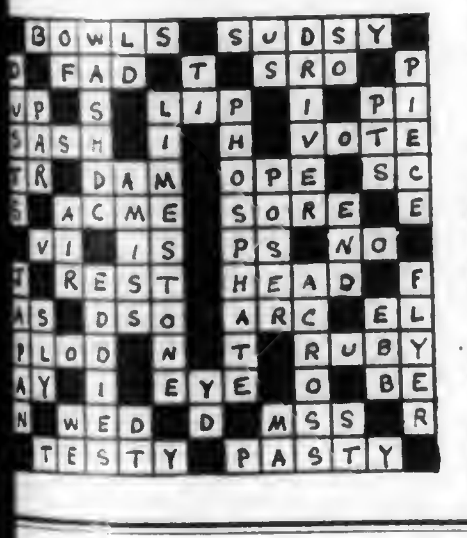
READING ACROSS

1. Stout
2. What everyone likes to have (plural)
3. Behold
4. A receptacle, frequently of wood or steboard
5. Foundation
6. Used with neither
7. Someone I cannot see
8. A country in the south of Palestine
9. One who discharges a missile
10. Before
11. Preposition
12. To entangle
13. The outer edge
14. Near
15. A kind of tree
16. Microscopic vegetable organisms
17. A chain of rocks lying at or near the rface of the water
18. Belonging to me
19. The first name of the founder of a unirsity in Connecticut
20. An elevated table land
21. Aged
22. Of (French)
23. The ship of the desert
24. Telegraphic signal of distress

READING DOWN

1. Ill at ease, flurried
2. Gateway or entrance
4. To make a deep hollow sound, said of g guns and huge breakers
6. What one must be able to say at the ght time
7. What no man calls his wife, (abbreviaon)
13. Royal Academy, abbreviation
16. Alongside
18. Insane
21. Used with either
25. The ocean nearest us, abbreviation
26. What you must dig before you can have a well
27. A reminder, abbreviation
28. A gender, abbreviation
29. A point of the compass
30. A Roman "sixty"
31. And, (Latin)
32. The "Rail Splitter's" nickname
33. A continent separated from ours by the work of man, abbreviation
34. In a fitting or agreeable manner
35. What we must do with our talents
36. Gentle, not severe
37. Advice, counsel
38. The body of land in which Roosevelt is buried, abbreviation
39. Spoken or verbal
40. Occasionally but not always

AST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



He Didn't Smoke Often

"My husband has no bad habits whatever," boasted a wife. "He never drinks, and he spends all his evenings at home. Why, he doesn't even belong to a club."

"Does he smoke?" inquired a friend.

"Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after he has had a good dinner, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."—American Mutual.

Once a city man, out of work, had "hired out" to a farmer. At four o'clock in the morning the newly employed man was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the old farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say! Come back and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."—Prairie Farmer.

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Gentlemen: Please send me, FREE, The Farmers Handy Manual, also Super-Zinced Fence Catalog.
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Address

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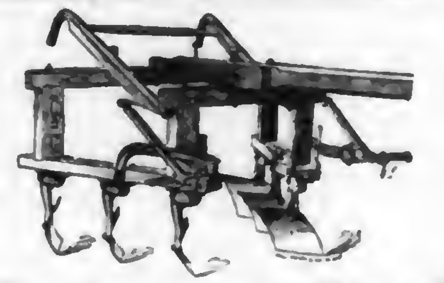
How to solve your seed problem without using any cross words.

Buy "Oriole Brand"

clover, grass, field seeds from your local dealer.

Wm. G. SCARLETT & CO. Wholesale Seedsmen
Baltimore, Maryland



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Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

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THOS. PEPPLER, SON & CO.,
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Lime and Grit Combined
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LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORP, OF AMERICA,
Newton, New Jersey

Feed the Soil to Feed the Plant

"Lime Crest," Pulverized Limestone, turns sour acid soil into sweet alkaline soil. Pure white in color; so finely ground it goes further than other similar products.

Ask your dealer or write for sample.

Lime Crest BRAND

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORP. of AMERICA
Newton, New Jersey

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beans, Fla, bu hmprs, green and wax, $5@6. Beets, N Y, bu bskts, $1.50; Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $2@2.50. Cabbage, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1.75@2; poor stock low as $1.50; Carrots, bu bskt, Penna, bbl, $2.25@2.50. Texas, new stock, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Cauliflower, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $1@1.50. Celery, Fla, 10-inch crates $2.25@2.50. Calif, standard crates, $5.50@ $3.25@3.75; Lettuce 6.25. Kale, Va, bbl, $1.75@1.85. Calif and Arizona, crate 5 doz hds, $4@ 5.25; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.40@ 1.50; 3-lb bskt, 40@45c. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1.10@1.25. Onions, Ohio and Mich, 100-lb sack, yellow, large, $3@3.15; mediums, $2.40@2.50. Parsnips, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. Peppers, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $6@6.50; choice, $4@4.50. Potatoes, 100-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $2.05@2.10; N Y and Penna whites, $2.25@2.35. Rutabagas, Canada, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. Spinach, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, N Y, Kings, $6.50@ 7; Baldwins, $6@6.50; Hubbardstons, $6; Virginia, Winesaps, $8; West Va, Black Twigs, $6.50. Bu bskts, N Y, Russets, $1.50 @1.60; Kings and Spies, $2. Strawberries, Fla, qt, best, 35@37½c; poor stock low as 8@10c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40@42c; hog dressed, 35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies light; market firm; hens, heavy, 31@33c; light and Leghorns, 26 @27c; roosters, 18@19c; springers, heavy, 31@33c; light and Leghorns, 26@27c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 25@28c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 40@45c pair.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 45½ @47c; tubs, 44½@45c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 49@50c; current receipts, 44@46c.

Cheese—New York cream, 27@30c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@9.50; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.50@9; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.75@8.25; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.40; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $6.75@ 7.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.25; common to good fat bulls, $4@6.25; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6; heifers, $4 @7; fresh cows and springers, $30@80.

Hogs—Receipts, 20 double-decks; market lower. Prime heavy, $11.55@11.70; heavy mixed, $11.50; mediums, $11.40@11.50; heavy yorkers, $11.35@11.40; light yorkers, $10@10.50; pigs, $9.50@9.75; roughs, $9.25@10.25; stags, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $11.50@12; good mixed, $11@11.50; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $3@6; culls to choice lambs, $14@ 18.65.

Calves—Receipts light; market weak. Choice, $15.50@16; heavy and thin, $5@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 7½ cars of hay, 7½ cars of straw, 5 cars of shelled corn, 6 cars of oats, 1 car of feed; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay, 1 car of shelled corn, 1 car of ear corn and 1 car of feed.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; No 2 timothy, $17.50@18.50; standard timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover, $19@20; No 1 light mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; heavy mixed clover, $19@20; No 1 mixed clover, $19.50@20.50.

Straw—Oats, $13@13.50; rye, $14@ 14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.42@1.44; No 2 shelled, $1.39@1.40; No 3 shelled, $1.37@ 1.38.

Oats—No 2 white, 67@67½c; No 3 white, 65@66c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 9, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending February 7:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1771	1096	11106
Previous week ..	2220	5501	9917

Calves 2262; previous week, 1790.

Beef Cattle—Trade slow. Steers, good to choice, $9@9.85; fair to good, $8@9; common to fair, $6@8; cows, good to choice, $5@6; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna, $1.50@3; bulls, fair to choice, $6@6.50; common to fair, $[illegible]; calves, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $14.50@16; common, $9@11.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $11.50@12; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, $3.50@5.50; ewes, heavy, $[illegible] $7.50@ 8.50; lambs, handy weight choice, $19@ 19.25; fair to good, $16.50@18; common, 13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $14@16.

Hogs—Western, best, $12.50@12.75; near by handy weights, $11@11.25.

City Dressed Stock—[illegible] yearlings heifers, $11@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings top, $22@24; yearlings, good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, $17@20; spring lambs, $30 @32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $17.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $21@22; No 3, $17@19; light clover mixed, No 1, $20@21; No 2, $17@18; straw, No 1 straight rye, $16.50 @17; No 2, $15@16; wheat straw, $16.50@ 17; oat straw, $16.50@17.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $2.06@2.07; No 3, $2.03@2.04; No 4, $2.01@2.02; No 5, $1.98@1.99; No 2 red winter garlicky, $2.06@2.07; No 3, $2.03@2.04; No 4, $2.01 @2.02; No 5, $1.98@1.99. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.44½@1.45½; No 3, $1.40½@ 1.41½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 70@71c; No 3 white, 68½@69½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 41c; higher-scoring goods, 42@45c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 38½c; 88 score, 38c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 36½c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 25@ 27c; best prints, 92@94 score, 44@47c; cartons, 45@48c; good prints, 89@92 score, 42@45c; cartons, 43@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@41c.

Cheese—New York, whole milk firsts, 24½ @25½c; longhorns, 26@27c; daisies, 24½ @25½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@ 60c lb; creamery butter, 52@65c; fresh eggs, 50@60c doz, mostly 55c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, springers, 75c @$1.75 ea; old, $1.50@2.50 ea; squabs, 35 @50c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, yellow, 25c qt, green, 15c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts 20@25c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cabbage, 5@ 20c hd; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 8@ 30c stalk; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 3@5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 10@15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.90 bu; corn, $1.30 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19 ton; straw, $14@15 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $43@44 ton; hominy, $60@61 ton; middlings, $49@50 ton; linseed, $55.50 @56.50 ton; gluten, $49@50 ton; ground oats, $49.50@50.50 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $50@51 ton; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $41@42 ton; 18 per cent, $45@46 ton; 20 per cent, $47@48 ton; 24 per cent, $51@52 ton; 25 per cent, $53@54 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $55@56 ton.

Grain and feed prices show a decided downward tendency which the trade forecasts will maintain. Compared with week ago, wheat declined 15c bu; bran, $3 ton; shorts, $2 ton; hominy, $1; middlings, $2; linseed meal, $1; gluten, $2; ground oats, $1.50; cottonseed meal, $1; horse feed, $1, and mixed dairy feeds, 16 and 20 per cent, 50c; 24 per cent, $1; 25 per cent, $2 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending February 7: Comparisons with a week ago show beef steers holding steady, quality mostly medium; Saturday's top, $9.25; average weight, 1325; bulk of sales, $7.50@ 8.25.

Receipts for week ending February 7, 1925: Cattle, 52 cars; 20 Chicago, 19 Penna, 3 St Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 Iowa, 1 St Paul, 1 Virginia, 1 Kentucky, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, 1 Nebraska, containing 1207 head, 130 head from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 1337 head, 30 calves, 973 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.75
Fair to good	7.75@8.75
Medium to fair	6.75@7.75
Common to medium	5.50@6.75
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@6.50
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	3.25@4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.50@15.50
Medium	10.00@14.50
Common	4.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	11.75@12.00
Mediumweights, 160-200 lbs..	11.00@12.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@11.00
Rough stock	6.50@8.50

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers 25@50c higher; better grades showing most advance; lower grades a drug on the market. Week's bulk prices follow: Beef steers, $8.25@10.25; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.25; fat cows, $4.50@6.25; beef heifers, $5.75@7.50; canners and cutters, $3 @3.75; veal calves, $11.75@13.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; generally steady to strong; desirable hogs, averaging around 200 lbs, suitable for shipment showing most strength; top, $11.10; bulk 240 to 300-lb weights, $10.10@11.05; most 180 to 240-lb kind, $10.70@10.95; bulk 140 to 170-lb averages, $10@10.60; most slaughter pigs, $8.50@9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000 head. Compared with a week ago, fat lambs mostly 50c lower, fat sheep dull, around 25c lower. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat wooled lambs, $18@ [illegible]; week's top, $19, closing top $18.50; Colorados, $18.10@18.75; full shorn lambs upward to $17; fresh shorn scarce, $14.50@ 15; fat wethers, $11@12; feeding lambs $17.50@18; fat ewes, $9@10.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled; receipts, 12,195 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 39¾@40½c; do, extras, 92 score, 39½c; do, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 37@39c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 24c.

Eggs firmer; receipts, 18,221 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 46½@47c; do, firsts, 46c; do, seconds, 44@45c; nearby, hennery whites, closely selected extras, 51@52c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 47@51c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 49@51c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 49¾@51c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 47@49c; refrigerator firsts, unquoted; do, seconds, 37@38c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 28,126 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, [illegible]; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25@26c; do, average run, 24¾@25c.

Live Poultry irregular; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 25@32c; broilers, winter, by express, 50c; fowls, colored, by express, 28c; do, Leghorns, by express, 26c; turkeys, by express, 30c; ducks, by express, 33@35c; geese, by express, 25c; others unquoted.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, 25@ 47c; fowls, 18@31c; old roosters, 17@24c; turkeys, western, 32@36c; do, southwestern, 32@45c; do, frozen, 30@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 890 head; steady; steers, $6@9.80; state bulls, $3@5.75; cows, $2@ 5.25.

Calves—Receipts, 2410 head; steady; veals common to prime, $12@17.50; culls and little calves, $6@9; buttermilks and fed, $5 @8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1490 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@18.25; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1890 head; steady; light to medium weights, $9.75@10.50; pigs, $8.75@9.50; heavy hogs, $10.75@11.50; roughs, $9@9.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—The price movement during the week was downward. Quotations were as follows: City bran, $35.50; middling, $39.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $34.25; standard middling, spot, $38.50; flour, middling, $44.60; red dog, spot, $48@ 48.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $37@ 37.50;; white hominy feed, $52; all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.50; linseed oil meal, $49.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $27@28; No 2, 25 @26c; No 3, 23@24c; sample, 20@22c. Straw, large bales, rye, $14@17; oat, $14 @15.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $2.15⅞; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.23⅞; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $2.03⅜; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.16⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $2.03⅞. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.46¾; No 2 mixed, $1.46. OATS, No 2 white, 68½c; No 3 white, 66½@67½c; No 4 white, 65½c; ordinary white, clipped, 68 @70c; fancy white, clipped, 72@74c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.68. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.17@1.21.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41@42c; do, choice, 39@40c; do, good, 37@38c; prints, 42@44c; blocks, 40@42c; do, ladles, 27@ 29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 21@24c; Ohio, rolls, 21@23c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 21@24c; process butter, 33c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby fresh-gathered firsts offered 48c, bid 46c, no sales. Western fresh-gathered firsts sold at 46c. Storage firsts offered 42c, bid 38c, no sales.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 24@25c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 21@23c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 20c; Leghorns, 20c; old roosters, 15@ 16c; young, large, smooth, 28@30c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 38c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 32c; do, puddles, 30c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, smaller and poorer, 24@25c. Geese, nearby, 23@ 25c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

FEED PRICES

The quotations below are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, February 5, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics co-operating. The figures show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May points, add $1.40 per ton.

Pure spring bran	$35.00
Coarse spring bran	33.50
Soft winter wheat bran	35.00
Hard winter wheat bran	34.50
Standard middlings	37.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	45.00
Flour middlings	47.00
Red dog flour	57.00
White hominy	52.00
Yellow hominy	51.00
Gluten feed	41.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal	42.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.25
31 per cent linseed meal	49.75

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 7, 1925. Cloverseed, cash, old [illegible] and February, $19.80; March, $19.[illegible]; October, $1[illegible]. Alsike, cash, old $1[illegible]; new and February, $13.50; March, $1[illegible] asked. Timothy seed, cash and February, $[illegible]; March, $3.25.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—45@60c doz; storage, 35c doz.

Poultry—Hens, 18@25c lb; dressed, 75c @2.50ea.

Butter—Country, 50@55c lb; separator, 55@60c lb; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 3@15c stalk; pumpkins, 10@25c ea; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 6@10c bch; onions, 5@10c box; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk; $1@1 strawberries, 50c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.25; $1.60; rye, $1.25; oats, 60c; bran, cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 7, 19

Domestic, Ohio and Pennsylvania Delaine, unwashed, 69@70½c; ½ combing, 68@69c; ⅜ blood combing, 70c. Michigan and New York fleeces: laine, unwashed, 67c; ½ blood, un 66@67c; ⅜-blood combing, 68@69c; blood, unwashed, 68c; fine unwashed, 58c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average England, half blood, 65@66c; ⅜ 68c; ¼ blood, 67@68c.

Butter and Cheese

THE New York butter market about steady at unch prices on Friday. Buyers still ating close to actual requirem and trading was only fair. dealers were free sellers but not fering concessions on top Medium and undergrades quiet in the buyers' favor. Trading on fancy storage, altho some holding for higher prices. Car ket quiet and about steady, dealers asking prices very irre and in most cases above buyers' of value.

The cheese market continued especially on daisies, which adv one-quarter cent. Trading was ly active in some quarters with lar outlets taking fair sized Most dealers were free sellers styles but outside buying had ently fulfilled wants for mome lower listings.

Market Summary

FRESH offerings of nearby and vegetables were mod on the Philadelphia market Fr morning. The demand and tr were rather slow. The market on commodities continues about ste altho a slightly stronger tend was evident for sweet potatoes. lot supplies of produce we.. li and trading was generally slow. lons were slightly weaker, selling @15c lower. Green beans, sp and carrots were also easier t

Potato Markets Irregular

The potato markets in Balt and New York were firm Fr Supplies were light and the de moderate. New York state whites ranged from $2.50@2.75 sack. The Philadelphia market dull and the volume of sales small. Pennsylvania round sold mostly at $2.60 per sack, similar stock in bulk brought @1.75 per hundred weight. was some fancy stock which br a higher price. The total ship for the country amounted to cars, of which number Pennsylv rolled 28, Maine 60 and New 135.

Egg Prices Advance

The egg market in New York day was firm with an advance about 1c per dozen. The egg m in Philadelphia also showed an vance; the market was firm and demand fair.—W. R. W.

Acreage Suggestions 19

POTATO growers are urged the United States Departmen Agriculture to make no further duction in potato acreage this in the special crop outlook report sued recently. The large crop of year was due to extraordinary per acre and not to excess acre and the department believes that acreage even slightly larger that of 1924 will be profitable growers.

During 1925 there probably be a sustained or slightly incre demand for such vegetables as tuce, celery, spinach and cucumb but little prospect for any incr in the demand for cabbage and lons and for such staple can crops as corn and tomatoes.

County News and Comment

CLARION COUNTY, PA.—We are truck with an old fashioned w'n- er, with about two feet of snow for he last four or five weeks, and the hermometer registering from twen- y to thirty-four below zero. Somo orn in the fields to be husked yet. Butchering not all done yet on ac- ount of the cows not fattening very vell. Dairy cows milking fairly well. Some farmers haul'ng lime for spring ise. Market prices: wheat, $1.70; ats, 70c; corn, $1.70; buckwheat, wt., $2; creamery butter, 50c; ountry, 35c; eggs, 50c; potatoes, bu., $1; veal calves, 14c; hogs, 14c; hickens, 18c.—C. R., Jan. 29.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.—Real winter weather has prevailed or a month, some local points re- porting as low as thirty degrees be- ow zero. A recent snow of more han a foot on top of the old one as rendered travel quite difficult. Rural mail delivery has been sus- pended on part of most routes. Farm roduce is moving at practically the ame prices as a month ago. Butter nd eggs move readily at 50@60c. Dressed poultry sells slowly and at rices lower than during the fall. —O. H. W., Feb. 2.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.—The weather has been very cold. Snow is bout two feet deep on the level. Motor traffic about suspended except n a few state highways where the nowplow makes daily trips. There as been a number of cows sold to armers from distant places who end a purchasing agent here to buy car load. At a recent public farm uction grade Holsteins sold for $70 verage price. Butter, 45c; eggs, 48 50c; market milk, $2.24 cwt. for .6 test; potatoes, 50c; apples, $1; ats, 55c; buckwheat, $2.10 cwt.; hickens, live, 22c lb.; pork, 16c; eal, 14c, dressed.—O. W. G., Feb. 2.

ELK COUNTY, PA.—The last few ays have brought some little activ- y in the matter of pricing and buy- g fertilizer, seed and lime but that about all the evidence to be seen f any farm life at the present time. e have had plenty of snow for good leighing on the roads which are not raped. Prices: butter, 55c; eggs, 5c; potatoes still around $1; oats, 0c; hay about $25. Pomona Grange as purchased a movie outfit and the unty agent is showing Department Agriculture films with a few com- dy reels thrown in to live things up bit.—R. D. M., Feb. 2.

FULTON COUNTY, PA.—The past onth has been real old fashioned inter—cold, and ground covered ith snow. Plenty of ice of excellent uality on the streams; however, ery few farmers put up ice. Farm- s busy getting wood and doing hores; very little else can be done wing to the cold and snow. Cattle intering well. Considerable com- laint among poultrymen at the low roduction of eggs. The farm census ker has been calling on the farm- . This is slow work as many of e farmers have no system of book- eeping. Prices: hay, $15; wheat, 2; corn, $2 bbl.; chickens, 20c; ggs, 50c; butter, 35c. A large num- r of sales already listed in county apers.—T. H. T., Jan. 24.

LEBANON COUNTY, PA.—Real inter weather the past month. On anuary 29 a heavy snow fell ac- mpanied by strong winds, with nsiderable drifting as the result. raffic practically tied up for several ys and some roads are not open yet travel. Many farm stock sales e taking place. Fair price realiz- d for stock and implements offered. e hope the covering of snow will e very beneficial to wheat and grass. heat, $2; corn, $1.35; oats, 70c; y, $20; straw, $12@14 ton; milk, 2.25 cwt.; butter, 50c; eggs, 60c; pples, $1.50@2 bu.—P. L. M., eb. 2.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.— ow and then more snow. Since anuary 2 only in spots has the bare ound been visible. The high feed ices, together with poultry dis- ses, has discouraged some poultry-men. Eggs range around 60@65c per dozen wholesale. Plant growers busy getting ready their cold frames and hot beds. Signs point to a very material increase in vegetable production, especially such crops as sweet corn. Bankers of the county very much interested in assisting agricultural improvement. About two weeks ago at a county meeting they approved distributing a supply of farm account books.—E. D., Feb. 2.

MONROE COUNTY, PA.—During January the stone quarry near Analomink was again opened up. Many years ago it was a paying industry. The bootleggers paid $12,400 to this county in fines the past year. Eugene Buskirk, sixty-five years of age, has just completed twenty years of service for Uncle Sam, being one of the original R. F .D. men. He has traveled twenty-five miles per day. The town folks are taking two nights per week coasting on the hills. The eclipse was complete in this county, stars were seen and the sky was quite dark. Not much change in prices: corn, $1.50; wheat, $1.60; rye, $1.25; oats, 70c; potatoes, 85c; beef by quarter, 10@12c; pork, 16c; veal, 12c; apples, $1.25; poultry, 25c; turkeys, 65c; hay, $23.—G. E. S., January 31.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—Many old-timers claim it is the severest winter for a score of years. About eighteen inches of snow on the level. Plans are being formulated for local farmers' institutes to be held thruout the county. Living and production costs are mounting higher while farm products are on the decline. Work is scarce in the towns, Prices, retail: eggs, 68c; butter, 55@60c; chickens, 28c; bran, $2.15; gluten, $2.40; oil meal, $2.80; oats, 75c; hogs, wholesale, 16c; calves, 12c; wheat, $2.—C. N. D., Jan. 29.

POTTER COUNTY, PA.—Temperature at times is nearly forty above zero and within forty-eight hours falls to several degrees below zero. Has been reported as being thirty to thirty-two degrees below in some places but twenty-two was registered in most instances. With an eighteen-inch snowfall it gave the impression that this is an old fashioned winter. The eclipse of the sun was ninety-eight per cent total here.—dark enough so the stars were visible. Farmers have been storing a harvest of sixteen-inch ice. Potato prices show a slight advance. Buckwheat, $2.25 cwt.; butter, 50c; eggs, 45@50c.—M. C. S., Feb. 2.

SNYDER COUNTY, PA.—Severe winter weather, heavy snows twenty to thirty inches on ground; roads almost blocked everywhere. Temperature as low as thirty-five degrees below. Ice harvesting going on. Stock wintering well. Farmers busy attending sales. Farm Bureau meetings, etc. Lots of sickness, mumps, measles, scarlet fever and pneumonia. Markets: wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.25; oats, 50c; rye, $1; butter, 38c; eggs, 48c; chickens, 18c.—S. D. D., Feb. 2.

SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.—Real winter and lots of zero weather with enough snow for sledding. Not much sickness this winter. Some farmers must buy grain on account of the early frost last fall. Some seed corn held over from 1923 crop. Eggs on the decline, down to 50c. Prices: oats, 60c; potatoes, 60c; wheat, $1.75; hogs, 13½c; butter, 50c; poultry, 22c; lard, 21c; 43 per cent cottonseed meal, $53.—P.W.K., Jan. 29.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, PA.—This county has sure had her share of drifts thus far; we have fifteen inches and it is still snowing. The apple supply nearly exhausted. Buckwheat and oats selling rapidly. Hay still plentiful. Epidemics of colds and grippe are common; pink-eye and three-day measles have lately made their appearance. Some prices: butter, 40c; eggs, 50c; potatoes, 75c; oats, 75c; hay, $16; buckwheat, $1.10; wheat, $1.80; lard, 25c.—M. G., Feb. 1.

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DAIRYMEN ELECT

New Officers Chosen for N. J. Cattle Clubs

THREE hundred breeders and dairymen of New Jersey attended breed association meetings held at Trenton on January 15 in connection with the annual Farmers' Week. In the morning the dairymen met jointly with the alfalfa association to listen to a discussion on the most approved methods of growing this important dairy crop under New Jersey conditions.

Following a joint luncheon at the Stacy-Trent Hotel, the Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire breeders held their respective annual meetings to elect officers and adopt programs of work for 1925.

The Guernsey association elected the following officers: President, R. L. Benson; vice president, R. V. Lindabury; secretary-treasurer, W. T. White, of Princeton. Executive committee: Mrs. F. K. Stevens, Jos. L. Hope, Jas. E. Russell, C. D. Cleveland, E. T. Gill, Elmer Niece and Albert Forsythe.

Guernsey Breeders Incorporate

As in the past years twelve silver cups in the form of miniature Guernsey milk cans were awarded to the herdsmen who made the best records in the respective classes in 1924. The breeders present voted to incorporate under the name, New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc. Its membership now numbers 250. Fifty of these are junior members in calf clubs.

In the afternoon Mr. D. L. James, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on "Co-operative Bottling and Distributing Plants," and Mr. R. L. Benson read a paper entitled, "Contagious Abortion and Its Treatment." Mr. William Nulton, Jr., the field secretary for New Jersey, read his annual report, which reflected a growing interest in well-bred Guernseys. Mr. Lyman Hornor, a member, carried off first honors in the milk contest with his sample which scored 98.5. There were twelve other Guernsey samples that averaged 94.8.

Holstein Men Optimistic

The Holstein association elected the following officers: President, G. D. Brill; vice president, H. A. Davidson; secretary, P. P. Van Nuys, of Belle Mead; treasurer, T. H. Mettler. Executive committee: Samuel Ridgeway, J. M. Nevius, Henry Schmidt, A. S. Danks, M. H. Keeney, A. R. Jackson, Frank Vandruff and John Tine.

Three speakers addressed the Holstein breeders' meeting.—Professor H. H. Wing, E. R. Eastman and A. W. Carpenter. At the business session it was voted to suspend field work in New Jersey for the present. Mr. Fred Koenig, Director of the Extension Service of the National Holstein Association, explained the method by which New Jersey breeders could avail themselves of the assistance of the national association in carrying out an educational program. A feeling of optimism prevailed among the breeders regarding the present trend of the industry in the East and the present demand and prices for good Holsteins.

Jersey and Ayrshire Officers

The Jersey breeders of New Jersey had as their guest, Mr. W. C. Randolph, of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The officers for 1924 were reelected. They are: President, Henry Young; vice president, P. H. B. Frelinghuysen; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Belcher, of Far Hills. Executive committee; W. R. Spann, Chas. Hires, Fred Huyler, C. L. Hamilton, Chas. Doscher and Reginald Halliday.

At the annual meeting of the New

(Continued on page 38)

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REG. GUERNSEY BULL 6 mos. old, accredited herd. 13 May Rose Crosses. Ask for pedigree and price.
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REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES from cows with testing ass'n. records. Easy terms. Express paid.
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FOR HIGH testing, heavy milking HOLSTEINS or GUERNSEY calves 3 weeks old, write
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FOR SALE—Register of Merit Jersey bulls at reasonable prices.
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Penns Valley Stock Farm
Berkshire sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fine boar pigs 3 to 5 mo. old. Spring boar ready for service. W. F. RISHEL, CENTRE HALL, PA.

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Special: A nice young sow bred for spring farrow. Ask for new price list.
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Chester Whites 125 pure-bred type. Priced
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CHESTER WHITES—Service boars and not akin. National prize-winning blood
P. Cloud Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE bred sows, gilts and young pigs, either
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DUROCS—Purebred pigs. Healthy. Both sexes. Shipped on approval. Walter Schedler, Catskill, N. Y., R. 1.

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Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful
Emlaiden Garden $6. P. McCullough Mercer, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES, farm raised, pedigreed. Descriptive illustrated circular free.
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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. begin work. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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PURE BRED MILK GOATS
Herd of does and 2 bucks, by such sires as Winston D-1059, Bennington 3611, and Imperator 20,000. Imperator's dam was the famous doe that gave over quarts of milk in one day. These are nearly all young does and will make from 4 to 6 quarts a day. Priced very reasonably. Snap shots furnished to prospective buyers.
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BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 13c; and mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv.
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Healthy, highly developed, 200-264 egg Gloria strain, bred to Owen Farms beautiful exhibition Reds. Hatching eggs safely delivered, $1.75 per 15; $5.00 per 50; $10.00 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
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DUCKLINGS
OHAM POULTRY FARM, R 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS—From heavy laying, free range stock. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns 13c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 15c; R. I. Reds 16c and mixed 11c each. Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for circular.
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S. C. Buff and W. Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. I pay postage. Guarantee 100% live delivery to your post-office. Circular free.
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English-Producer White Leghorns
Large size, 5-lb. hens. The kind for farmers and producers. Strong husky chicks our specialty. $15.00 per 100. Eggs $8.00. Free catalog.
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75,000 LARGE HUSKY BABY CHICKS pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock by prepaid parcel post. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Minorcas. Booklet free.
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LEGHORNS AND REDS
Springs and Hollywood pedigreed Leghorns. Owens Farm and Tompkins S. C. R. I. Reds. hatching eggs and Leghorn cockerels. A large breeding plant not a hatchery. Get our circular. FAR GREEN POULTRY FARM, G. G. Prop., Harrisburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Special offer of chicks and brooders during February and March. Write at once for particulars.
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GERIG'S BABY CHICKS
Order now. Low prices. 14 years' exclusive breeding S. C. White Leghorns insures QUALITY. English and American. Hundreds of pleased customers. Catalog FREE.
Gerig's Leghorn Farm, Box 13, Auburn, Ind.

BABY CHICKS
Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $14.00; Minorcas $15.00; White and Brown Leghorns $12.00; Mixed $10.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

Barred Rocks Day Old Chicks
4000 Matured Hens Bred for Utility and Size
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

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Onions and other farm produce wanted. demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844.

S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—The kind mature quickly into the large type of Leghorns. breeders have free range. Write for prices and delivery dates. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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CHICKS—Best quality Barron and free farm range S. C. White Leghorns. Well bred Barred P. no culls or mixed chicks. We guarantee satisfaction. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS 10c up. S. C. W. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Mixed. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Prices free. Twin Hatchery, Howard Strawser, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Box J., Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS EGGS STOCK
and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, Barred R. I. Reds, W. Leghorns. Catalog free.
Poultry Farm, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORNS CHICK 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardiest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all. Catalogue free. Write today.
HAMPTON, Box F, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS—Pure bred, prize winners. Quality chicks quantity prices. Six leading breeds. Price list free.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

TURKEYS—Purebred Bourbon R. Toms and Hens. handsome, vigorous. Toulouse geese, ganders, drakes. Special until Mar. 15. Mrs. Elva Beech Creek, Pa., R. 1.

PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the Breed Stock and Hatching eggs in season. cent stamp for booklet and prices.
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CHICKS—Pure bred and utility Chicks. Five popular breeds. Write for low prices and free catalog. Postpaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
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RANGE STOCK POULTRY, turkeys, geese, ducks, chicks, eggs. Low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

NASAL GLEET.—I have a mare ten or twelve years old. She has a thick white discharge, which affects her every week or two. I use her for driving and it is very disagreeable to see. Will you kindly advise me how to treat her?—W. S., Saltsburg, Pa. If the discharge is nasal, it may be the result of ulceration of the upper grinder teeth, or nasal catarrh. Examine the mouth; if you find the upper fourth molar tooth diseased, have your veterinarian extract it, then she will recover. Give her one dram of powdered sulphate of iron and two drams powdered gentian at dose in ground feed three times a day. If the discharge is vaginal, flush her with lysol solution, one part lysol to one hundred parts tepid water; also give her above mentioned medicine.

ABSCESS.—I have a horse eleven years old that for the past two years has had a gathering, or abscess, in his head. He tires easily, at times seems to have blind staggers; part of time there is some nasal discharge. He coughs some and breathes much like a wind broken horse. It bothers him to eat grain or drink water, but he seems to keep in good condition. Have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for four years and like it very much. there are many helpful things in it, and good stories.—A. O., Osceola, Pa. Examine the mouth and you will perhaps find a diseased tooth which has been causing most of the past trouble. If you notice any bulging of the bones of face, your veterinarian can remove a circular section of bone; then you can drain abscess and he will recover. If the bone is diseased a bad odor can be readily detected.

DISEASED MOLAR TOOTH.—I have a horse about fourteen years old that has catarrh affecting one side of head. He gives off an offensive odor and we should like to have him cured.—J. W. S., Hampstead, Md. When a horse has nasal discharge coming from one nostril and continues for any great length of time you will usually find it caused by a diseased upper grinder tooth. After the tooth is extracted the animal usually recovers, unless the bones of head are diseased; then recovery is doubtful. Have your veterinarian pull the tooth.

TUMOR.—I have a pig that has a bunch on the belly between hind legs. This bunch is large, was very hard and bleeds some. It seems to be fastened to the belly. Can the animal be cured?—A. B., Germansville, Pa. This bunch, being hard, leads me to believe it is not hernial; therefore, it can be safely cut off. Following the removal of such a bunch you will find some hemorrhage. Either tie the bloodvessel, or burn off bunch with knife-shaped red-hot iron. This method usually prevents much loss of blood. Apply equal parts oxide of zinc and boric acid to wound daily. Such bunches usually grow rapidly, therefore you should treat the case at once.

To Hold Berkshire Sale

LARGELY because of the success of the Berkshire State Sale held at Harrisburg during the Farm Products Show, the Berkshire Breeders' Association of Berks County have decided to hold a sale on March 14, according to C. S. Adams.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. **Minimum, ten words.**

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn chicks, from famous Hollywood stock, establishers of highest egg laying records. Healthy, vigorous, rapidly maturing. Produced by specialists in breeding for high egg production. Live delivery. Postpaid. Prices reasonable. Write for booklet. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

FOR SALE—6 White Orpington Cockerels, Robertson Strain, First prize winners at Trenton Winter Poultry Show held at Armory, Trenton, Jan 13th to 16th. Also winners of Gold Medal at Dept. of Agriculture, State of New Jersey. Nathan Golden, R. F. D. No. 4, Lawrence Road, Clinton, N. J.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

TOMKIN'S STRAIN S. C. R. I. Red. Thompson Strain Barred Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, Minorca hens, chicks and hatching eggs. Rock Hill Poultry Farm, H. E. Akers, Propr., R. 2, Clearville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN chicks from our own heavy egg laying stock, $12 per hundred. Also R. I. Reds $14. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, White Rocks, $16 per hundred prepaid. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.

ACTIVE, STURDY, Wishbone hatched chicks from matings of especially selected birds. Fluffy youngsters that should develop rapidly into heavy winter layers. Custom hatching. Send for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 347 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS 10c each and up, for March and April. Tancred, Wyckoff Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas, Parks Rocks, Owens Reds, Martins White Wyandottes. Catalog Free. Wm. D. Seidel, Box P, Washingtonville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—We are breeders not a hatchery. Every egg we set is produced on our own farm by two and three year old hens with proven records. Write. Breniman Poultry Farm, Arthurs, Pa.

500,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

COCKERELS—S. C. R. I. R. and S. C. Black Minorcas heavy boned with deep lengthy bodies, good plumage. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. J. S. Barney, Clearville, Pa.

MAMOMTH BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by cock which won at Madison Square Garden Show January 1924. Good healthy stock to offer. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

THOROUGHBRED, White and Buff Leghorn Chix 12c; Barred Rocks and Reds 14c. Direct from our hatchery. Write for particulars. Davis Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

BABY CHICKS—Heavy laying strain of Owen Farm Reds; Columbian Rocks; S. C. White and Black Leghorns. Circular. Brookfield Farm, Box 33, McClure, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS—Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery, Moderate Prices, 64 Page Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—From Hollywood and Wyckoff Pedigreed Leghorns. Ten years' hatching experience insures superior quality. Circular free. Clear View Poultry Farm, Souderton, Pa.

BARRON White Leghorn chicks, eggs and pullets, 303 egg line. We set our own eggs. Write for circular. Martin's Poultry Farm, Box P, Attica, Ohio.

POULTRY, sheep and dairy farms for sale. Write for list stating kind wanted. Ohio Farm Sales Co., 10 Empire Block, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and mixed 10c up, leading strains, live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, McAlisterville, Pa.

100,000 CHICKS for 1925. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas, low prices. 100% delivery. Free catalog. Sunnycrest Farms, Huntington, W. Va.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels now ready. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE LEGHORN and Barred Rock pullets. Well developed, free range stock. Walter Schedler, Route 1, Catskill, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK Cockerels, 10 very good breeders $5.00 each. E. D. Gehman, R. D. 3, Perkasie, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barron 262-275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

MAMMOTH bronze turkeys, farm raised. Best of breeding. Oak Spring Farm, Crystal Springs, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for nineteen twenty-five. Catalog. Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE AND SELL Anti-Radiator Freeze. Can be made for 3½c a gallon. Will stand the test 10 below zero. 90c will start you in the business. Formula $1.00. Reading Cleaning Co., 100 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply 85c, 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Waldee Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

"LITTLE MONITOR ENGINES" pump water, milk the cows, churn butter and do other jobs on the farm. Get our special confidential prices. Baker Mfg. Co., 1905 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAZORS direct from factory. Guaranteed hand forged Razors, also general repairing on old Razors. Write for information today. Carl A. Holtin, Propr., 131 W. Main St., Ridgway, Pa.

RADIO—Audiola 1000 mile set, complete with all accessories, no money required, easily earned, particulars. "K-O-D" Co., Delaware, Ohio.

WANTED—Position as farm manager or superintendent. Can give good reference. Address J. W., care of Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Box 64, Chemung, N. Y.

PLANTS

HARDY FIELD GROWN—Crysanthemums, sweet william, daisies and all old-fashioned or hardy perennial flowers. Iris, cannas, gladiolus and tuberose bulbs. Spiraeas, shrubbery, climbing vines, roses, ornamental trees and hedging. Strawberry plants. Rhubarb and asparagus roots. Thousands of satisfied customers. Delivered prepaid prices. Send for catalogue. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kansas.

CHOICE SEED CORN—1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; 500 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 300 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 Crop, all high germination. Write for price, sample and circular. Order early to save money. Shull Farm, Box 4, Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa.

YOUR BEST BUY in Garden Plants: Columbian, delicious Raspberry; liss, highest quality Strawberry; Washington, healthful Asparagus. Twenty plants of each kind postpaid for only two dollars. Interesting circular free. Certified Plant Farm, Macedon, N. Y.

CABBAGE, onion, tomato plants shipped anywhere United States $1.25 thousand. Descriptive list sent free telling how to grow early vegetables. Agents wanted. Carlisle Produce Company, Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled, 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

RHUBARB—Mammoth Victoria, 1-yr. whole roots. 20-$1.; Giant Crimson 3-yr. divisions 8-$1.; Asparagus Roots 50-$1.; Delivered prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kans.

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable, "The Washington". 100 roots $1.25; 1000 $8.00. Postpaid. Glick's Seed Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

MILLIONS Strawberry Plants $2.95 per 1000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds, Chicks. Illustrated Catalog free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 37, Merrill, Mich.

CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from growers to users. Write for prices. Delivered your station. State Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW RED RASPBERRY FREE—Tip Grower, very hardy, literature free. Small fruit plants. Dept. L., Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

SWEET CLOVER, Alsike, Alfalfa, etc. Inoculating bacteria for bushel any legume, 60c postpaid. E. E. Basil, Latty, Ohio.

BUY NURSERY STOCK direct from grower. Save agent's commission. Send for catalog. Kankakee Nursery, Kankakee, Illinois.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Russet Rurals, very vigorous, high yields. Paul R. Smith, Ulysses, Pa.

FARM LANDS

CALIFORNIA STATE LAND BOARD has a number of desirable irrigated farms of twenty and forty acres in San Joaquin Valley for sale to bona fide farmers on 36½ years' time. Complete irrigation. Price per acre varies according to location. Five per cent of purchase price payable when deal is closed, remainder in semi-annual installments extending over period of 36½ years, with 5 per cent interest annually. Your opportunity to acquire a home in winterless California. All deciduous fruits profitably grown; alfalfa is a paying crop. Ideal conditions for stock and poultry. Good schools and unsurpassed roads. Fruit associations market your crops, relieving you of marketing problems. You can farm all year in California. Splendid opportunities here for the man of moderate means. State Board's [illegible] also Sante Fe illustrated folder describing San Joaquin Valley, mailed free on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 914 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An exceptional opportunity; a farm in low New Jersey of about eighty acres of tillable land. Five acres of woodland, adjacent Railroad to New York and Philadelphia markets, thirty-eight acres under the Springer System Irrigation installed [illegible] years. Fifteen acres in Asparagus, Washington variety, two years old, full cutting this year. Five acres of blackberries, two and three years old. [illegible] water supply and land under splendid cultivation for onions and lettuce. Low Price, easy terms. apply Box 81, Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

30 ACRES equipped $1500. Where sun and warm winds prolong growing seasons and bring mild winters; excellent fishing in beautiful bay; city markets, fertile fields, 5 acres wood, choice fruit; good 6-room house, poultry house, piggery. If closed now, horse, cow, poultry, equipment, all yours for $1500. [illegible] cash. Details pg. 76 big Illus. Bargain Catalog Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPROVED FARMS, plantations and ranches taken under foreclosure. We own and operate approximately 50,000 acres in tracts of 50 to 2,400 acres distributed over 14 different states, will sell regardless of cost and very easy terms. Send for list. Boyer Land Company, 304-5 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IDEAL 123-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn, [illegible] Stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house. Baltimore market. Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A farmer who understands the [illegible] system of irrigation. Farm situated in lower New Jersey raising garden produce; fifteen acres asparagus, nine acres blackberries. Apply stating experience. Salary expected. Box 83, Pennsylvania Farmer, Phila., Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED—We need good reliable men in every community to take orders for Nursery stock. [illegible] reliable firm, established 1863. Write [illegible] The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, O.

WE HAVE an attractive proposition for Farmers with spare time this Winter to work their home neighborhoods with our Block Men. International Stock Co., Meadville, Pa.

WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company X718, Springfield, Ill.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, [illegible] ten, $2.50; twenty, $4.50. Smoking, five pounds, [illegible] ten, $2.00; twenty, $3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing: 5 lbs. $1.50; [illegible] $3.50. Smoking: 5-$1.25; 10-$2. Mild: 10-$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—Select Chewing 3 lbs. $1.00. [illegible] smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. C. Scott, S202, Sedalia, Ky.

Size, Soundness and
Weight of Ears
Measure Your Yield of Corn

Your real test of yield is the number of bushels of sound, dry, marketable Corn you grow per acre.

How your Corn starts off in the spring, how it develops and matures, depends on the plant food in the soil.

V-C Fertilizers will make your Corn grow more rapidly, and produce large, heavy ears that ripen before frost.

Early matured Corn means sound ears of greater feeding value, and less shrinkage.

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Write Our Agricultural Service Bureau about your problems of soils, fertilizers and crops. This service is free.

Ask for our booklets on crops.

Jersey Dairymen Elect

(Continued from page 36)

Jersey Ayrshire Breeders' Association the following officers were elected: President, George A. Hill; vice president, W. P. Probasco; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Eberling, Dover.

Mr. J. G. Watson, ex secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of America and now associate editor of the New England Homestead, spoke to the Ayrshire men on the subject "The Future of the Ayrshire."

The Get-together Banquet

One hundred and twenty breeders and dairymen sat down together at the annual get-together banquet at Hildebrecht's in the evening. E. J. Perry, chairman of the banquet committee, introduced as toastmaster, Professor A. M. Hulbert, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension. Thruout the evening good natured rivalry manifested itself in the sallies of the different speakers when extolling virtues of their favorite breed.

The speakers representing the several breeds were: J. G. Watson, Ayrshire; W. C. Randolph, Jersey; George Stone, Guernsey, and Allen Crissey, Holstein.

Other speakers who discussed the problems of the industry as a whole were H. J. Baker, Director of Agricultural Extension; E. R. Eastman, and A. W. Carpenter. The various talks dealt with the factors in economical production, the necessity for high quality products, the importance of breed associations, the wider use of milk, co-operative marketing and advertising.

Lost the Entire Litter

I had a brood sow to farrow two weeks before time and pigs were all dead, twenty-two in all. I was feeding dairy cow feed, corn ears, ensilage and horse meat. Also, some half-frozen potatoes.—C. F. C. Farmer.

It is little wonder that the pigs were all dead. The inquirer is lucky to have the sow still living. It is very important that a sow be fed properly, but sparingly, previous to farrowing. In this case the trouble may have been caused by one or all of several things. In the first place she was probably over-fed as to quantity. In the second place she received too much protein, and thirdly the half-frozen potatoes were bad for her.

Careful watch of the condition of the sow should be kept from the time she is bred. The amount of feed should be only such as will keep her in good condition, yet not fat. The ration should contain enough protein to maintain her strength and to build the frame of the pigs. Some corn, either shelled or on the ear, is always in place. To this should be added a mixture containing bran, middlings and tankage. This may be fed either as a slop or dry in a self-feeder. Plenty of water should be supplied at all times. She should have plenty of room to exercise. The amount of feed should be reduced gradually two or three weeks before farrowing, but clover or alfalfa hay should be added.

"Yes, sir," said the barber, "my poor brother, Jim, has been sent to an asylum. He got to broodin' over the hard times, and it finally drove him crazy. He and I both worked side by side, and we both brooded a great deal. No money in this business, you know. Prices too low. Unless a customer has a shampoo, it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut. I caught Jim trying to cut a chap's throat because he declined a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash. It would have been our revenge. Shampoo, sir?"

GALVANIZED Corrugated ROOFING!

$3.55 PER SQUARE FREIGHT PAID

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Galvanized, Corrugated Roofing and Siding, reclaimed stock in excellent condition, squarely trimmed and painted red.
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No. HA-400—New Slate Coated Roofing in rolls of 108 sq. ft. Complete with nails and cement. Wt. 85 lbs. Red or gray. Per roll $2.04
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Fill out coupon below and we will send you our estimate of cost for your building.

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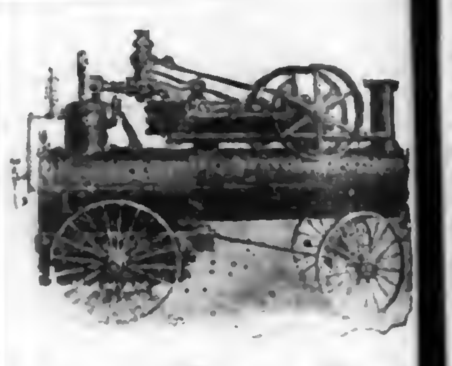
NAME........................
ADDRESS........................



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absolutely.—the FRICK Portable engine, built with the same [illegible] and precision as a modern [illegible] power engine. Price is right—terms agreeable, and the service [illegible] with a FRICK engine is wonderful.

Also Saw Mills, Threshers, Gas Tractors and Steam Traction Engines in [illegible] to suit your requirements.

Portable Engines are made in five sizes.

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Free information on your furs and hides. Send for prices and circulars.

Tell us the kind of fur you have, we give correct information as to the tanning and make up, what they will best work into.

We tan horse hides, beef hides for robes and coats, tan furs for chokers, neck scarfs and make up ladies [illegible] rugs of all kinds, mount Deer Heads, Buckskin leather coat and jumpers.

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Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost

Pays for itself many times over. One man and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. Protects you against uncertain labor and season. Investigate Now.

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Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 71 years
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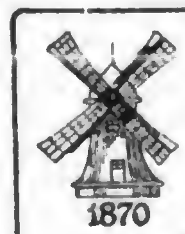

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Write for Sample and Price

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM

The U.S.D.A. Studies Many Livestock Problems at Beltsville, Maryland

THE many farmers who have visited the experimental farm operated by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, have had an opportunity to observe some of the many experiments being conducted on this government farm. The number of studies being made of problems related to the dairy and livestock industries is quite surprising.

In a review of the farm's activities for the last fiscal year, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, outlines some of the major experiments conducted there. They include:

Studies of animal nutrition in the specially constructed nutrition laboratory recently built to study the influence of feeds on animal growth and reproduction.

Studies of animal genetics, which have included observations on more than 30,000 guinea pigs. Inbreeding, transmission of coat colors, sterility and factors causing abnormalities have received special attention.

Studies in Pork Production

Meat studies conducted at the experimental abattoir located on the farm. This work related largely to the soft-pork problem, methods of curing meats and their effects on nutritive value and palatability of meats.

Feeding and breeding experiments with swine, including detailed slaughter records.

Experiments on the effects of lice and worms on the development of hogs from birth to maturity.

Experiments to determine the minimum age at which pigs can be successfully and permanently immunized against hog cholera.

Development of a practical system of forage-crop pastures for sheep and lambs.

Studies of the effects of "flushing" (extra feed at lambing time) on sheep breeding and lamb yields.

Studies of growth of sheep by systematic weighing of all growing stock.

Experiments on wool growth and studies on the identification of animal fibers. The farm has a well-equipped wool laboratory.

Investigations with milk goats. The grading up of common American does with purebred bucks of heavy milking strains has been carried to the fifth generation.

Poultry and Dairy Experiments

Extensive poultry investigations, including the hatching of 7500 chicks with good results. Inheritance of egg production, vitamins in rations fed laying hens, comparative value of animal and vegetable proteins in feed and value of feeding milk to growing chickens received special attention.

Effects of feed on the flavor and odor of milk from dairy cows. These experiments included studies with cabbage, potatoes, garlic and green rye.

Tests in the sterilization and cleaning of milking machines by various methods.

Studies of grain mixtures in comparison with alfalfa hay for dairy cows, including best methods of determining nutritive values.

Comparison of feeding hay once and twice a day to dairy cows.

Relative value of milking dairy cows twice and three times a day in the effect on diminution of milk yield during lactation period.

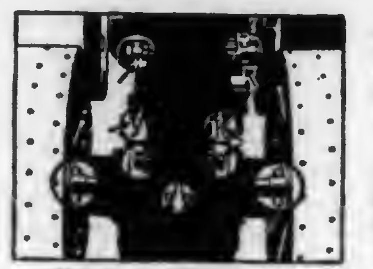
Dairy cattle breeding experiments, including measurements and weights of organs and detailed studies of udder development.

The experimental farm is reached most conveniently by automobile, but is also accessible from Washington by train or electric interurban car, the distance being about fourteen miles. Visitors are welcome. T. E. Woodward is the resident manager of the dairy farm and B. F. Brandon of the animal husbandry farm.

More power for actual work

No friction to steal away your power
in this smooth-running ball-bearing transmission

In the Light-Weight OilPull, Rumely engineers have achieved another distinct triumph in tractor engineering. Power loss in bearings and gears has been reduced to practically nothing. Friction, the power thief—the cause of rapid deterioration—of breakdowns—of lost time—of heavy repair expense and many other ills—has been shackled.


Ball-Bearing Transmission

This has been done, first, by means of a Ball Bearing Transmission. All shafts in the transmission of this OilPull Tractor are mounted upon smooth-running, annular ball bearings. The rear axle is likewise ball-bearing mounted. Each bearing is housed individually and packed in grease. Second, every gear inside the transmission is machine cut, with case-hardened teeth. And the complete transmission is enclosed in a dust-proof case and operates in a bath of oil.

Frictionless construction is only one feature of the Light-Weight OilPull which assures more power for plowing, discing, cultipacking and many other drawbar and belt jobs—at less cost.

Mail Coupon for Catalog

In this Light-Weight Oil-Pull, Triple Heat Control, Oil Cooling, Dual Lubrication and all the famous OilPull principles of construction have been retained. It is still the famous OilPull with many improvements and refinements. The design is small, light, compact, easy to handle and maneuver.

Mail the coupon. Get the complete catalog which completely describes Light-Weight OilPull tractors. Address Dept. A.Y.

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Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It has all the healing properties of the old-fashioned mustard plaster but none of the unpleasant features.

Musterole is not messy to apply and does not blister.

At the first sneeze or sniffle take the little white jar of Musterole from the bathroom shelf and rub the ointment gently over the congested spot.

With a tingling warmth it penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

I Learned this Priceless HARNESS SECRET From a Pail Handle

$5 Down after 30 Days' Trial; Balance Easy Monthly Payments

To prove my claim that Wear-More is the strongest harness made, let me send you any style you select for 30 days' free service on your own team. Test it in every way. I take your word for it if not then convinced. Simply return it at my expense. Write today for big, free book, with new reduced prices. See how I've done away with rubbing and rip-sewing between leather and metal. Doubled wear right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edge or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this—how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to investigate at once this marvelous advance in harness-making and harness value.

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John C. Nichols Co., Also Originators and Makers of FitZall Collars
Est. 1909

See strap above—how oil was squeezed out, fibers packed and strap cracked till ready to break in two. Like carrying pail with wire handle. None of this in Wear-More Harness! Patented protecting buckles let leather pull against big, broad surface, just as well protected as your hand around the large, comfortable wooden handle on a pail bail.

Free Book On Bigger Value Harness

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"Wilson" Soy Beans .... $3.80 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas .... 1.40 "
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Cobblers .... $1.25 Bag
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Alfalfa-Grain-Fodder Ground In A Hurry

The Grinder Without Burrs

The W-W Hammer Type grinds alfalfa, fodder all other roughage, and also ear or snapped corn, oats, wheat, barley, maize heads, soy beans, etc., coarse or fine, without a single extra attachment. Timken roller bearings. The trouble-proof grinder!

GRIND OATS FINE ENOUGH FOR PIG SLOP

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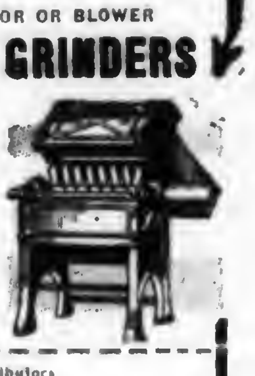
W-W Hammer Type GRINDERS



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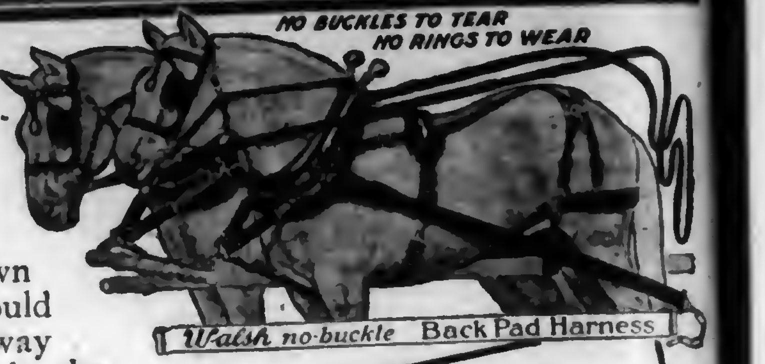
Making Pulling Records With A Walsh No-Buckle Harness

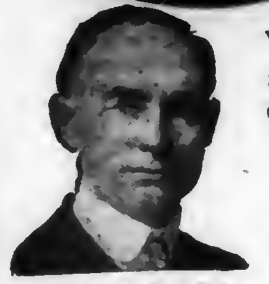
An Exciting Moment at Iowa State Fair Pulling Contest

The famous team of Mr. Lew Cole, of Iowa, that has won so many pulling contests. Notice they wear a Walsh No-Buckle Harness. The Dynamometer Car shown in picture tells exact pulling power of any team.



$5 DOWN After 30 Days Free Trial

Send No Money—No promise, not a penny down is required until you try a Walsh No-Buckle Harness 30 days on your own team. If it was not an extra good harness I could not make such a wide-open offer as this. My way of making harness without buckles or rings, has made Walsh the harness sensation of America. If it doesn't sell itself to you after 30 days' trial, don't keep it—just slip it in the box and return it at my expense. Mail the coupon for my big, new, free book that tells all about this remarkable No-Buckle Harness and explains fully my liberal offer.



JAMES M. WALSH
President

Costs Less—Lasts Longer

In nine years, I have built up the biggest harness business in the world by selling a better and stronger harness—a harness without buckles or rings—a harness that lasts so much longer than ordinary harness that it is far more economical to buy. Thousands of farmers in every state now own Walsh Harness. Some who bought one set to start with, bought three to six more for other horses since. To my knowledge, a Walsh Harness has never yet worn out.

12 Walsh Advantages

1. No buckles to tear straps—no buckle holes to weaken them.
2. No rings or dees to wear the straps in two.
3. Walsh Harness can be easily and quickly adjusted to fit any size work horse or mule.
4. Only harness in the world using tested leather.
5. Three times stronger than buckle harness.
6. All hardware is double zinc-galvanized before being enameled to prevent rust. Irish Linen Thread used in stitching
7. Tremendous repeat business proves the merit of Walsh No-Buckle Harness.
8. Lowest repair cost in the world.
9. Walsh Harness costs no more than the ordinary buckle harness.
10. Tens of thousands of team owners have tried and proven the merits of Walsh Harness.
11. Strongest and most liberal guarantee ever placed upon a harness.
12. 30-Days Free Trial gives you an opportunity to try out Walsh Harness.

World's Strongest Harness

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness. Buckles weaken and tear straps. As an example, a Walsh 1⅛-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. by actual test in steel testing machine. The same strap with the buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. The Walsh special steel test is the most rigid leather inspection test known in the harness industry. Only the back, the choicest part of each hide is used in Walsh Harness. It is selected Northern Steer Hide, bark tanned by a special six-months process, explained in my free book.

See How Rings Wear End Of Strap
The Walsh has no buckles nor rings

Friction Destroys Harness

Rings are another thing that make harness wear out before it should. Examine your old harness and you'll find where rings have worn the straps. There are 270 places on an ordinary buckle harness where ring friction wears the straps in two. Walsh Harness has no rings. Many other advantages are explained in the big FREE Book. Write for it today.

My 1925 FREE HARNESS BOOK — Your Copy Is Ready

Some of the Interesting Topics In My Free Book

1. How a broken strap led to the invention of harness without buckles.
2. Why does buckle harness need patching so often and wear out so quickly?
3. Friction is destroying every old style harness in use.
4. The Walsh is three times stronger than buckle harness
5. Walsh strap holder—the harder the pull, the tighter it holds.
6. Only 9c a year average repair cost
7. The world's greatest advance in harness making.
8. How Walsh leather is tested in steel testing machine.
9. 50 pictures of Walsh users in every state and on leading University Farms.
10. The Walsh 3-Year Guarantee
11. Pictures and descriptions of 10 styles of Walsh Harness.

Write

User Agents Wanted

Adjustable to Fit Any Horse Perfectly

In ten minutes, you can adjust a Walsh to fit any horse or mule like a glove. It's a comfortable harness, a handy harness, a handsome harness, and it stays that way. Get the free book, select any one of the ten styles; try it 30 days—not merely examine it. Put it on your team. Give it a good hard work out.

Over 30,000 Users Praise It

Government Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges are among the thousands of users in every state who praise the Walsh Harness. A team with Walsh Harness took first prize at Wisconsin State Fair.

"I have been very much pleased with the harness bought from you last spring. I am enclosing an order for another set."
—Benj. F. Bausum, Annapolis, Md.

"I am sending for another harness. We sure like the one we bought from you. I would like to try your collars. One of our neighbors is using one."—
Jacob Stuffle, Exeland, Wis.

"I am sending an order for another set of your harness. I bought a set from you a year ago and am well pleased with it. I intend to use nothing but Walsh from now on."
C. H. Stamm, R. F. D. No. 2, Millimont, Pa.

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After you have satisfied yourself that the Walsh is the best harness ever made, send me $5.00. Balance in easy monthly installments. Otherwise return it to me at my expense and you will not be obligated in the least. Pay cash if you wish. My guarantee protects you.

Write TODAY for my big free 1925 book. Simply fill out and mail coupon or postcard. The book explains everything, including my user cooperative agent plan whereby you can earn money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

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Send me, free of charge, Walsh Harness Book, free trial offer, and liberal terms on Walsh Harness.

[Send me ....Walsh Collars,
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Be sure and send for FREE Book whether you order Collar or not

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P. O. ....

State .... R. F. D.

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Walsh NO-BUCKLE ADJUSTABLE HORSE COLLAR

Easier on the horse; easier to put on and take off. Easily adjustable for small, medium or large horse. As the horse puts on or loses flesh, the collar can be adjusted to fit perfectly. Fine for growing colts. Always room for sweat pads in summer.

Order by Number
Adjustable to sizes:
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No. 2B ...19, 20, 21 in.
No. 2C ...20, 21, 22 in.
No. 2D ...21, 22, 23 in.
No. 2E ...22, 23, 24 in.

$6.30 each Special Price

A COLLAR AS GOOD AS THE HARNESS

Made of finest materials by expert workmen. You'll say it's the best collar you ever owned. Order from this ad today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Send No Money

Just send your name, address and size wanted. I will send collar at once. You don't pay a penny until postman delivers to your door. Then pay $6.30 for any size listed. Try it 30 days. Money refunded if not satisfactory in every way. Order for collar includes copy of the FREE Harness Book, or book sent free if requested.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1925

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The new low prices in my catalog are *delivered* prices. I pay the freight right to your freight station. You know when you look in my catalog exactly what your goods are going to cost laid down at your freight station. You've no extras to pay. You'll find a big difference in price and a tremendous difference in ***quality*** — for instance — my fence is made of Basic Open Hearth Steel Wire and all ***double galvanized*** by the famous Brown process which puts on twice the usual amount of galvanizing. That's why it don't rust out—why it lasts two or three times longer than ordinary fence. My Gates have Carbon Steel one piece frames—last a lifetime. My Steel Posts are bigger, heavier and much stronger; my Barb Wire and Smooth Wire is the best ever; my Roofing is ***asphalt*** Roofing with ***wool felt*** base—not coal tar and paper; my ***WEARBEST paint*** with its big percentage of Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil is all that its name implies. Just read these letters:

"The 140 rods of fence you shipped me seven years ago is as nice and bright today, with no sign of rust on it. I put up another make of fence about the same time I did yours, and it is very nearly ruined by rust. The Brown Fence is by far the best fence put up in this locality." John Bruce, Cauthron, Ark.

"I received my roofing in good condition. I feel that I saved at least $1.00 on each roll by ordering from you and if I ever need any more roofing I sure will send you my order for I know I would get the worth of my money. I certainly will recommend your roofing to all my friends." A. B. Ingram, Eton, Ga.

"Yours is the heaviest paint I have ever used. It covers better and it goes farther. And my neighbors say it is the whitest paint they ever saw. You saved me $1.30 a gallon." Harry Thomas, Athenia, N. J.

Fill Out and MAIL COUPON NOW!

Everything made in the Brown factories is so unusually high quality that it always gives the best of satisfaction as expressed in the letters above. Besides you take no risk in buying from Jim Brown—my unqualified guarantee makes you safe. You have nothing to risk but lots to gain when you buy from Brown. I ship promptly from my 3 big factories at Cleveland, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., and Adrian, Mich., also shipping points at Kansas City, Mo., and Davenport, Iowa. Fill out and mail coupon today and get my latest New Cut Price Money-Saving Book before you buy.—*Jim Brown.*

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 8 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1925 Whole No. 1449

State's Forestry Program Is Sound

The Development of Pennsylvania's Forests Is Proving To Be Good Business

By Fred Brenckman, Secretary
The Pennsylvania State Grange

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, in its issue of January 3, contained a communication signed by "A Woodlot Owner," setting forth that he had heard three of the officials of the Pennsylvania State Grange, during the past nine months, advocating the proposed $25,000,000 bond issue for forestry purposes.

The writer in question expressed his doubts regarding the wisdom of bonding the state for this "scheme," urging the editor of the paper to get and give the facts regarding it.

In view of this, it may be in order to give some of the reasons which impel the Pennsylvania State Grange to favor the proposed bond issue.

It is not so very many years ago since those who were interested in forestry were looked upon as faddists. But the attitude of great masses of the people with reference to this subject has undergone a distinct change during recent years. It is fortunate, indeed, that this is so, for one of the most menacing clouds on our national horizon is that which warns us of an approaching timber famine.

An Annual Freight Bill of $25,000,000

Most of the virgin timber of the United States is now confined to the Pacific Coast. At the present rate of consumption this will all disappear within about twenty-five years. Long before the point of complete exhaustion is reached, famine prices for lumber will prevail. Even now, the freight bill on the lumber which is brought into the state amounts to about $25,000,000 a year. This is exactly the amount of the proposed bond issue

No argument is needed to prove that we cannot do without timber. When our own supply is gone, from what source shall our needs be filled? The fact is that if we want to continue to use lumber, we will have to produce it here at home. The sooner the people wake up to this important truth, the better it will be for us.

Fortunately, a large part of the territory of Pennsylvania is well suited to the production of timber. There are millions of acres within our borders which, under present conditions, are unfit for any other purpose than the growing of trees.

We Could Easily Grow Our Own

The so-called forest area of this state is greater than the combined forest areas of Italy and Greece; more than ten times as large as that of Belgium, and larger than one-half of the total forest area of France and Great Britain. Farm woodlots contain 4,043,902 acres; state forests, 1,131,000 acres, and all other forest lands combined, 7,811,654 acres.

These figures are interesting chiefly because they indicate the acreage that is available in the state for the growing of trees. It is somewhat misleading to refer to some of these areas as forest land. On millions of acres the forests are conspicuous by their absence. These lands once supported great forests of pine and hemlock, but destructive methods of lumbering and the ravages of fire have made them only a memory.

It has well been said that, with all these millions of acres that are well adapted to the growing of timber, Pennsylvania, under proper conditions, should find no more need of importing lumber than Iowa has for importing corn, or than Kansas has for importing wheat. Nevertheless, eighty-four per cent of the timber consumed in the state is brought in from the outside, and it is claimed by those who are in a position to know that our forests are producing only ten per cent of their capacity. Here is another case of "Acres of Diamonds," to quote the title of Russell Conwell's famous lecture on neglected possibilities and opportunities.

The advocates of the proposed bond issue are strongly of the opinion that the best way of meeting the situation confronting us is to enable the state to secure title to the lands that are now lying waste and unproductive, and give them fire protection.

To depend on appropriations from current revenues, as experience has shown, is simply to trifle with a problem that is desperately serious. One of the most important factors entering into the case is the element of time. Theodore Roosevelt was fond of saying that nine-tenth of wisdom lies in being wise in time. It takes a long time to grow trees with a marketable value, and the right time for Pennsylvania to begin in real earnest is the present.

Increase in Value Rapidly

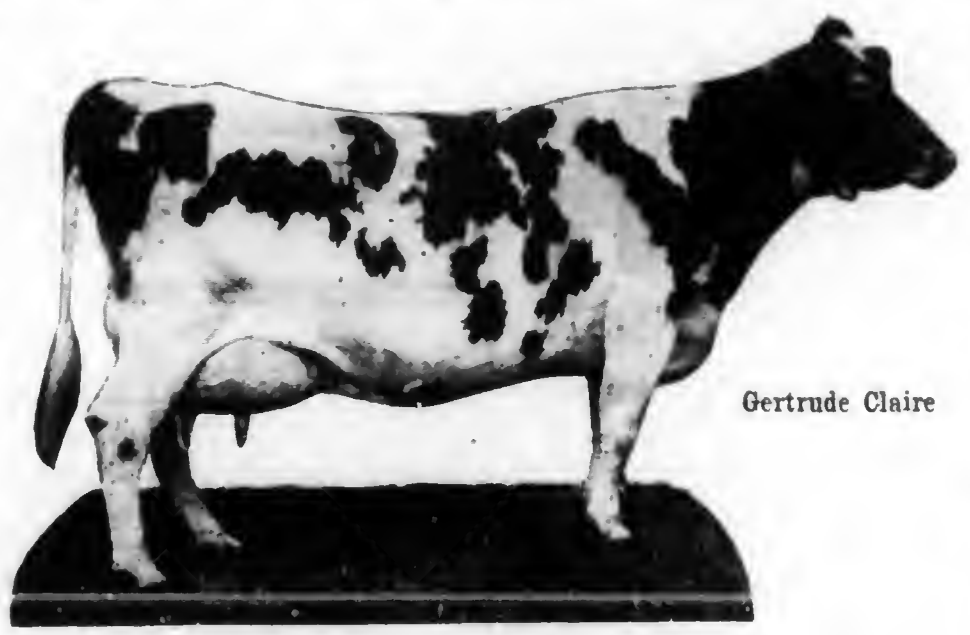
It has taken many years for us to acquire the 1,131,000 acres comprising our present state forests. This land was purchased at the average price of $2.26 per acre. Its present value is conservatively placed at $11.80 per acre. The state forests are now worth more than $13,000,000 and since their purchase have made a net gain of more than $5,000,000 over all expenditures for administration, development and improvement. During 1923 the income from the state forests amounted to more than $113,000.

The "Woodlot Owner" referred to in the opening paragraphs complains that state forests are exempted from taxation, and he wants to know who is to pay into the treasury, under state

(Continued on page 38)

Gertrude Claire's New World Record

This Cow's First Calf Sold for Five Dollars—a Thousand Won't Buy Her Last



Gertrude Claire

GERTRUDE CLAIRE 99550, owned by F. R. Hartzell, Butler County, Pennsylvania, now holds the world's record in milk production for a Guernsey cow in Class C and ranks second in the production of butterfat, missing the world's fat record in her class by less than eight pounds. Her two records of 18,942.5 pounds of milk and 893.41 pounds of butterfat rank, respectively, fourteenth and eighteenth for the breed, all ages considered. Her average test for the year was 4.72 per cent.

No Box Stall for Her

Gertrude Claire made this record under ordinary farm conditions, standing in a stanchion along with the rest of the herd. She was fed clover hay and corn silage and one pound of grain for each three pounds of milk produced daily. The grain mixture was composed of a twenty-four per cent protein mixed feed and corn meal, linseed oil meal, wheat bran, and beet pulp.

The grain, which was the most expensive part of the ration, cost $188.65. During the year $683.19 was received for her milk. This allows a profitable margin between the total cost of feed consumed and the income from the sale of milk.

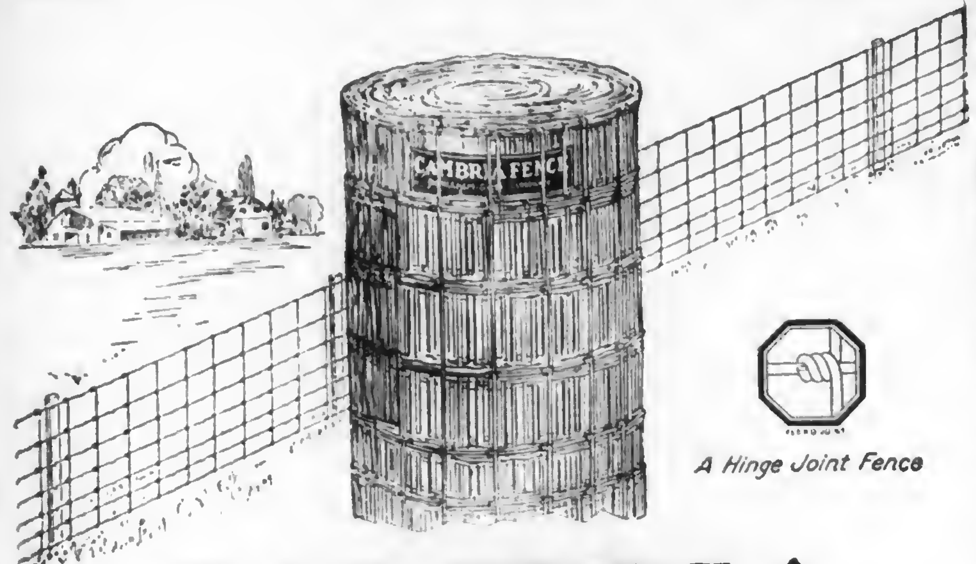
At the end of the test period Gertrude Claire weighed 1290 pounds, having gained about 200 pounds during the year; she carried a calf for 165 days of the test. She was milked three times daily thruout the year, averaging about fifty-one pounds of milk per day.

Gertrude Claire has had three calves in twenty-two months, dropping the last one just before starting her recently completed test. The first was a bull and was sold to a neighbor for five dollars. The last one was a bull for which an offer of $1000 was refused. He was sired by Brookmead's Royal Warrior, a grandson of Langwater Warrior; because of his excellent breeding he is being retained for use as a herd sire in the Hartzell herd. His first two sisters to complete yearly records made 635 and 625 pounds of butterfat in Class F and Class G respectively.

Learned to Study His Cows

Heading the list of cows in the Butler County Cow Testing Association, Gertrude Claire was first brought before the public when she produced 9839 pounds of milk and 508 pounds of butterfat as a junior two-year-old. At the same time, seven of her stable mates average 438 pounds of butterfat. "This work," says Mr. Hartzell, "taught me to observe my cows closer and make a study of their characteristics. It eventually led me into advanced registry work."

The new champion was purchased as a calf from J. B. Duffey, of Butler County. Fourteen of the twenty-six purebreds in the Hartzell herd are of the same breeding as Gertrude Claire. At the present time her full sister, Helen Bates, is being tested, and Mr. Hartzell estimates that her production for the year will be around 16,000 pounds of milk and 750 pounds of butterfat in Class A.—A. L. Beam.



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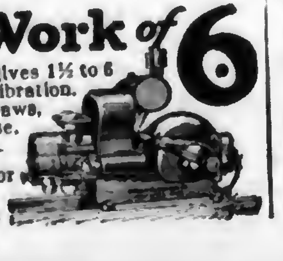


OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

FOR some time there has been an interesting controversy between potato growers in eastern Pennsylvania as to which variety of potato, the Russet Rural or the White Rural, is the better to raise. During the past five years the Russet Rurals have come into great prominence, thanks largely to the work of Doctor Nixon, of State College, and to the fact that the majority of members of the 400-Club have raised that variety. On the other hand, we find some potato raisers who have some difficulty in introducing them into their markets. Consequently, those people claim that the Russets are not as good as the White Rurals.

It is extremely doubtful whether either one can prove his side. On two different occasions we saw tests conducted by Doctor Nixon which seemed to substantiate this doubt. Specimens of both kinds were baked and fed alternately to men who were blindfolded and no one was sure of a difference. In fact, more than half of them guessed wrongly as to which was which.

The next question bearing on the subject is, which is the better yielder? Again the testimony differs. Most of the people who have made the 400-Club did it with Russets; but that is probably due to the fact that they planted Russets. Some who planted White Rurals also raised 400 bushels and over. We have no knowledge of yield tests made of the two varieties planted side by side.

We have come to the conclusion that the chief factor to be taken into consideration is, what is the color of the soil on which they are to be planted? The skin of the Russet is, as its name suggests, darker and tougher than the skin of the White Rural. If the soil in which they are grown is dark, or reddish, it will cling to and tinge the skin still more, and they will not present a bright attractive appearance, such as a finicky market demands. On the other hand, Russets from the Macungie district in Lehigh County, Pa., bring a premium on the potato market, due to the lighter, cleaner appearance which the type of soil in that neighborhood produces. Moral: Look at your soil.

* * *

THE soil on Our Farm is of a slightly reddish tinge. We found last year that the Cobblers came out nice and white, while the Russets raised along side had a less attractive color, altho they were dug when the soil was drier. This year we plan to plant White Rurals for the reasons given above. After all, the market demands are the final arbiters in the matter of what to raise. I have sometimes felt that many farmers are too much inclined to be guided by their own likes and prejudices in the matter of variety, breed and grade. It used to be a favorite phrase of institute lecturers when talking on poultry or dairy cows to say, "Select the breed you like the best." That would be all right for the farmer who is producing for his own family only, but the farmer who produces for the market must furnish what it wants, in the way it wants it, if he is to succeed.

* * *

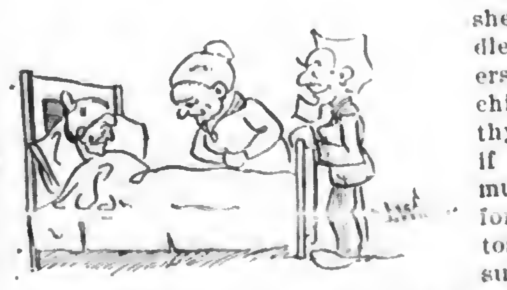
WITH this column I finish two years of writing OUR FARM notes. During that time two were omitted because of pressing work on the Farm. The acreage of the farm has been trebled since the first notes were written and my love for and interest in the work has increased in like proportion. Development has been slow because we have been following the old maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." On the whole, the writing of these notes has been a pleasure. Because of it I have received much good advice and many kind wishes. Sometimes it is a serious question as to what should be written. If you have so much space to fill in a newspaper you will find times when your mind is a complete blank, with no sign of an idea appearing anywhere. Doubtless this has been evident to you many times. Again,—I sometimes wonder whether it is worth while; whether the space might not be filled to better advantage and my time better occupied at something else. The answer to this question is not yet definite. But, unless I get letters to the contrary, I propose to start the third year of writing some things as they come to me, whether they be of great or little importance.—R. P. K.

Very often when we get what we think is a bargain, we find afterward it would have been better to have paid a good price for something more substantial. The cheap friendships which cost us little or nothing, often give as little as they cost, while that for which we paid by taxing our natures to the very depths, becomes a priceless possession.

Even if the doctor does not give you a year, even if he hesitates about a month, make one brave push and see what can be accomplished in a week.—Stevenson.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

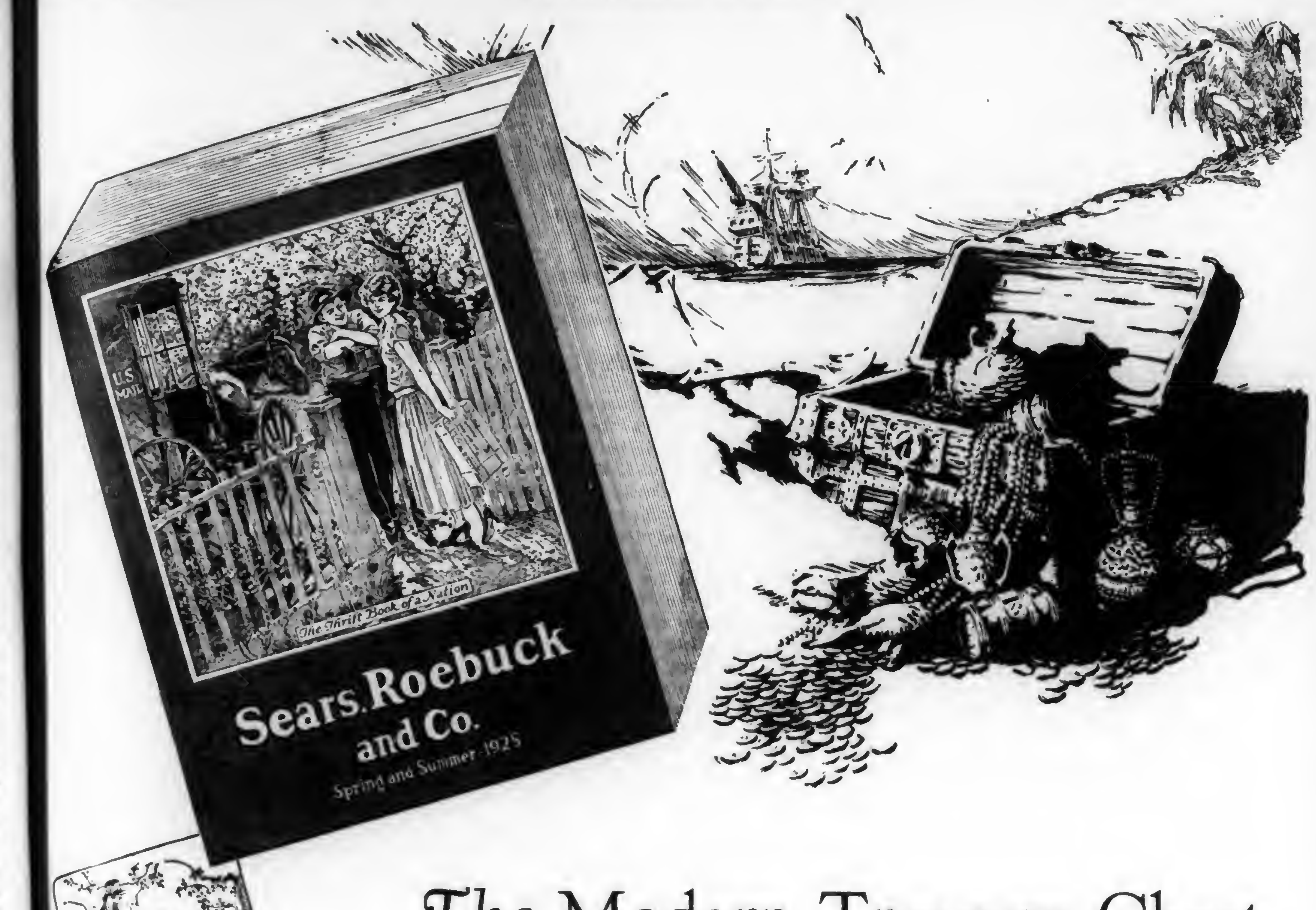
A Matter of Diet



COUSIN CYNTHY eats no meat, sugar-plums, nor pickled beet; she has banished spuds and hash, griddle-cakes and succotash, onions, wieners, salad, fries, ginger-snaps and chicken pies. For her breakfast Cynthy finds great results in melon rinds; if you lunch with her at noon you must eat the famous prune; just before she goes to bed then she nibbles toasted bread. Dieting, she's very sure, is the universal cure.

Her ma never stops to think what to eat nor when to drink; likes her coffee fairly strong, downs whatever comes along; eats tomatoes, pork, and beans, buckwheat cakes and nectarines. With her two-and-thirty teeth she can chew the toughest beef; carries smiles and ample girth, never has an ill on earth!

Just at present, she, I fear, has her program full, poor dear: Cynthy's had a sharp attack, stomach-cramp and aching back; both her sides are getting worse, and her mother's there as nurse! Cynthy's dieting, they tell, as a means of getting well, while her mother, all astir, eats three squares and cares for her!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Vol. 91, No. 8. Phila., Pa., Feb. 21, 1925 Whole No. 1449

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

To speak wisely may not always be easy: but not to speak ill requires only silence.

What's the Answer?

IT IS a well published fact that the American farmer has increased his output per man during the past decade. It is equally well known, tho not so well published, that workers in other lines produce less per man than they did in 1913. In commenting upon the housing situation in England a writer states the following which might well have been written concerning America.

"In England, for example, with housing a bitter problem, and 36 per cent of every dwelling being a bricklaying job, the number of bricks laid per day grows smaller. In 1914, with a ten-hour day, 900 bricks were laid per man per day, or 90 per hour. In 1920, with an eight hour day, the number of bricks fell to 200! This is twenty-five an hour! Of course, as the output falls, the cost increases, and as the costs increases, building ceases—and the policy of making more work by doing less results in no work at all."

This hits the question of increased costs squarely on the head. Supposing farmers with their decreasing numbers had shortened their hours and lessened the amount done per hour, what would be the price of food in this country? A glance at the effect of a short wheat crop on the present price of wheat gives the answer. It's the old problem under new conditions: What should be the measure of value in wages, costs and prices? Should it be hours of accomplishment?

The Baby Chick Business

ABOUT the only thing that has kept pace with the rapid development of the automobile industry during the last ten years is the baby chick business. The economy of time, and the ease with which chicks can be shipped long distances, are factors which have helped make the hatching business popular. As is natural, however, certain factors have developed which need correction in the interest of safety and satisfaction to the buying public. Some states have devised plans for inspection and certification and others are doing so by which the plants and breeding stock of chick hatcheries are officially inspected and those which meet the requirements set are given a certificate. This puts them in the "Accredited" class. This is a good move and will work no hardship upon the careful, honest people in the business, but will make it possible for buyers to avoid brokers and "gyp" dealers who do no hatching but depend upon buying what and where they can. There are many reliable hatcheries which have been in business for years and are worthy of full confidence. Business may be safely done with them while the state authorities are working out a plan of inspection and certification.

Who Will Be Secretary?

UNDER ordinary circumstances the politicians and newspapers would have had several cabinet slates made before this time. So far as we have seen none has been made up to this time. President Coolidge's reputation for making his own selections without conferences, at least so far as the public knows, may be discouraging to the slate makers. Again, they may be taking it for granted that the cabinet members now holding office, or lately appointed, will be reappointed on March 4.

The case of the Secretary of Agriculture differs from the others. The present Secretary, Mr. Gore, will be sworn in as governor of West Virginia on that date, and this makes the naming of a new secretary of agriculture certain. No one aside from President Coolidge seems to know who it will be, altho W. M. Jardine, of Kansas, and John Fields, of Oklahoma, are mentioned. About as far as anyone seems willing to go is to say that it will be a man holding views about agriculture's needs similar to those held by the President and Mr. Hoover. Their views seem to be to the effect that what farmers most need is business leadership, and that the Department of Agriculture should be reorganized by turning the marketing activities over to the Department of Commerce, leaving the administration of executive and police duties as the chief function of the agricultural department. In order to do this it would be necessary to have a secretary of agriculture who is in sympathy with such changes. Previous secretaries, as well as farm organizations in general, have fought every such move in the past.

The above are only surmises, but a rather careful reading of the comments made by the President and Secretary Hoover make them seem logical deductions.

Shall We Stop the Supply?

IT HAS lately become common knowledge that the greatest difficulty in the enforcement of the prohibition law in Pennsylvania is the lack of authority over the manufacture and distribution of denatured alcohol and of brewery establishments. A new bill giving the authority to exercise a strict control over these two sources of supply of bootleg liquor has been prepared and introduced into the Legislature. Its fate at this time is problematical. The reports are that the members of the Legislature from the districts where this illegal trade has its source, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are almost solidly against it.

There has been almost unanimous approval of the bill by those who believe in enforcement of law, regardless of whether they are in sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment. Newspapers which have not been strongly in favor of the prohibition law are practically a unit in saying the bill should be passed, since consistency and common decency demand some method by which the dishonest and lawless can be controlled. The Coroner of Philadelphia is reported to have said that poisonous liquor causes the death of twelve people per day in this city. Is it possible that there are enough legislators in Harrisburg who champion the cause of the outlaw and the indirect murderer to prevent legislation for the promotion of law and order?

Farm Prices and Others

THE figures kept by the Bureau of Labor show a gradual tendency in the direction of equalization of prices. Compared with 1913, farm products prices on December 31, 1924, were 156.7 per cent of pre-war prices. Records kept of 404 other commodities show 157 per cent. It must be kept in mind that the advance in farm prices has not been general. The relatively high price of three products—wheat, corn and cotton—increases the average because of their size and value. The following table indicates comparative group prices, using 1913 prices as 100.

	Dec. 1924
Farm products	156.7
Foods	157.9
Clothing	191.4
Fuel and lighting	164.6
Metal products	132.9
Building materials	175.1
Chemicals and drugs	134.6
House furnishings	172.4
Miscellaneous	128.6
All commodities	157

Washington Letter

CONGRESS IN A JAM.—The legislative jam in Congress grows more acute as the end of the session draws near. Night sessions are being held in an attempt to get thru necessary measures. Nevertheless the House spent one whole day in passing two minor District of Columbia bills against which there was little objection. They should have been acted upon in ten minutes' time.

OPPOSE FLEXIBLE TARIFF.—The controversy in Congress over the United States Tariff Commission has been renewed by a statement by Representative William R. Green, of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in which he says he favors the repeal of the flexible tariff provision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act. He declares that the flexible tariff provision accomplished practically nothing and that it has failed to take the tariff out of politics. He wants the commission restored to a fact finding body with the function of assembling information for Congress.

Several of the farm organization representatives are not satsisfied with the methods employed by the Tariff Commission in computing costs of farm products, and have made strong demands for the repeal of the flexible tariff act. It is not believed that the commission will be able to function properly while this provision remains in the tariff law.

THINKS CONFERENCE IDEAS ALL WRONG.—The recommendations of the President's agricultural conference that relate to co-operative marketing are all wrong, according to Aaron Sapiro, representing the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations. Mr. Sapiro has declared that speculators, brokers and distributors would be able to sit in with co-operative association managers and control markets and prices, and both the farmer and consumer would lose as a result.

JARDINE DISAGREES.—Appearing before the House and Senate Agricultural committees, Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, and a member of the President's commission, disagreed with Mr. Sapiro. He believed that the proposed legislation would do a lot for agriculture. "If we could eliminate a few of the monkey wrenches in distribution," he said, "it would be worth while. It is time for the farmers to get behind some plan and stop fighting each other. The conference recommendations will relieve agriculture and will make a start toward permanent farm relief."

DOESN'T PUT GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS.—According to Dr. Jardine, the proposed Federal Co-operative Marketing Board would foster, but would not interfere with or dominate development of co-operatives. The co-operatives do not have to work with it if they do not want to. The recommendations were not intended to meet an emergency, but with a view to basic and continuing needs with respect to marketing. They are directed primarily to the end that haphazard production and disorderly marketing may give way to balanced production and efficient and economical marketing. They head up in a federal agency, completely under the farmers' control to furnish essential services to such farmers and farmers' co-operatives as voluntarily apply for them. It was not intended to put the government into the business of marketing farm products.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

FOLLOWING THE BUDGET.—The general appropriation bill to be passed by the legislature of 1925 will not be so very much different from the budget submitted by Governor Pinchot. There may be deviation from the figures here and there in departmental allowances, and the lump sum plan of appropriations to charities not under state control will be disregarded, but in the main the basic ideas will be enacted into law. One reason is that the budget was built upon a rigid system of control in appointive departments and the sums allowed the elective branches were not much reduced except in one instance and that may be a source of controversy, with the Governor having the last say.

PLAN PEST FIGHTS.—State officials in charge of campaigns against the pests for which appropriations have been recommended are getting their plans ready in expectation of some hard fights against the beetles, borers and other bugs afflicting portions of Pennsylvania. The heavy snows are held by the Capitol scientists to help the pests and they anticipate there will be plenty of colonies to meet when the time comes. The state plans are being made in conjunction with those of the federal government.

CHECKING UP FARMS.—The average farm would be about the hardest thing in the world to lose, but there have been some rather odd things turning up in the census data on farms of certain counties. In one instance it was found half a dozen farms were missing from one report. In checking up an error in addition was found, but it took a hunt a good bit like a banking house seeking two cents to make the day's business balance. As a matter of fact the farm census is coming along splendidly and is producing data which will be of the utmost value to students of economy, commerce and agriculture in a few years.

MOTOR MONEY TO STAY.—Notwithstanding various machinations it does not seem probable the bills to divide revenue from licenses for motor vehicles between state and counties will get very far. The demand for improved roads is so strong that even the legislators from cities are commencing to hear from their own constituents, particularly those who own motor cars and trucks. The sentiment for division of this money has not gained the last month.

AFTER STRAY DOGS.—Owners of 200 dogs found killing game have been fined and more than 200 dogs killed the last month as the result of a drive in sections where it was reported game was suffering from the depredations of dogs. Most of the dogs captured came from villages.

MORE BUS LINE CASES.—The [illegible] Service Commission has declined to grant any certificates for operation of bus lines, even when proposed to be run in conjunction with trolley systems, without hearings. It has been found several enterprises were to be started because of popular demand, but the commission took the stand licenses could not be given without due advertisement and public hearing.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

SOUTH JERSEY POULTRY NOTES.—The Cape May County Poultry Association started in the new year with an active program at its recent annual meetings. The secretary's report showed that the association had secured thirty-four new members during the year and lost six, leaving a net membership of 102. The Atlantic County Federation of Poultry Associations, comprising five local associations in the county, held its annual meeting and banquet early this month. A large number of poultrymen attended the session. The Southern Ocean County Poultry Association has planned to forego its annual poultry show this year because of the chances of bringing into the county fowls which may have been exposed to contagion.

MOSQUITO COMMISSIONERS MEET.—Speaking before the twelfth annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Commission in Atlantic City recently, Dr. T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, pointed out that continued work on the part of the state is necessary to prevent a recurrence of the mosquito now so well in control. He deplored the cutting of state support and urged members of the commission to use their efforts for the continuance of the work.

NEWARK MARKET SUCCESSFUL.—The report of the director of the Center Market in Newark for the first year of its operation shows that the market is not such a "white elephant" as has been reported. Director Gillen said that the market had been practically self-sustaining. Taking into account the sale to be made of the old Farmers' Market Plaza which gave way to the facilities offered by the new market, the market debt will be reduced by at least two-fifths. The report of the director further shows that farmers as well as others have used to a large extent the facilities offered by the municipal market and that the market stalls have been practically all taken.

MANY HORSES STILL REMAIN.—Statistics recently available show that nearly 70,000 horses are within the state limits of New Jersey. The automobile has not crowded out the horse by any means; in fact, statistics for the entire United States show more horses than at the close of the war. In New Jersey the automobile has eliminated the horses from the roads and for the long hauls. Farm statistics, however, show practically as many for use in the fields and for short city hauls.—B.

New York Letter

FARMERS' RECOMMEND A REGENT.—The legislature this week will appoint two members to the Board of Regents, the most powerful body in the state in school administration. The farmers have demanded at least one of these appointments for their representative, M. C. Burritt, former farm bureau state leader. Seldom have farmers been so united in a selection.

HOME RULE WORKING.—Twenty-nine cities of the state are now testing the home rule enabling act, most of them with conservative dry law regulations. The expected prosecutions to test the validity of the new plan have not been made. The new superintendent of the Anti-saloon League is gaining public approval and announces that unrelenting efforts will be made to harness prohibition enforcement to the administrative machinery of the state. The League is now conducted on a budget system, with vouchers, and semi-annual audits by public accountants.

ICE HARVEST LOST.—Farmers in many sections face an ice famine, as deep snow has prevented the usual harvest, and now a warm wave has broken up and carried away the ice in most ponds and streams.—M.G.F.

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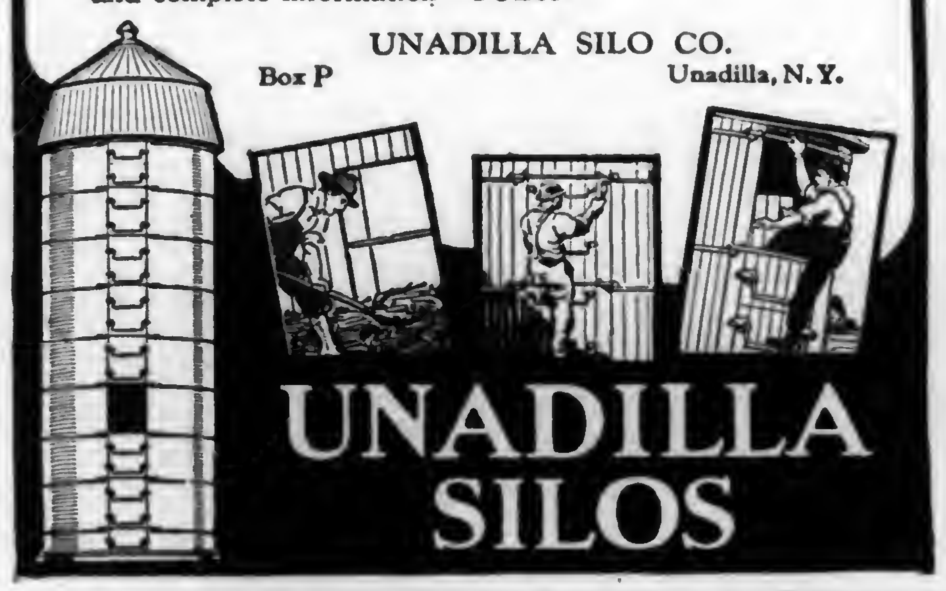

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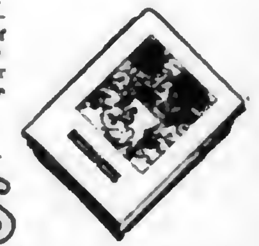

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

When Lime Helps Crops and When It Doesn't

IT IS a fact that not many vegetable growers use lime regularly nor with much assurance that their crops are going to be helped. This may be due to lack of faith in lime, but more likely it is due to the fact that when lime has been used on heavily manured land it has not seemed to pay in crop improvement.

Times are changing, and there is no one thing that represents the change better than the shortage of manure and the increasesd use of commercial fertilizers. It is entirely probable that growers who had little profit from the use of lime when they were at the same time using forty to fifty tons of manure per acre, will now be able to use it with success.

One benefit from heavy manuring, which we do not now get from fertilizers alone, is a certain amount of protection against soil acidity. Certain of the fertilizers we commonly use are believed to help make soil sour, light sandy soils more easily than heavy soils, but when lime is used on these soils the fertilizers are entirely safe.

Better Than Man Power

One of the many ways truckers use garden tractors.

Changed Ideas about Liming

There have been big advances in late years in our understanding of the need of lime for crops and soils, tho we may be just as far as ever from being able to tell just what application should be made in every case. The idea used to be to use lime enough to make the soil alkaline, or sweet. Then we found that all crops do not thrive on an alkaline soil, and that a few are even hurt by such a soil.

Lately we are finding that very different amounts of lime are needed to bring different soils to the same desired state of sweetness. Thus there are two points hard to determine, in the case of vegetable crops, when we set out to lime a field,—how sweet do we wish the soil to be, and how much lime must we apply to make the soil just that sweet.

A Hard Problem for Truckers

Truckers, too, have a special difficulty in the use of lime because they often grow a lime-loving crop immediately after an acid-loving crop has been harvested. They often wish to grow on the same field, over a period of perhaps two or three years, four or five different kinds of plants that undoubtedly differ in their need for lime.

The truckers at Norfolk have a serious problem of this kind, one that probably has become more serious since they have had to turn more largely to commercial fertilizers as sources of plant food. White potatoes, if they do not actually need an acid soil for their own best growth, at least need it if the tubers are to be free from scab.

A man who grows only white potatoes might be satisfied to keep his soil well on the acid side. But then, if he wished to grow spinach on the same land in the same year, as the Norfolk growers often wish to do, he would find that lime would be necessary for the best growth of that crop. After he had limed heavily enough to make the spinach grow to its largest size, the land for several years might well be too alkaline for a scab-free crop of white potatoes.

This problem of potatoes and spinach is not the only one of its kind; it is only noticeable because the Norfolk growers plant these crops on a large scale. Every one of us, if we knew the whole truth, undoubtedly loses money every year because for some one of our crops our land is not at just the right state of acidity or alkalinity.

Green Manure and Cover Crop

This problem of soil acidity is going to be much worse for the man who depends entirely on commercial fertilizers than for the man who plants cover crops and green manure crops at every opportunity. It seems that the older growers, when they used generous amounts of animal manure, were at the same time taking care of soil acidity.

Green manure crops are not entirely satisfactory as a substitute for animal manure, but they do seem to add to the soil such amounts of organic matter that the soil is less readily made very acid or too highly alkaline. A soil rich in organic matter is less subject to sudden changes in lime requirement.

After we have taken care of the need for organic matter, we can use fertilizers with much greater chance of safety and of big crop growth than if we have tried to switch from a manure ration to a fertilizer ration without attention to cover crops.—W. C. P.

Lettuce Kept Best

LETTUCE plants from seed sow in frames outside last fall a still in good condition, tho cabb plants, which were in the seedli stage at the time of the first freeze early November, are entirely kill This fact surprises me a little, b cause I usually think of cabb plants as being about the hardi thing on the list.

Both lettuce and cabbage were open frames when the temperat went down to 22. Now there is sign of cabbage, but a perfect sta of all varieties of lettuce. We k the sashes on most of the time, a the lettuce plants show signs of sl growth. If the winter is a short we can get these out by the first April, but to make them har enough we will have to give th plenty of air in March.

* * *

What has been the experience northern gardeners in the use southern grown onion plants of Bermuda type? Last year we had good demand for bunch onions June and July, and it seems like that these southern plants m serve the purpose better than ordi ary sets. Some Prizetakers that started indoors in flats were in e cellent condition for bunching b fore the sets were ready, but I hard think one could afford to grow the regularly for this purpose. Certain one cannot grow Prizetaker plan transplanting at least once befo field setting, for the advertised pri of southern grown Bermuda plan —W. C. P.

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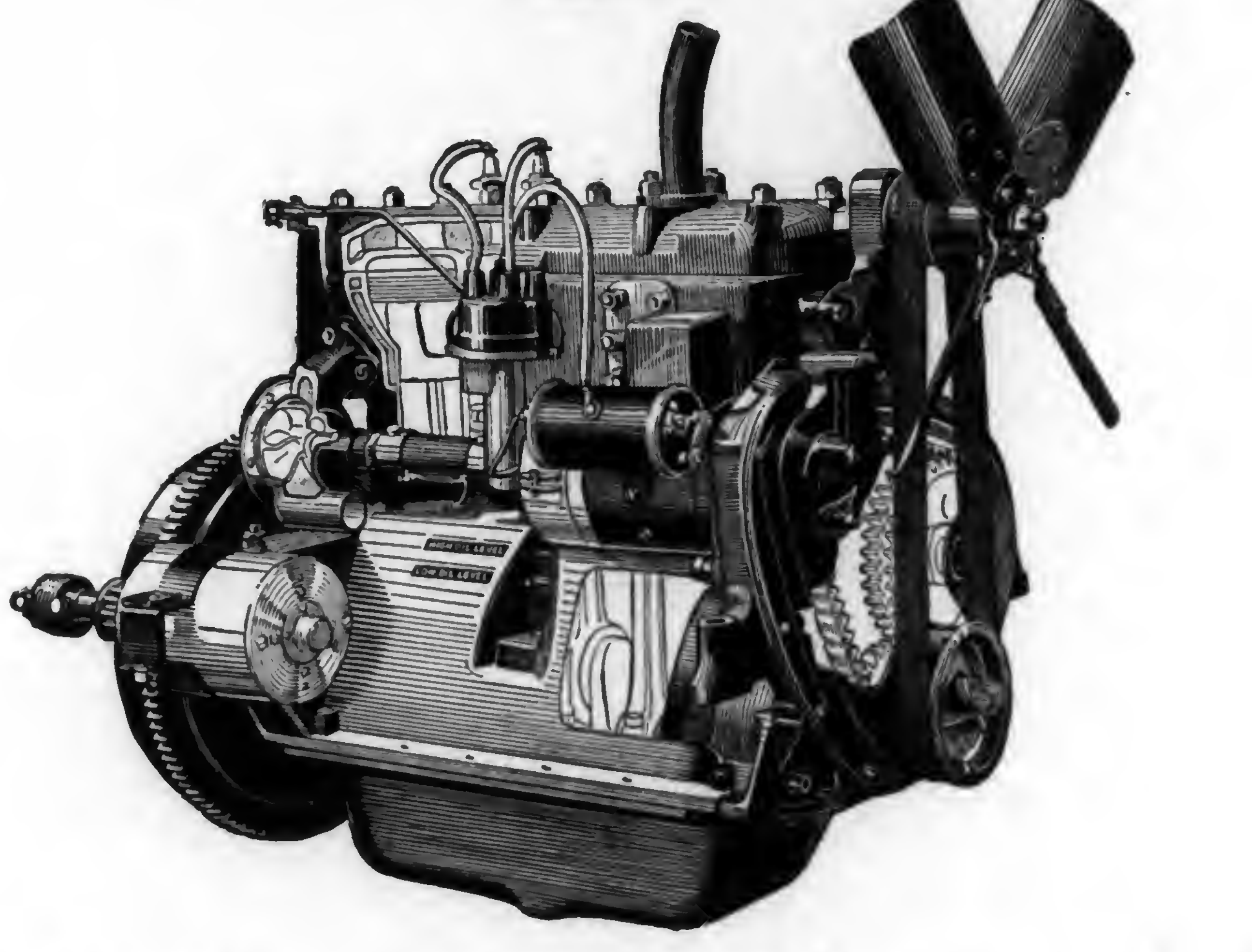

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State Horticultural Meetings

Pennsylvania Fruit Growers Discuss the Latest Developments in Orcharding at Harrisburg

By S. W. FLETCHER

Staff Contributor and Adviser

THE time-honored State Horticultural Association, which has contributed more to the advancement of Pennsylvania horticulture than any other single agency, had a very successful meeting at Harrisburg January 20-22, in connection with the Farm Products Show. The attendance at several of the sessions exceeded 500. The secretary's report showed an active membership of 812, a net gain of eighty-eight over 1923. The Association has organized seventeen county horticultural societies during the past three years, with a total of 470 members, all of whom are also members of the State Association.

Fruit Developments

DOCTOR FLETCHER'S report on the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association which begins on this page is a comprehensive review of the latest developments in many phases of the science of orcharding. The various subjects discussed may be located as follows:

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Peach drop	23
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The organization closed the year with no obligations and with $800 in Liberty bonds. It is the only state agricultural society publishing an annual report; the 1924 Proceedings comprised 200 pages. H. C. Brinton, of Hanover, was elected president; S. L. Smedley, Jr., of Newtown Square, vice president; S. W. Fletcher, of State College, and E. W. Thomas, of King-of-Prussia, were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Apple Scab Causes Great Loss

The Vegetable Section also had a good meeting, electing Thomas Biddle, of Bustleton, president, and W. B. Nissley, of State College, secretary. The indications are that next year this group will organize a separate State Vegetable Growers' Association, in affiliation with the Vegeta Growers' Association of America.

The opening session was dev largely to a discussion of apple which caused a far heavier loss Pennsylvania growers last year tha the Japanese beetle and Ori fruit moth. C. R. Orton, of Sta College, showed that the spring fection came wholly from last yea leaves lying on the ground, h the advantage of a cultivated chard, in which these diseased leav are plowed or disced under before spores are spread. But unless entire ground is stirred, right up the trunk, and the fence rows clean, there are likely to be diseased leaves left to infect the and foliage.

Dusting for Scab Control

Mr. Orton stressed the nec of frequent applications of spray early spring, perhaps at ten-day tervals, to protect the new leaves they appear.

H. W. Thurston, of State Colle reported the results of five experiments on scab control at S College. Dusting has, on the given as satisfactory results as spr ing in the work there, altho growers, especially in the south ern counties, reported quite opp results.

A. F. Mason, of New Jersey, ported the results of a pruning de onstration in the orchard of Em Roberts, of Burlington, N. J. Th are Rome Beauty trees, about th years old, and the orchard has one of the most productive in state. In recent years, however, apples have been getting sma more scabby and of poorer color. T trees have thus far been pruned little, on the "let nature take course" theory.

Pruning to Increase Yields

In the spring of 1923 a row heavily pruned, lowering the eight or ten feet, by cutting to branches and leaving limbs to s the large wounds thus made to vent sunscald. Special attention given to thinning out the branches and twigs on the of the tree, the Rome being a twiggy variety. The time spent one and one-half hours per tree.

In 1923, the first season after ork was done, the unpruned trees d a crop only thirty per cent of ich were three inches or over, ile the pruned trees had a crop th fifty-four per cent three inches over. There was also an improvement in color.

In 1924 a light pruning (thirty nutes per tree) was given to the me block of trees. That year the op was fifty-four per cent three ches or over, as compared with rty-three per cent of that size m the unpruned trees. The heavy uning reduced the total volume of it somewhat the first year, but is was much more than offset by e higher grade.

The York Imperial was reported a number of growers who cater local markets as rapidly losing ound in competition with the Stay n and other quality sorts, altho is acknowledged to be an excel t cooking variety. On the whole e and export market, however, the rk is still standard, and probably ll be for many years to come.

ail Insurance—Nitrate on Peaches

Sheldon Funk, of Boyertown, and J. Tyson, of Flora Dale, reported isfactory experience with hail in ance, notwithstanding the com atively high annual premium. It probable that this drawback will overcome, as growers use this pro ion more commonly. That part Berks County where Mr. Funk is ted has had but one peach failure forty years—that of 1921. He ex ds his peach season several days using nitrate heavily on certain s.

He gets about seventeen half hel baskets per tree; a good ker can pick 100 baskets a day, the average is nearer fifty. It es seven packers to pack a car a . His market is chiefly Boston, his season normally comes in ween South Jersey and New York, thern New Jersey being out of h growing now.

r. Funk has mostly Elberta, but ld plant more Hiley than any er white peace, not Belle of Geor which comes on the market with er sorts. Early Elbertas will not g a good price; their color is inst them. Matthews Beauty, h is usually three days ahead of rta, is preferable. The later the tas ripen, as a rule, the more ey they bring.

Apple Variety Certification

K. Shaw, of the Massachusetts cultural College, showed that it racticable to certify the standard eties of apples as true to name inspection of the stock in the nur row. The additional expense— t five cents a tree at present— ll compared with the advantages ed. Two New York nurseries offer trees that have been certi by the Massachusetts Fruit Grow Association and had exhibits at Farm Products Show.

why should we have to go out the state for these trees? Dr. stated that the State Horticul Association, in co-operation with state Department of Agriculture State College, is the logical agency ertake this work, and that his would be available for the ation of trees in Pennsylvania ies that desire it, until some own men can be trained to dis h the varieties.

believes that nurseries will ally secure certification, as a

(Continued on page 22)

Harnessed Lightning Splitting Wood

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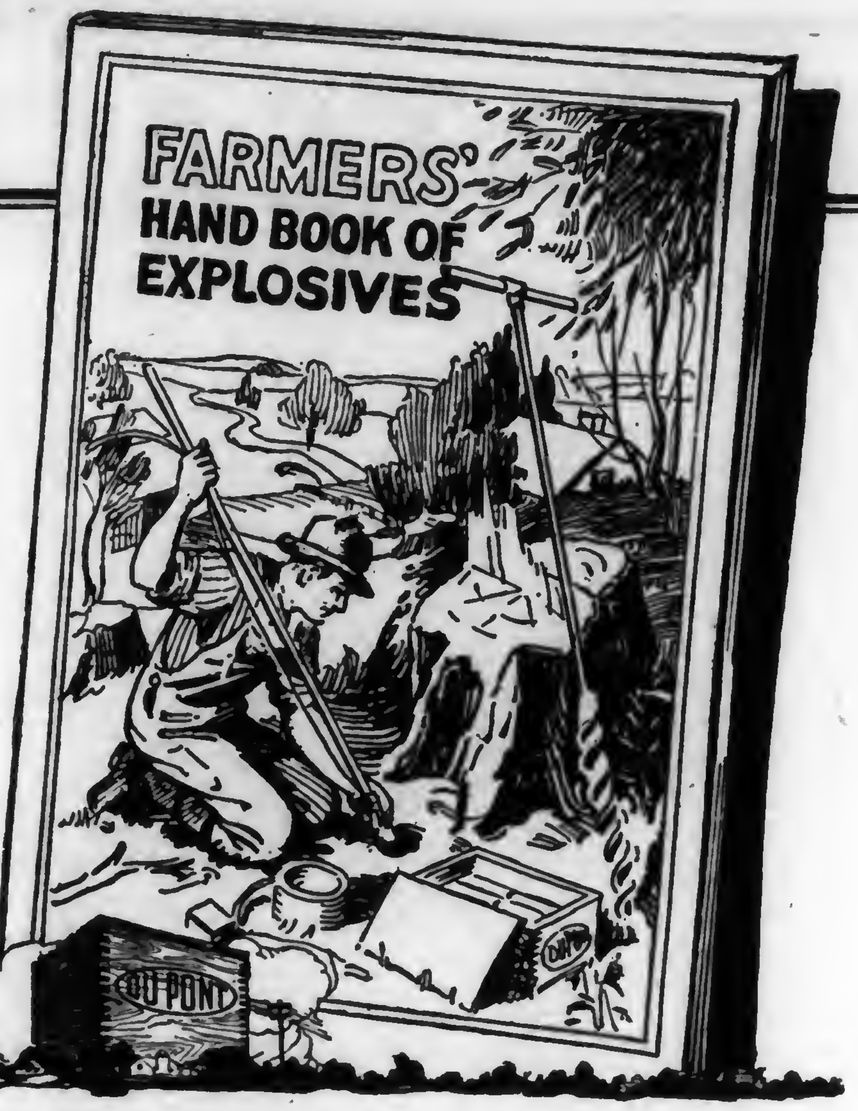

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Proteins in the correct proportions will make your hens produce more eggs—better eggs—at this season of the year when you get the best prices. Mix your own feed; put in plenty of meat scrap, digester tankage, poultry bone, charcoal, oyster shells or poultry grit—if you feed your flock right you get paid back, and have a fine profit left over.

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IF YOU HAVE CAR LOAD SHIPMENTS OF HAY OR POTATOES TO DISPOSE OF, COMMUNICATE WITH W. D. POWER & CO., 601 West 33rd Street, NEW YORK CITY. REFERENCE, THIS PAPER.

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Mixed Cow Peas .... 4 40 "
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes.
Cobblers .... $4.25 Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

A Former Soldier Goes into the Poultry Busi

Would you be kind enough to give me your opinion of the probable success or failure of the following venture:

I am thinking of starting a poultry farm in eastern Pennsylvania. My goal is 2000 laying hens. I do not intend to breed any. I will buy baby chicks to get my layers. All cockerels will be sold as soon as they can be determined and made ready for market. If I am unable to get a local market I intend to ship to commission merchants in New York or Philadelphia. I will trapnest 100 birds only, to check up on results and feeding methods. I intend to build four modern fresh air houses 100 feet by 16 feet. These houses to be separated by partitions into sections for 100 birds. I will grow my corn, mangels, etc., but buy a laying and growing mash.

I intend to buy a cheap, rundown farm, regardless of the condition of the buildings. I am looking for land and location only. I intend to live in town and go out in my car each morning. Being modern, I regard any kind of a farm as a factory and think the right place to live is in a community.

I am thirty-two years old, single, have seen many years of

Getting Their Morning Exercise

Bright sunshine kills the disease germs in this poultry house.

service in the army, am strong, physically, and have always lived in the country. I am an all-around mechanic and intend to build these houses myself; in fact, I intend to do all the work myself the first year. No animals or livestock of any kind will be kept, except the hens. When plowing has to be done I will hire the plow and horse by the day.

I will devote all my time to manufacturing quality eggs. Only White Leghorns will be kept. I intend to get going about March 1 and hope to have 500 to 1000 layers by next winter.

I have about $5000 in capital. Can money be made with 2000 layers? Do you think a man can make a decent living in the poultry game with a reasonable amount of luck? Do you think my capital is all right? You know, I have to live many months before I can realize a nickel.—T. S., Nassau County, N. Y.

I think the weakest link in your plan will be living away from the poultry farm and attempting to make the trip back and forth in a car. Poultry are always in danger from thieves and the owner and a good watchdog are needed at night on every poultry farm. During brooding season the working day is long and the brooders may need att at night if a high wind comes u makes the fuel burn too fast the draught.

There are many nights i spring when, if necessary, I rather sleep on a cot in a house than leave the farm. the busy season on a poultry man is so busy during the day so tired at night that living in has little charm. All you want comfortable bed as near to th as possible.

Morning Inspection at Dayb

The farther away from the you happened to live the earlie would have to get up in the ing. Chicks need attention a light. The best method is to early and promptly make the of the colony houses. Breakf the owner comes after the m inspection has been completed.

Your mechanical ability is a asset. It costs money to hire c ters. If you can buy a farm equipped with a variety of bui you can possibly remodel sev them into serviceable poultry h This will cut down expenses a able you to use more capital where.

A capital of $5000 is a nice start to engage in the poultry ness. I would pay down as litt possible, on the farm and lea much as possible for use in p tion work. Do not spend all the ital at once. Keep enough on for the unexpected expenses that occur before the business is on a ing basis.

Keeping Two Thousand He

It is no joke to lose $5000 aft has been carefully saved from Personally, I believe there is a risk in the poultry business think you might better keep money for a couple of years and out on a commercial poultry where they maintain about the layers that you would like to someday. Then you can study problems and educate yourself poultry matters and draw wag the same time. When you feel fident that you can start out yourself, you will have that plus the interest it has earned be able to use it to good advan

Two thousand hens is a large You might have to buy 6000 c to raise 2000 good pullets. Ha the 6000 would be apt to be coc els. With 3000 prospective pulle the hatching time you could have a moderate mortality rate

do some rigid culling and have 2000 good birds left.

Of course, there is no guarantee of how many you can raise. The only sure thing is the fact that chickens do the best when there are only about 300 to a brooder stove in a colony house. So it takes a lot of equipment to handle chicks by the thousands.

It requires experience properly to brood and feed large flocks of little chicks. Without that experience the operator would be worried sick over the things that may happen. He will need nerves of iron to keep going day after day without having the blues. The experienced chick raiser handles the brooders successfully without excessive worry and avoids a lot of the troubles which bother the beginner.

Buying Chicks Saves Trouble

Your plan of buying chicks and doing no breeding will cut out a lot of detail. You will save the feed bill on the cockerels and avoid the work necessary to care for special breeding pens. If you buy the chicks from a good hatchery you will obtain good stock. I doubt if you will need to trapnest any birds if you are not going to do breeding work. The results in egg production for a pen of 100 birds will act as a check on the feeding methods.

There is really little gained in going to the work of obtaining trapnest records unless you use those records to breed more good stock. However, the trapnesting may be very interesting and I believe it will start you into breeding work for yourself as soon as a few high record hens are located.

Planning on a start with 500 hens next fall will place the business on a fairly safe basis. You don't realize how much difference there is between keeping 500 and 2000 hens. The man with 500 has a little time to devote to field work or the care of livestock. The man with 2000 hens is a poultry specialist and must devote practically all of his time to poultry management.

Starting with 500 Hens

Some men who do well with 500 hens do not succeed as well when they have 2000. The 500 job gives them a chance to place their mind on other jobs at frequent intervals. With 2000 hens to manage they are never free from poultry worries and finally the close confinement to duty and the steady job of fighting dirt makes them very sick and tired of the poultry business. This is often followed closely by a gradual drifting into other lines of work.

I feel that no poultryman can advise another as to whether he should engage in the business or not. No predictions of possible profits can be made. Here is the safe way. Work on a poultry farm. If the job is not satisfactory, try working on another poultry farm. Become steeped in poultry information from first hand experience. Then you will know if you want to keep 2000 hens. And you will some day find just the kind of a farm you want for your business. And you will buy it without asking advice because you will have had experience and know just as well as the other fellow whether the deal is a good safe bet or not.—R. G. Kirby.

Judged by Your Yard

IT IS almost possible to tell the character of a farmer by the appearance of his home. Try it out some time. Drop in at a farmhouse, no matter how small and old, that stands in the midst of cleanliness and neatness and see what kind of folks answer the door there. Then go home and see that your own front yard represents you as you want people to think of you.—J. R. Bracken.

MRS. GREEN—"Aren't you extravagant buying ready-prepared feed for your baby chicks?"
MRS. WHITE—"I'd be extravagant not to; I never had any luck raising them until I did."

Success With Baby Chicks!

You Needn't Coddle Them, But They Must Have the Right Food

You don't find the *experts* mixing feeds for baby chicks! It's the folks who don't know how much depends on *scientific* feeding. Pratts is best for baby chicks because it is *baby food.* Years of study have perfected Pratts buttermilk baby chick food. What chance has any farmer to come even *close* to duplicating it? Or of finding food as good for *growing* chicks as Pratts growing mash?

Even the *milling* of the grains used in Pratts is special for baby chick needs—mechanically preparing it for easy digestion by a few days' old chick—not too much of anything, and enough of a dozen vital things the baby chick system must have. There's no guess about it—a Pratts fed brood of chicks will thrive and live—escape disease—take on strength which will raise every *liveable chick.*

Those who think baby chick food prepared Pratts way costs anything extra should get the *facts.* They're in an illustrated book you ought to have; write for it; FREE from the PRATT FOOD CO., 312 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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White Diarrhea Tablets
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Animal Regulator
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Healing Ointment and Powder

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

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Like all Moyer products, this powder is free from filler. It is active, every bit of it. To absolutely prove its value a special trial package of 5 lbs. will be sent for $1.25.

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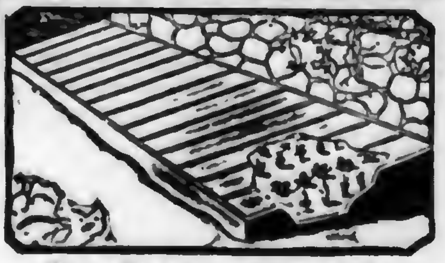

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I enclose $......... and ask you to send me by prepaid parcel post the roll Glass-Cloth mentioned in your advertisement for this amount, with understanding that if I am not satisfied after using it for ten days, you will refund my money upon return of Glass-Cloth.

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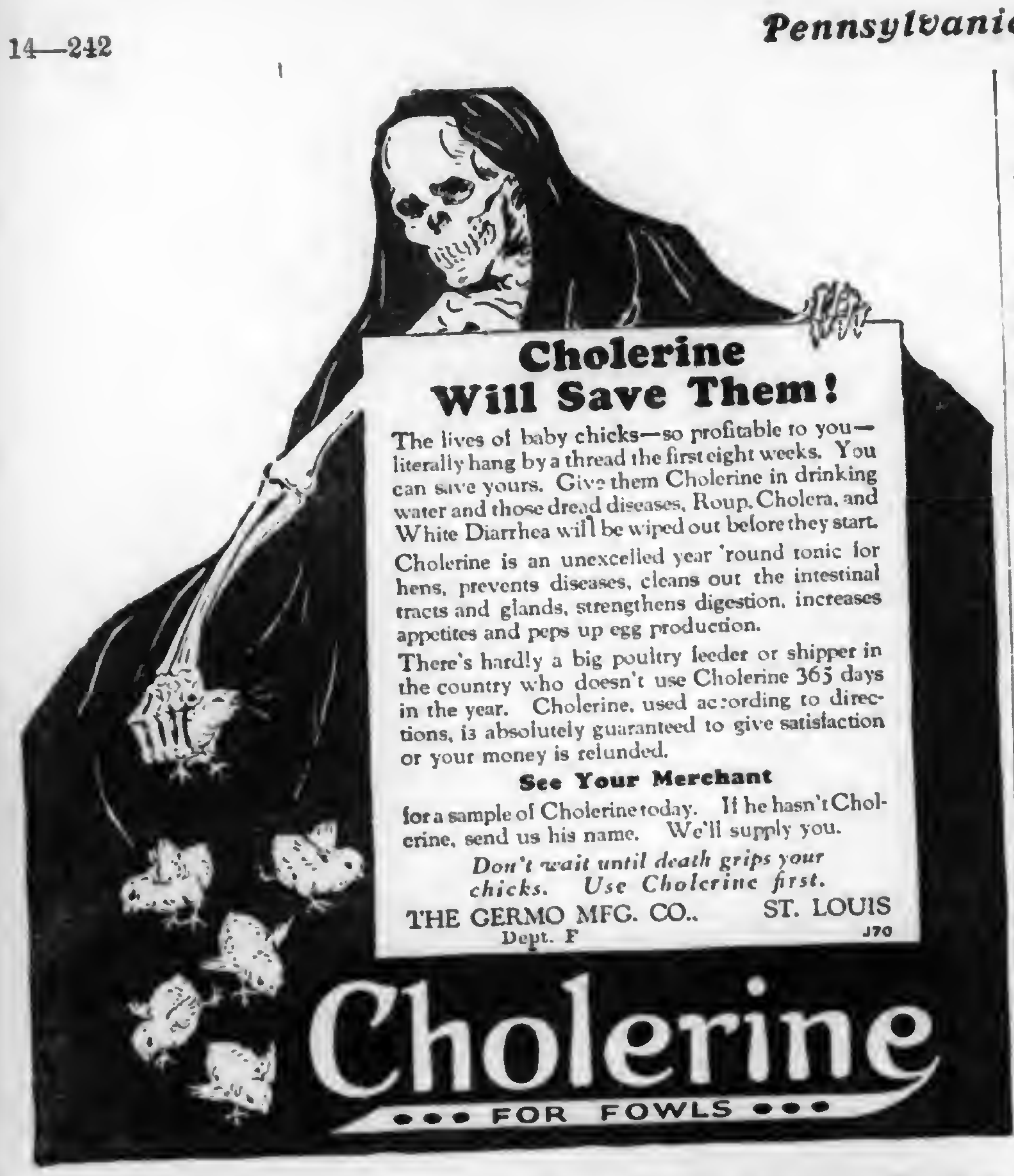

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The lives of baby chicks—so profitable to you—literally hang by a thread the first eight weeks. You can save yours. Give them Cholerine in drinking water and those dread diseases, Roup, Cholera, and White Diarrhea will be wiped out before they start.

Cholerine is an unexcelled year 'round tonic for hens, prevents diseases, cleans out the intestinal tracts and glands, strengthens digestion, increases appetites and peps up egg production.

There's hardly a big poultry feeder or shipper in the country who doesn't use Cholerine 365 days in the year. Cholerine, used according to directions, is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is refunded.

See Your Merchant

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Don't wait until death grips your chicks. Use Cholerine first.

THE GERMO MFG. CO., Dept. F ST. LOUIS J70

Cholerine

FOR FOWLS

When the Baby Chicks Come

Some Ways to Prevent Losses in the Brooder House

By R. G. KIRBY

FOR successfully brooding early hatched chicks I find the coal burning brooder stoves satisfactory and more useful and less work than a lot of mother hens. During windy and snowy weather the hen must constantly hover the chicks or they are chilled. She cannot stand up to eat without dumping the brood over the cold ground where they will stand and shiver until hovered again.

The chicks in the colony house heated by the coal burning brooder stove are never subject to unpleasant exposure if the stove is properly managed. The heat is always present when they need it. Regardless of the outside weather the brooder chicks can exercise and scratch in an atmosphere which is comfortable.

The Best Brooder Fuel

The best fuel for the brooder stove is chestnut hard coal. It burns for a long time and retains an even heat. Solvay coke burns too rapidly and there is danger of the fire dying out before morning, especially on a windy night when the stoves may burn the fuel quite rapidly in spite of the regulation of the thermostats. I have used hard coal and Solvay coke mixed but it did not give as good satisfaction as chestnut hard coal.

Brooding with soft coal is rather difficult because the chicks need an even heat and the heat from soft coal is more difficult to regulate in a brooder stove.

It pays to operate the brooder stove in a colony house far enough from large buildings to reduce the fire risk. The stoves are as safe as the heaters used in a house but where there is fire there is always some risk and this can be reduced by confining the brooder stoves to small buildings placed at least fifty feet from each other.

Six Feet Enough Stove Pipe

Do not use too long a stove pipe on the brooder stove. It increases the draught and makes the fire burn faster. I can obtain plenty of draught with a six-foot stove pipe. It takes about three feet to reach from the top of the stove to the flange on the roof. This should be in a separate section. Then the stove can be set up rapidly and removed easily when the chicks are ready for the roosts.

Shove the section of pipe up into the flange and then down on the stove and it is ready for the fire. The second three-foot section with the cap to keep out rain fits down over the flange on the roof. Be sure that the flange is sealed tightly to the roofing paper to avoid leaks. A leaky roof around a brooder house stove pipe may cause water to run down into the stove and put out the fire on a wet stormy night. Even a small leak which allows water to trickle down the pipe and over the stove will cause the brooding equipment to become encrusted with dirt and rust.

Start the fire the day before the chicks are placed under the hover and then you have a nice even bed of coals and plenty of heat to protect the chicks. The thermostats can be regulated and no experimental work will be necessary after the chicks are in the brooder house.

Keep Out the Clinkers

The first week a brooder house stove will usually work all right. Then the beginner may become careless and allow ashes to bank up around the sides of the stove. Possibly a large clinker will start to hold back the ashes. When the stove is shaken down a lot of ashes will appear but not enough of them. About the beginning of the second week the fire may die out some cold morning and then the poultryman will find a lot of huddling chicks and many dead ones.

The preventive remedy consists in shaking down the ashes morning and night until the firelight shows thru the grates. When the stove is constantly filled with coal you cannot see if the fire is burning clear across the grates. So allow the coal to burn toward evening until a fine large bed of coals is visible clear across the fire pot. Then you know there is a good fire in the stove. When the hod of fresh fuel is added there is practically no danger of such a fire dying out before morning.

Occasionally take a long poker and stir the bed of coals and remove any clinkers that may have formed. Most poultrymen use the brooder stoves for incinerators for any chicks that die. This is sure destruction for the germs that may have killed the chicks and adds bone ash to the coal ashes which can be fed back to the chicks. But the burning of the chicks sometimes seems to encourage the forming of clinkers.

Chicks Need Sunshine

It is known that window glass filters out the violet rays which are needed to stimulate the growth of young chicks. Arrange the windows in the colony houses so they can be opened on clear bright days. The sunshine on the brooder house floor will help to prevent leg weakness and other chick diseases.

With a coal burning brooder stove you can obtain plenty of heat to protect the chicks even when the brood-

(Continued on next page)

Treatment for Leg Weakness

I have some chicks about three weeks old that seem to have weak legs. When they try to walk they fall over backward and spread out their wings. I feed them ground wheat and corn and house them in a large box with dry ground in one end, and straw. Please tell me what to do for them.—S. C. G., Cumberland County, Pa.

Leg weakness in chicks can usually be prevented in the following ways. Allow the chicks to scratch in the direct rays of the sun. Sunlight thru glass is not the same as the violet rays which influence a chick's growth are filtered out by the glass.

Place crude cod liver oil in the dry mash at the rate of a pound to 100 pounds of the starting mash. Do not use the cod liver oil emulsion. It will not give the same results as the raw or crude cod liver oil.

Developing Sturdy Legs

Cut clover sods and place them near the brooder. Scratching in the moist soil seems to help in giving chicks sturdy strong legs. The fresh green feed that sprouts from the sods is beneficial. Sprouted oats and sour milk contain vitamins and improve the vigor of chicks. I think you will find one of the commercial dried buttermilk starting mashes a good investment to carry the brooder chicks beyond the danger period.—R. G. K.

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Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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When the Chicks Come

(Continued from page 14)

r house windows are open. Have he stove towards the back of the ouse to one side. Then the chicks an come up toward the window and xercise in the sunshine and cool air. Whenever they feel cold they will reurn to the stove and under the hovr there will be plenty of warmth.

Remedy for a Common Trouble

When the chicks are first placed nder a hover they must be confined here. This will prevent the flock rom following the sunshine and uddling in the light even tho it ontains little warmth during winter eather. Sometimes most of the hicks will start piling up in the orners of the house, especially at ight when they become lost and onfused.

The remedy is to have a strip of ardware cloth about a foot wide and ong enough to stretch around the rooder stove about a foot from the dge of the deflector. This chick proector takes a lot of worry out of e early chick raising. You know e chicks are near the source of the eat and do not have to run conantly to the colony houses to find everything is all right.

Use a Flashlight—Not a Lantern

After three or four days the strips n be rolled up and stored until ey are needed for more chicks. I d that the chicks usually learn e source of the heat in about four ays and then they run back to the over whenever heat is needed. hen examining chicks at night alays use a flashlight instead of an l lantern. Flash the light on and rapidly and the chicks will not ve from their places about the ver. If you take a lantern into e brooder house they can see the tire house and may scatter beuse of fright into distant corners of e house. If they stay there all ght it may mean a lot of chilled d dead chicks.

Potato Wart Bulletin

HE first publication to be issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of ant Industry on the potato wart sease which has been found in 813 rdens located in towns and villages eleven counties, is just off the ess.

It is a twenty-eight-page, illustrat- bulletin describing the disease, present state quarantine, potato rieties susceptible and immune to disease and progress in control of sease. The bulletin was prepared R. E. Hartman and W. A. McCub- . Copies can be secured by writ- to the Pennsylvania Department Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Sixth Potato State

ENNSYLVANIA'S potato production in 1924 reached a total of ,792,000 bushels as compared with 145,000 a year ago according to eral-state crop reporting figures. y five states.—New York, Minnea, Maine, Wisconsin and Michi-.—produced more spuds than sylvania last year. Only eight cent of the 1924 Keystone crop unfit for food or seed as comed with eighteen per cent in Wisin, thirteen per cent in Minnea, and nine per cent in New York, ne and Michigan.

The quality of the potatoes apr to be above the usual average. estimated that sixty-eight per of the Pennsylvania crop graded S. No. 1, as compared with sixtyper cent a year ago and seventy cent in 1922.

OBERCO [PROTEIN-MINERAL FEED] for Hogs, Poultry & Dairy Cattle

Poultry, swine and dairy cattle must have protein and minerals if they are to get the best from their farm ration. Mix Oberco with the feed you are using and see the difference.

Write for details. Practical poultrymen, hog raisers and dairymen have tried Oberco and it has produced surprising results. Write for booklet.

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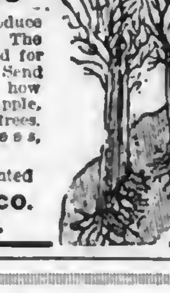

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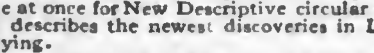

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No. 8 .... 40.00
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Cash f. o. b. factory

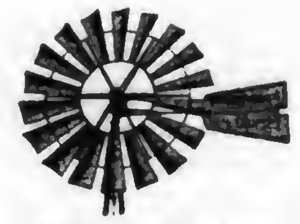
Home Light and Power Plants

Both electric light and engine power from one plant at one cost. Engine power is available at belt pulley while battery is being charged. Engine power alone or electric light alone at any time. Double utility at one low cost.

Prices

No. 1½ Plant $325.00
No. 3 Plant $525.00

Cash f. o. b. factory



Steel Eclipse Windmills

All parts are completely enclosed and run in oil. Cut pinion and worm gear eliminate many parts. Crankshaft is drop forged. All working parts machined to close limits. Simple, all-metal construction—built for a lifetime of service. Self-regulating. Quick down stroke, slow lift—actual pumping two-thirds of the time. Wheel is tilted to take advantage of slightest wind. Sizes: 8 ft. and larger.

Other Fairbanks-Morse Products are washing machines, electric motors, a complete line of general service pumping equipment, pump jacks, power heads, etc.

Home Water Plants

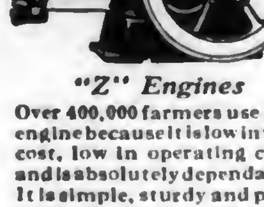
At an extremely low cost you can have water under pressure—hot or cold—in bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, watering trough—wherever you want it. The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant operates automatically. There is an outfit to draw water from cistern, spring, shallow well or deep well.

120 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 8-gal. galv'd tank, complete $84.75

200 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gal. galv'd tank, complete $115.00

Also larger sizes, for engine or electric drive, correspondingly low priced.

Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory



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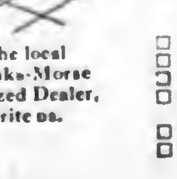
Over 400,000 farmers use this engine because it is low in first cost, low in operating cost, and is absolutely dependable. It is simple, sturdy and powerful. Has high tension battery or magneto ignition; suction fuel feed; positive lubrication; renewable die-cast bearings; parts subject to wear are hardened and ground; crankshaft, connecting rod and camshaft are drop forgings. More drop forgings and specially heat treated parts are used than in any other engine of this type. Highest quality obtainable—at the lowest price possible!

Prices

1½ h. p. bat. equipt. $ 48.50
1½ h. p. mag. equipt. 58.50
3 h. p. bat. equipt. 83.50
3 h. p. mag. equipt. 98.50
6 h. p. mag. equipt. 153.50

Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory; add freight to your town



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Without any obligation on my part, send free descriptive literature and complete information concerning the items I have checked below:

☐ "Z" Engines
☐ Home Water Plants
☐ "B" Feed Grinders
☐ Home Light and Power Plants
☐ Steel Eclipse Windmills
☐ Washing Machines

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Town .... State ....

NOTE TO DEALERS
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FINANCIAL AND WORLD MARKETS
FIRST $17.00 LAMBS HERE SINC SPR
First $17.0 lambs sinc last made an ap arance toda when 80-lb fed esterns fro Har county, Iow reached tha mark. Smith was the owner d feed the band, which cost $1 25 abo days ago, hen they av aged These la bs were first turned soy beans and alfalfa for about weeks and then fed she ed corn falfa hay d a quarter a pound linseed oil meal daily. n enorm amount of soft corn is g ng to w through feeding without il meal, says. It has proved muc cheape his case to add the me than corn alone at the present prices. Smith has topped the market sev times this year.
W. C. Holm, Clinton county, Iowa, was here today with a load of 1297 lb Herefords, which sold to Wilson at $11.25. These steers were choi quality fleshy steers when purcha d last September at $8.40, according Mr Holm. He put them on full feed for 69 days, giving them corn, linseed oil meal and molasses feed. He said that they gained around 4 lbs per day during that period.

KUNTZ YEARLINGS TOP MARKET AT $11.00 TODAY

L. P. Kuntz, a successful young feeder of Monroe County, Mo., had the distinction of topping the cattle trade here today with 22 long yearlings averaging 1095 pounds at $11.00 per cwt., Armour & Co. being the buyer. According to Mr. Kuntz these were native Monroe beeves, mostly Herefords and Angus that he picked up as calves last summer, paying around $8.00 per cwt. He fed them corn and sheaf oats through the winter also giving cowpea hay They were finished on corn and linseed meal on grass. Mr. Kuntz says that corn is better than an average crop in his section. The Kuntz yearlings showed choice finish.

Market reports tell the story. Not alone do live stock fed Linseed Oil Meal top the market, day after day, but they do so for less money in less time.

Adding Linseed Oil Meal to the ration costs so little and brings in such good gains that you simply cannot afford to miss this source of extra profit.

A sufficient supply of protein — an *excess* supply — is the key to your feeding profits. It has been proven time and again by the most practical experiences and experiments. Linseed Oil Meal supplies this excess very profitably—and in addition is a safe and splendid conditioner.

Just how, when, and why to feed it for the best and cheapest gains in fat, milk, pork and wool, is told fully in Prof. Morrison's book, "How to Make Money With Linseed Oil Meal." Written by one of the world's greatest feeding authorities, you'll find this book mighty valuable.
Send for your free copy. Ask for Booklet E-2.

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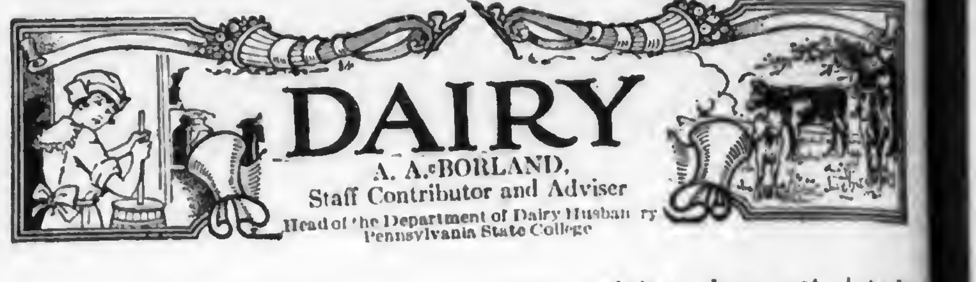

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Value of Sweet Clover

Is there as much feeding value in sweet clover as in red clover? I have eight acres of wheat that I would like to seed to sweet clover. One of my cows was knocked over the fence by the other cows late in the fall while out in the pasture. Ever since she has been lame in one hind foot. The foot isn't swollen and appears normal except for one small sensitive spot.—J. B. L., Perry County, Pa.

Cows do not like sweet clover so well as red clover. They have to learn to like it. For hay it should be cut before the stalks get coarse and woody. Like alfalfa, when once established it stays in the ground longer than red clover.

The actual analysis of sweet clover shows that it is somewhat higher in feeding value than red clover. The latter contains 12.8 pounds of crude protein per cwt., while sweet clover contains 14.5. Red clover contains 7.6 pounds of digestible protein while sweet clover contains 10.9 pounds. The total digestible nutrients per hundred pounds in each of these clovers is practically the same.

Rate of Seeding

When sown in grain, twelve to fourteen pounds of scarified sweet clover seed is usually recommended. When unhulled seed is used, this amount should be nearly doubled, but such seed is not recommended, save possibly for late winter sowing.

Sweet clover and alfalfa employ the same nitrogen gathering bacteria and the seeds should be inoculated with commercial bacterial culture for this purpose before sowing. This may be secured from seed houses, or can be secured directly from the bacteriology division of the Dairy Husbandry Department at State College.

I believe the best procedure concerning your cow which was injured would be to have a competent veterinarian examine her and try to locate the direct source of the trouble.—A. A. Borland.

About Colostrum Milk

Does the milk a cow gives three months before calving interfere with making butter; is the milk during the same period all right for use in the house; is the milk when she has calved good to use in the house, or for making butter?—C. A., Chester County, Pa.

The milk a cow gives three months before calving does not interfere with making butter even tho she has been milked for a long time. It is not desirable to have a cow milked right up to the time she freshens. She should be dry at least six weeks before freshening. The milk ought to be all right for household purposes up to the period six weeks before freshening when she should ordinarily be dried off.

Right after the cow freshens the milk is not supposed to be desirable for household purposes for a few milkings. This first milk is commonly known as colostrum. It possesses laxative properties which make it especially desirable for the new born calf.

The colostrum is acrid, viscid, very yellowish, is much heavier than milk, and has an alkaline reaction. It contains less casein and sugar, but more ash, and many times more albumin than normal milk. The true milk flow is usually considered to be established by the sixth to tenth milking. Most people figure that the ninth milking is sufficiently normal to be used for household purposes.—A. A. B.

Cannot Raise the Test

Will you give me a formula for a ration I can feed my herd of seven cows to raise the butterfat tests as high as possible? My test for the first fifteen days of January was 3.4. I am feeding a mixture of three parts corn and cob meal, two parts gluten, one part thirty-four per cent oil meal and one part ground oats.—M. J. S., Lehigh County, Pa.

So far as experiment stations have been able to find out there are no feeds which will permanently increase the butterfat percentage in milk. This is settled by the individuality of the cow and the breed. The average Holstein cow yields milk testing about 3.4 per cent butterfat; Brown Swiss and Ayrshires yield milk testing approximately 4 per cent; Guernsey milk usually tests about 5 per cent and Jersey milk about 5.4 per cent butterfat. Of course, certain cows in each breed vary considerably from the average for the breed.

Ration Too Low in Protein

In other words there is no feed which you can give a Holstein cow which will make her give milk testing as high in butterfat as the milk from a Jersey cow. The only way to get more butterfat from the cow is

to get more milk from her. The increased yield of milk will contain as high a percentage of butterfat as the low yield.

The ration which you are feeding could be improved considerably from the standpoint of economy and milk producing power. Corn and cob meal at the present prices of grain is a pretty expensive feed considering its food value. Furthermore your ration as it stands at present is too low in protein to make a well balanced ration unless your roughage is composed entirely of clover or alfalfa hay.

I believe you would find a grain mixture such as the following to be conducive to a higher milk yield. Equal parts by weight of corn and cob meal, gluten feed, ground oats, linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal. This mixture will go very nicely with clover hay and corn silage for roughage, feeding the grain at the rate of one pound of grain to every three to three and one-half pounds of milk for Guernsey or Jersey cows, and one pound of grain to every four to four and one-half pounds of milk for Holstein or Ayrshire cows.—A. A. B.

Peanut Bran for Cattle

Is peanut bran satisfactory as a feed for dairy cows, to be used with cottonseed meal, oil meal, gluten and cob corn meal? How about its digestibility? How would it compare with wheat bran?—P. M., Montgomery County, Pa.

Peanut bran used for the State College herd has been fairly satisfactory. It makes a fair substitute for wheat bran. It contains more digestible protein than wheat bran, likewise its digestible fat content is higher than that of wheat bran. Since the market price is lower, it makes a fairly economical purchase.

The amount to use would depend on your roughage and what other grains you had available. If your roughage is clover hay and corn silage, then a mixture of 100 pounds of corn and cob meal; 100 pounds of peanut bran; 100 pounds of linseed oil meal; 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of gluten feed would make you a good mixture.

Feed at the rate of one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk produced by Holstein or Ayrshire cows, and one pound of grain for every three to three and one-half pounds of milk produced by the Jersey or Guernsey cow.—A. A. B.

Ration for Fresh Cows

I would like to have you suggest a good feed for cows that have freshened. I have corn and bran, and I can get buckwheat middlings, cottonseed meal, oil meal, and gluten feed. How much protein does buckwheat middlings contain? My roughage is corn stalks, alfalfa and good timothy. How much is manure from each cow worth per day, when fed all the above mentioned feed they will eat?—N. E. Erie County, Pa

With the roughage you have, that is, corn stalks, alfalfa hay and timothy hay, the following grain mixture should be satisfactory: 100 pounds of buckwheat middlings, 100 pounds of corn meal; 100 pounds of wheat bran and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal. Buckwheat middlings contain 28.3 per cent of crude protein. The digestible protein runs about 24 per cent if the buckwheat middlings are of good grade without any hulls in them.

According to Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," the annual value of the manure from a cow weighing about one thousand pounds is $36.51. This is about ten cents per day.—A. A. B.

A 300 Pound Cow Club

WHILE Pennsylvania has her 400 Bushel Potato Club and her Keystone Ton Litter Club, she is still a step behind the state of Indiana which has a 300 Pound Cow Club.

Membership in the club is open to dairymen in Indiana having a herd of at least ten cows producing 300 pounds of butterfat or more during the year. Official or cow testing association records form the basis of awards. Three medals are available. If ten cows produce 300 pounds of butterfat each during the year, a bronze medal is awarded. If, however, eight of these cows produce 400 pounds each, the medal is a silver one, while a gold medal is awarded if six of the ten cows produce 500 pounds of fat during the year.

A comparison made by dairy specialists at Purdue University between the 300-pound cow and the average cow (about 170 pounds of fat) in 1923 shows the much greater profit was received from the higher producing cow. Altho it cost $33.87, or sixty-five per cent more, to feed the higher producer, she returned $116.57, or 338 per cent more profit after paying for her feed than the poorer cow.

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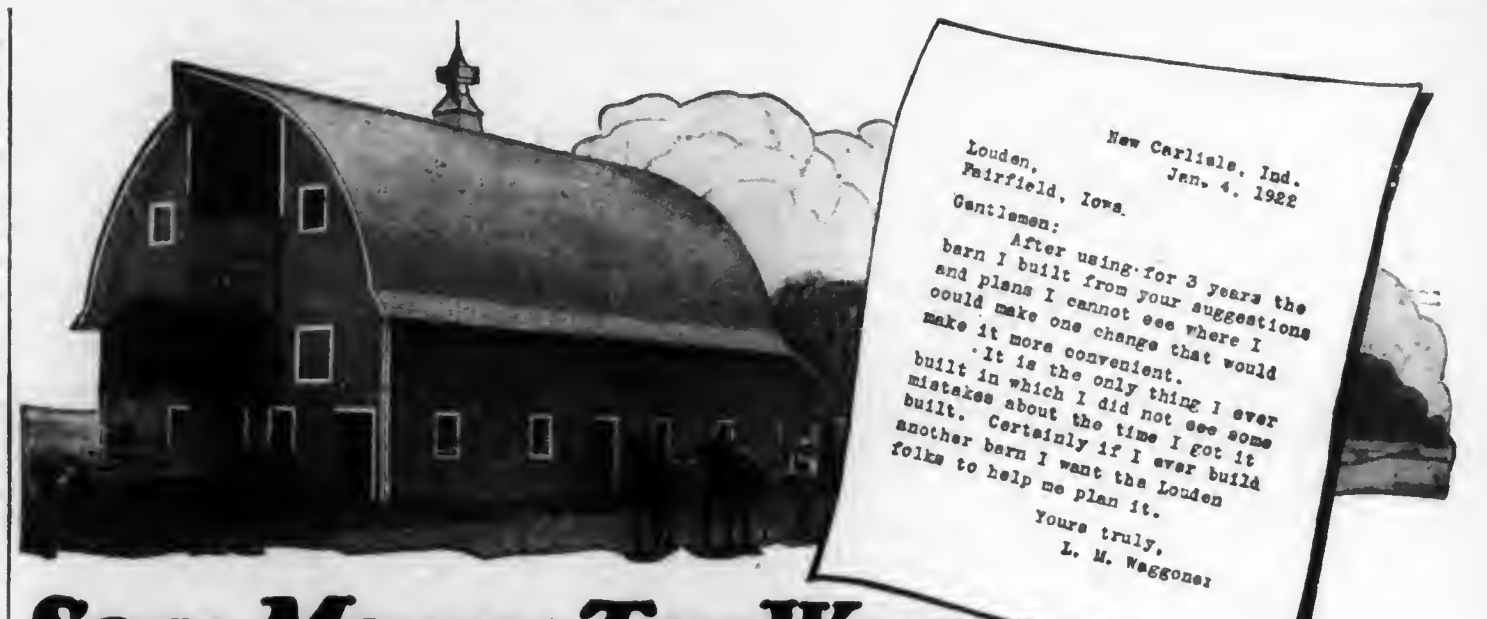

New Carlisle, Ind.
Jan. 4, 1922
Louden,
Fairfield, Iowa.
Gentlemen:
After using for 3 years the barn I built from your suggestions and plans I cannot see where I could make one change that would make it more convenient.
It is the only thing I ever built in which I did not see some mistakes about the time I got it built. Certainly if I ever build another barn I want the Louden folks to help me plan it.
Yours truly,
L. M. Waggoner

Save Money Two Ways
When You Build or Remodel *Your* Barn

On the average farm, once in twenty-five years perhaps, a new barn has to be built or the old one remodeled—hence like most farmers your barn building experience is probably limited. Possibly too, you've waited several years to get at that building or remodeling you're now figuring on doing this spring. But regardless of all this, one thing is certain—you want to save *every* single unnecessary expense and, at the same time, get the very *best* barn possible for the money. That's exactly what the Louden Barn Plan Department, established by William Louden years ago, is here to help you do.

Profit by this Plan Service

More than 15,000 barn owners have profited in two ways from the suggestions and plans freely given them by Louden Barn Plan Experts. You too, can do the same, for the carefully worked out plans such as they will suggest, show you how to use lumber that will cut with little or no waste—how to avoid expensive changes after the building is under way—how to use short cuts that will greatly save carpenters' time, etc. But of still greater importance, they will show you how to get a completed barn so ideally arranged that it will save you hundreds of hours of time and labor every year as long as you use it.

Day after day, year after year, the Louden Barn Plan Department has studied, planned and observed every phase of barn construction. Thus it has become the leading authority on barn building. This vast accumulated fund of knowledge, together with the benefit of our 58 years' experience in solving every sort of barn problem imaginable, which we have gained in building the old, reliable line of Louden Barn Equipment, is yours for the asking. These plans—these valuable suggestions will save you money in building or remodeling *your* barn.

Simply tell us the number and kind of stock you want to house—and any other special requirements you may have—let us know when you desire to start erection. We will immediately send you absolutely free of any charge or obligation a suggestive plan with blue prints to fit your particular needs. Don't delay—write us at once.

Send for Louden Barn Plan Book

This valuable book illustrates and describes different methods of framing, types of roofs, shows mow capacities, tells about concrete work, explains ventilation—112 pages of practical building information on barns. A copy sent free, postpaid, to any farmer who is figuring on building or remodeling a barn or hog house. Fill in the coupon and mail it today.

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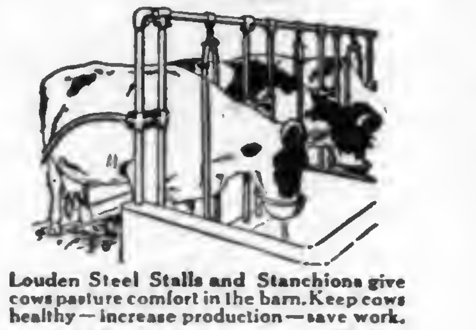
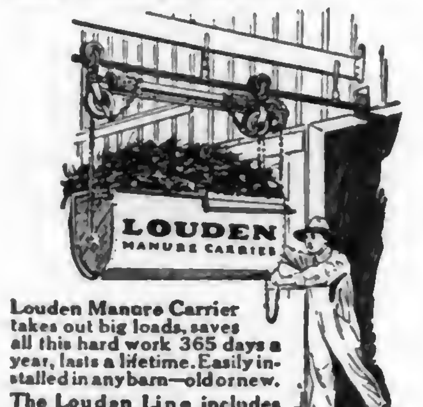
FARMERS' BARN PLAN SERVICE



Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in the barn. Keep cows healthy — increase production — save work.
Louden Water Bowls increase milk flow within 24 hours. Lengthen the lactation period. Quickly pay big profits.



Louden Manure Carrier takes out big loads, saves all this hard work 365 days a year, lasts a lifetime. Easily installed in any barn—old or new.
The Louden Line includes Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Manger Divisions, Cupolas, Hog House Equipment, Bull Staff—*"Everything for the Barn"*

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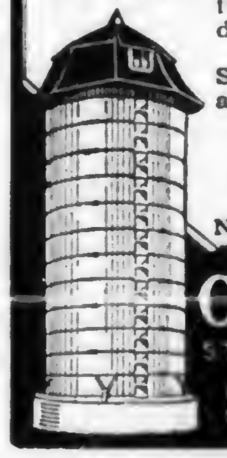

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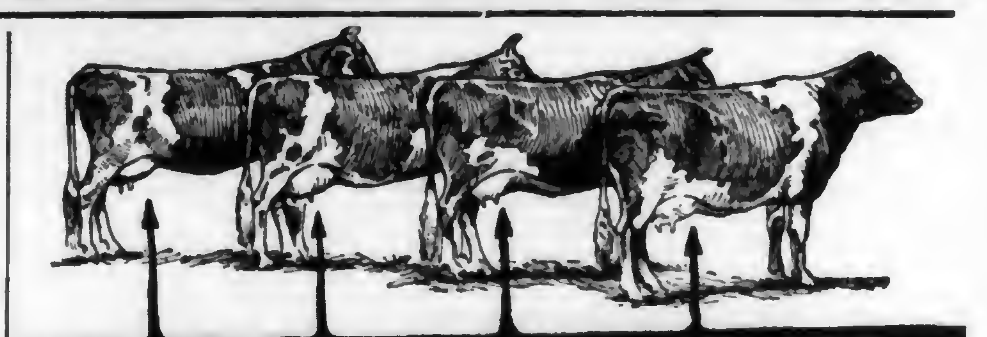

A Cow is as good as her Udder

NO matter how good the general scaling points of a cow, the udder and teats will always be the key to her profit-making value. It pays to watch carefully these delicate tissues and keep them free of the slightest disorder.

Let Bag Balm be the guardian of the "profit-zone" of your cows. This great healing ointment gives quick results in clearing up chapped or cracked teats, cuts, bruises, inflammation, bunches, Caked Bag—or any abnormal condition of udder or teats.

Keep Bag Balm on hand the year round. It will prove the best investment you ever made. Big 10 ounce package, 60c—at general stores, feed dealers, druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
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BAG BALM
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What Two Pennsylvania Farmers Did

Two Pennsylvania farmers having ordinary grade cows, who feed Ti-o-ga Dairy Feeds as directed on the tag and keep careful records report the following results:

One feeder reports—

Milk and Calves for one year sold for	$2,803.32
Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed used cost	827.87
Gross profit without deducting value of roughage used	$1,975.45

Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed was the only grain used.

The other feeder reports—

Milk and Calves from Sept. 12, 1923 to May 24, 1924 sold for	$2,576.91
Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed used cost	570.00
Gross profit without deducting value of roughage used	$2,006.91

Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed was the only grain used.

These results are plain facts.

Ti-o-ga Dairy Feeds enabled these men to make a profit on their cows. We wish you would follow their example and let us increase your profits with Ti-o-ga Dairy Feeds.

Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with low protein succulent roughage; Silage, Pasturage, Green Fodder, etc.

White Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with medium protein dry roughage; Timothy Hay, Mixed Hay, Corn Fodder, etc.

Blue Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with high protein dry roughage; Clover Hay, Alfalfa Hay, etc.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO. Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

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Every Cow—Hog—Hen Farmer Can Use *JAMESWAY* Plans and Equipment

You'll be surprised at how little it costs to own and enjoy a Jamesway equipped, work-saving dairy barn, a sunny sanitary hog barn, or a comfortable, ventilated poultry house to increase your earnings. Write and get our Jamesway "Pay from Earnings" Plan on stanchions, stalls, carriers, water bowls, etc. As little as $10 to $12 per month will give you the finest dairy barn equipment you could want on this plan. And think of the increased earnings, shortened hours of labor, and a more pleasant place to work in!

Equip your hog barn and poultry house on same plan. Think of only $6.00 or $8.00 per month and increasing your egg profits with feed saving, metal self-feeders, waterers, self-cleaning metal nests. Also complete ventilation system. Hens can't help but lay more eggs in such a poultry house.

Our New Jamesway Book Sent FREE—

will tell you how you can have these advantages. Also tells how increased earnings soon pay their cost—and yield clear profits afterwards. If building, or remodeling, be sure to get Jamesway plans first. Our local Jamesway man will be glad to call and help you. Write today and mention how many cows, hogs, chickens, etc. you keep.

The Jamesway Book

This New Book Will Tell You—

- How to get a good dairy barn.
- How to remodel an old barn.
- How to get good ventilation.
- The Essentials of a Good Cow Stall.
- How to give cows pasture comfort in a barn.
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- How to feed cows for profit.
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- How to water your cows in the barn.
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- How to make more money from your hens.
- How Jamesway "Pay-from-Earnings" plan pays for your equipment as you use it.
- And many other helpful pointers on cow, hog and hen problems.

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State's Agricultural Needs

Farm Council Reports to Legislative Commissi

THE State Council of Agricultural Associations, representing twenty-six farm organizations in Pennsylvania, has made its report to the members of the Legislative Commission appointed to study agricultural conditions in this state.

The following is a brief statement of the recommendations carried in the report:

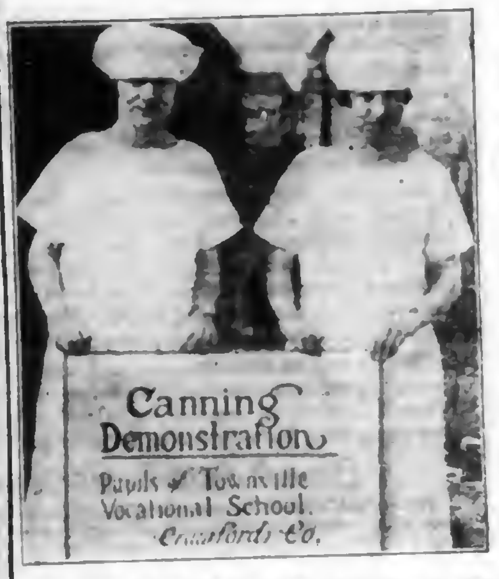
That $2,000,000 be appropriated for indemnity purposes in bovine tuberculosis eradication for the next fiscal period, June 1, 1925, to June 1, 1927.

That the 1923 general appropriations act be amended so that the $300,000 limit for indemnities will be removed and the unexpended balance in the dog fund be made available to pay indemnity claims.

That any increase of indemnity appropriation be supplemented by a proportionate increase in appropriation for maintenance.

That $15,000 be appropriated to the Bureau of Animal Industry to maintain poultry disease work in a satisfactory manner.

A Canning Team



Canning Demonstration
Pupils of Townville Vocational School.
Crawford Co.

Bernita Clark and Irma Shaffer, of the Townville Vocational School, Crawford County. They staged a canning demonstration at the Penna. Farm Products Show, directed by their teacher, Miss Grace Fitts.

That two additional fieldmen be added to the state meat hygiene work.

That the present meat hygiene legislation be amended or new legislation be obtained looking to the licensing of slaughtering establishments.

Should Meet Needs of State College

That the full amount of $355,746, which the state college requests for agricultural research work, should be appropriated.

That the agricultural extension work of the college should continue to expand at least to the point where state support will match federal support.

That the requests for $300,000 for a new botany unit, $150,000 for a horticultural greenhouse, $500,000 for a dairy building and $32,000 for expanding the poultry equipment, in the State College budget should be granted.

Recommend Study of Farm Taxes

That the present so-called emergency taxes be re-enacted because the revenues these taxes produce are needed to finance adequately the state government.

That an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be made to permit the grading of inheritance taxes.

That some agency of the state ernment be given an adequate ap priation to compile figures on taxation in a complete and com hensive way, in order that the may know the facts with reference this matter.

That the State Department of A riculture be authorized to make special study of taxation on property and that an appropriation granted for that purpose.

The Council explains that, with large urban population and the lions of tourists passing through state,conditions are developing un which farms in all parts of the are subject to a great amount trespass. In order to remedy situation the Council recommends passage of a trespass act which w make it a misdemeanor for any pe to willfully enter upon any land the purpose of hunting, trapping fishing, or taking away anything longing thereon, without the co in writing of the owner, when pr notice and warning is given by owner. The law would require owner to give warning to the pu by the posting of a notice pri upon a card, nine by twelve inches, each entrance to the property. Pe ties are provided ranging from to $50 in fine, with cost and pay of actual damage resulting to property.

State Responsible for Deer Dam

The Council points out that effective work and policy of the G Commission in protecting and incr ing wild life has been so succes that in certain sections of the st deer have increased to the point wh they are highly destructive. A w careful study of the question has b made by a committee selected by State Horticultural Association the Council, and it made these reco mendations: (1) That the conser tion of wild life in Pennsylvania heartily indorsed; (2) That since d and other wild game are owned protected by the state, the state responsible for damage done to pri property by such game, and sh either prevent or compensate for damage done. (3) That such legi tion be enacted as will enable proper executive officials of the C monwealth to carry out this resp sibility.

Difficult to Reduce Taxes

The committee on taxation pointed by the Council concludes report with the following state "With the people demanding be schools, better roads and a lar measure of service from all sorts public agencies, there is little h of reducing taxation in the aggre But much may be accomplished equalizing taxation, and substan relief in this direction is one of foremost demands of farmers home owners in Pennsylvania."

A resolution on rural electrifica was prepared and passed by the Co cil, calling attention to the need extending electric power where feasible into rural districts at a r sonable rate.

The Council recommends the en ment of legislation creating an em gency fund to meet contingencies cannot be foreseen, such as foot mouth disease and other plant and mal menaces.

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Hydro electric Plant

I would like to know which would be the better and the cheaper after installation, the electric current from a high tension line or a water power plant? This plant would serve a community of about twenty homes. There must be places where a second hand generator could be secured. I would be glad for any information you could give.—M. S. B., Somerset County, Pa.

This is a question which I would not attempt to answer definitely without knowing a great deal more than I do about the entire problem.

Public utility companies have as many different systems of installing and charging for installations as there are companies. Some make the farmers pay for the lines and transformers while others have another system. Much will depend upon the local concern from which you contemplate buying the current. After the lines are all installed you have nothing to maintain and nothing but service charges to pay.

Maintenance Consumes Savings

On the other hand, if you install a water driven plant,—and you should first of all be certain that you have adequate power to take care of all requirements,—you must build all of your own lines and maintain them. The plant itself will require some attention and there will be some labor required for this work.

Of course, there must be some kind of a division of expense. You will need funds for maintaining the lines, and while you might not be paying anyone else a profit, you would probably find that it was costing you as much or more in the long run.

I certainly would not recommend any second-hand equipment for such an installation. If you require only lights now, you will soon find that some of your consumers will want to use current for power and before long your equipment would be inadequate.

I believe that it would be best to hook onto the high tension line and get guaranteed service. No one who has not been a party to building and maintaining a co-operative electric line knows just how much grief there is connected with such an enterprise. Very few farmers are qualified to plan or lay out an installation, while the utility companies usually hire an expert in that line and farmers are then given the benefit of this man's services.—Frank A. Meckel.

College Grange Active

THE Penn State Grange, having about 150 members, including students and faculty of the School of Agriculture, is one of the many active organizations at the Pennsylvania State College. At a recent meeting, Dean R. L. Watts, John Dale, well known Granger, and F. L. Stump were appointed to the legislative committee. Arrangements are being made for a banquet to be held March 27. Grange Master P. H. Dewey, guest of honor at the banquet, is scheduled to deliver the main address of the evening. The Penn State chapter is contributing $80 to the Penn State Grange Memorial Fund which will be used in the construction of a new $250,000 girls' dormitory.—A. L. B.

"What in the world did you mean by introducing me to Mr. Brown as your aunt?" inquired the mother with some warmth.

"Forgive me, mother," said Dorothy, "but Mr. Brown seemed to be on the point of proposing and I felt that it would not do to take any risks. He has a strong prejudice against mother-in-laws."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Use these three ways to test your home mixed rations, or any feed you buy. You will *know* then, without puzzling your brain about proteins, percentages, digestibility, etc., what ration is best and most economical for you to feed. Sugared Schumacher Feed is proving "BEST and most ECONOMICAL" for thousands of dairymen and farmers. W. S. Kerr, Cohasset, Mass., writes:

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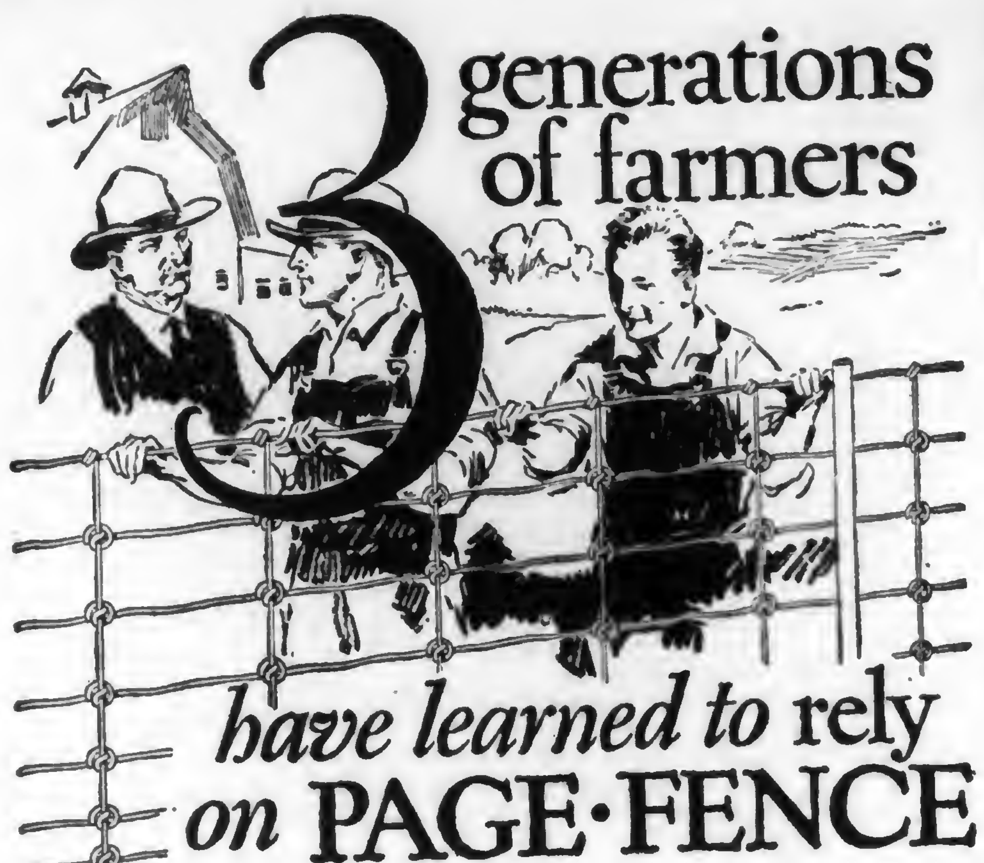

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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Young Pigs Ailing

I have raised hogs all my life and never had the trouble I am now having with my eight-week old weaned pigs. When I feed them they fall over just as if they were dead. They come to again in a few seconds and stagger around, starting to eat again. Not all of them do this. I am feeding skimmilk, heated on a stove and chilled to lukewarm, adding a pint of wheat middlings to a gallon of the skimmilk, and one handful of oil meal. When they clean up this I give a little oat chop and some corn on ear. I keep them in the barn where it is warm. Please tell me a good feed for these eight-week old pigs.

I am feeding a pen of twelve-week-old pigs on the same feed and they are doing fine; they weigh about twenty-five to thirty pounds. Thank you for your help.—L. M. R., Lehigh County, Pa.

The symptoms which your eight-week-old pigs show at feeding time are typical of pigs affected with worms. Your pigs will not do well unless they are given a systematic treatment

I would suggest that you secure some worm capsules from your local veterinarian. If you secure them from a qualified veterinarian, they will of high grade and effective. Di tions for using these capsules will included, or will be given you by veterinarian.

In addition to giving the caps it will be essential to clean th the quarters in which the pigs kept. If it is possible to give them clean lot to run in, your difficult will be more easily overcome than they are allowed to remain in same lot.

Ration for Young Pigs

A very good feed for young that have just been weaned con of a grain mixture of approxi 4 parts of corn, 3 parts of wh middlings, and 1 part of dige tankage or fish meal.

You can substitute the skim which you have for the tankage the ration, in which case feed a bination of 4 parts of corn, 3 of middlings, and allow 3 pounds the skimmilk for one pound of grain mixture. The corn may be as ear corn if it is not convenient shell it or grind it.

It is not advisable to feed the chop to young pigs except in limited amounts and then it is to sift out the hulls at least until pigs weigh approximately 50 pou —W. H. Tomhave.

Outlook for Swine Breeders

THE December 1st swine survey recently reported by the United States Department of Agriculture seems to indicate a much smaller production of hogs in the United States than has been the case for a decade. This survey shows a decrease of about twenty-eight per cent in the number of sows that farrowed during the fall of 1924 as compared with the number that farrowed in the fall of 1923.

The percentage of decrease in the number of pigs raised is not as great as the decrease in the number of sows that farrowed during the fall, being about twenty-eight per cent less than in 1923. The increase in the number of pigs per sow is, no doubt, due to the general hog situation which indicates a higher level of prices than has prevailed during the past two years.

Great Decrease in Corn Belt

The decrease in the number of pigs farrowed in 1924 is not confined to the fall crop of pigs as there was also a marked reduction in the number farrowed in the spring. It is estimated that in the Corn Belt alone there was a reduction of between eleven and twelve million pigs farrowed in 1924 when compared with the number farrowed in 1923. This reduction will result in fewer hogs coming to market during the winter and spring months.

The report states further that the number of hogs received on the central markets of the country during the last two months was practically as large as the number marketed during the same period in 1923. This condition was, no doubt, due to the short corn crop, as many of the hogs coming on the market were not as heavy nor as well finished as in 1923.

Indications are that the scarcity of market hogs will be felt during the winter and spring months.

The price received for hogs during the latter part of 1924 was higher than in 1923, and the price level maintained in spite of large rec This would indicate that there is large reserve of pork products in country.

With the reduced storage su of pork products and the redu in the number of hogs in the c try it would seem that hog p will be higher during the spring summer months. A higher price hogs will be necessary to keep production on a profitable basis the prevailing price of corn, mill factory by-products.—W. H. T have.

Machinery Lasts Long

RUST results from moistur air. Where there is plenty of the moisture dries and only a rust results. Hence it is in the ices that rust works overtime. large parts such as the levers frame of a machine are not da much by rust but the small such as catches, springs, nuts bolts do suffer.

Paint is the best means of ch ing rust action. A painted bolt hold longer and can be rem more easily than one allowed to The machine should be cleaned all dirt and rust before applying paint. Any kind of paint will but it is much better to use an mobile paint or one adapted to work. Paint all except scou parts and apply plenty of pain joints, corners, crevices bet parts, around bolt heads and The painting may be done during winter season when the machine not in use.—E. R. Gross, New J State College of Agriculture.

A Kansas man visiting in Fl got so warm that he decided to graph his wife for lightweight derwear, so he sent the follo telegram:

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IT SAVES MORE PIGS

The McLean County System Gets Results for Breeders

IN THE rapid expansion in the use of the system of swine sanitation, commonly known as the McLean County system, the swine industry is now undergoing one of the most important improvements in respect to disease prevention since the general adoption of the preventive treatment for hog cholera. Reports from various states in the Middle West indicate that this plan, which has for its main object the prevention of the large losses from roundworms and various filth-borne diseases of young pigs, is being adopted at an increasing rate.

The New System

The essentials of the McLean County system may be outlined briefly as follows:

The pigs are farrowed in pens that have been thoroly cleaned with lye and boiling water, and supplied with clean bedding. The sows before being put in the clean pens for farrowing are scrubbed with soap and warm water to free them of dirt which may contain eggs of roundworms and other germs likely to be abundant in the soil of permanent hog lots. Later the sows and litter are hauled (not driven) to clean pasture, preferably legume pasture, which has not been used for hogs since cultivation.

Until they are taken to pasture the sows and pigs are kept strictly in their clean quarters, and until the pigs are at least four months old they are kept on pasture entirely away from the permanent hog lot.

It Seems Fussy, but It Pays

Pigs started this way are protected from the danger of serious infection with worms and hog-lot diseases and get a strong advantage over those that must take their chances with the ever-present pests. Experience has shown that the practice pays big dividends.

An Illinois farmer, expressing his views as a result of experience with the new system, said recently: "Rather than go back to former methods, I would quit the business. The practice of the McLean County system at present prices means the difference between profit and loss to the hog raiser. The system gives the little pigs a fine start and keeps them coming in healthy, thrifty condition from the very first."

Will Reduce Seed Cost

PENNSYLVANIA ranks second in the United States in the production of certified seed potatoes of the Russet Rural variety and fourth in the production of the Rural New Yorker variety. It is now an established fact that the production of certified seed in Pennsylvania will reduce the cost of seed to Pennsylvania potato growers twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel. This is possible for two reasons, (1) the short freight haul and (2) the low cost per bushel of seed production in Pennsylvania, due to the high average yields secured in the seed growing areas.

The total production of certified seed in Pennsylvania during 1924 was 75,000 bushels, this included 60,000 bushels of Russet Rurals and 15,000 bushels of the Rural New Yorker variety. This production represents an increase of twenty-five per cent over 1923, and the present demand appears to warrant this average increase in succeeding years.—R. E. Hartman, Penna. Bureau of Plant Industry, before the State Potato Growers' Association.

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Makers of Iron Age Farm, Orchard and Garden Tools
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State Horticultural Meetings

(Continued from page 11)

matter of self-interest, without regulation or pressure from governmental agencies, and that the law of supply and demand will determine the extra price that it will be necessary to pay for certified trees. It is not practicable to attempt to certify varieties of peaches. The association appointed a committee to prepare a plan for variety certification in Pennsylvania.

Fertilize to Get Results

E. C. Auchter, of the University of Maryland, gave a very clear discussion of the nutrition of fruit trees, preliminary to concrete suggestions on fertilizing which, he said, should be considered only in connection with other cultural practices, especially soil management and pruning. His most important point was that the grower should not use a certain amount of fertilizer per tree simply on the advice of somebody else, or even whether the orchard is cultivated or in sod, but should fertilize to get certain definite results in tree growth and production. This will vary with the variety, as well as the soil.

Winners in Vocational Boys' Judging Contest

Above are the winners in the judging contests held at Harrisburg during the 1925 Farm Products Show. Standing, left to right: dairy cup, Kenneth Bender, Benton; corn cup, Clyde Jackson, Unionville; champion team with State Chamber of Commerce cup, Willis Taylor (corn contest), Zerbin Kline (swine contest), Nevin Beishline (potato contest); poultry cup (presented by Pennsylvania Farmer), Wesley Snyder, Elders Ridge. Seated: poultry cup, Stewart Hulslander, Troy (left); swine cup, Ray Henry, Orangeville.

Mr. Auchter has found, for example, that in Maryland maximum productiveness of the York Imperial is usually associated with an average annual terminal growth al over the tree, of about ten inches if the trees are over twenty-five years old, and about fifteen inches if the trees are between twelve and twenty-five years old. With Stayman these figures would be considerably higher. The grower should so fertilize, prune and cultivate as to get a certain amount of annual growth; that is his best guide.

At Hancock, Md., a sod apple orchard which received twelve pounds of nitrate of soda per tree averaged fourteen bushels per tree after four years' treatment, while a similar block which has been well cultivated, with cover crops, but without any fertilizer whatever, averaged twenty-one bushels per tree.

Report on Remedy for Deer Damage

R. T. Crisswell, of Chambersburg, for the Committee on Game Laws, reported the results of the conference with representatives of the sportsmen and with the Game Commission. The compromise reached at that time, advocating legislation which would provide an open season on doe where deer are doing damage, and also permitting the fruit grower to kill deer on his own property, at any time of the year, when they do any damage, was not ecceptable to the Association.

The committee was authorized to continue the work for legislative recognition of the principle of state responsibility for damage caused by game owned by the state, with the resulting obligation of the state either to prevent it or pay for it, and not throw the onus of this on the farmer.

Must Advertise Apples

On Wednesday evening there was a "Horticultural Banquet" with over 200 present. The retiring president, C. A. Greist, presided. The speaker of the evening was Paul O. Sampson, of Philadelphia, who stressed the importance of simplicity in the diet, and especially the dietetic value of fruits and vegetables. He advocated participation by Pennsylvania growers in a nation-wide advertising campaign to promote public recognition of the value of apples in the diet, as has been done with raisins, prunes, oranges and other lesser fruits. Such an advertising campaign, he said, would be likely to increase the demand for apples as much as it has for these other fruits.

A cent or two a bushel expended in this way would be a good investment and would enable the apple grower to meet the competition from citrus fruits and bananas, which now is stealing away his market, the per capita consumption of apples being now less than it was twenty years ago. An opportunity to do this is provided in "National Apple Week, Inc.," as detailed elsewhere. Brief remarks were made by J. M. McKee, C. J. Tyson, F. H. Fassett, P. S. Fenstermacher and others.

The Oriental Moth

Thursday morning was the "Spraying Session." The discussion of the Oriental Fruit Moth, led by C. H. Hadley and H. E. Hodgkiss, was not especially reassuring to the harassed peach grower. The entomologists had no effective remedy to suggest; apparently they are placing more dependence on the prospect of ultimate control by the natural enemies of the Oriental moth than by spraying.

None of the experimental work last season secured control; all it did was to reduce the damage. The entomologists are of the opinion that it does not pay to make five applications of nicotine spray, as recommended last season, but that it will pay to add nicotine to each of the summer sprays ordinarily applied for brown rot, perhaps three in number.

The two per cent nicotine dust is not as effective as the spray, one pint to 100 gallons. Plowing or discing the orchard four inches deep in early spring also helps. The paradichlorobenzene treatment for borers has some value for killing the hibernating fruit moth. It was the observation of many growers that Elberta is affected worse than other varieties, but the entomologists do not agree, stating that there are no varietal preferences.

Lime-sulphur versus Oil Sprays

S. W. Frost, of the Arendtsville Laboratory, recommends that growers continue to use lime-sulphur as a dormant and delayed dormant spray, rather than the oils. The latter are cheaper, and are effective for certain insects, such as the peach lecanium, red spider and San Jose scale, but have no fungicidal value, and hence are not effective against apple scab and peach leaf curl, as is lime-sulphur.

Oil sprays should never be applied when the weather is freezing, as this withdraws the water and the free oil is left on the trees and may injure them.

Cause of the Peach Drop

R. C. Walton, of Arendtsville, discussing "The Cause of the Peach Drop in 1924" stated that it was not due to the use of paradichlorobenzene, as some have surmised, but to spray injury, induced by the abnormally cold weather last spring. The arsenate of lead used in the spray was chiefly responsible, although examination of different brands shows that practically all of them did not contain water soluble arsenic. There is not likely to be a recurrence of the trouble until we have similar weather conditions. Adding lime to the spray will help to prevent injury.

Peach Yellows Declining

W. C. McCubbin, of the State Department of Agriculture, reported a marked decrease in peach yellows in the state, there being only nine-tenths of one per cent diseased trees in the orchards inspected in 1924, as compared with over 5 per cent in the same orchards several years ago. Inspection and early destruction of the infected trees are chiefly responsible for the more favorable situation, altho the disease may be on a natural decline, also.

Premature blossoming is not, as some suppose, a reliable means of distinguishing diseased trees. Reports from over 200 growers show that there is no evidence whatever that any particular nurseries are spreading the disease.

(To be continued)

For Summer Students

THE Pennsylvania State College will conduct summer sessions at Erie and Altoona, this year, as well as at State College. By this plan, the college hopes to relieve the congestion experienced at former sessions and also enable many students to carry on their summer work without the necessity of leaving home. The sessions will be of the same length as usual and will embrace the same subjects.—A. L. B.

Hundreds of Farmers

during 1924 secured loans through this Bank, which enabled them to buy a farm, lift present indebtedness, or get more out of their land by securing new implements and making needed improvements.

"The Mortgage That Pays Itself Off"

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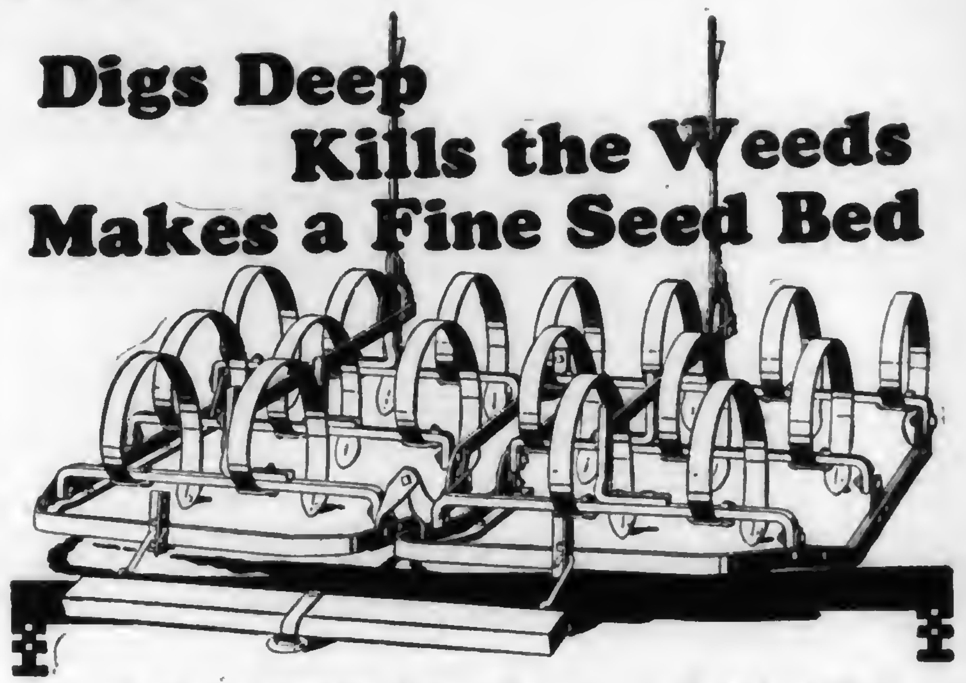

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Kills the Weeds
Makes a Fine Seed Bed

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Particularly adapted for gritty land where deep cultivation is required. Does not clog—weeds and trash work to center and pass through opening. Teeth are clipped onto bar—no bolt holes to weaken them—adjustable for different soil conditions. Runners have steel shoes; adjustable hitch. Teeth and frame of high quality steel.

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Use this harrow and be certain of a clean, productive field. Write for booklet. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet HX-4 36

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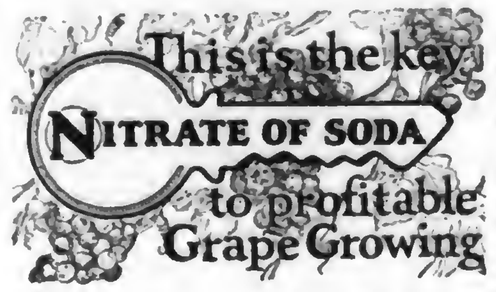

A VINEYARD is profitable only when it produces a good yield of sound, well bunched fruit, and such fruit is in better demand at higher prices than ever before.

There is increased and growing demand among grape growers for Nitrate of Soda as a result of the experience of those who have used it, which has proved that

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200 pounds to the acre

It gives the vines a quick start and favorable growth for a fine set of fruit. Grapes are of good size and bunches well filled. The grapes ripen well and go to market in excellent condition.

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy circle? I am eleven years old and live on a farm. We have two pets, they are a dog and a cat. I have two sisters and one brother. The girls ages are seven, and five, and the one boy is eight and the other one is just a baby. We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for about a year and a half. I like it very much. When it comes I turn to the Forum page. Wishing you all good luck.—Bernesse Rearick, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Please, may I join your happy circle? I live on a farm and we have horses, cows, chickens, two cats and a dog named Victor.

I attend Miller School. I am eleven years old and passed the eighth grade examination last year. I expect to go to high school next year. I didn't miss a day for the last five years.

I have two brothers and two sisters. My youngest brother is five years old.

It has snowed two feet deep and I enjoy taking sleigh rides. I read the Forum friends' letters every Saturday evening. I wish you good luck.—Garson Lutz, Kempton, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am fourteen years old and live on a farm of nearly one hundred acres. I help with all branches of our farming, such as picking berries, fruit and vegetables.

I am a regular farmerette doing a part of all the work, from picking berries to tramping the hay in the mow.

We have two horses. One of them I was riding in the picture I sent you. For pets I have two dogs, two cats and formerly a tame groundhog which was very interesting.

My brother found her while walking across a nearby field when she was about two weeks old. We named her Josephine but called her Josie for short. She knew her name. She liked to play like a dog and would run across the room and up on a couch.

She ate almost anything, but raw peaches, cake, bread, candy and flowers were her favorite food. She wouldn't eat anything greasy. She took the above-named things in both hands and sat up while eating. She would also hold a cup of milk and drink the same as a person.

October, a year ago, she disappeared into the hole which she had dug under an old stump. The following April 9th she appeared. When spoken to she sat down and let us call her. She was then just as tame as before she went away. Some time after this a neighbor's dog bit her thru the neck and about a week later she died. We were all grieved at this. I have enclosed a picture of her.—Kathryn Cottrell, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

The picture of Josie is very interesting, Kathryn, but it would not make a good reproduction in the paper. I am sorry, for other Forum friends would like to see it. It was most interesting to hear about your unusual pet.

COUSIN RUTH.

Answers to Riddles Published February 14

1. Wedding ring
2. Glove
3. Because it is nothing without its tail
4. I. C. U.
5. Falsehood

—Philma Klipple, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My cousin, Dorothy Zimmerman, is visiting here and she is writing, too. Will you let her join the Y. P. F., Cousin Ruth? I saw that I did not put where I live and I will not forget this time. How many Forum boys and girls had a nice Christmas? I surely did. I received many presents. — Annetta Zimmerman, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy Forum? I have written one letter but it was a good while ago. I don't think you remember, do you? We moved to my grandmother's house because she is very ill. She has been sick for about two or three years. We are going back home next spring. Our house is a half a mile from my grandmother's. I live right next door to my cousin, Annetta Zimmerman. I have a cousin named Bernice and we are all chums.

Sometime when it is a nice day Annetta and I will have our pictures taken and then send them into the Y. P. F.—Dorothy Zimmerman, Cumberland County, N. J.

MICKEY AND HIS MISTRESS
Rose Heit, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have one sister and one brother. My sister and I have to walk about one-half mile to school. I have lots of pets, they are guinea pigs, dogs and kittens.

We live on a farm and have horses, cows and chickens. I can hardly wait until spring comes. I love to go swimming the best thing in the summer. I take pictures in the winter and summer time also.

I have a nice little horse that is as nice as a pony.— Its name is Maude.—Leola Isabelle Lindaberry, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How are you all these snowy days? I have good times in the snow. How many saw the eclipse Saturday? I put dark glasses on and could see it good. From where I live we could see just part of it at a time.

I have four sisters and two brothers. My brothers live in Pittsburgh and all of my sisters are single except two. I live with one of them.

My father lives in Fulton County but all of my sisters except one live in Franklin County. I don't know which county I would sooner live in. They are both the same to me.

Well, I must close and let the new members fall in line. With good wishes and good luck to every one.—Edna Pittman, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy circle? I am ten years old. My birthday is the first of April. I have two sisters and no brothers. I have three-fourths of a mile to walk to school. I am in the sixth grade. There are forty-three pupils in my school. My teacher is a good teacher.

The snow is two feet deep here and it is drifting all the time. The hill by our house is drifted full. It is about eight feet deep.

My oldest sister is thirteen years old. The other is eight years old. My oldest sister shovels paths down our yard so we can sleigh-ride.

I live on a large farm. We have cows, calves, sheep, chickens and geese.—Louis Mack, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your merry circle? I have read your Y. P. F. page for over three years and I often thought I would write and now I am writing and I hope it will not be the last time.

Well, we live on a farm and have chickens, ducks, geese and guineas. We have two horses and seven cows.

For pets I have two dogs and three dollies. I have one mile to go to school and have a very nice teacher. We have forty in our school. I sit with Mable Masden and her house is right beside the schoolhouse.

We have a mother kitten and she has two kittens which we named Nig and Spotty.

I have three sisters and two brothers. Altogether in the family we have eight.

May I write a riddle? What is round at each end and high in the middle?—Milly Calvert, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have been getting Pennsylvania Farmer for a year and I always read the Young People's Forum Page and I have seen some nice letters. I often thought I would like to write but I never did. I have a pet cat and it is tiger color. She can stand on her two hind legs and walk around. I don't have far to go to school because the schoolhouse is right beside my house. I am in the sixth grade and am twelve years old. —Mabel Masden, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I'm a little girl just past nine. I thought you would like to hear from me. I go to school every day and like it very much. I have one mile to walk, but I catch a ride with the milk men almost every morning. We have a big dairy farm.

I wash the breakfast dishes every morning before I go to school and sometimes help feed the calves.

I am sending you the number of words I got out of the name, George Washington. I got 355 words. Will write some more some other time.— Dorothy Edna Taylor, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for some time and like it. I enjoy reading the Forum page. I am thirteen years old and am in the seventh grade at school. I have about one-half mile to go to school.

We live on a farm and have horses, young cattle and chickens. We have two cars, one belongs to my brother Albert. I have two brothers and one sister, living, besides myself. I weigh 152 pounds. Who can come up to that? I do not have any dogs, but we have four cats. We have four sheep, one ewe belongs to me.—John G. Snyder, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We live on a farm. I work hard all summer. My two brothers, my father, two sisters and I help with the crops. We have three little calves; eight pigs and over a hundred chickens.

For my pet I have a little dog; his name is Shebby. I go to Kirbyville School. I have a mile to go to school and I walk it every day. We had an entertainment last year. For the money we got we bought a volley ball and net to play with. We all can play with it.—Mary Barral, Berks County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Grace B. Durborow.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Elmo Shreckengast.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—John G. Snyder
BERKS COUNTY.—Mary Barral.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Bessie Benjamin, Gertrude Hines, Gerald Learn, Eleanor Massey, Dorothy Edna Taylor.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Edith Turner, Helen Ward.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Herman Breiser.
CLARION COUNTY.—Helen J. Snyder
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Mary Sharretts
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Leona Mary Angle, Edna Pittman.
FULTON COUNTY.—Mildred Seville.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Martha Jean Cline
LUZERNE COUNTY.—Louis Mack.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Florence Calvert, Milly Calvert, Mabel Masden.
MERCER COUNTY.—Gladys Sheely.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Esther Sayoe.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Leola Isabelle Linaberry.
TIOGA COUNTY.—Charlotte Luther
WAYNE COUNTY.—Arline Robbins (P).
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Catherine Gordon, Gail Logan, Lester Mognet
YORK COUNTY.—Russel Cornbower.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Norma Gilbert, Margaret Tomaser.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Annetta Zimmerman, Dorothy Zimmerman.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Harvey Notle.
HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Mable Galvin.
MERCER COUNTY.—Dorothy Hill.
WARREN COUNTY.—Ruth Kilaks, Pearl Lutz.

NEW YORK

BROOME COUNTY.—Doris Baughton.
CHEMUNG COUNTY. — Adah Boesen, Maybelle Boesen.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Gladys Coon
OTSEGO COUNTY.—Bernice Stanley.

DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY —Weldon Boyd (D).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

M	A	O	R	G
L	H	E	W	E
I	A	G	A	S
N	R	B	I	H
C	N	A	N	G
O	L	N	O	T

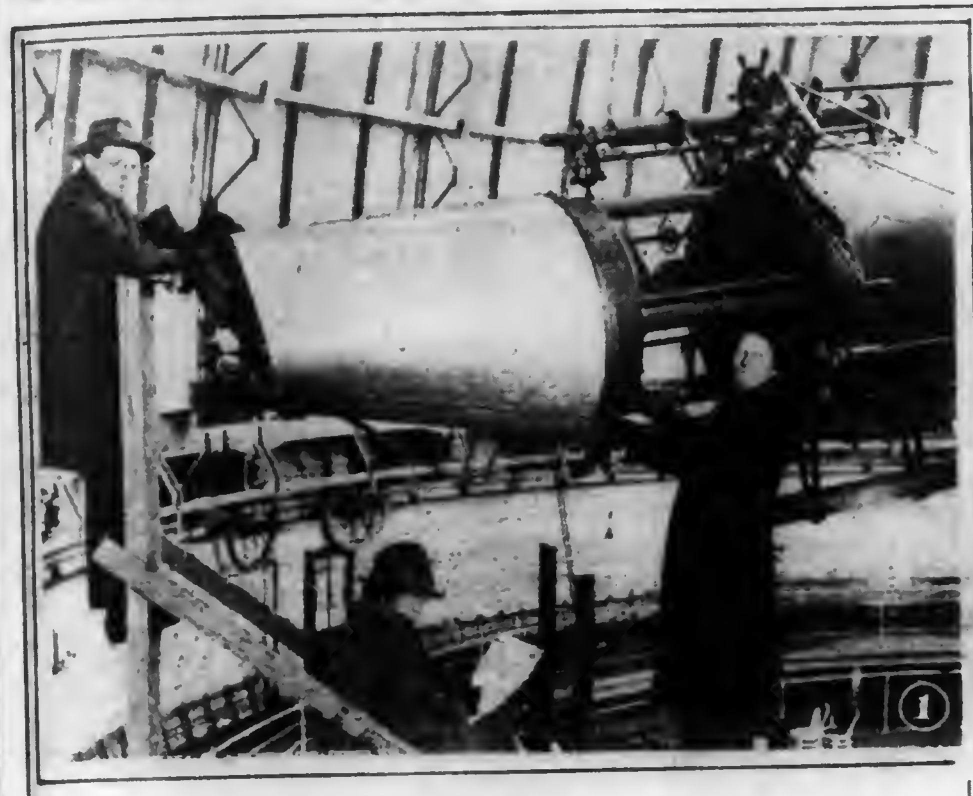
Dear Little Folks:—Two great Americans are looking out of this little window at you. They both looked out upon the world for the first time during the month of February, tho many years came between the first great man and the second. You will find their names if you start at the right letter in this amazing window and keep going on in a continuous line — probably you'll have to zig-zag a bit, but you won't skip any letter. When you have found the names, send them to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than February 28. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

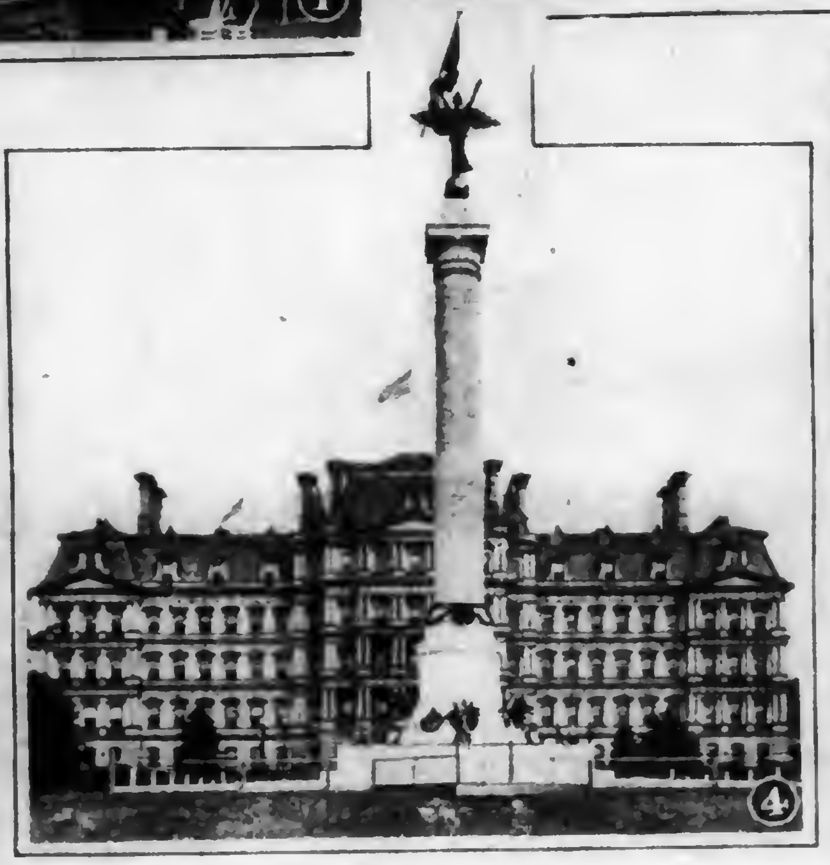
Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in January 31 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: HER BACK YARD.

The prize winners are: Luther B. Humbert, age 11, Westminster, Md.; Earl Kline, age 9, Royersford, Pa.; Angie Klink, age 9, West Sunbury, Pa.; Chester McMinus, age 8, Lanes Mills, Pa.; Walter A. Mengel, age 8, New Palmyra, Pa.; Marjorie E. New, age 9, Canaseraga, New York; Virginia Fae Oberly, age 10, Waymart, Pa.; Glenn Roland, age 10, Bel Air, Md.; Glenden Warren, age 10, Parnassus, Pa.; Alice R. Woodman, age 7, Rushland, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





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1.—How they did it—the staff of the Yerkes Observatory making observations of the solar eclipse thru the forty-inch refractor telescope.

2.—In order to harvest natural ice, these workers on Lake Wolff, near Chicago, first cuts a channel five feet wide

3.—Standing on her own and on her dad's feet, little Doris Metzler poses as the world's youngest equilibrist. Papa Metzler is a physical director in the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago.

4.—Memorial to the Heroes of the First Division, erected to the south of the State, War and Navy Building at Washington.

5.—Mrs. William M. Butler, wife of the senator from Massachusetts who succeeds the late Senator Lodge. Both the Senator and Mrs. Butler are close friends of President and Mrs. Coolidge.

6.—The new French Ambassador, Emile Daeschner, (left), arrives in this country with his aide, General Dument.

7.—Appointed by Secretary Gore to be official tea examiner, Mr. George F. Mitchell is seen on the job at the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Introduction to Basket Making

How to Get Your Hand in—Uses for Practice Mats

SIMPLE weaving with reeds (which is basket-making) is like darning. First we make a foundation on which to weave. In weaving with reeds the spokes fulfill this purpose. Suppose you take the first step in basket-making, and weave a flat mat. Cut eight 12-inch spokes of No. 4 reed and one 7-inch spoke of No. 4 reed, and put these, together with one weaver of No. 2 reed, to soak in hot water for ten minutes.

Now lay four of these spokes on a board and with your sharp penknife cut a one-inch slit lengthwise at the middle of each. Take one of these slit spokes, widen the slit with your nutpick and slip the unslit spokes thru it. Now slip the remaining three slit spokes over the unslit ones. You now have a cross formed by four spokes going thru four others. See Fig. 1.

Making a Start

As our first weaving is going to be a simple "one over, one under," with only one weaver, we must have an uneven number of spokes. Otherwise on our second round we shall find ourselves going over, instead of under, the spoke we went over in the preceding round. You know how a darn looks when you lose track and go twice over the same thread instead of keeping to the "one over, one under." So between the vertical spokes insert the extra half-length spoke cut for this purpose.

Now fasten your weaver. Holding the cross-shaped foundation in your left hand, take an end of the weaver and lay it next to the top horizontal spoke, with its end to the right. Bring the weaver up over the vertical spokes, under the horizontal ones at the right, over the vertical ones at the bottom, and under the horizontal ones at the left. Do this twice around to bind the weaver in place. See Figure 2. Then begin separating the spokes as you come to them, beginning with the top group, so that your weaver, instead of going over a group of spokes, goes only over one spoke, under the next, and so on. Keep the spokes very even. This takes practice.

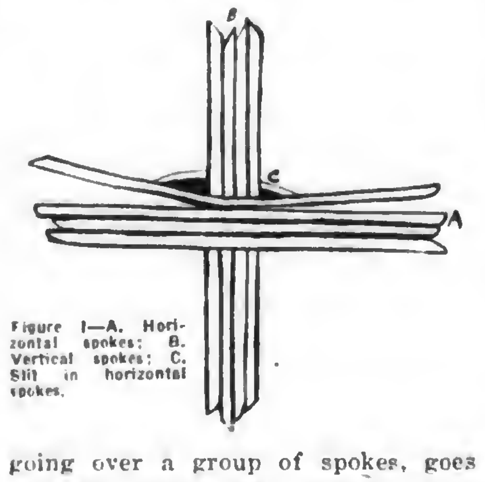

Figure I—A. Horizontal spokes; B. Vertical spokes; C. Slit in horizontal spokes.

Where the Difference Lies

Right here is where weaving differs from darning. You can't pull the weaver as you would darning cotton. Guide your weaver over and under the spokes with your forefinger held just as close to the work as you can get it. When you come to the end of your weaver (we are using only one this time) trim the end of it to a point and (with the nutpick to help you) push it down close beside the nearest spoke to fasten it.

Trim the ends of your spokes so that they are even in length and come to a point. Dampen them if necessary. Take each spoke, bend it gently, and press the end down into the channel made by the next spoke on the left. Do this with each spoke in turn, keeping the loops even in size. You should now have a flat mat with a plain open scallop for a finish.

How does your mat look? Does it lie flat? If not, you have pulled the weaver tighter in one place than in another. Does the weaving look even? If not, you have failed to use your nutpick in pushing the rows together. Does the mat look rough? Follow the directions for singeing.

Make mats until you feel at home with your material. Mats make handy teapot stands. Two mats fastened together are useful as whisk broom holders. And mats are the beginnings of the elaborate and beautiful baskets which you can make when once you have mastered the first steps.—I. S. H.

With This First Lesson the Beginner Is Well under Way

MANY people hesitate to undertake basket-making because they have been led to believe that the necessary tools and materials are hard to get and expensive.

The first step in basket-making, then, is to explain away these objections.

Tools.—Special tools may be bought for basket-making, but these simple ones will do the work satisfactorily:

A tape measure or ruler for measuring the spokes.

A nut-pick for inserting extra spokes or pushing rows of weaving together.

A sharp penknife for slitting spokes.

Scissors and razor blades for cutting and trimming.

Reed.—Reed can be bought at any basket supply house, and is not expensive. It is put up in one-pound bundles and comes in many sizes, from O (very fine) to 12, 14, or 16 for the very heaviest work. Flat reed comes in different widths. It works up quickly and is even cheaper than round reed.

Reed is easy to handle if made pliable through soaking before one tries to work with it. It requires about twenty minutes' soaking (varying according to the size of the reed) if the water is cold, and about half as long if it is hot.

Parts of a Basket.—The spokes which form the framework must always be made of heavier reeds than the weavers. A size or more is the usual difference between the two. If for instance, the spokes are made of No. 3 reed, the weavers should be of No. 1 or No. 2. Spokes form the support, while weavers fill in and shape the basket.

Bases.—The beginner is sometimes afraid to make a woven base for fear it will not lie flat. Ready-made wooden bases can be purchased, and these are especially desirable for trays, waste-paper baskets, fern-stands and flower baskets. The woven bases are generally used for work baskets, hanging baskets, sandwich baskets, etc.

The Finish.—A beginner's first efforts are apt to look a little rough and unkempt, but this is easily overcome. As soon as the basket is completed cut all the short ends on the inside, being careful to cut on the slant and to leave enough of an end so that each one will rest against a spoke and not pull out. Then singe the basket over an oil burner or a candle to burn off the "hairs." Plain varnish or white shellac makes a good natural finish. Wood dye may be painted on and a coating of shellac applied over this, if a dark finish is desired. A variety of colors may be secured with the dress dyes used for wool. Enamel is often used.

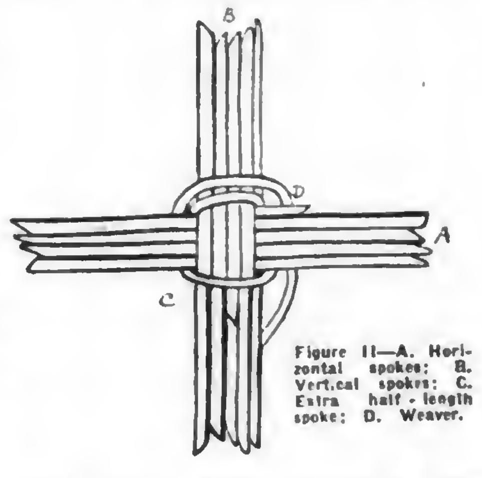

Figure II—A. Horizontal spokes; B. Vertical spokes; C. Extra half-length spoke; D. Weaver.

As soon as you have made yourself familiar with the handling of reed, we shall print directions for a waste basket made with a wooden base, and for a work basket with the Japanese button centre.—H. H.

Good Word for Linoleum

OUR living room floor had for years been carpeted with a home-made rag rug. As the room was in use constantly, it needed cleaning every day. After being on the floor a very short time, the lightest brushing of the rug raised a cloud of dust.

I cannot bear such a dust, so I had formed the habit of taking the rug outdoors at the end of each week to clean it. As a rag rug is very heavy, it made one of my hardest tasks. Finally the rug began to look shabby, and I decided to get a linoleum rug. The floor was quite smooth and I covered it with a number of layers of newspapers before laying the rug.

What Backaches It Saves!

What a comfort that rug has been! I made a dustless mop out of an old shepherd check dress by dampening it, dipping it in kerosene and hanging it in the air for a day. This keeps the rug clean for days. When the dustless mop needs help, I can take a basin of water and wash and wipe the whole rug in ten minutes. I can keep it clean for six months with less energy than it took to keep the old rag rug clean for a week. We have had the linoleum almost a year and it is still as bright as when new.

Never put an old carpet or anything that will make a deep, soft surface under linoleum, as chairs will then make holes thru it. To protect your knees when cleaning, try making pads just like hot iron holders and fasten them to round garters. These make comfortable kneeling pads.—Mrs. E. M. C.

When We Face the Music

IT WAS with apprehension that I looked forward to the coming of winter. In our home was an aged grandmother and another member, sick in bed, to care for. With the rest of the family at school and at outside work most of the day, the outlook was anything but promising and I shrank from the big tasks ahead.

Smilin' Thru

However, I determined to smile at each task as it came, and as the days go by I find that my fears were needless. The biggest task, at close range, is not as big as it looked from a distance. There is an end to every day and with it comes rest and renewed fellowship with our loved ones.

Often we dread things in the distance. Looked at from our valley of fear they seem large and menacing. But whether the thing we dread be an operation, a visit to the dentist, sickness, sorrow, or just a big day's work, we need only do our best each minute, each day,—and the days will go by without effort on our part! The dread thing is over and we are left with only the memory of it and a sense of triumph.

It is the spirit in which we meet life that determines its effect on us. If we look for good, we find it!—E. M. W.

For Quilt Makers

If you are interested in securing patterns for quilts, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Editor of the Home Page. She will gladly give you the names of two places where you can get patterns and instructions at a reasonable price.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGER COOKIES

These didn't always contain ginger, but they were always good. Grandmother took a cupful of molasses, a half-cupful of sugar, the same amount of butter or lard, a quarter-cupful of water, a teaspoon, each, of soda, cinnamon and cloves, and enough flour to roll out. The bigger they were, the more we enjoyed them!

* * *

WHITE COOKIES, TOO

When Grandmother made white cookies, she used the rule given her by the minister's wife. She always called them "Mrs. Lane's cookies." They were made of one and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, a quarter cup of water, three teaspoons of baking powder, and flour enough to roll.—V. M. B.

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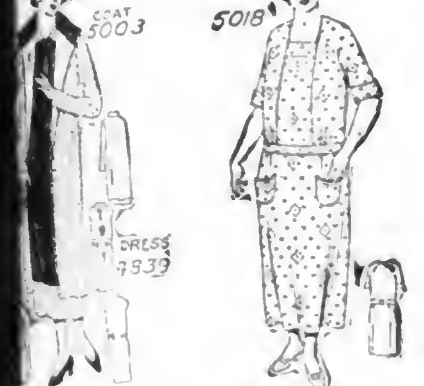
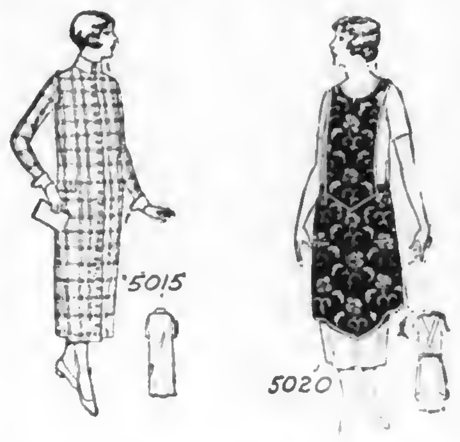
t, Philadelphia, Pa.

03-4839.—An "Ensemble" Cos- .—The most popular style of the n is here pictured. It combines is instance Ladies Coat 5003 and piece Dress 4839. Broadcloth, wool mixture in black or grey used. One could have satin ille in two shades or in con- ing colors. The smartness of "ensemble" depends on harmony just the right contrast. The may be finished in the shorter h that is illustrated in the small . The fronts may be buttoned to neck, or rolled open as in the view. The dress is a simple piece "slip on" model, with the ss caught in rows of upright s or tucks. The coat is cut in izes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 es bust measure. The dress is in seven sizes: 16, 18 and 20 for misses, and 38, 40, 42 and nches bust measure for ladies. To e the costume for a 38-inch size llustrated in the large view, will ire 2⅝ yards of the wool mix- and 2¼ yards of the broadcloth nches wide with three-quarters of contrasting silk for facings he coat, or the coat may be lined rely, the lining to serve as a fac- This will require 4⅝ yards. separate patterns, 10 cents each.



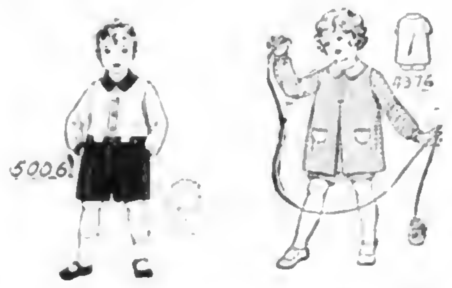
018.—Morning Frock.—This e closes at the side of the vest tion. The lines are comfortable pleasing. Percale, gingham, n and rep are attractive for ses of this kind. Eight sizes, bust asure 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 56 inches, and waist measure, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 hes. To make the dress for a 44- h bust will require 4⅛ yards 36 hes wide. The width at the foot wo yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

015.—A Smart Day Dress.—Plaid nel in brown was chosen for this ractive model. It will also be asing in taffeta or linen. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size made with long sleeves, will require 3¼ yards of one material 40 inches wide. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material three-eighths yard is required. If the dress is made with short sleeves 3⅛ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5020.—A Pleasing Apron.—Cretonne or chintz may be used for this design. It is also attractive in lawn, sateen and other apron materials. Three sizes: small, medium and large. A medium size will require 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5006.—For the Small Boy.—Velvet and pongee, or velvet and broadcloth may be combined for this style. It is good also for linen, seersucker and other wash fabrics. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 1¼ yard for the blouse, and 1¼ yard for the trousers, cuffs and collar 36 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



4976.—For Play Time.—Checked gingham and linen are here combined. This model is also good for flannel, jersey weaves, for pongee or poplin, and other wash materials. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A four-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 36-inch material. If made with short sleeves one-eighth yard less is required. For collar, cuffs, facing and pockets of contrasting material one-quarter yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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How about Mother's Health?

ousewife's Food Should Suit Her Particular Need's

OTHER is usually so busy watching out for the diet of the rest the family that she is apt to be lectful of her own diet—until— l she has put on twenty-five pounds much weight, or perhaps devel- d some sort of kidney trouble that l require care and watching to get of.

f the men are doing hard physical k out of doors during the winter. y must be fed accordingly, and ther, who is working indoors, will bably eat foods that are too hearty ber rather than cook anything cially for herself.

Mother's breakfast is the keynote the day, and if the men are cut- g wood and must have hot batter kes and fried meat and doughnuts, ve them first and then have toast, eal and fresh fruit for yourself. You have a tendency to overweight. it the cereal and have only toast, sh fruit and coffee. If you cannot ve the fresh fruit, substitute prunes or some other fruit—perhaps a baked apple—but an orange or grapefruit is preferable.

In planning the meals for the rest of the day, think of your own body needs. If you have a tendency to kidney trouble omit meat largely from your diet. This, however, should be done under the supervision of a reliable physician after the urine has been analyzed.

Eat Plenty of Vegetables

Do see to it that you have plenty of vegetables during the winter and plenty of fruit. Try to have at least one vegetable besides potatoes for dinner and supper. If you are putting on pounds with years, do not eat potatoes and bread at the same meal. Try substituting other vegetables for potatoes, partly at least.

If you are trying to add pounds, eat plenty of bacon, eggs, milk, cream and other foods that make fat, with due regard for plenty of milk.—Mrs. May H. Mumaw.

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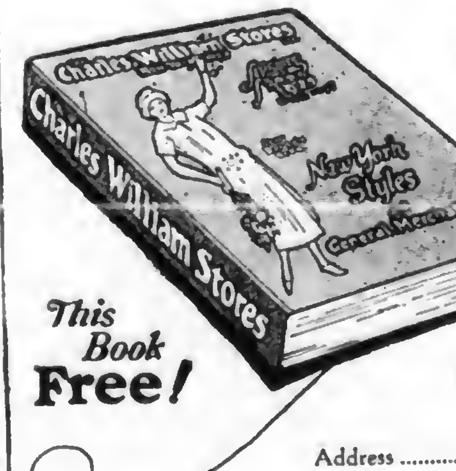

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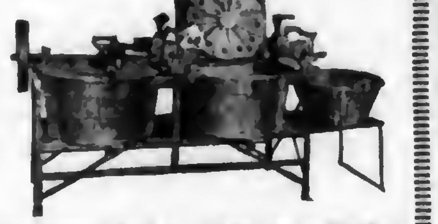

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Pressure Cooker Makes Goo

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ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

"DO YOU consider the pressure cooker a good investment?

"Isn't it a lot of money to invest in something you use so little—especially as the wash-boiler acts as a very satisfactory canner?

"After using a pressure cooker for a year, do you advise its purchase?"

These and many kindred questions are constantly being asked by anxious country housewives.

Not Just a Canner

The first thing to consider is its name. Get away from the habit of calling it and thinking of it as a "canner." It is a cooker. While as a canner it is indeed a "joy forever," canning represents but a small part of the cooker's usefulness. My pressure cooker stands on a corner of the kitchen table, and while my family is now small, seldom a day passes even in the winter season when work in the farm kitchen is at its lowest ebb, that the cooker is not pressed into service several times. As an investment it may be classed on a three-hundred-and-sixty-five-days-in-a-year basis along with the teakettle and the dishpan.

It Offsets Fuel Scarcity

Far from being an extravagance, the pressure cooker is one of the leading household exponents of economy—economy of time, of space, of work and of fuel. Perhaps its economy of fuel makes the best "talking point," particularly with the men.

Father is sure to be deeply interested in the fact that the pressure cooker is a remarkable conserver of fuel. With it canning and cooking are accomplished in about one-third the time necessary by the older methods. In the case of baking, about the usual amount of time is required but much less fuel is consumed because it is so much easier to heat the cooker over the flames than to heat the whole oven.

The cooker is especially nice for baking brown bread, fruit cake and any food containing molasses, which is prone to bake too hard in the oven. It is unexcelled for custards.

Another advantage in pre cooking is the fact that no stea odors need escape into the roo the cooker is carried to the back while exhausting.

Meat is undeniably better if under pressure. It reaches a stat tender deliciousness impossible open kettle methods.

We think no pumpkin so sat tory as that cooked in the pre cooker. After it is thoroly tende like to "dry" it out in an open over the fire when it becomes and velvety that pies made fro invariably call forth words of pr

I wish that every housewife has difficulty in getting her interested in greens could have privilege of preparing the dish pressure. Not only do the taste better, but they are be since none of the minerals or are lost in the cooking.

Makes Canned Goods Taste Bett

"I suppose," suggests a ske sister, "that you consider canned under pressure superior those done by the hot-water method And upon receiving an emph affirmative answer, she says: "D you honestly think that must largely imagination? If the pr was fresh and good and if it tightly sealed, how can it be better?"

I believe the shorter proce must be responsible for the dif ence. Certainly corn canned pressure, reheated and seasoned cately with salt, pepper and b can scarcely be distinguished that freshly cut from the cob.

Worth All It Costs

In view of all these facts more—because we are constantly ing new uses for our cooker—I consider a pressure cooker worth and more than the price demanded

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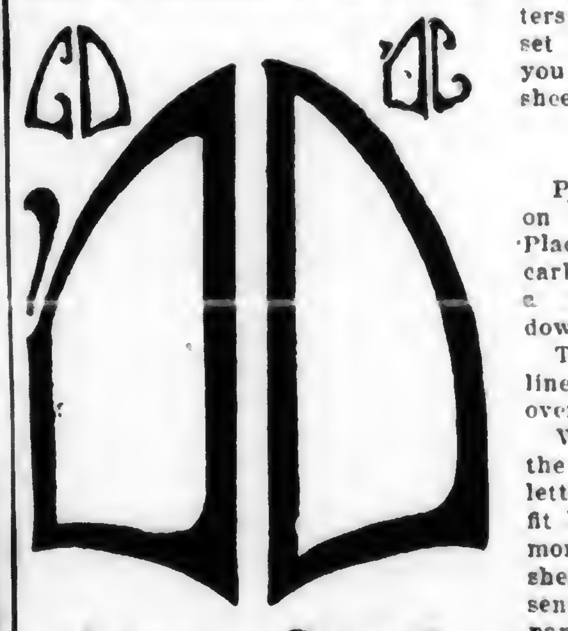

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THE CARE OF THE HAIR

More Details about the Use of Butter on the Scalp

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue there was an article on "Beauty Hints." What interested me was about the care of the scalp and hair. It spoke of butter to be used on the scalp. Did it mean fresh or salt butter? I once knew a lady past sixty years of age with luxuriant hair of the darkest brown,—not a grey hair. She made a practice of using fresh butter on her scalp once or twice a month. Others recommend using salt. I should like to know what the writer of the article advises.—Mrs. C. E. V.

It has long been known that animal fats were conducive to hair growth, and for this reason were avoided in face creams. There is no better animal fat for the hair than butter, either fresh or salt. There are a great many theories as to the cause of grey hair and very often it is hard to find the particular reason for its changing color.

The application of salt to the scalp is a great stimulant to circulation, but should not be applied too often. It seems wisest, since the oil is known to be helpful, to take this treatment in combination, applying a small amount of butter to the scalp once a week.

Gentle Rubbing Most Beneficial

Part the hair every half inch and rub the butter gently into the scalp. Hard rubbing breaks off the hair. If you wish, heat the butter and apply as the hairdressers do hot oil along the parted hair.

If your hair is already streaked, give it the same treatment. It cannot do harm and it may do great good. But remember that the greying of your hair may be due to some disorder which butter and salt cannot reach! Try it nevertheless, and at the same time give the scalp a five-minute rub each day with the finger tips, brush it a hundred strokes, don't snarl it, and keep it clean with a simple shampoo.—Effie Maurine Paige.

And What about Coal Oil?

Dear Editor:

I was reading in the January 3d issue about being your own hairdresser. You speak of hair tonic being made from coal oil. What kind of perfume would you advise putting in? Would you advise using this at any other time than just before washing the hair?

You also speak of butter with its animal fat. Does this mean salted or unsalted butter? When should it be used on the head?

My head has lots of dandruff and my hair is exceedingly oily. I have been rubbing a well beaten egg into the scalp before washing. Am thirty-three years old and my hair is turning grey. What would you advise?—E. M. K.

Do not try to perfume oil at home. It takes a chemist to know just what to combine with it. A good result is always obtained by using coal oil, both for dandruff and for thin hair. Simply rub it into the scalp after parting the hair, wrap the head in a towel overnight, and shampoo the next day. This gives the oil time to do its work, and the towel keeps much of the unpleasant odor in. I should not use it except just before washing the hair.

Your dandruff shows that you need massage as well as the oil treatment followed by a shampoo. I should use a small amount of butter on the scalp once a week (See answer to Mrs. C. E. V.) and the coal oil treatment before a shampoo.—Effie Maurine Paige.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

THE schoolmaster turned and bade me good night and went away and closed the door.

I sat down and opened the sealed envelope with trembling hands, and found in it this brief note:

"Dear Partner: I want you to ask the wisest man you know to explain these words to you. I suggest that you commit them to memory and think often of their meaning. They are from Job:

"'His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust.'

"I believe that they are the most impressive in all the literature I have read.

"Yours truly,
"Silas Wright, Jr."

I read the words over and over again, but knew not their meaning. Sadly and slowly I got ready for bed. I missed the shingles and the familiar rustle of the popple leaves above my head and the brooding silence of the hills. There were many barking dogs. Some horsemen passed, with a creaking of saddle leather, followed by a wagon. Soon I heard running feet and eager voices. I rose and looked out of the open window. Men were hurry down the street with lanterns.

"He's the son o' Ben Grimshaw," I heard one of them saying. "They caught him back in the south woods yesterday. The sheriff said that he tried to run away when he saw 'em coming."

What was the meaning of this? What had Amos Grimshaw been doing? I was up at daylight and Mr. Hacket came to my door while I was dressing.

"A merry day to you!" he exclaimed. "I'll await you below and introduce you to the humble herds and flocks of a schoolmaster."

I went with him while he fed his chickens and two small shoats. I milked the cow for him, and together we drove her back to the pasture. Then we split some wood and filled the boxes by the fireplace and the kitchen stove and raked up the leaves in the dooryard and wheeled them away.

"Now you know the duties o' your office," said the schoolmaster as we went to breakfast.

WE SAT down at the table with the family and I drew out my letter from the Senator and gave it to Mr. Hacket to read.

"The Senator! God prosper him! I hear that he came on the Plattsburg stage last night," he said as he began the reading—an announcement which caused me and the children to clap our hands with joy.

Mr. Hacket thoughtfully repeated the words from Job with a most impressive intonation.

He passed the letter back to me and said:

"All true! I have seen it sinking into the bones o' the young and I have seen it lying down with the aged in the dust o' their graves. It is a big book—the one we are now opening. God help us! It has more pages than all the days o' your life. Just think o' your body, O brave and tender youth! It is like a sponge. How it takes things in an' holds 'em an' feeds upon 'em! A part o' every apple ye eat sinks down into yer blood an' bones. Ye can't get it out. It's the same way with the books ye read an' the thoughts ye enjoy. They go down into yer bones an' ye can't get 'em out. That's why I like to think o' Michael Henry. His food is good thoughts and his wine is laughter. I had a long visit with M. H. last night when ye were all abed. His face was a chunk o' laughter. Oh, what a limb he is! I wish I could tell ye all the good things he said."

"There comes Colonel Hand," said Mrs. Hacket as she looked out of the window. "The poor lonely Whig! He has nothing to do these days but sit around the tavern."

"Ye might as well pity a goose for going barefooted," the schoolmaster remarked.

In the midst of our laughter Colonel Hand rapped at the door and Mr. Hacket admitted him.

"I tell you the country is going to the dogs," I heard the Colonel saying as he came into the house.

"You inhuman Hand!" said the schoolmaster. "I should think you would be tired of trying to crush that old indestructible worm."

Colonel Hand was a surly looking man beyond middle age with large eyes that showed signs of dissipation. He had a small dark tuft beneath his lower lip and thin, black, untidy hair.

"What do ye think has happened?" he asked as he looked down upon us with a majestic movement of his hand.

He stood with a stern face, like an orator, and seemed to enjoy our suspense.

"What do you think has happened?" he repeated.

"God knows! It may be that Bill Harriman has swapped horses again or that somebody has been talked to death by old Granny Barnes—which is it?" asked the schoolmaster.

"It is neither, sir," Colonel Hand answered sternly. "The son o' that old Buck-tail, Ben Grimshaw, has been arrested and brought to jail for murder."

"For murder?" asked Mr. and Mrs. Hacket in one breath.

"For bloody murder, sir," the Colonel went on. "It was the shooting of that man in the town o' Ballybeen a few weeks ago. Things have come to a pretty pass in this country, I should say. Talk about law and order, we don't know what it means here and why should we? The party in power is avowedly opposed to it—yes, sir. It has fattened upon bribery and corruption. Do you think that the son o' Ben Grimshaw will receive his punishment even if he is proved guilty? Not at all. He will be protected—you mark my words."

HE BOWED and left us. When the door had closed behind him Mr. Hacket said:

"Another victim horned by the Snapdragon! If a man were to be slain by a bear in the woods Colonel Hand would look for guilt in the Democratic party. He will have a busy day and people will receive him as the ghost of Creusa received the embraces of Aeneas—unheeding. Michael Henry, whatever the truth may be regarding the poor boy in jail, we are in no way responsible. Away with sadness! What is that?"

Mr. Hacket inclined his ear and then added: "Michael Henry says that he may be innocent and that we had better go and see if we can help him. Now I hadn't thought o' that. Had you, Mary?"

"No," the girl answered.

"We mustn't be letting Mike get ahead of us always," said her father.

The news brought by the Colonel had shocked me and my thoughts had been very busy since his announcement. I had thought of the book which I had seen Amos reading in the haymow. Had its contents sunk into his bones?—for I couldn't help thinking of all that Mr. Hacket had just said about books and thoughts. My brain had gone back over the events of that tragic moment—the fall, the swift dream, the look of the robber in the dim light, the hurling of the stone. The man who fled was about the size of Amos, but I had never thought of the latter as the guilty man.

"You saw the crime, I believe," said Mr. Hacket as he turned to me.

I told them all that I knew of it.

"Upon my word, I like you, my brave lad," said the schoolmaster. "I heard of all this and decided that you would be a help to Michael Henry and a creditable student. Come, let us go and pay our compliments to the Senator. He rises betimes. If he stayed at the tavern he will be out and up at his house by now."

The schoolmaster and I went over to Mr. Wright's house—a white, frame building, which had often been pointed out to me.

Mrs. Wright, a fine-looking lady who met us at the door, said that the Senator had gone over to the mill with his wheelbarrow.

Mr. Hacket asked for the time and she answered:

"It wants one minute to seven."

I quote her words to show how early the day began with us back in those times.

"We've plenty of time and we'll wait for him," said the schoolmaster.

"I see him!" said little John as he and Ruth ran to the gate and down the rough plank walk to meet him.

WE SAW him coming a little way down the street in his shirt-sleeves with his barrow in front of him. He stopped and lifted little John in his arms, and after a moment put him down and embraced Ruth.

"Well, I see ye still love the tender embrace o' the wheelbarrow," said Mr. Hacket, as we approached the Senator.

"My embrace is the tenderer of the two," the latter laughed with a look at his hands.

He recognized me and seized my two hands and shook them as he said:

"Upon my word, here is my friend Bart. I was not looking for you here."

He put his hand on my head, now higher than his shoulder, and said: "I was not looking for you here."

He moved his hand down some inches and added: "I was looking for you down there. You can't tell where you'll find these youngsters if you leave them a while."

"We are all forever moving," said the schoolmaster. "No man is ever two days in the same altitude unless he's a Whig."

"Or a born fool," the Senator laughed with a subtlety which I did not then appreciate.

He asked about my aunt and uncle and expressed joy at learning that I was now under Mr. Hacket.

"I shall be here for a number of weeks," he said, "and I shall want to see you often. Maybe we'll go hunting some Saturday."

We bade him good morning and he went on with his wheelbarrow, which was loaded, I remember, with stout sacks of meal and flour.

We went to the school at half past eight. What a thrilling place it was, with its seventy-eight children and its three rooms. My legs encased in the tow breeches felt as if they were on fire. My timidity was increased by the fact that many were observing me and that my appearance seemed to inspire sundry, sly remarks. I saw that most of the village boys were boughten clothes and fine boots. Sally Dunkelberg came in with some other girls and pretended not to see me. That was the hardest blow I suffered.

AMONG the handsome, well-dressed boys of the village was Henry Wills—the boy who had stolen my watermelon. I had never forgiven him for that or for killing my hen. The bell rang and we marched into the big room. Henry and another boy tried to shove me out of line, and after we were seated a cross-eyed, freckled girl in red dress made a face at me.

It was, on the whole, the unhappiest day of my life. It reminded me of Captain Cook's account of his first day with a barbaric tribe on one of the South Sea Islands. During recess I slapped a boy's face for calling me a rabbit and the two others who came to help him went away full of fear and astonishment, for I had the strength of a young moose in me those days. After that they began to make friends with me.

In the noon hour a man came to me in the school yard with a subpoena for the examination of Amos Grimshaw and explained its meaning. He also said that Bishop Perkins, the district attorney, would call to see me that evening.

While I was talking with this man Sally passed me walking with another girl and said:

"Hello, Bart!"

I observed that Henry Wills joined them and walked down the street at the side of Sally. I got my first pang of jealousy then.

When school was out that afternoon Mr. Hacket said I could have an hour to see the sights of the village, so I set out, feeling much depressed. My self-confidence had vanished. I was homesick and felt terribly alone. I passed the jail and stopped and looked at its grated windows and thought of Amos and wondered if he were really a murderer.

I walked toward the house of Mr. Wright and saw him digging potatoes in the garden and went in. I knew that he was my friend.

"Well, Bart, how do you like school?" as asked.

"Not very well," I answered.

"Of course not! It's new to you now, and you miss your aunt and uncle. Stick to it. You'll make friends and get interested before long."

"I want to go home," I declared.

"Now let's look at the compass," he suggested. "You're lost for a minute and, like all lost people, you're heading the wrong way. Don't be misled by selfishness. Forget what you want to do and think of what we want you to do. We want you to make a man of yourself. You must do it for the sake of those dear people who have done so much for you. The needle points toward the schoolhouse yonder."

He went on with his work, and, as I walked away, I understood that the needle he referred to was my conscience.

As I neared the schoolmaster's the same drunken man that I had seen before went zigzaggin up the road.

Mr. Hacket stood in his dooryard.

"Who is that?" I asked.

"Nick Tubbs—the village drunkard and sign o' the times," he answered. "Does chores at the tavern all day and goes home at night filled with his earnings an' a great sense o' proprietorship. He is the top flower on the bush."

(To be continued next week)

Twins were recently born to Iowa parents by the name of Peck. We don't imagine it will be out of the way to report the arrival of a half bushel of children.—Russell Record.

I wonder why it is a girl can't catch a ball like a man.

Oh, a man is so much bigger and easier to catch—Baseball Magazine

---

What Farmers Sold in '49

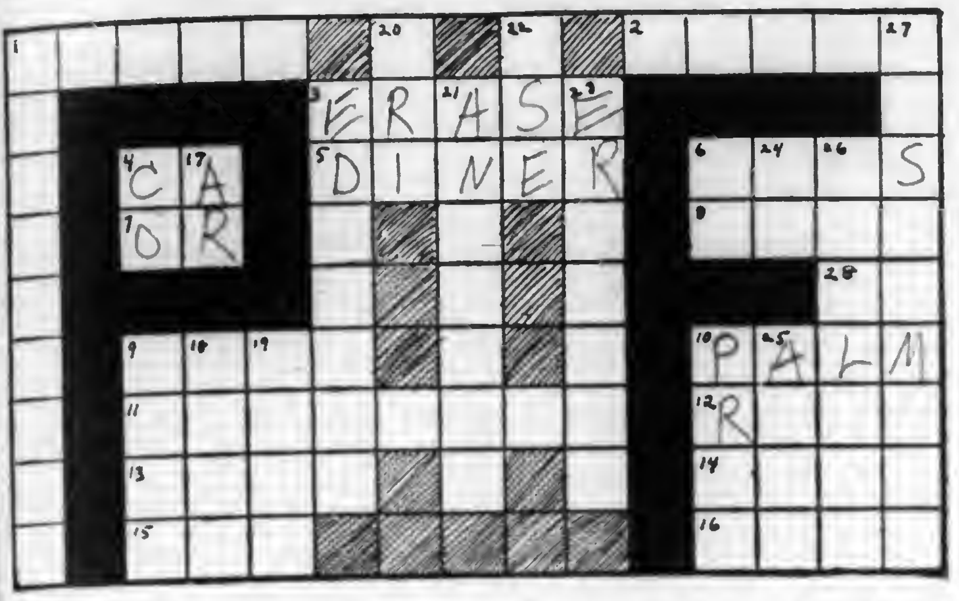
JAS. MOODY has a copy of a bill of a farm sale, purported to have been held in the year 1849. It was given to Mr. Moody by his son-in-law, Dr. T. V. Boyd, of East St. Louis, who in turn had received it from his mother who resides at Anna, Ill. The sale bill reads as follows:

Having sold my farm, and as I am leaving for Oregon territory by oxen team on March 1, 1849, I will sell all my personal property, except two oxen teams, Buck and Ben, Lon and Jerry, consisting of the following: Two milk cows, 1 grey mare and colt, 1 pair of oxen, 1 yoke, 1 baby yoke, 2 ox carts, 1 iron plow with wood mole board, 800 feet of poplar weather boards, 1000 three-foot clap boards, 1500 10-foot fence rails, 1 60-gallon soap kettle, 85 sugar troughs made of white ash timber, 10 gallons of maple syrup, 2 spinning wheels, 30 pounds mutton tallow, 1 large loom made by Jerry Wilson, 300 poles, 100 split hoops, 100 empty barrels, 1 32-gallon barrel of Johnson-Miller Whiskey 7 years old, 20 gallons of apple brandy, 1 40-gallon copper still, 4 sides of oak tanned leather, 1 dozen wooden pitchforks, a one-half interest in tan yards, 1 32-caliber rifle, bullet molds and powder horn, rifle made by Ben Miller, 50 gallons of soft soap, hams, bacon and lard, 40 gallons of sorghum molasses, 6 head of fox hounds, all soft mouthed but one.

At the same time I will sell my 6 negro slaves: 2 men, 35 and 50 years old; 2 boys, 12 and 18 years old; 2 mullatto wenches, 40 and 30 years old. Will sell all together to same party, as I will not separate them.

Terms of sale: Cash in hand or note to draw 4 per cent interest with Bob McConnel security. My home is 2 miles south of Versailles, Kentucky, on McConnel Ferry pike. Sale will begin at 8 o'clock A. M. Plenty to eat and drink.—St. Louis Daily Livestock Reporter.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



To solve this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the lists given below. For example: 1 (reading across) is CHAFF, and 3 (reading down) is EDUCATE. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters which are common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Husk of grain
2. A vegetable organism
3. To obliterate by scratching or blotting out
4. County Agent, abbreviation
5. One who eats his dinner
6. The shelter for a driver of a locomotive (plural)
7. A preposition
8. Small balls of lead for killing game
9. Any defined extent of land-surface
10. The inside of the hand
11. To confuse or bewilder
12. To be conveyed from one place to another
13. A stupefying drug
14. Paradise
15. A pen or enclosure for swine
16. Saucy or forward
28. University of Arizona, abbreviation
18. An uproar or tumult
19. To see at a distance
20. A day of the week, abbreviation
21. A breed of chickens, plural
22. To avail oneself of
23. Learned, scholarly
24. Exclamation
25. An assistant
26. Huge rock worn by action of the water
27. One of the two great divisions of the Bible

READING DOWN

1. What we expect the other fellow to do
3. What we expect our school teachers to do
6. Civil Service, abbreviation
9. Increases or sums up
18. Preposition
17. Indefinite article

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

F	A	T	■	P	L	E	A	S	U	R	E	S
L	O	■	B	O	X	■	B	A	S	E	■	O
U	■	N	O	R	■	M	E	■	E	O	O	M
S	H	O	O	T	E	R	■	N	■	E	R	E
T	O	■	M	A	T	■	R	I	M	■	A	T
E	L	M	■	L	■	B	A	C	I	L	L	I
R	E	E	F	■	M	Y.	■	E	L	I	■	M
E	■	M	E	S	A	■	O	L	D	■	D	E
D	R	O	M	E	D	A	R	Y	■	S	O	S

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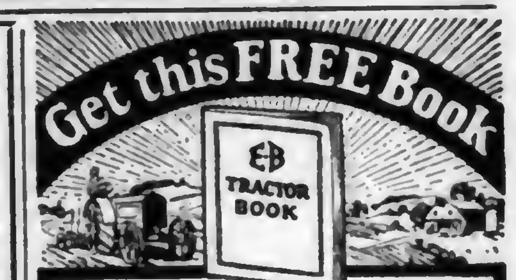

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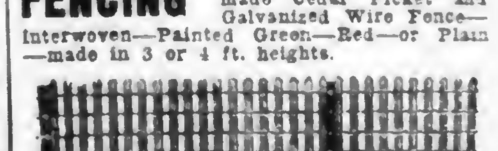

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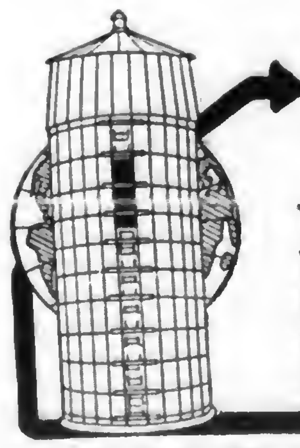

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Asks about Child Labor

IN PENNSYLVANIA FARMER for January 24th I read a letter by Nora Del Smith Gumble in which she appears to be opposed to the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. I should like to ask her some questions which I hope she will answer thru the columns of this paper.

1. Have you read the amendment or are you getting your ideas second hand?

2. Do you believe that persons under sixteen should be allowed to work in mines and quarries?

3. Do you believe that those between fourteen and sixteen should work more than eight hours a day or at night?

The Amendment Is Not a Law

These were the two restrictions which Congress twice tried to place on the labor of children. Both laws were declared unconstitutional. The Twentieth Amendment is not a law, —it merely empowers Congress to legislate on that subject.

You say, "Let the states do it." How about the children in the states which do not do it? Are their lives any less valuable than those of the children in the states which protect them? Or do you approve of children between fourteen and sixteen working ten hours a day and fifty-five hours a week, as in South Carolina?

Or ten hours a day and sixty hours a week in Louisiana?

Or of those fourteen and one-half years old working all night, as in Georgia? These states have all had opportunities to pass better laws and have not done so.

You suggest that welfare workers should content themselves with bringing up children of their own. What would be the use should they happen to live in Georgia? Further, some of these workers have, and among them are to be found the most ardent supporters of this amendment. Florence Kelley, daughter of the late William Darrah Kelley, of Philadelphia, is a grandmother, and working enthusiastically for the amendment.

You seem to imply that part of the enthusiasm for the amendment is due to the desire for jobs. Is this why the late Presidents Wilson and Harding advocated such an amendment? Or has it inspired President Coolidge? Certainly you can hardly accuse the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Club, the W. C. T. U. or the Y. W. C. A. of such a motive. With as good grace could its advocates accuse the National Association of Manufacturers for opposing it on the ground that they think they can get rich quicker with the labor of children.—Adelaide Gemberling, Mercer County, N. J.

Change the Tax System

IN THE Washington County notes in the January 31st issue Mr. McN. speaks about the high school taxes caused by the large number of foreign children in his neighborhood. Our district also has a large foreign population due to the lime quarries and farm labor families. One school has seventy pupils, while a little further on we have two schools combined as one with only twenty pupils. The latter neighborhood is a strictly farming community and the farmers are middle-aged people with few children.

For three years we have levied a tax of five dollars upon men and women alike, or ten dollars from a family. They generally have a boarder or two and we get them when we can. The married families are permanent residents and pay their taxes as readily as most of the native-born. If we taxed them only one dollar each that would make a difference of eight dollars per family. Other districts are waking up to the idea.

Flaws in the System

Our fathers at Harrisburg should wake up to the fact as to how taxes affect the taxpayer in rural districts. A steel plant that changed hands a few years ago for $18,000,000 is still assessed at one-fourth its original value. The assessor cannot help himself as he cannot assess a machine. If we sell our horses and buy tractors we escape a tax on motive power.

I know another flaw in our tax system. I am acquainted with a railroad man who makes seven dollars in a three-hour day and pays ten dollars per week board. His home is in Philadelphia and he pays fifty cents tax per year. Why not put a state tax upon all such?

Foreigners marry young and have large families while native-born marry late and have few or no children. We are educating boys and girls to work for the big industries and then wonder what is wrong with our American home life. It looks as if we would have a different view of education twenty-five years hence.—R. D., Chester County, Pa.

Another View on Potato Prices

Editors' Note:—The article by Daniel Dean, published in our issues of January 17 and 24, has brought forth the interesting letter which we publish below. We would call attention to the following sentence from Mr. Dean's article which our Potter County correspondent evidently overlooked: "When the number of bushels, 454,784,000 (produced in 1924), is divided by the number of people, it will be seen that there are less than four bushels for each person to provide for eating, for seed to plant, and for the natural loss by shrinkage in storage."

EDITOR PENNSYLVANIA FARMER:—The article, "Those 1924 Potato Prices," by Mr. Daniel Dean, concluded in your issue of January 24, seems to be intended as a justification on the part of the potato growers of the United States for the production in 1924 of what is considered by dealers and consumers as a "record breaking crop," hence a sufficient reason for keeping the price below the cost of production for most growers.

It also seems to be a plea for the continuance during 1925 and succeeding years of what is regarded by those who set the price of potatoes as an over production, simply because the per capita production has not exceeded four bushels, which Mr. Dean, and many others, think every man, woman and child should eat per annum.

The fact is there are many thousands of persons in our country who do not eat potatoes. There must be ten million babies, more or less, in the United States who do not eat potatoes. In the southern states there are few people who eat "Irish" potatoes. They raise them for sale in northern markets, but when it comes to eating they prefer sweet potatoes. The people of the United States never did and never will consume four bushels of potatoes per capita.

Few Foreign Outlets Now

It will be found upon investigation that during those years when the per capita production exceeded the 1924 yield we had an export market for all or part of our surplus potatoes. We do not have it now. And since American farm machinery and American cultural methods have been adopted by foreign farmers, enabling them to produce more per man than we do, there seems to be no reasonable ground for hope of future foreign markets for our surplus potato crop, except in case of a crop failure elsewhere.

Any business which depends for success upon the failure of those in other lands who are engaged in the same business rests upon a very shaky and unstable foundation.

Of the 1924 crop several hundred thousand bushels must have been frozen. There were about a hundred million bushels of seconds and culls which cannot be marketed. These will be fed to stock. There will be shrinkage in storage and a considerable amount of bin rot. From thirty to forty million bushels will be needed to plant to raise another bumper crop to be sold at less than cost of production in the fall and winter of 1925 and 1926.

Overproduction the Cause

Of the 454 million bushels of the 1924 crop less than 300 millions will reach the market. Yet the market is overstocked, and the price is low, with excellent prospects of its remaining low, or going still lower, before the Florida crop starts moving northward in about five weeks. This is the result of overproduction. The average per capita consumption of table stock in the United States is much more nearly two bushels than four,—perhaps about two and a half bushels.

We have had considerable cold weather in January, but it has not caused an increase of consumption as some people assert. Under date of January 23 one of the largest potato dealers in New York City writes, "We have yours of January 20th, and replying thereto, would advise you that due to the cold snap there is no market and no demand, with but few arrivals." A continued cold spell will curtail shipments, as potatoes cannot be moved from storage cellars to cars over any considerable distance during extremely cold weather, but it also decreases consumption, tho if continued long enough may temporarily raise the price thru scarcity at market points.

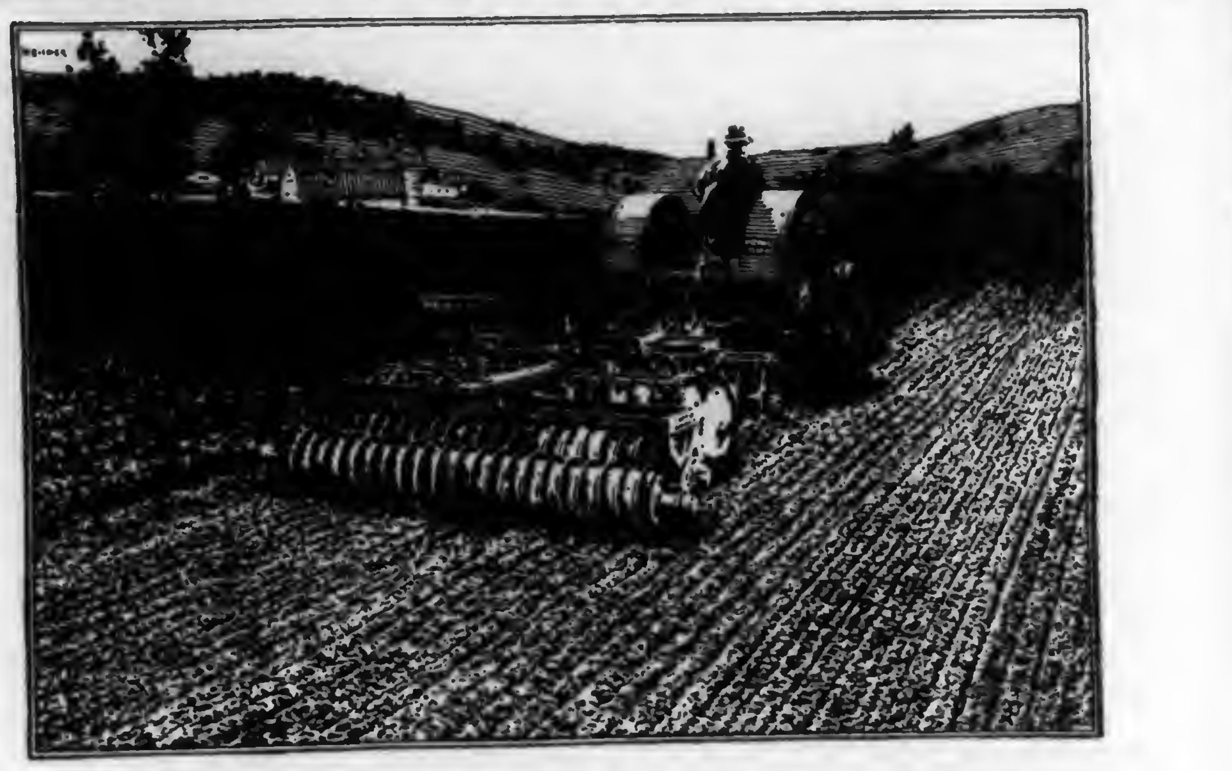
New Laws Will Not Help

The question arises: How can growers get a price for their potatoes that will allow them a fair return for the labor and expense of raising and marketing them? The politicians talk much about laws to aid agriculture. Statutory laws can do but little good, and in some cases may do harm. The old law of supply and demand will defeat all makeshift laws a legislature can enact. It is always on the job. It is as potent now as when Adam Smith discovered it and wrote about it.

In these days we hear much about co-operative marketing. Co-operation is a good thing. I believe in it. But all the co-operative marketing organizations in existence combined with all those yet to be formed could not sell potatoes profitably on a glutted market. I have known members of such organizations who have sold their potatoes on an outside market, paid the co-operative association six cents a bushel as a penalty for outside selling and still received a higher net return than they could have realized by selling thru the association with its high overhead expenses.

(Continued on page 36)

McCORMICK-DEERING TILLAGE TOOLS



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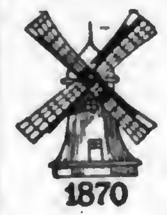

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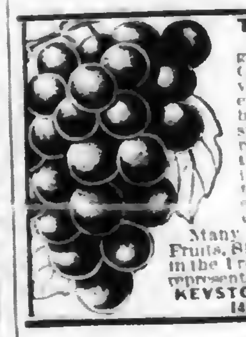

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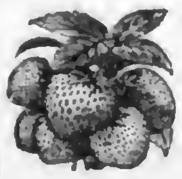

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

With but few exceptions the supplies of various kinds of vegetables are rather heavy on our market, and prices in many instances are ruling weaker and lower. Among the vegetables in more liberal supplies may be noted: potatoes, onions, lettuce, cabbage, spinach, cauliflower and parsley. Among the scarce vegetables may be noted: beans, lima beans, peas, peppers and tomatoes.

Vegetables—BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $5@7.50; poorer, $3@4.50; wax, Fla, hmpr, $5@6.50; poorer, $2.75@4. BEETS, Fla, crates, $1.25@1.75; Fla, bch, 5@7c; Texas, bu, $2@3.50; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; old, Penna, bbl, $2.75@3.50. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Calif, drums, $8@8.50; Long Island, qt, 10@22c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, ton, $15@20; new, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.65; new, So Carolina, crate, $1.50; new, Texas, crate, $2.25@3. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1.15@1.50; new, Calif, crate, $2.25@2.50; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; old, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.25@1.75. CELERY, Calif, crate, $6@7; Fla, crate, $2.25@3.50; Penna, bch, 15@25c; No 2s, 8@12c. CUCUMBERS, hot house doz, $2.50@3. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crates, $3@4.50. KALE, Norfolk, bbls, $1.25@1.50. HORSERADISH, western, bbls, $13@15. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $3@4; Fla, boxes, $1.50@3; Calif, boxes, $2@5; Arizona, box, $1.50@3. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $4@5.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $3@3.15; mediums, $2.50@2.75; small picklers, $1.15. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbls, $6@8; Texas, bu, $2@2.25; Calif, crates, $3.50@4. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@90c; Penna, bbls, $2.50@3.50. PEAS, Fla, hmpr, $4.50@5.50; Calif, crate, $13. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $3.75@5.75. POTATOES, Penna, 150-lb sack, $2@2.40; do, bulk, cwt, $1.35@1.75; N Y, 150-lb sack, $2.10@2.25; do, bulk, cwt, $1.35@1.50; Maine, bulk, cwt, $1.60@1.80; Maine, Spaulding Rose, 120-lb sack, $2.20@2.25; East Shore Va, bbls, $2@2.50; Del, red skins, 120-lb sack, $1.75@2; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb cartons, No 1s, 75c@$1; No 2s, 50@65c. RADISHES, So Carolina, hmpr, $2.50; hot house bch, 2@4c. ROMAINE, So Carolina, hmpr, $2. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1@1.35; Norfolk, bbls, $4; So Carolina, bbls, $4.25; Calif, crates, $1.75. SWEET POTATOES, Delaware, hmpr, No 1s, $2.25@2.40; N J, ⅝ bkts, No 1s, $1.50@2; mediums, $1@1.50; No 2s, 60c@$1. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $3.75@6; choice, $3@5; Mexico, lugs, $2.50. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, $1.75@3. TURNIPS, East Shore, yellow, 120-lb sack, $1.75; Canadian rutabagas, cwt, $1@1.50; white, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50c@$1; hmpr, bu, $1.25@1.50; white, Penna, bbl, $4@5; yellow, ⅝ bskt, Penna and N J, 50@85c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbls, $4@5; Del, hmpr, $1.50@2. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, New York, Greenings, $5@7; Baldwins, $4.75@6.50; Kings, $4.75@6.25; Virginia, Staymans, $6@7.50; York Imperials, $4.25@6.50; Winesaps, $5.50@7.50; West Virginia, Staymans, $4.50@8.50. Bu, Delaware, Staymans, $2@2.25; Rome Beauty, $1.75@2.15; Neros, $1.50@2.25; Winesaps, $2. Boxes, Washington, Staymans, extra fancy, $3@3.25; fancy, $2.50@2.85; Winesaps, extra fancy, $3@3.50; Oregon, Newtowns, extra fancy, $3.25; fancy, $3; ⅝ bskt, New Jersey, Baldwins, $1@1.40; Ben Davis, 75c@$1; Staymans, $1.25@1.85; Yorks, $1@1.40; Starks, $1@1.75; Romes, $1@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 40@50c; poor and green, 25@35c. CRANBERRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $4@7.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 28@30c; medium quality, 25@27c; ordinary, 22@24c; Leghorns, 24@27c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 4 lbs and over, 28@30c; 1½@2 lbs, 35@38c; mixed sizes, 26@28c; Leghorns, 26@28c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, 21@23c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, 25@35c; Muscovys, 20@25c. Geese, 23@25c.

Eggs—Penna and other nearby firsts, 47c; extra firsts, 49c; seconds, 43@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending February 14:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1706	2831	8099
Previous week	1751	4096	11106

Calves, 2106 head; previous week 2262.

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $8.75@9.50; fair to good $7.75@8.75; common to fair, $6@7.75; cows good to choice $5@6, fair to good $4@5; ordinary to fair, $3@4; cows, bologna $1.25@2.75; bulls, fair to choice $5@6.25; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $11.50@13; fair to good $11.50@13; common, $8@10. Tennessee, choice $11@12; fair to good, $7.50@9; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers extra $11.50@12; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, $3.50@5.50; ewes heavy, fat $7.50@8.50; lambs, handy weight, choice, $18.75@19.

Hogs in [illegible] Western best, $12.50@13; nearby, handy weights, $11@11.25.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $16@18; heifers, $13@17; cows, $9@12; yearlings, top, $21@23; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $18@20. Sheep, $15@18; spring lambs, $28@30c; winter lambs $23@25; hogs $17.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2 $20@21; No 3, $17@18. Light clover mixed, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17@18. Straw No 1 straight rye $17@17.50; No 2, $15.50@16.50; wheat straw, $17@17.50; oat straw, $17@17.50.

Bran quiet and unchanged. Car lots including sacks, ton: western spring bran, $37.50@38.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.95@1.96; No 3, $1.92@1.93. No 4, $1.90@1.91; No 5, $1.87@1.88; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.95@1.96; No 3, $1.95@1.96; No 4, $1.90@1.91; No 5, $1.87@1.88. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.40½@1.41½; No 3, $1.36½@1.37½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 66@67c; No 3 white, 64½@65½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 42c; higher scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 40c; 90 score, 39c; 89 score, 38c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35½c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 23@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 45@47c; cartons, 46@48c; good prints, 89@91 score, 42@45c; cartons, 43@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@41c.

Cheese steady but quiet. New York, whole milk, firsts, 24½@25½c; longhorns, 25½@26½c; daisies, 24½@25½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Fresh butter, 50@55c lb; creamery, 45@60c lb; eggs, 48@55c doz, mostly 50c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.50 ea; springers, 75c@$1.50 ea; squabs, 35@50c ea; ducks, $1.75@2.50.

Vegetables—Beans, yellow, 25c qt; green, 15c qt; beets, 10c bch; Brussels sprouts, 20c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 15@30c stalk; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 8@10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; poke, 13@15c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.85 bu; corn, $1.30 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19 ton; straw, $14@15 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $43@44 ton; hominy, $60@61 ton; middlings, $49@50 ton; linseed, $55@56 ton; gluten, $48@49 ton; ground oats, $47@48 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $40@41 ton; 18 per cent, $44@45 ton; 20 per cent, $46@47 ton; 24 per cent, $50@51 ton; 25 per cent, $52@53 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $53@54 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market only moderately active. Killing quality mostly medium, beef steers showing firm tendency; early top, $9.25; average weight, 1160 lbs; bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Bulls, she stock and canners steady, calves strong, 25@50c higher; top vealers, $14. Hogs, steady; fair demand; westerns, $12.50; few selects, $12.75; bulk, $12.20@12.40. Receipts, 13 cars; 46 cattle trucked in; total, 335 cattle, 7 calves, 442 hogs.

Review at local yards for week ending February 14: Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 16 cars; 7 from Chicago, 5 Penna, 2 St Louis, 1 St Paul, 1 Virginia, containing 370 head; 94 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 464 head, 3 calves, 16 hogs. Receipts for week ending February 14: Cattle, 43 cars; 16 from Penna, 14 Chicago, 4 Virginia, 3 St Louis, 3 Nebraska, 2 Iowa, 2 St Paul, containing 971 head, 197 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1168 head, 34 calves, 1037 hogs, 23 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$8.75@9.75
Fair to good	8.00@8.75
Medium to fair	7.00@8.00
Common to medium	5.50@7.00
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.00@6.50
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	3.25@4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	12.50@13.50
Medium	10.00@12.50
Common	4.00@10.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights 200-250 lbs	11.75@12.50
Mediumweights 170@200 lbs	11.00@12.00
Lightweights 100@170 lbs	8.50@11.00
Rough stock	6.50@8.50

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ .40½	$ .39½	$ .39	$ .50
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	.47	.46¾	.64	.37¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)...	.44	.50	.39	.55
Potatoes, Penna. bulk per cwt. (Philadel'a)	1.55	1.75	1.50	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster).........	9.25	9.60	9.50	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	20.50	21.50	20.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.95½	2.06½	2.04	1.19½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.41	1.45	1.46	.91½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.66½	.70½	.71½	.59¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—Beets, N Y, bu bskt $1.50; Texas, new stock, bu bskts $1.75@2.25. Cabbage, N Y, bulk Danish seed, 1[illegible] $1.50@2; Penna, bbl, $2@2.25; Texas, new stock, bulk, bbl, $2.50@3. Carrots, ½ bskt, N Y, washed $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, $1.25@1.50. Cauliflower, Cal, crate of 1 doz hds, $1.50@2. Celery, Fla, 10 inch crate, $2.50@3.25; Calif, standard crates, $5@6. Kale, Virginia, bbl, $1.75@2. Lettuce, Calif crate 5 doz hds, $3@3.50; 4 doz $4.50@4.75; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt $1.40@1.50; 3-lb bskt, 40@45c. Mushrooms, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.10. Onions, Ohio and Indiana, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $2.75@3.10; medium, $2.50@2.75. Parsley, Louisiana, bbl, curley and plain, $8@10. Parsnips, N Y, bu bskts, washed, $1.75. Potatoes, 100-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, Mich Rurals, $2; N Y whites, $2.15; Penna whites, $2.25. Rutabagas, Canadian, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. Spinach, Texas, bu bskt, best, $1.35@1.40; poor stock low as $1. Sweet Potatoes, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.75; N J, $3. Tomatoes, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $7.50; choice, $6.50; original fancy, $4@4.50; choice, $3@3.50. Turnips, N Y, bu bskt washed, $1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, N Y, Kings, $7@7.25; Baldwins and Hubbardstons, $6@6.50; West Virginia, Ben Davis, $5@5.50. Bu bskts, N Y, Hubbardstons, $2; Baldwins, $2@2.15; Russets, $1.50@1.65. Strawberries, Fla, qt, 45@55c.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 45½@47c; tubs, 44½@45c.

Eggs—Fresh selected, 50@52c; current receipts, 47@48c.

Cheese—New York cream, 27@30c.

Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40@42c; hog dressed, 35c. Live, supplies light, market firm; hens, heavy, 31@33c; light and Leghorns, 26@27c; roosters, 18@19c; springers, heavy, 31@33c; light and Leghorns, 26@27c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 25@28c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 40@45c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; good to choice, $9@9.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.65@9.25; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.90@8.50; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7@7.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.25; common to good fat bulls, $4@6.25; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6; heifers, $4@8; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 20 double decks; market higher on good weight grades; pigs and lightweights lower; prime heavy, $11.60@11.70; heavy mixed, $11.50@11.60; mediums, $11.45@11.50; heavy yorkers, $11.30@11.40; light yorkers, $9.25@9.75; pigs, $8.75@9; roughs, $9.25@10.25; stags, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady; prime wethers, $10.50@11; good mixed, $9.50@10.25; fair mixed, $7@8; culls and common, $3@5; culls to choice lambs, $14@18.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady; choice, $13.50@14; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 cars of hay, 1 car of straw, 0 cars of oats; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 cars of hay, 1 car of straw, 2 cars of ear corn and 1 car of oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; No 2 timothy, $18@19; standard timothy, $19.50@20.50; No 1 clover, $19.50@20.50; No 1 light mixed clover, $19@20; heavy mixed clover, $19.50@20.50; No 1 mixed clover, $20@21.

Straw—Oats, $13.50@14; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.38@1.40; No 2 shelled, $1.34@1.35; No 3 shelled, $1.31@1.33.

Oats—No 2 white, 61@62c; No 3 white, 58@60c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers, 25@75c lower; mostly 50c off. Week's bulk prices follow: Fat steers, $8@10; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.50; meaty kind upward to $8; fat cows, $4.25@5.85; beef heifers, $6@7.65; canners and cutters, $3@3.65; vealers, $11.50@11.75.

Hogs—Market generally steady to 10c higher, mostly 25c higher; top, $11.30; bulk desirable, 200@290 lbs averages, $10.95@11.25; most 150@190 lb kind, $10.40@10.90; bulk strong weight slaughter pigs, $8.50@9.25; most 140@150 lb averages, $9.75@10.20; few packing sows, $10.20@10.40.

Sheep—Good fat lambs, $17.75; eight cars of good feeding and shearing lambs, $17.25. Compared with week ago: Killing classes, 25@50c lower; feeding lambs mostly 25c lower. Bulk prices for week: Fat, $18.30; closing bulk $17.50@18; closing top, $18.15; shorn lambs $14.50@16; fat ewes $8.50@9.50; feeding lambs $17.25@17.50; top, $17.75.

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 16,577 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, [illegible]@41¾c; do, extras, 92 score, 40½@40¾c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 37½@40c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 24c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 25,466 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 47c; do, firsts, 45@46c; do, seconds, 44@44½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras 49½@50c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 45½@49c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 49@50c; Pacific Coast whites, extras 47@48c; do, firsts to extra firsts 44¼@46¼c; refrigerator firsts, unquoted; do, seconds, unquoted.

Cheese firm; receipts, 228,041 pounds; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 24c; do, average run, 23c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25¼@26c; do, average run, 25c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotati[illegible] chickens, by express, 28@32c; bro[illegible] large, by express, 38@40c; do, small, express, 50c; fowls, colored, by expres[illegible] @28c; do, Leghorns, by express, 27c; [illegible] keys, by express, 30@35c; ducks, by ex[illegible] 31@32c; geese, by express, 25c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, 2[illegible] 45c; fowls, 18@31c; old roosters, 16@[illegible] turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southwest[illegible] 30@43c; do, frozen, 30@43c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle — Receipts, 520 head; stead[illegible] steers, $6@8.65; state bulls, $3@5.[illegible] cows, $2@4.50.

Calves—Receipts, 390 head; steady; [illegible] common to prime, $8@13.50; culls and [illegible] tle calves, $5@6; buttermilks and [illegible] $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 880 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.5[illegible] lambs, $9@18; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1690 head; steady; [illegible] to medium weights, $9.75@10.50; [illegible] $8.75@9.50; heavy hogs, $10.75@11.5[illegible] roughs, $9@9.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—The situation in the market for [illegible] over the week, both for western and [illegible] qualities, ruled easy. Quotations were [illegible] follows: City bran, $34; middling, $3[illegible] 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47, nominal, in 1[illegible] sacks; western spring bran, spot, $3[illegible] standard middling, spot, $38; flour mi[illegible] $44@44.60; red dog, spot, $47.50@4[illegible] all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake and [illegible] shipments; rye, middling, $36.50@37; [illegible] hominy feed, $51; all in 100-lb sacks; [illegible] tonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43[illegible] linseed oil meal, $49.50, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, t[illegible] and light mixed: No 1, $27; No 2, $25[illegible] No 3, $23@24; sample, $20@22. Straw large bales, rye, $18@19; oat, $15.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic $2.09¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, d[illegible] $2.17¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, expo[illegible] $2.00¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f [illegible] b, export, $2.17⅝; No 2 mixed durum, f [illegible] b, export, $2.01½. CORN, No 2 ye[illegible] $1.40⅝; No 2 mixed, $1.39⅝. OATS, N[illegible] 2 white, 65c; No 3 white, 63c; No 4 whi[illegible] 61c; ordinary white, clipped, 64@66c; [illegible] white, clipped, 67@68c. RYE, c i f, [illegible] port, $1.67¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, [illegible] mestic, $1.07@1.11.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 41c; do, ch[illegible] 39@40c; do, good, 37@38c; prints, 4[illegible] 44c; blocks, 40@42c; do, ladles, 27@2[illegible] Maryland and Penna, rolls, 20@25c; Ma[illegible] land, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 20[illegible] 25c; process butter, 33c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and [illegible] Exchange nearby fresh gathered firsts [illegible] at 49c. Tennessee fresh-gathered firsts [illegible] at 47c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ [illegible] and over, 26@27c; do, medium, 3½ [illegible] lbs, smooth, 23@25c; do, smaller or r[illegible] and poor, 20@22c; Leghorns, 20@22c; [illegible] roosters, 16@17c; young, large, smooth, [illegible] @32c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 38c. Du[illegible] young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 32c; [illegible] puddles, 30c; do, Muscovy and mo[illegible] 28c; do, smaller and poorer, 24@25c. G[illegible] nearby, 23@25c. Pigeons, pair, 35@4[illegible] Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, [illegible] 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turk[illegible] choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, [illegible] biers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor [illegible] crooked breast, 25c.

FEED PRICES

The quotations below are for transit [illegible] nearby shipments, Friday, February [illegible] 1925, according to the Pennsylvania B[illegible] of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau [illegible] of Markets and the United States Bureau [illegible] Agricultural Economics co-operating. [illegible] figures show the approximate cost of [illegible] per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) in car [illegible] sight draft basis, delivered on track at [illegible] adelphia and Scranton.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Willia[illegible] port rate points, subtract 20c per ton ([illegible] cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New Y[illegible] Newark rate points, add 40c per ton ([illegible] cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for W[illegible] bury, Bridgeton rate points add $1.00 [illegible] ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape M[illegible] points, add $1.40 per ton

Pure spring bran
Coarse spring bran
Soft winter wheat bran
Hard winter wheat bran
Standard middlings
Soft winter wehat middlings
Flour middlings
Red dog flour
White hominy
Yellow hominy
Gluten feed
36 per cent cottonseed meal
41 per cent cottonseed meal
43 per cent cottonseed meal
34 per cent linseed meal

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 13, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and [illegible] half blood Delaine unwashed 69@70c; [illegible] combing 68½@69c; three-quarter b[illegible] combing 69@70c; fine unwashed 60@6[illegible] Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine [illegible] washed, 67c; one-half blood unwashed, 6[illegible] fine unwashed, 57@58c. Wisconsin, Misso[illegible] and average New England: one half blo[illegible] 65@66c; three-eighths blood, 68c; one-qu[illegible] ter blood, 67@68c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 14, 1925

Cloverseed, cash, old, $19; new, Febru[illegible] and March, $19 bid; October $14.25 bid. [illegible] sike, cash, old, $13; new and Februa[illegible] $13.10; March, $13.20 asked. Timothy se[illegible] cash and February, $3.15; March $3.20.

County News and Comment

Bradford County, Pa.—We are now in the [illegible] of old man Winter. Thermometer registers the coldest it has for twenty-one years, [illegible]ding to statistics; ten degrees below is common and it has fallen to twenty- [illegible] below a number of times. Snow two [illegible] deep on the level; seventeen inches fell [illegible]ing the last storm. Hill roads are badly [illegible]ted. Traffic for the last week has been [illegible] light. Considerable complaint is heard [illegible] the scraping of the concrete roads. [illegible]mers in the country cannot get out with [illegible] and cannot haul with sleighs on the concrete. Hay crop is moving very slow. Price is $14 to $16 ton. Radio sets still [illegible]ning in popularity.—G. E. E., Feb. 4.

Broome County, N. Y.—The snow here is [illegible] feet deep in the meadows and four in [illegible] woods. The old bear did not see his [illegible]ow. We have had week after week of [illegible] and near zero weather. Farmers are [illegible] hard times financially. Many are [illegible]ing money by selling wood and mine [illegible]. We were in the direct path of the [illegible] and it was surely an inspiring sight. [illegible] moving picture company was in Bing[illegible]ton to take pictures. Local stores pay [illegible] for eggs and 46c for butter. Hay, $8@ [illegible] a ton in the barn.—E. M. C., Feb. 7.

Centre County, Pa.—Temperature reported [illegible] low as 30 degrees below zero in some [illegible]. For the last several days we have had [illegible] sunshine. Blue-birds have arrived, [illegible] don't take off your "heavies" yet. Agri[illegible] census about all taken. A few enum[illegible] have not finished up by appointed [illegible] because of drifted roads. Health is gen[illegible] good. One census enumerator said in [illegible] townships and two boroughs he had [illegible] only one person bedfast. We are to [illegible] the state road completed thru our coun[illegible] this year. It will start at the state road [illegible] Snow Shoe Intersection and reach up the [illegible] Eagle Valley and connect with the state [illegible] at Bald Eagle. Markets: wheat, $2.05; [illegible] $1.20; corn, $1.20; barley, $1; oats, [illegible]; butter, 40c; eggs, 45c; lard, 18c.—A., [illegible] 10.

[illegible] **County, Pa.**—During the whole [illegible] of 1925 until a few days ago it has [illegible] snow and more snow. During the long [illegible] spell the rabbits and mice have done [illegible]timable damage to fruit trees. Even the [illegible] of several years' growth have suffered [illegible] deal. The local market for potatoes [illegible] apples has advanced under these ex[illegible] weather conditions. Potatoes retailing [illegible] $1.40, wholesale at the farm, $1@1.25, [illegible] the local supply practically all sold. [illegible]ples retail from $1.50@2 bu. Eggs, 60@ [illegible]. Farmers have not been able to do any[illegible] toward spring work except getting [illegible] wood supply. Grange meetings are the [illegible] farmers' meetings being held with good attendance. Radios are installed in nearly every home and are surely appreciated these long winter evenings.—F. G. H., Feb. 13.

Indiana County, Pa.—It is very evident here that the groundhog did not see his shadow for we are having late spring weather with a rising temperature, now at about forty-five or fifty degrees. The snow has not as yet all melted away. We had our heaviest snow in the latter part of January. It is said to have been the heaviest in years. For three years there has not been any February plowing and we are hoping now, since we are having these fine days, that we can get a little done. Wheat and hogs are rising along with bigger markets but hay still stays very low. It is said that there are more men idle this year in the town of Indiana than for many years. This is probably due to the fact that the mines are closed.—H. A. N., Feb. 10.

Lancaster County, Pa.—Damp and foggy for two days, snow almost all gone except some drifts in by-roads. State highways cleaned off by modern snow plow operated by caterpillar tractor. Not much frost in ground. Wheat looks well, being covered for six weeks. Tobacco about two-thirds stripped, not much sold as yet. The Lancaster County tobacco growers' association are urging growers to hold for at least a fair price. Farmers much concerned about corn for seed. Wheat market declined 10@12c, top price was $2.02; new corn, $1.30@1.50; straw, $14@17; fat hogs, 12c; chickens, 25c for heavy; eggs, 45c for best white.—C. R. E., Feb. 13.

Lawrence County, Pa.—We are enjoying an old time winter, a continuation of snow, ice and cold weather. Not a few farmers were caught with unshod horses when the roads became one solid bed of ice. It meant some skirmishing for those who were short on fuel and feed. However, no serious results have been reported as yet. Stock wintering well. Milk prices still too low. Too much work, and money for feed, with small income. Wheat stands firm at $2; rye, $1.05; oats, 70c; corn, 55c; timothy hay, $15; clover, $17.50; country butter, 50c; eggs, 70c.—M. L. V., Feb. 3.

Northumberland County, Pa.—An old-fashioned winter again, the weather being unusually cold with very heavy snows. Many dirt roads are drifted full and impassable. Many farmers hauling water for stock as their wells and cisterns are dry. Much of the wheat on the farms was sold the past week at $2.10 per bushel. Hogs and pigs scarce, many farms without sows or pigs. Fewer public sales scheduled this year than for several years past. East and West Chillisquaque Townships have ninety per cent of the cattle owners signed up for the modified area plan of tuberculosis eradication. Three other townships are expected to follow in the near future. Prices: corn, $1.15; oats, 60c; potatoes, 75c; hay, 15c; pork, 15c; eggs, 50c; three per cent milk, $1.90.—W. C. G., Feb. 9.

Passaic County, N. J.—The month of January was very cold with lots of snow but February has started in mild with plenty of foggy weather. The snow is losing very slowly as there is a lot of ice mixed with it.

Roads are in a fair condition where they have been plowed. The Richfield section have started hot beds. Markets at Paterson are small and slow as very few buyers come down to the market on account of the poor condition of the streets. Forced rhubarb was in market last Friday, bringing $1.50 doz.—N. D., Feb. 10.

Perry County, Pa.—During the month of January wheat reached a price ranging from $2.05 to $2.18 and most of the farmers shoved a good portion of their small crops on the market. The price has dropped to $1.90 here. Quite a bit of interest shown in the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. The dairymen of the county showing quite a bit of interest in cow testing and tuberculosis eradication work. They are just waiting for the legislature at Harrisburg to provide the funds and the Animal Husbandry Department to do the work. Prices: wheat, $1.90; potatoes, $1; veal, 11c; eggs, 40c; corn, $1.65; butter, 55c; hogs, 10c live; milk, $2.67, League price, for four per cent butterfat delivered at Duncannon.—J. L. B., Feb. 9.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—The coldest weather the last three days of January that can be recalled since 1888 when we had our first real blizzard. The thermometer registered thirty-two at Salt Springs and 38 at Rush. The R. F. D. men were not able to make their full trips until February 3. The ice cut on Silver Lake is clear as crystal and bright as a silver dollar from which the lake received its name. Meadow land covered with snow so far, so no serious damage has been done to hay. Monthly Alliance and Grange day meetings, inviting the ladies to bring full baskets and all enjoy a good free dinner, about the only events of interest since the blizzard. Eggs, 48c; pork, 17c; hay, $15; potatoes, 75c; apples, $1; chickens, 25c.—J. A. G., Jan. 4.

Tioga County, Pa.—Several warm days reduced the huge snow banks which made travel difficult since the big snow storm January 29. The heavy storm followed by winds, packed the roads until schools were closed in many places on the 30th, and rural mail carriers have had difficulty in covering their routes ever since. Sleighing for nearly four weeks with zero weather much of the time. Farmers harvesting ice in many localities. Those farmers who deliver milk to the Elkland and Wellsboro condenseries are planning to produce Grade B milk. The recent meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at Tioga was very largely attended. Prices of eggs dropped to 34 and 37 cents. During the month of January they averaged around 50c which was 9@12c higher than during January 1923 and 1924. Butter, 40@50c; wheat middlings, $2.50; corn, $3; bran, $2.15.—P. W. L., Feb. 9.

Warren County, Pa.—Snappy winter, the thermometer registering from zero to twenty below most of the time. The deep snow made foraging hard for deer, and many residents of the county are carrying hay to the hills for them as they have been crowding into outlying settlements in search of food. Many also feeding the birds. "Remember the birds when the snow flies," is a slogan for all farmers to remember.—H. C. J., Feb. 6.

Tobacco Markets

THE Pennsylvania cigar leaf tobacco market has enjoyed a stormy but inactive week. The storm centered about the question of co-operative marketing, with much discussion (pro and con) and a possibility of definite action at the annual meeting of the Lancaster County Farm Bureau which will be held February 19.

The market on 1923 tobacco in the hands of the packers has been at a standstill for several weeks. Sales totaling about 100 acres of the 1924 crop are reported in the extreme northern section of the county, prices running from 14c to 20c. Other scattered sales thruout northern Lancaster County are also reported, at about the same prices. The buying has been done by small, independent country packers.

Any buying move on the part of the big manufacturer's representatives will be the signal for a general buying movement. Unconfirmed reports are abroad to the effect that these big concerns plan getting into the county as soon as weather conditions permit. No hint has been dropped as to a possible price for the crop. Tobacco men generally agree that the price is apt to cover a fairly wide range, as the quality of the 1924 leaf varies greatly.—Garden Spot Farmer.

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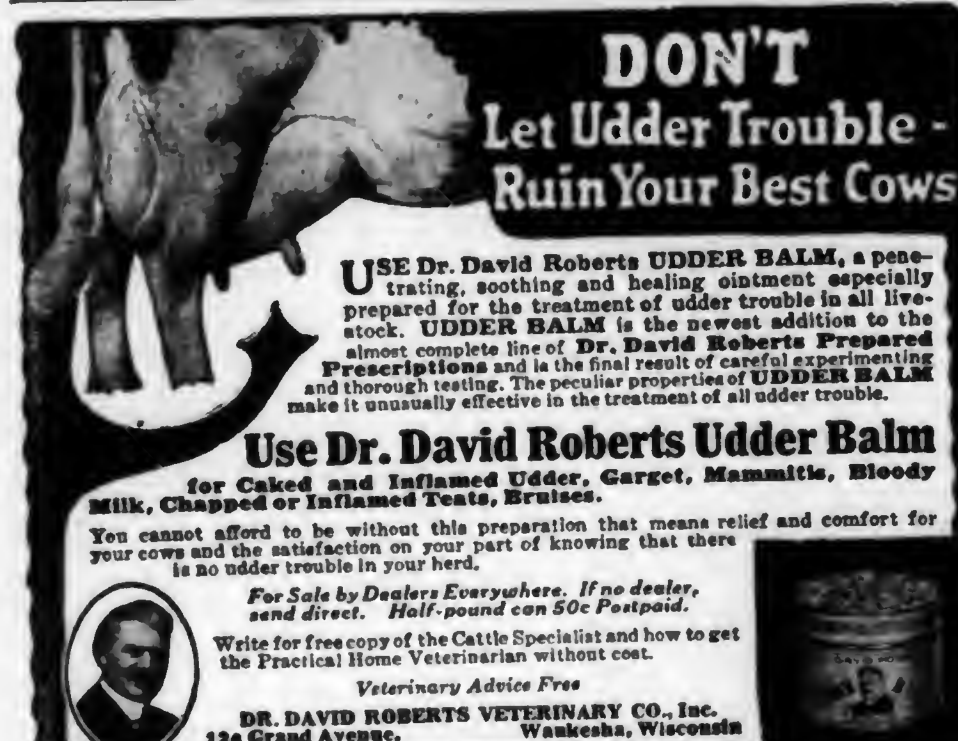

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CLYDE B. THOMAS. OAKDALE FARMS. BOONSBORO, MD.

View on Potato Prices

(Continued from page 33)

Co-operative marketing alone will not turn the trick.

What we need is not co-operative marketing but co-operative production, such as is maintained by the manufacturers. Marketing will take care of itself. If an article is in sufficient demand buyers will come to you and pay a good price. Manufacturers of farm machinery know approximately, and almost exactly, any year, how many machines of any certain type they can sell the following year.

Need Co-operation in Production

It is not the tens of thousands of small growers who plant from three to ten acres of potatoes that have caused the damage. It is the big, get-rich-quick growers who have been planting from 100 to 300 acres who have ruined the potato business. We read in Pennsylvania Farmer a few weeks ago about the awful plight of the Maine growers. Are they not largely to blame for it themselves? A grower from Maine, visiting in this locality recently, stated that in his county the potato growers had for three years been doubling their acreage each year, hoping to make up their losses when a year of good prices should come. Had they followed the opposite policy of planting half as many acres each year they would have been helping to bring back good prices. It is much better to raise 500 bushels at one dollar a bushel than 2000 bushels at thirty cents. What the grower gets above forty cents represents his profit. If the price falls below forty cents he is heading for the poor house.

Who Sets the Price?

The potato farmer is not in a position to set the price of his product. The price is set by the dealers and consumers. If the estimated crop is high they set the price low, and stick to it, for they know the crop is perishable and must be sold. If the estimated yield is low, they set the price high, for they want the potatoes. They cannot be deceived as to the acreage planted. They know long before digging time about what the yield will be. An obliging government informs them monthly as to the activities of the farmers.

The only salvation I see for the potato grower is to plant fewer acres, use the best known cultural methods, plant only the best seed to be obtained, treat the seed and spray the vines, thus increasing the yield per acre and reducing the cost of production. The grower who increases or fails to diminish his total production is helping to put himself and his neighbors into bankruptcy.—W. L. G., Potter County, Pa., January 27.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

UNTHRIFTY HORSES.—My horses are all thin, rough coated and occasionally pass few worms. What shall I do for them?—W. B. S., Chambersburg, Pa. Increase their grain ration, feed some roots, groom them daily; also give each horse a tablespoonful of powdered gentian at dose in ground feed twice a day.

THOROUGHPIN.—My mule has thoroughpin, but only shows lameness after resting several days. What can I apply to take out some of the soreness? I do not care to have bunch reduced.—O. H., Felton, Pa. Apply equal parts tincture of iodin and spirits of camphor to bunch every evening.

SORE NECK—NASAL CATARRH.—I have a pair of horses fourteen years old that have old sores on top of neck, which are not painful, but itchy. I also have another horse with nasal discharge, coughs after drinking, but while working his wind seems to be all right.—J. I. M., Linesville, Pa. Apply one part salicylic acid, mixed with eight parts vaseline, to sore daily. Give your other horse one dram of powdered sulphate of iron, two drams of powdered gentian in ground feed two or three times a day.

HEIFER FAILS TO COME IN HEAT.—I have a heifer two years old that does not come in heat. What can be done for her?—C. W. S., Elmira, N. Y. Yohimbine hydrochloride is the best remedy and it should be given three times a day. The dose for cattle is from one, to one and one-half grains. This is an expensive drug. You may try giving her fifty drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at dose in feed or in drinking water three times a day. If she has twin brother she will never breed.

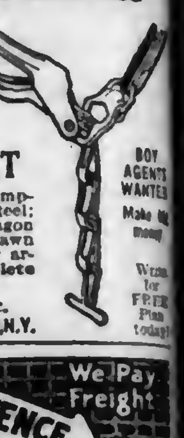
W. O. H., Amity, Pa.—The above treatment is suitable for your nineteen-month old heifer that has never been in heat.

BUNCH ON SHOULDER.—I have a cow which I think got hurt by another cow bumping her in the yard. She was very lame on her right front leg for about a week. I applied equal parts of lard, kerosene and turpentine. She limps very little now, but there is a large lump left on the joint, about the size of an orange, which is quite hard. The joint which I have reference to is up on her shoulder at the lower edge of her body on the front side of the leg. Do you suppose her leg was partly dislocated at this joint? Can you tell me something that will remove this lump as it will spoil the sale of my cow?—W. W. B., Newville, Pa. The shoulder was bruised and joint sprained. Clip off hair, apply one part red iodide of mercury and five parts fresh lard to bunch every week. This ointment should be well rubbed in, the cow hitched so as to prevent her licking bunch after this medicine has been applied. In order to obtain good results this treatment must be kept up for some time.

GARGET.—What can be done for cow giving thick stringy milk? This ailment started about two weeks ago in the right hind quarter, moving to right front quarter and now it is back in hind quarter. The udder is some swollen and a little feverish. My cows are not tuberculin tested. Has she symptoms of tuberculosis?—H. E. F., South Fork, Pa. She suffers from mammitis, not tuberculosis. Foment udder with warm water, apply one part fluid extract of phytolacca, eight parts olive oil to affected quarters twice a day. Give her one-half ounce of fluid extract of phytolacca at dose two or three times a day. Her milk is not fit for your family. Milk her four or five times daily.

OUT OF CONDITION.—Have a cow with fairly good appetite, drinks lots of water, but she is growing thin. I suppose she has kidney trouble. Her front leg is swelled above the knee and is quite painful. Her milk soon changes.—W. F. C., Paxinos, Pa. Apply camphorated oil to sore leg twice a day. Give her two drams of acetate of potash in drinking water three times a day. A change of feed will help her.

BLEEDING WART.—I have a three-year-old heifer that has a bunch on top of left shoulder the size of a hickory nut which bleeds on an average of once a week. This started about six weeks ago and each time bleeds at least a quart. This heifer is carrying her first calf.—A. R. M., Troupsburg, N. Y. Apply Monsol's solution of iron to bunch twice a day.



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CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from users. Write for prices. Delivered your station. State Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

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SEED POTATOES—Certified Russet Rurals, very vigorous, high yields. Paul R. Smith, Ulysses, Pa.

Niagara DUSTS and DUSTERS

Protect Fruit and Crops Economically

Here are the plain facts that prove that the Niagara method is the most economical and produces fruit of the highest market value.

Maine Department of Agriculture, Bulletin Vol. 17, No. 3

"The cost of material for dusting is about twice as great as for liquid spraying, but the cost of making an application of dust is much less than for one of spray. In general, the total cost per tree is about the same. Such a statement, however, does not take into consideration the time and labor saved, nor that the orchard may receive a complete treatment at a critical period."

Ordinarily the grower thinks of his material and his labor as two factors that enter into the cost of protecting his fruit either with dust or spray. But when he sprays, he pays for 6 or 7 times as much gasoline and oil. Much more interest and depreciation on his investment and much larger repair bills to say nothing of 5 to 10 times as many hours work. For according to the Cornell Experiment Station, Manual of Fruit Diseases by Prof. L. P. Hesler and H. H. Whetzel, "An orchard may be dusted in one-fifth to one-tenth the time required for spraying same."

Then remember dusting gives the highest finish to apples.

N. Y. Experiment Station

"From the standpoint of finish and lustre of the fruit, the apples dusted with sulphur were superior to those sprayed with lime-sulphur and were unexcelled by the fruit from any of the other treated plots. Jour. Econ. Ent. Vol. 17, No. 2."

Now, Just a word About Niagara Dusters Themselves

Niagaras are simple, strong, practical. The result of 9 years of actual use in orchard and field where every part has had to stand the real working test and do its job in the best possible way. Remember both Power and Traction Crop Dusters can be fitted with attachments to convert them into Orchard Dusters and the Fruit Duster can be equipped with a crop attachment.

Every grower will find it to his advantage to investigate the Niagara Method thoroughly and find out how to save money, time and crops by getting the right Niagara for his farm. *Talk with your dealer or write us.*

Niagara SPRAYER COMPANY
Middleport, New York
Hand—Traction—Power Duster

Some Soil Fertility Questions

Answered by Dr. J. G. LIPMAN

Green Manure Crops

I have a piece of land of about twenty acres, that is well limed, but I have no available supply of manure. What shall I sow to equal manure? I intend to plant corn and oats this spring. Would sweet clover sown in corn at last cultivation be advisable, or would you suggest something better? I have no grass set for hay next harvest. What shall I sow this spring to insure a crop of hay the same season?—E. E. P., Carroll County, Md.

Sweet clover sown in corn at the time of the last cultivation should give you a good growth of clover to plow under in the following spring. If preferred, a mixture of rye and winter vetch may be used instead. A mixture consisting of about one bushel of rye and twenty to thirty pounds of vetch seed is usually recommended for the purpose.

A good supply of forage early in the season may be obtained by sowing oats alone or a mixture of oats and Canada field peas. On medium or heavy soils a production of two to three tons per acre of oat and pea hay is not unusual. For lighter soils barley may be used instead of oats. If the cost of Canada field pea seed is too high, oats or barley alone may be used. The hay will be quite nutritious, even tho not as rich in protein as mixed oat and pea hay.

Troubled by Wire Worms

Had a four-acre potato patch last season. It was clover sod. The hay was very weedy, so we left the worst on the ground. The patch was manured with barnyard manure along after haymaking until fall. Half of the patch was plowed in the fall and fertilized with a 4-8-4 mixture. The other half was plowed in spring and fertilized with a 2-8-5 mixture.

The whole patch was cared for the same. On the fall plowed half the yield averaged 381 bushels per acre. On the spring plowed half it averaged 313 bushels per acre. We planted all Michigan Russets, certified, one year ago. The quality was excellent and we found quite a ready sale. The only fault found was that the potatoes were eaten by wire worms and grubbers. What can be done for these worms? Is there any special fertilizer? Would you suggest land salt? The potatoes were all sprayed six times.—W. A. D., Lycoming County, Pa.

It may be safely assumed that the larger proportion of ammonia in the 4-8-4 applied on the fall-plowed field contributed largely to the increased yields of potatoes. The fall plowing may also have been a factor, since you note, your land is badly infested with wire worms. Fall plowing, followed by severe winter weather, will help to rid the land of at least some of the white grubs and wire worms present.

Chemical Treatment Costly

The general problem of ridding land of wire worms is a difficult one. The substances that have been used most successfully are carbon bisulphide and sodium cyanate. The amounts of these chemicals required are large enough to make the cost practically prohibitive except for the gardener or greenhouse man.

Sommon salt and kainit have also been used with some success. In the case of the common salt, the applications required are sufficiently large to lower the fertility of the land for a year or two. It is probable that plowing the land in the fall and applying 2000 to 3000 pounds of kainit per acre, working it into the surface soil, will help very materially in reducing damage by wire worms following season.

The kainit does not cost more than salt and has the tage of carrying twelve to fo per cent of potash. To that e there would be a saving in that would be no need to use any on the following crop.

Sawdust with Manu

I have two sawdust piles, on three years old, and the other one year old. I would like t know if the sawdust could b used as manure. Could it b piled in with horse manure fo a month or so? What crop would do best on it and on wha kind of soil should it be applie E. J., Washington County, Pa.

Considerable discretion shoul exercised in using sawdust for plication to the soil. Large qua ties of it will tend to injure the lowing crops, as indicated by light yellow color and growth. On heavier soils the age is ordinarily much less tha would be on the lighter types of

It has been found by exper that where sawdust is allowed to in the pile for some years the p uct is much safer to use than sawdust.

There is no objection to sawdust with manure. In order avoid injury to the crops, it w be best not to use more than one of fresh sawdust to ten tons of ure. The mixture, if thoroly w into the soil, should not be objec able under ordinary conditions.

The crops that will suffer from applications of sawdust be legumes like clover or cow soybeans or vetches.

State Forestry Progr

(Continued from page 3)

ownership, the sums which indi ual owners must pay.

The fact is that the state pay a tax to the counties in state forests are located. This is at the rate of two cents per for schools, two cents for roads, one cent for county purposes, ma a total of five cents per acre. In gation shows that this sum is to the tax paid for similar land private owners.

No one has the slightest inten of doing anything that would courage private ownership of lots. The truth is that the De ment of Forests and Waters away millions of trees for p planting every year. Besides, force of trained foresters is al at the disposal of the owners of vate timber land, ready to help any problem that may arise.

The record of the Pennsyl State Grange will prove that it never been in favor of needl piling up public debts. It is al easier to issue bonds than it is pay interest on them and to re them when due.

However, the proposed fore bond issue should not be viewed the light of an expense. It will an investment that will pay subs tial dividends of many kinds. Th is much more involved than the toration of timber production Pennsylvania. The questions water supply, flood control, pro tion to wild life, and the prevent of soil erosion all enter into it.

The proposal under considerat undoubtedly represents the fin business opportunity there is wit reach of the people of the state whole. As the Grange views it, t opportunity should be embraced a matter of self-interest and enlig ened public policy.

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SEED PACKET (very specially selected seeds) $1.00
50 GIANT ROOTS $5.00 25 GIANT ROOTS $3.00

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P.F.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 188
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925

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Giving the plans for a new farmhouse the thoughtful consideration that will make it not just a house, but a real home. See page three.

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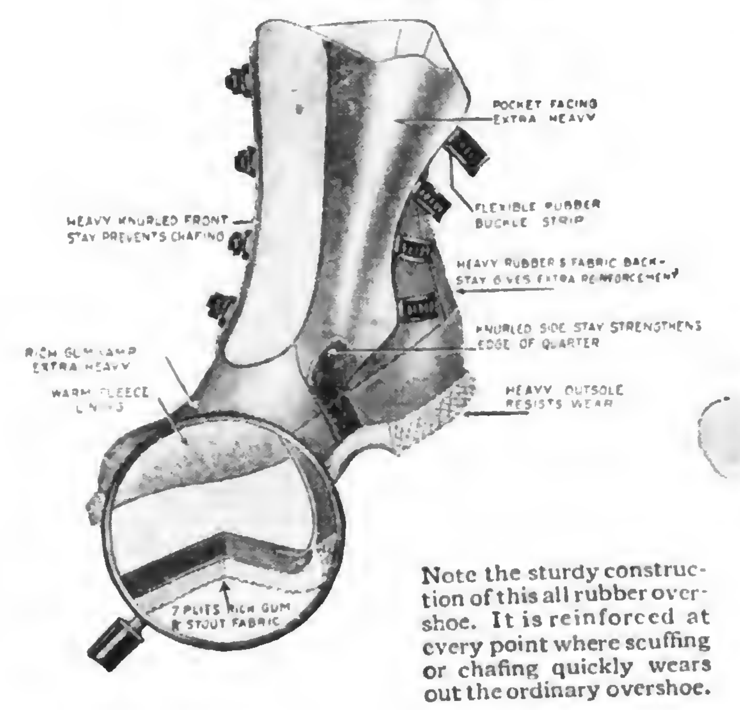
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 9 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1925 Whole No. 1450

We Are Building a House—Part I

The Most Important Part of the Work Already Is Finished—That Is the Planning

By HOWARD MITMAN

IT HAS come to pass that a house is needed on the farm—an additional house. Houses do not grow—not literally; they must be constructed. Yet it is true, in a way, that worthwhile houses, those destined to become homes and not mere shelters, are growths. They spring from a tiny seed called an idea; they are watered and tended, watched over and prayed for, until they stand ready to yield the wished-for harvest—a home.

Our house has made considerable progress. Not a spade of earth has been turned; not a stone has yet been quarried nor a tree felled; yet we are well along in that part of house building which is, perhaps, of first importance. We have almost completed our plans. When that has been accomplished three months or more before actual building operations can begin, it argues no mean diligence in a difficult undertaking.

Now, be well advised, there are several ways of building your house. You can buy, beg or borrow a set of plans embodying some one else's ideas; hire a mechanic or a score of mechanics, and set them a-going. In due course, if your bank account is able to stand the strain, you will be asked to accept the finished product. Tastes differ, and the house you get may fill the bill of your desires.

Making a House a Home

On the other hand, you can make your own plans; you can build into them all the things you like, (if your means equal the score of your desires), and you can omit all the undesirable things you find in the houses of your friends. It is the things we build into a house, the loving care and thought we give to the proper placing of every nail and sill and rafter, that lays a firm foundation for making a house a home.

At the outset would-be house builders are often dazed by the multiplicity of plans set before them by all sorts of agencies. There are periodicals devoted exclusively to the problems of the home builder; others combine house construction with related questions, such as decorating, furnishing, lawns and gardens; while many of the farm papers from time to time offer plans suitable for farm conditions. Helpful suggestions are given by firms producing materials and furnishings for the house. In fact everything from the last nail in the roof to the heating system in the cellar has been charted, cataloged and priced, and is yours for the asking—and a check. All these helps are of value if one knows how to make use of them.

It Should Raise the Building Standard

At the bottom of the matter, (or, perhaps, better, at the very top), lies the question of how much money can be made available for the purpose. If a house is really needed on the farm the money spent in building it is an investment; it creates a betterment; it will, or at least should, enhance the value of the property. Looked at from this angle one is often justified in spending more than a mere shelter calls for. It is well to bear in mind that a new house should be a distinct improvement on what went before. It should set the pace for the other buildings, making them look shabby, perhaps, in comparison, and thus prompting you to bring all up to the new standard. (All the better, if, from the buildings the infection spreads to your farming.)

A healthy tendency today is toward smaller houses, with fewer rooms. Houses must be kept in order by the housewife. The greater the space enclosed the more labor needed to manage it. It is a common experience for persons to regret after a few years that the house they built in their early enthusiasm is so large. "A little house well filled," is the thing to aim for. The size of the family and whether it is growing or has reached its growth—these are the considerations that should decide. If you are building the house for yourselves and not as a horrible example to the neighbors, the smallest structure conducive to health, comfort and convenience, is the best.

Really, when one sifts the thing right down to its essentials, only four rooms are needed in any house. We need a kitchen, for we are still in the habit of eating; we must have a bedroom, for sleep requires thoughtful consideration; a bath is no longer a luxury, since we have learned that washing is a means toward grace; (incidentally it may be remarked that a nice, warm, sunny bath room makes an excellent place for sprouting oats for the hens; we don't advise it; we simply mention it); and many hours at our disposal, when neither working, nor eating, nor bathing, nor sleeping, must be spent in the living room.

The kitchen, the bath, the living room, the bedroom—these four and no more—will be the house needed, be your family two or a dozen. Perhaps, as the family nears the dozen mark the bedroom may need to be added to; more units of the bedroom, let us say. Yet it is really surprising what jolly groups often come pouring forth from very tiny houses. In fact, it has almost become an axiom that the larger the house the smaller the family that rattles around in it.

Breakfast Nook Supplants the Dining Room

The dining room? Personally, we have always considered the dining room a rather wasteful contrivance. The newer builders now set off a space in the kitchen for meals and call it a "breakfast nook." Just why "breakfast," rather than supper or dinner or luncheon, or tea, is hard to say. But so it has come about. For a small family, say two to four, this is simple, convenient, and not costly. It can be made very attractive, with table and seats that fold out of the way when not "breakfasting." For feeding larger groups, when occasion calls, there is always the living room.

There Couldn't Be Too Many Closets

Absolute privacy is needed for bedroom and bath. These should be shut off, therefore, by sound-proof partitions and well-fitting doors; but for the remainder of the house, ease of communication and good lighting, heating and ventilation, are the prime factors.

A house of four rooms, therefore, will fill the requirements of a small family. But no; a very necessary thing has been omitted—closets. Let us print it large—CLOSETS. There must be closets, and ever more closets. In fact, perhaps the ideal house from the housewife's standpoint is made up of closets with rooms scattered in between, here and there. In spite of this, however, we stick to our four rooms, and will cause closets to grow in unsuspected nooks and corners. So that is settled.

Hall Was for Susie and John

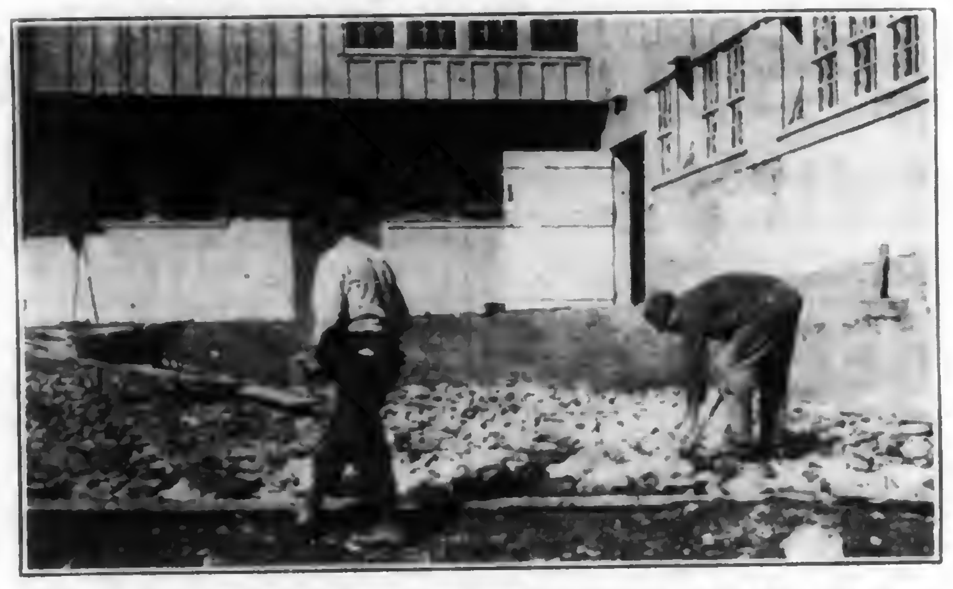
As remarked before, the dining room is one space-eating contrivance we hope to avoid in our new house. To us no meals taste so good or digest so easily as those served in the good, old farm kitchen. So, a "breakfast nook" it will be. Then there is the so-called hall or passage. Perhaps some one in the distant past found a real use for the kind of hall common in houses of many types, but if so, he has left us no accessible record of his discovery. So, hall we'll have none. Of course, we realize that Susie or Mary Jane may find halls with dim, uncertain light useful when their particular John or Jerry is making his get-away but we hope to provide suitable substitutes. A word comes over the shoulder at this point that halls are needed in some cases for taking off wet or muddy shoes and clothing; but why not a small, more or less enclosed stoop or porch for the purpose?

There's Lots of Room on the Ground

All that has gone before is to prepare you for the thought that our four rooms will be all on one floor—the so-called "ground floor." To us it has always seemed curious that farmers with acres of land lying around loose, should build into the air; yet they do, for we have seen farm houses of three stories and an attic or garret! And many a housewife will tell you that climbing stairs hour after hour is the most exhausting thing she does. We are planning, therefore, to have little up-stairs to attend to; and in addition to that we hope to eliminate much of the cellar stair tramping by installing a dumb-waiter—not the things one is often afflicted with in restaurants, dining cars and similar hostelries; but a contrivance of wood and steel and wheels and ropes which, at the housewife's bidding hauls things up and down cellarward

(To be continued)

No More Mud to Wade in This Barn Yard



The photograph shows a concrete pavement being laid in the barn yard of M. L. Jones, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. A six-inch layer of broken stones provides a well drained foundation for the concrete, which is about three inches thick.—N. S. G.

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Prof. White further stated that 75 per cent of ALL eastern soils are in need of lime.

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

I HAVE a letter from an ambitious young man to which I have given a good bit of thought the last few days. He seems to be standing just at the forks of the road and is uncertain which he should take to bring him to that enchanting place, Success. He has had a fairly good education and has been brought up on a good farm by a good farmer father. He likes the farm and farm life but like all ambitious boys he wants to "succeed" in life and he has heard so much discouraging talk among farmers and by the so-called farm leaders that, to use his own words, he feels shaky about it. He is "thinking of getting married" and wants to have independence and a home of his own, eventually. He winds up his letter thus:

"Shall I go to town and start in some line of business with a big firm, or would I stand a better chance of success by buying a part of father's farm and building up a farm business of my own?"—James.

James, you have imposed upon me a difficult task. I do not know you personally. Neither do I know that girl you evidently think the world of, and that is a big factor in reaching the goal of success you covet, no difference which road you take. I am not sure just what you mean by success, altho your letter suggests that you have more than the average understanding of life and its purpose. You differ from a great many other farm boys who have the city in mind, in that you are hesitating at the forks of the road, while most of them hurry away on the road to the city without glancing at the other way. They have been doing that for generations. Some of them succeed, but most of them do not. All of them, sooner or later, look longingly back, in memory, to that hastily made decision they made at the forks of the road. To most of them the shining light which hung in the distance on the road to the city has proven to be a will-o'-the-wisp.

The thing in your letter that strikes me favorably and makes it seem worth while to try to answer you is the mention you make of wanting eventually a home and independence. You show good judgment in thus looking ahead instead of making your chief objective th getting of money to spend for immediate good times.

Let us look at the facts as the are exemplified in modern busines conditions and tendencies. Nearl all the big business of the times conducted by large firms or combinations of firms. Business method have been systematized and scheduled so that individuals working i them are but so many units of a system. To use a well-worn term, a individual is merely a cog in the machine. The human factor in the equation has long since been eliminated. A machine is kept and regarded only as long as it can function efficiently. When it is worn out it is thrown on the scrap heap, and replaced by a new or better part. The trend of business organization has been in this direction for a long time. The old days in which a man could learn a business or a trade and then start for himself are gone. You do well to ponder, "What is a the end of the road?"

Farming is about the only important productive business left which a man may engage on his ow hook, and make a living, build up a home and have a measure of independence. There is a national a well as an individual importance i this phase of the subject. If too large a proportion of our people place themselves under the control and direction of others the time may come when democracy in government will be but a name, since individuals will have lost the ability to thin and act for themselves. A successfu farmer must always be able to d both these things.

So, James, if you have the capa city to work and wait, to think an act for yourself, if you desire futur security and peace of mind m than flash and passing pleasure, you realize that the real success f which you long consists in exercisi your own self-directed powers wards making yourself, your ho and your community things whi contribute most to the common w fare, think seriously and honest before you desert the business whi has made your father and moth the happy, upstanding people th are.—R. P. K.

I'm but a cog in life's vast wheel
That daily makes the same
trip:
Yet what a joy it is to feel
That but for me the wheel mi
slip!
'Tis something, after all to jog
Along and be a first-class cog.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Granddad's Advice

WHEN but a lad of sixteen to —mind filled with fishing an swimming holes—I helped grand father build a fence between h land and Neighbor Spence. By acc dent I set one post two inches ou or three at most. "Yer out of line! my granddad cried a [illegible] at squinty-eyed. "I see," [illegible] I. trifle out, but not enough to ca about!" "Two inches out is two too much! And then, 'tain't [illegible] that such, but lookit here, where will you land?"

He drew a figure on his hand with a burnt match and show[illegible] me h two inches out, right here and now, would lead me fifty feet astray i building fence for just one day! "If you slant back," he added, "se you're off of Spence and in on me! Pull up that post; bee-line the fenc That's best for both myself and Spence!"

Granddad was right. He sowed a seed that sprouted in [illegible] mor creed. I deal with men as he built fence. A bee-line plan is common sens I aim to fence in rigid line between men's normal rights and mine. Shoul I get "out" beyond my share, I move the post right then and there; th smallest trifle out of plumb would slant in big in years to come. I don slant back, for don't you see the fence would then cut in on the' N "Pull the post, bee-line the fence! That's best for both myself and Spence!" —J. Edw. Tufft.

Select the Right Analysis for Your Crop

hrough years of research and tual field experiments, the state ricultural colleges and experient stations have determined e analyses of fertilizers which ill give you the best results on ch crop and soil.

For Pennsylvania, the Pennylvania Agricultural Experient Station recommends the llowing analyses:

rn—No manure or clover sod, or soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; medium il, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with nure or clover sod, poor soil 12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich ils, 0-16-0.

heat, rye and oats—No mare or clover sod, poor soil, 12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4, 0-0; rich soil, 0-16-0; with mare or clover sod, all soils, 0-16-0.

lfalfa when seeded—No mare or clover sod, medium soil, 12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0; with nure or clover sod, poor soil, 12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich ils, 0-16-0.

lfalfa, top dressing—No mare or clover sod, medium soil, 12-6, rich soil, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; th manure or clover sod, poor medium soils, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; h soil, 0-16-0.

mothy—No manure or clover d, poor soil, 7-6-5, 6-8-4; medi soil, 7-6-5, 10-5-0; with mare or clover sod, poor soil, 16-0.

tatoes—No manure or clover d, poor soil, 3-10-6; medium il, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; rich soil, 2-4; with manure or clover d, poor soil, 3-10-6, 2-12-4; dium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 16-0.

getables, (Leaf crops.)—No nure or clover sod, medium or h soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4. With nure or clover sod, medium il, 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soil, 12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

matoes, peppers, cucumbers, lons, egg plants—No manure clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; th manure or clover sod, poor medium soils, 4-12-4; rich soil, 12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

getables, (Root crops.)—No nure or clover sod, poor il, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soil, 6, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4. th manure or clover sod, poor il, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soil, 12-4, 2-12-4; rich soil, 3-8-3, 16-0.

bacco—With or without clor sod, medium and rich soils, 8-5, 4-8-4.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 91, No. 9. Phila., Pa., Feb. 28, 1925 Whole No. 1450

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The only safe and sure way to destroy an enemy is to make him your friend.

Boycott Charged

BY A resolution adopted in the Senate recently the Federal Trade Commission is directed to probe immediately the methods employed by the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain in the purchase of tobacco. It is charged that an agreement exists between the British company and the American company for the purpose of injuring by boycott the great co-operative tobacco selling organizations. It is said that these tobacco companies are opposed to the formation of co-operative marketing associations and desire to destroy them.

It is hoped that, if any such situation really exists, prompt and decisive action on the part of the Federal Trade Commission will be such as to discourage destructive attacks upon farmers' co-operative efforts. There is a possibility in certain lines of production, especially where the manufacture of the products is a virtual monopoly, of using the boycott and other unfair trade practices, thus making all co-operative work non-effective.

The New Secretary of Agriculture

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, who will be made secretary of agriculture in President Coolidge's Cabinet on March 4, is a bred-in-the-bone westerner from the great open spaces. Born on a cattle ranch in Idaho he played football and studied four years at the Utah Agricultural College for his degree and later went back there to teach. He managed a dry farming company in Utah, was assistant cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture supervising dry land cereal investigations, and after engaging in several other activities became connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College. He was made president of that institution in 1918 and leaves that position to fill the cabinet vacancy caused by Secretary Gore's forthcoming inauguration as governor of West Virginia.

That the new secretary will bring into the United States Department of Agriculture ideas on farm problems that are entirely different from those held by the late Secretary Wallace is evidenced by his attitude toward the McNary-Haugen plan. Doctor Jardine is reputed to be strongly opposed to this or any other plan which savors of price fixing, while Mr. Wallace was a stronger supporter of the McNary-Haughen bill.

We find no evidence that Doctor Jardine knows much about farming here in the East, where we don't have to wait two or three years for enough water to accumulate in the soil to grow one crop. However, he is said to believe that farmers can solve their problems without very much aid from conferences, commissions and boards founded on the help-the-poor-farmer idea, which is a big point in his favor.

The Giant Power Report

GOVERNOR PINCHOT presented to the Legislature last week the report of the Giant Power Commission which has been at work studying the subject for the last two years. The scope of the work done and the outline of possibilities presented are a revelation to the average layman, and they do credit to those who have had the work in charge. The project is a bold conception and foretells as great a revolution in civil and industrial life as was worked by the advent of steam a century ago. As the report points out, the adaptation of the steam engine to industry tended to congregate manufacturing into big centers, while the ease with which electricity can be distributed will tend to decentralize industry and population by developing more and smaller units. Its availability for rural uses will work equally as great changes on farms and in villages.

The general plan is to pool the power made by the various companies and distribute it thruout the territory at rates regulated by a power commission. It proposes that power producing plants shall be erected in the coal producing sections, and the resulting current transported wherever wanted by high-power transmission lines. This will do away with the necessity for hauling so much coal as is now done at great expense. During the past few years the development of manufacturing in Pennsylvania has been retarded because of the availability of cheaper power in other states having hydro-electric plants. The production of electricity at the mines will not only give this state an equal chance with others, but will also increase the demand for coal eventually.

But it is because of the possibilities which the development of such a system would open for the people on the farms and in rural sections generally that we feel the greatest interest. It is in those places that modern improvements have been slow to relieve the drudgery and monotony of life. The lack of available power has continued to force rural residents to perform many back-breaking tasks which city people have for years loaded upon the willing servant, electricity. Of course, it will take time to achieve the reality of the vision made clear. There are many obstacles to overcome, but it is a comfort to know that the generations to come may live better and more comfortable lives.

Increased Dairy Products

THE figures just published by the Department of Commerce show that the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk products increased thirty-four per cent in value between 1921 and 1923. A still greater increase is seen in quantity in every product except butter and cheese. The increase in dairy products is traceable to the switch from grain, cattle and hogs in the Middle West because of the slump in price in and after 1920. Necessity as well as governmental advice suggested this change, but it should be noted that the extension of the dairy industry has gone about as far as it should at present. While there has been a noticeable increase in the per capita consumption of milk and its products, prices and the demand do not warrant any further expansion of the business.

Are Farmers Getting Careless?

A CERTAIN business man who takes an interest in farming said the other day after an extended trip thru the state:

"It seems to me farmers are losing heart in their business, or else they are getting mighty careless about appearances. I noticed that most farms had a dilapidated look. Buildings needed painting, fences were rotting down; in fact, many places were in a run-down condition."

The conditions which this man regretted to see were not due to the causes he mentioned. He would know, if he stopped to think, that farmers have necessarily been mighty busy during the last few years in producing more than was ever produced, with less help to do it. There was no time for doing any work but that of production. We have not the figures for all the states, but those of New York are probably typical. In that state there were 26,700 hired men on the farms on February 1, while in 1916 there were 77,000. In addition, there were 165,000 fewer farm people living on farms.

However, it is poor policy to continue neglecting repairs and improvements. In general, this neglect has gone as long as it is possible to go without causing serious loss. The failure to keep buildings painted, roofs and fences repaired, and additions to equipment made, soon produces a condition which may mean financial failure. That situation almost has been reached on many farms, and it would pay better to let food production lag for a time than to neglect longer the needed improvements.

Washington Letter

FARM SPOKESMEN DISAGREE.—Hearings on the President's agricultural conference recommendations before the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture have brought out that spokesmen for the farmers' organizations are apparently hopelessly divided in sentiment. The California co-operatives want legislation along lines recommended by the conference. The executive committee of the National Grange approves the main features of the conference report. Representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations favor the Dickinson bill which would create a Federal Co-operative Marketing Board in connection with the Department of Agriculture and the commodity co-operatives represented by Aaron Sapiro oppose any co-operative marketing legislation, and some of the farm organization leaders oppose that part of the conference plan which provides for a marketing board whose members are to be appointed by the President.

MARKETING BILL REVISED.—The Williams-Capper bill was revised five or six times before the committees concluded their hearings, and the last edition is known as the Haughen-Capper bill. It eliminates the Secretary of Commerce from the Federal Marketing Board.

In making application for registration the co-operative must show that its financial standing and business methods are sound. It must use all standards for agricultural products established under the United States warehouse act. All disputes must be submitted to the federal board for arbitration. It must permit the examination of its accounts and submit to the board not oftener than twice a year a sworn statement of its financial condition.

SATISFIED WITH JARDINE.—Most of the farm organization representatives in Washington express satisfaction with the appointment of Dr. William M. Jardine, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, to be Secretary of Agriculture. The names of 180 men were presented to the President as qualified for the post, but the contest had narrowed down to two, John Fields, of Oklahoma, and Dr. Jardine. When the Kansas delegation in Congress united their efforts upon Dr. Jardine his appointment was assured.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

GIANT POWER'S RURAL SIDE.—While Governor Pinchot's presentation of the proposition for state control of electricity so everyone may be assured of the maximum production of energy from the state's remaining natural resources has won legislative commendation, there is considerable disposition to call for further study of the problem. One of the criticisms made of the report is the rather indefinite way remote regions are to be given power. Creation of rural electric districts to function much as do school districts for supply of power and the incorporation of farmers' mutual electric companies are well laid out but how pole lines are to be financed without heavy rates being charged for the farmer towards the end of the line is a question raised here. Experience with telephone, electric light and telegraph lines, knowledge of high cost of material, equipment and labor and maintenance of service have all been figuring in the discussion of the rural side.

ALCOHOL IN AGRICULTURE.—Some comment upon the fact that the proposed state board for control of alcohol by issuance of permits for manufacture, handling, transportation and use of the spirits is to be located in the Department of Agriculture has been heard among the rural legislators. The new act is designed primarily to put the bootlegger out of business and possibly the secretary of agriculture was put into the board because of the extensive manufacture of fruit juices in Pennsylvania.

BUDGET MARKS TIME.—The prominence of power and prohibition have caused the work of the appropriations committees to be overlooked, but there are signs the bills are not going to be as much different from budgetry recommendations as was predicted a week ago.

FARM PERMITS.—One of the numerous bills presented for changes in the educational system establishes a system of permits for children to remain out of school because of farm or domestic work just the same as working in a factory.

DEER FENCE BILL MOVES.—The H[illegible]es bill, providing for the Game Commission to pay half the cost of deer proof fence and making some changes in the methods of securing such protection for farmers, has been approved by the committee.

AFTER DOGS AND WEEDS.—Activities of the Department of Agriculture are being tuned up so there will be a movement against thousands of owners of dogs refusing to take out licenses. As the dog fund is to provide much of the money for tuberculous cattle the drive will be started soon. The weed drive is due to presence of seeds of nuisance character in seed mixtures.

TO ACCREDIT HATCHERIES.—The Department of Agriculture is about ready to get started on its proposed system of having hatcheries of poultry, especially day-old chicks, placed on an accredited basis. Close inspection of plant, examination of birds and tests with certificates for establishments meeting requirements are the main features.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.—New Jersey farmers may expect action on a number of farm measures now pending in the state Legislature by early March. Several of the bills authorized by the legislative conference of all New Jersey farm groups last fall have been advanced in the Legislature and progress on other measures is being stimulated during late February by the Legislative Committee of the State Farm Bureau, which has the matter in charge.

SHORT COURSES AT COLLEGE.—The New Jersey State College of Agriculture reports considerable interest in its short courses this year, which are of a week's duration each and cover the practical phases of important farm work. The courses scheduled at the College for the period of February 23-28 are on poultry feeding, milk testing, dairy and livestock feeding, and flower gardening; the week of March 2-7 will be devoted to practical management.

MANY VEGETABLES CANNED.—The pack of various vegetables and fruits in New Jersey was heavy this year, according to figures just gathered by the State Department of Agriculture. Over 264,000 cases of lima beans were packed this last year which is approximately half of the pack of lima beans in the entire United States. The pack of canned peas was nearly double that of last year, owing to larger yields and increased acreage, while the small tomato crop reduced considerably the usual volume of this crop handled by the can houses. The acreage for beets for canning purposes jumped nearly five times last year's, the pack increasing accordingly. Pears, cherries and rhubarb were canned to a greater extent than in the previous season while the strawberry pack was not as large as usual.

NEW JERSEY POTATO SURVEY.—The Farm Bureau has conducted a survey of acreage to be planted by growers in states producing potatoes which are competing with the New Jersey crop,—North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and other states. The results will be published as early as possible, with the view to informing the growers previous to the time of planting of New Jersey's crop.—B.

New York Letter

DAIRY PURCHASE.—The Dairymen's League has purchased eight more county shipping stations for handling Class 1 milk. The League is controlling over fifty per cent of the milk sold in New York City.

DAIRYMEN NOT WITHDRAWING.—The annual withdrawal period for pooling members of the Dairymen's League is now on. Opposition forces are very active. Yet the new policies of the organization and its consequent reductions in expenses seem to give it the key position, and few withdrawals are coming in, and new members are seeking admission into the organization. The League paid a gross price of $2.50 per cwt. for January milk with no deductions for certificates of indebtedness.

MOVE TO NAME FAIR MANAGER.—As an outgrowth of the recent investigation of the State Fair Commission there is a move to abolish the commission and to select a manager of the state fair who shall have no connection with the commission or its employes, and who shall give his entire time and attention to developing the fair industrially and agriculturally. The state now sees, too, for the first time in history, its governor and lieutenant-governor lined up against each other with bitter antagonism as to party measures, each with a considerable following.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION. —The farmers' choice for a regent was disregarded when two city men were last week elected to fill the two vacancies. Some form of increased state aid for rural schools seems likely to receive approval at the Capitol.—M. G. F.

WOLVERINE
The 1000 Mile Shoe

Walker Brothers
General Merchandise

Rt. 4, Ripley, Miss., 3-19-'24
Wolverine Hide & Tanning Corp.
Rockford, Mich.

Gentlemen:

We would like to have your catalogue of your Wolverine 1,000 mile Plow Shoes. We have been wearing your Wolverine Work Shoes for three winters and those shoes are good yet. I have had soles put on them but the uppers are still good. The leather is as soft as a glove.

Yours truly,
Walker Brothers

The "All-Work" Shoe cut a little higher especially to keep out plow dirt

Try this
Horsehide Shoe
1000 Miles Wear
always dries out soft
It's our secret tanning process

Men are amazed by the wear they get from Wolverine Cordovan horsehide shoes. We receive thousands of letters like the one above. There's a real reason for this remarkable wear. It's the tannage. Cordovan Horsehide is by far the toughest wearing leather known to man. Big league baseballs are covered with horsehide. For no other leather has been found to stand the terrific pounding. Cossack saddles are made of it. And the finest Army Officers' boots are made from the thin "shell" layer of horsehide.

But never before could horsehide be satisfactorily used in work shoes. For it always tanned up too stiff. After years of experiment, however, we found a way to make this tough leather soft as oiled rawhide. It's a secret process developed in our own tanneries. It not only makes the leather soft. It *keeps* it soft. Even after many wettings Wolverine Cordovan horsehide shoes dry out soft as velvet.

You'll never know how good these shoes are till you try them. Take the thick pliable leather between your fingers. Soft as velvet. Tough as rawhide. Easy on the tenderest foot. Their long wearing qualities will surprise you, no matter how hard you may be on shoes.

Wolverine Comfort Shoe

This Wolverine is so pliable and soft you can double it up like a moccasin. It wears like iron but you'll hardly know you have a shoe on, it is so soft and easy.

For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

We are work shoe specialists. We make no other shoes. We select the choicest hides, and we tan them ourselves. That's why you'll find Wolverines different from any other work shoes.

For farm, shop, lumber camp, oil field or mines and for every season there is a Wolverine shoe exactly suited to your needs. Try it. You'll say there never was such a shoe for wear. And for comfort, too!

If your shoe dealer cannot supply you, please write us. We'll send you a catalog and the name of the nearest Wolverine dealer.

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Rockford, Michigan

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With every crop harvested your soil contains less plant food.

The use of manure and crop rotation replace only a part of the elements removed by crops.

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V-C Fertilizers contain those elements of plant food that Corn, Oats and Potatoes require. Make a full crop this year by using V-C Fertilizers on every acre you plant.

V-C Fertilizers represent the best that the science of chemistry and agricultural practice know about the subject of plant food.

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Agricultural Service Bureau
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
HOME OFFICE: RICHMOND, VA.

Write Our Agricultural Service Bureau about your problems of soils, fertilizers and crops. This service is free.

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Increase Your Profits

—by More Potatoes Per Acre

WE as potato growers cannot hope to get bigger profits from our potatoes by a higher price. It is up to us to get our profit from a bigger yield per acre.

The Erway Strain of Rural Russets and Potter County White Rurals are certified Seed Potatoes of sturdy stock and Disease Free—grown especially for seeding purposes in a high altitude where the weather is especially favorable—under the direction of the Farm Bureau and certified by the Penna. State College and Penna. Dept. of Agri. The seed is scientifically stored over the winter in our 80,000 bu. frost proof store house where experts are in daily attendance. Write us for more information about Potter County Certified Disease Free Seed Potatoes.

POTTER CO-OPERATIVE POTATO ASSN.
COUDERSPORT, PA.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Potter Co-Operative Potato Assn.
Coudersport, Pa.

Please send me more information about Potter County Certified Disease Free Seed Potatoes. I will plan ______ acres in 1925 and will use about ______ bu. of seed potatoes. No obligations on my part.

NAME____________________

ADDRESS____________________

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Two Notions about Asparagus Roots—Weed Control

THREE-FOURTHS mile of roots on one plant! And only one of the two kinds of roots on an asparagus plant was measured by the California men who took the trouble to apply a tape line to all the small roots of a plant. Perhaps they had the usual California habit of making figures look big, but there was the tape line to show that the roots were just that long. In addition to the thick, fleshy storage roots which were thus measured, asparagus has another kind, the short, krinkly white roots that do the work of the plant.

The storage roots seem to live for several years at least, while the feeding roots probably do not live over one year. If any one could add up the lengths of all the feeding roots of a five-year-old asparagus plant he might find another three-fourths mile of roots. A big system of roots, the asparagus plant has.

Two Ways to Look at It

This is not merely a curious thing, however. The man who is cautious as to feeding his crops will say to himself, "Since my asparagus has roots so long as that, I can save money on manure and fertilizer, because all those roots surely can hunt thru a lot of soil for nourishment. The money I would have used to buy manure and fertilizer I can use for a new car."

Another man,—perhaps a dairyman who grows asparagus on the side and knows the difference that sometimes exists between two cows with different capacities for taking in food and giving milk made out of that food,—will have another notion. He will think that all those roots simply stand for so much absorbing power and storage capacity, and that they form the mechanism by which he can turn dollars spent for manure and fertilizer into dollars received from commission man or market patrons.

Of the two men, who is more likely to find his car free from a mortgage at the end of 1925?

Turning the Corn in the Hill

Those big roots of the asparagus plant mean other things than a high feeding power for plant foods. They stand for high water absorbing power and possibly some storage space for water in summer time. At any rate, asparagus will make a good growth on land that gets pretty dry in droughts. It seems too, that the decay of the older storage roots, and probably the short feeding roots as well, furnishes a large amount of organic matter which helps keep the soil loose.

Folks who have studied the matter say that vegetable crops that send their roots close to the surface, within say three inches of the surface, are the ones most often injured by cultivation. That seems plain enough, but when these folks go on to say that such crops sometimes do better without any cultivation at all, when weeds are not bad, then we have to sit up and take notice.

The man who thought he had to work his corn rows so closely that the plants were turned around in the hill, is not much worse off than most of us as to understanding where roots are and what happens when we cut them off.

Weeds in the Cabbage Patch

It seems to me that we often work cabbage too hard, when weeds are not bad. The old rule that cultivation is needed at least once a week regardless of rains and weeds will bear watching. Cabbage sends some of its roots close to the surface between the rows, and they are easily torn off by deep cultivation. Then, too, it is not always possible to work the cabbage field only on a warm afternoon when the leaves are somewhat limp. When the leaves are crisp, they are easily broken, or they catch in the cultivator and twist the plant around on its stem. If that happens a few times the maturity of the plant is sure to be delayed.

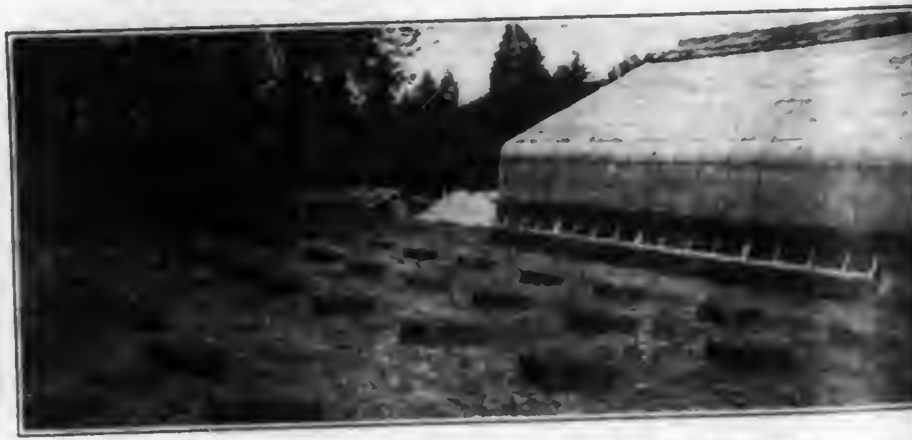
Worse in the Late Crop

Probably as far as weed control is concerned we could adopt a different plan for late cabbage than for early. The early crop is off before some of the worst weeds are above half size and then there is a chance to plow the ground or kill all weeds by some other means.

The late cabbage crop grows during a weedier time of year, and the weeds that are left in the field are likely to make seed, because the land is not plowed as a rule until the following year. This all means that weed control with late cabbage is a more important matter than with early cabbage.

Putting a layer of sand on top of the soil in which early vegetable seed has been planted is no guarantee against damping off, altho if the sand itself is clean and free from disease this practice helps to ward off disease. Even sterilized sand cannot prevent disease of seedling stems if ventilation is not looked after carefully. If the sand can be confined to the rows in which the seed is planted, and not spread over the entire surface of the soil, less of it will be needed and that little can be boiled or baked to kill all germs of disease.—W. C. P.

Protection for Melons and Cucumbers



Frames for covering hills of melons or cucumbers. They may have glass tops to promote early crops, or screen tops to keep out beetles.

Cabbage Has Yellows

Can you tell me what to do to eliminate the trouble I have been having with my cabbage? The roots get yellow and the leaves fall off and die.—J. W., Juniata County, Pa.

Your cabbage probably has had the yellows disease, for which there is no known cure. This disease lives in the soil, and sooner or later it spreads to most of the land in every cabbage growing neighborhood. In the West, particularly in Wisconsin, this disease has become so severe that new varieties have had to be bred to resist the disease. The new ones are resistant, but they are not so good for market as the common kinds of winter cabbage. The only thing you can do, if you cannot change your ground every year, is to buy from a seedsman some seed of the resistant kind.—W. C. P.

To Keep Savoy Cabbage

A SATISFACTORY way to keep Savoy cabbage in this latitude is to lay two rows together on the top of the soil, heads touching and roots outward, and plow soil over the roots. When winter is at hand a light covering of hay or straw over the heads is sufficient. Heavy covering makes this cabbage decay badly in storage. Then, too, if all the light is kept out the heads become blanched, and do not sell as well as the greener heads.

We have been using Savoy cabbage from a cold frame. A straw mat was placed over the heads, which had their roots underground, and the sash put over the mats. More thoro ventilation than we provided would have been helpful in securing better keeping. Cold frame storage is somewhat troublesome because of the rapid rise in temperature on warm winter days. The sashes have to be raised frequently.—W. C. P.

Plant Lice on Trees

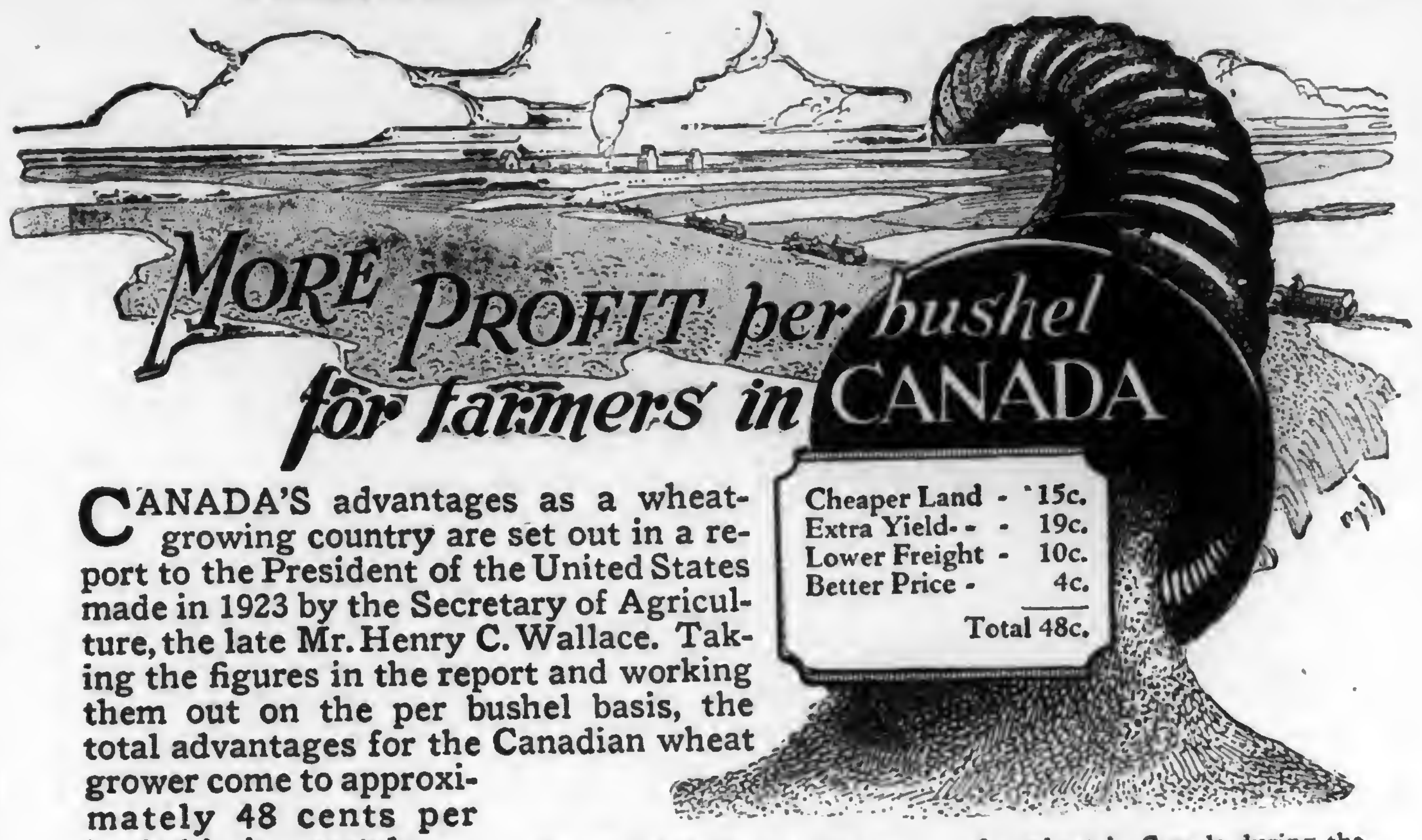
ATTENTION of fruit growers is called to the presence of a large number of aphid, or plant lice, eggs now found on the apple trees by T. L. Guyton, State Bureau of Plant Industry. In the eastern part of Pennsylvania the eggs are very thick. Just which species of plant louse this may be no one can determine since the eggs of all of the species which frequent the apple tree are exactly alike. Growers should make observations thruout their orchards and determine the number of eggs present. These eggs are small black bodies about half the size of a pinhead. They are found on the smaller limbs of the apple tree and usually are most abundant on the lower side of such limbs.

Weather May Prevent Damage

Control measures consist in applying the delayed dormant spray with the addition of nicotine to this spray where lime sulphur is used. Some workers report a successful kill of the plant lice by using a miscible oil in the delayed dormant spray. If the infestation is found to be heavy after the delayed dormant spray, nicotine should also be added to the pink spray. The harm which may result from the infestation, too, will be controlled by the weather conditions next spring. It sometimes happens that with adverse weather conditions very few of the aphids will survive to do harm to the apple crop.

"Do I bore you?" asked the mosquito politely, as he sank a deep shaft into a man's leg.

"Not at all," replied the man, smashing him with a book. "By the way, how do I strike you?"


MORE PROFIT per bushel for farmers in CANADA

Cheaper Land - 15c.
Extra Yield - - 19c.
Lower Freight - 10c.
Better Price - 4c.
Total 48c.

CANADA'S advantages as a wheat-growing country are set out in a report to the President of the United States made in 1923 by the Secretary of Agriculture, the late Mr. Henry C. Wallace. Taking the figures in the report and working them out on the per bushel basis, the total advantages for the Canadian wheat grower come to approximately 48 cents per bushel in increased profit. These advantages are as follows:—

First CHEAPER LAND

The report (page 26) averages the value of farm lands for Canada as a whole in 1922 at $40 per acre, and in the prairie provinces at from $24 to $32. These prices are for improved farms; prairie lands in Western Canada close to railways can be bought at $15 to $20 an acre. But take $24 an acre as the basis for Canada's wheat lands. In eleven of the Western Wheat States, land values range from $46 to $110. Take $46 for sake of more than fair comparison. The interest charge at 7% would be $1.68 per acre in Canada as against $3.22 in the Western States. When divided out on the basis of produced bushels per acre, the interest charge is 25.8 cents per bushel against 10.8 cents, which figures out to **an advantage of 15 cents a bushel for Canada, on the basis of *cheaper land.***

Second EXTRA YIELD

Again (page 26) the report gives the average yield of wheat on the Canadian prairies during 1913-22 at 15 to 16 bushels per acre, and in the American North West at 10.6 to 14.3. This increased yield, due to richer land, reduces the cost per bushel from approximately 98 cents in the U. S. A. to 79 cents in Canada (1923 estimate), **a clear saving of 19 cents a bushel.**

Third LOWER FREIGHT RATES

On page 21 of the report is printed a table showing comparative freight rates between points of like distance in Western United States and Western Canada. For example, the rate for carrying a bushel of wheat from Teton, Montana, to Duluth, a distance of 1,004 miles, is 25.2 cents per bushel, while from Conquest, Saskatchewan, in the centre of the Canadian prairies, to Port Arthur at the head of the Great Lakes, a distance of 1,002 miles, it comes to 15 cents per bushel, **a difference in rates of 10.2 cents in favor of Canada.**

Fourth BETTER PRICE

On page 27 of the report to President Coolidge the superior quality of the hard Canadian wheat is attested by the fact that American millers import it for mixing purposes and pay the duty, while it sells at a premium in Liverpool. Prices for wheat in Canada during the farmers' marketing season, 1924, were steadily higher than in the United States. For example, on December 4th, 1924, according to the daily press despatches the price of Number One Canadian Northern in store at Port Arthur or Fort William was $1.58¾; American Number One Hard Spring stood at $1.54¾ at Chicago, **a difference favoring Canada by 4 cents a bushel.** (Sometimes this difference is considerably more.)

Costs Less, Sells for More

On these four items alone, as quoted above, the extra profit to the Canadian farmer comes to 48 cents a bushel. **These are the conditions which have made Canada the greatest exporter of wheat in the world.**

A Diversified Country

Wheat is not the only crop in Canada. At the recent International Show at Chicago, Canada took prizes for her corn, oats, barley, timothy, clover, peas, flax, rye and alfalfa, as well as the championship and sweepstakes in wheat. She also took championships and first prizes for horses and cattle, and carried off more than three-quarters of the prizes for sheep. Canada's dairy products have increased by $164,000,000 since 1900. Canada's apples are world famous.

Write your name and address on the coupon below and we will send you a free illustrated book on Canada, giving you details about stock-raising, grain growing and fruit farming. Canada wants more good farmers and will be glad to give you information and official advice. Write today.

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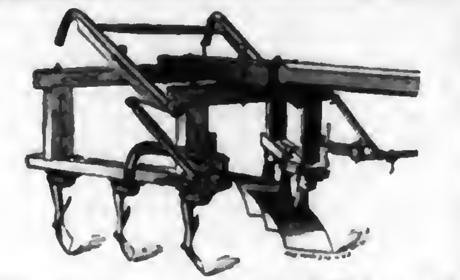

The Improved "Riggs" Walking Cultivator

Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

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PLANT STOKES SEEDS
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By concentrating our entire effort on vegetable seed problems, we have developed certain seed stocks which should have a place in every gardening operation. Don't fail to give Stokes Seeds a trial this year. You will quickly see the difference. No planter should be satisfied with his seed unless it is the best obtainable.

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"Play it safe, neighbor, plant Stokes Seed."

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

ROHRER'S Sure-pay SEEDS

are crop insurance of the surest kind. "Sure-Pay" Seeds have proven reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor.

Clover Seeds All varieties, Red, Mammoth, Sweet Clover, Crimson, White and Alfalfa. Samples of any or all varieties sent on request.

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Box 6, SMOKETOWN,
Lancaster County, Penna.

1925 CATALOG FREE
Lancaster County "Sure-Crop" Seed Corn

A hardy, proven seed good for crib or silo. Get our samples and prices before you buy Seed Corn.

Altoona, Pa.
P. L. Rohrer & Bro.
We have some of your Lancaster Co. Sure-Crop Corn 15" long. It is a wonderful corn.
Respectfully,
W. J. Neal

More than **400,000,000** *pounds* of cull apples last year

Most of these culls were caused by aphis. These insects are very destructive. They not only stunt and deform the fruit, but also retard tree growth and help spread scab and blight.

Damage by aphis can be prevented by spraying with Hall's Nicotine Sulphate. It contains 40% pure Nicotine—the deadliest aphis poison known.

Being a vegetable extract, it does not harm blossom, fruit or foliage; but it does kill aphis every time.

A ten-pound tin makes 800 to 1100 gallons of spray. The cost is less than 2c a gallon. Buy from your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us your order along with his name.

NOTE—Hall's Nicotine Sulphate is also deadly effective against red bugs, leaf hoppers, thrips, psylla and many similar insects.

It mixes easily with Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur and any other standard insecticides.

10-lb. tins, $13.50
2-lb. tins, 3.50
½-lb. tins, 1.25
1-oz. bottles, .35

HALL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE
Hall Tobacco Chemical Co.
212 Fifth Ave., New York City

Millions Strawberry Plant $2.95 per 1,000. Raspberries, Grapes, Bulbs, Flower seeds, Chicks Illustrated Catalog Free. Mayers Plant Nursery, Box 377, Merrill, Mich.

Choice Strawberry Plants $3.75 per 1000. All standard varieties. Guaranteed first class or money refunded. Catalog. Mrs. Filena Wooll, Dept. H, Allegan, Michigan

State Horticultural Meetings

Pennsylvania Fruit Growers Discuss the Latest Developments in Orcharding at Harrisburg

By S. W. FLETCHER

Concluded from Last Week

SOME growers reported very bad infestations of rosy aphis in late summer, and raised the question of control. According to H. E. Hodgkiss, this insect cannot be controlled at that time of year, but only in the delayed dormant period; if killed then, there will be no trouble later. With the green aphis, however, there is a reinfestation after the delayed dormant period, usually in June, and especially on water sprouts.

The question of how much nicotine to use—whether one pint or one and a half pints to 100 gallons, depends entirely on how thoroughly the spraying is done. It takes a certain amount of nicotine to kill the insects anyhow. A man who applies five gallons of the stronger spray to a tree may get as good results as the man who applies eight gallons of the weaker spray to the same tree.

Causes of Spray Burn

Russell Worthington, of West Chester, has found the use of shredded oiled paper in hampers an effective and cheap means of preventing apple scald. Good results from its use in apple barrels were reported from Adams county.

The very unusual amount of spray burn on foliage and russetting of fruit last season was due chiefly to the weather, and much of it was not preventable. The growing conditions were such that both foliage and fruit were tender all the season. Adding lime would have helped some.

According to Professor Hodgkiss, further immunity can be secured by adding the spray materials in the right order; that is to say, fill the tank with water, then add the calcium caseinate, or spreader (if using it), then the lime-sulphur, and finally the lead. Mixed in this way there is no black precipitate, but a clear solution.

Bank Storage Ventilation

R. D. Anthony, State College, reported on experiments in ventilation of common storage cellars, showing quite conclusively that the temperature of the ordinary bank cellar (not the storage built entirely above ground) is controlled the year around, not by ventilation, as was formerly supposed, but by the temperature of the ground itself, and that no amount of ventilation can affect it more than one or two degrees. Constant ventilation is necessary, however, to change the air in the cellar and keep it sweet.

The ground temperature (that of the dirt floor) is about fifty-four degrees in August, and drops by almost imperceptible gradations to about thirty-three degrees in winter, and the storage temperature with it. He finds no value whatever in the small ventilator shafts commonly used on storage cellars. Sometimes they serve as inlets, sometimes as outlets; you never can tell. No opening less than four feet in diameter is worth while.

The reason why apples will actually keep better in the shade out of doors during late September and early October than in a bank cellar is because the ground temperature—hence the cellar temperature—is high then, perhaps around fifty degrees, and cannot be brought lower; while in the open the apples would get the benefit of the cool nights and be held at a lower temperature part of the time at least.

Storage Cellar Construction

Speaking on "The Construction of a Concrete Storage Cellar," N. S. Grubbs gave the following figures on capacity:

	Bulk	Crates
14x 35x 8 ft.	2000 bu.	1500 bu.
20x 40x 8 ft.	3000 bu.	2300 bu.
30x 70x10 ft.	10,000 bu.	7500 bu.
40x100x10 ft.	20,000 bu.	15,000 bu.

This allows for aisles, and the walls. He recommended the following mixtures:

	Cement	Sand	Crushed stone
Footings	1	2½	4
Walls	1	2	4
Roof	1	2	1

The arch type is suitable for cellars of small capacity, not over twenty feet wide. The cellars of bank barns can be adopted for storage purposes by insulating the floor above. This may be done with double floors and building paper; or two inches of cork; or stuffing straw in the space between the rafters. B. F. Wolf, near West Chester, built a storage for $2000 and practically paid for it in one year thru the increased price he received for his apples; he could get only 65 cents a bushel in the fall, but sold for $1.25 a bushel in the winter.

Citrus Fruits—the Apple's Rival

C. J. Tyson, of Flora Dale, spoke on "What Our Competitors Are Doing." After reviewing the conditions that prevail in the Pacific Northwest, New York, Virginia and other competing apple-producing states, he concluded: "We can meet this competition best by growing good fruit and packing it carefully. We have real advantages over many of them, especially in our near-by markets. If money is to be made in apple growing anywhere, we have a fair chance in Pennsylvania.

"But, after all, the competition that concerns us most is not apple, but citrus. An oversupply of cheap oranges will turn the peddler and the fruit stand away from apples, since oranges will stand more abuse and yield more profit. And there are too many orange and grapefruit trees in Florida and California owned by health and pleasure-seekers who do not need to make a profit. This makes hard competition for the apple grower whose bread and butter depends on profit from his orchard. It was the deluge of cheap oranges and grapefruit which put the final crimp in the markets last year; and even this year, with only a moderate crop of apples, comparatively cheap oranges have kept the prices from going as high as they should.

Growers' Ideas about Packages

"I do not know the remedy; perhaps there is none. People are consuming more fruit and fruit products. Nature takes a hand now and then in the shape of a freeze, and things are balanced up. After all, competition keeps us on our toes to do our best, and if we do just that I believe we shall survive."

The growers' experience meeting on packages was led by Porter R. Taylor, of the State Bureau of Markets. D. M. Wertz, of Waynesboro, finds an increasing demand for bushels instead of barrels, except for export. He warned growers to watch for defective chestnut staves, made from blighted trees.

P. S. Fenstermacher, of Allentown, concludes, after several years' trial, that apple packing in the standard Western box is impracticable in Pennsylvania, except when they can be sold locally to a personal trade; if put on the general market they are discounted in favor of the better known Western box pack.

S. C. Eschelman, of McKnightstown, is partial to the paper box for direct marketing. The mineral oil used in making the box prevents scald, so that wrapping the apples with oiled paper is unnecessary. This package costs twenty-six cents for the bushel, twenty-one cents for the half bushel, and sixteen cents for the peck. He gets nearly $1.00 a bushel more for his fruit than fancy Western apples bring.

L. M. Marble, of Canton, exhibited one of his homemade bushel crates, and explained its construction. It lasts longer than ordinary crates and has rounded edges, so that no fruit is bruised. A diagram of this crate will appear in the Proceedings.

Advertising Pennsylvania Fruit

H. C. Barker, of West Chester, manager of the co-operative association of fruit growers at that point, described the methods of advertising "Brandywine Fruits" in West Chester, their chief market. One of the most effective was a banquet which the association tendered to the merchants and bankers. Display ads in the local papers, a booth at the fair, colored posters and several thousand recipe books were also found useful. The aim is not so much to increase the consumption of fruit as to capture the trade that already exists.

According to Howard Lewis, of

(Continued on page 26)

The Fruit Growers' Truck

Some are using trucks both in the orchard and on the road

Green's Trees Shrubs, Vines

Just What Your Home Needs!

Beautiful flowering shrubs and vines to give it cosy attractiveness. Handsome ornamental trees, windbreaks, evergreens—to provide shade and a pleasing setting. Magnificent roses, gladioli, peonies, hydrangeas, etc.—to add beauty to your home grounds. What a world of satisfaction—and increased property value—such planting brings!

Dwarf Fruit Trees for the Garden!

Have your own grown apples and pears fresh from little trees that fit in any garden. All the best varieties.

Whatever your needs for garden, orchard or home grounds—it will pay you to send to Green's for what you want.

Get Green's high quality vigorous growing, big-producing stock direct from the nursery at a big saving.

Liberal Cash Discounts
We pay transportation charges—see catalog
Sent C. O. D. if desired
Send Today for Green's 1925 Catalog, FREE
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
211 Green St., Rochester, N.Y.

Green's Catalog for 1925

from NURSERY to You

Reist's SURE CROP SEEDS

"For Bumper Crops and Better Prices"

CORN Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn. Fine for silage and husking, producing good crops every year. Our corn is high in germination, is selected, shelled, graded and ready to plant.

CLOVERS Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clovers. All Northwestern grown seed.

All absolutely free from disease.

Our extra-quality farm seeds are sold with a money-back guarantee. Write for free illustrated catalog. Samples of seeds desired gladly sent on request.

REIST SEED COMPANY
BOX 501-B
LANCASTER, LANC. COUNTY, PA.

WHY PAY MORE? FOR SEEDS

Most of my packet seeds are now 5 cents instead of 10 cents. Same high quality seeds—same full size packets—only the prices are reduced.

OTHER PRICES REDUCED ALSO

Flower seeds, bulbs, and shrubs are reduced just like my garden seeds. *Send for my new catalog today if you haven't one already.* Order from it and save money all around. Every order sent post paid and guaranteed to satisfy you or your money back.

RADIO FANS

My Station KFNF always has a good program on the air. Tune in and I'll talk to you personally.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

OATS

VATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large, white, mealy grains weighing 48 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. And furnished as low as 75c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

Write for sample and circular.

THEO. BURT & SONS
Box 80, Melrose, Ohio

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

here's The Corn-

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Variety

Talking about real value—"Lancaster County Sure Crop" is a corn that has it! Not always a show corn, or blue-ribbon winner—but for general all-around use—here's *the* Corn! You should have our Catalog, and read more about this Corn and the nine other kinds offered. This Book is FREE—write for it today!

Fills the Silo

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" corn does this right along—year after year. In good years and under bad conditions. Grows a tall, very leafy stalk. Develops early. Withstands drought. Will develop corn well to the North. Makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties. Used for more silos every year, and over a wider territory than ever.

Fills the Crib

It paid many an Eastern farmer to have Lancaster Co. Sure Crop last year. It came through with a good crop of hard corn, while many other types didn't! Matures early, husks easily. Shells extra well. Rich in protein. Suited for rough and ready culture. Don't require the richest soils. Pleases and pays its growers.

Good, Sound Seed Corn—Tests 92% to 98% germination

Ten kinds of it—brought into our warehouse last fall, hung on racks, dried right, cured right, cleaned clean. Tested and sound! Scores of recent tests showed above percentages—all because of the right kind of care it received. But it's all for your benefit! Planting such seed will pay you—anyway in such a year as this one is!

Costs You Only 50c an Acre!

Yes, that's all! What other farm-crop can you plant at such low cost? And think of what good sound Seed Corn will mean to you, rather than taking chances on doubtful seed. Buy our Seed Corn from this List, and start right for your 1925 crop.

New Catalog FREE

Hoffman's FARM SEEDS 1925

It lists Seeds for all the other Farm Crops. Oats that yield extra well—'side' oats and 'sprangle' types, seven kinds. All the Clovers, and hardy Alfalfas. Barley, other Grains, Pasture Grasses, Soy Beans, Field Peas, Seed Potatoes, Seed Inoculation, etc. etc. Just mail your name and address on a Post-Card. Do it now—and be sure you look through this Book before you order your 1925 Seeds. You'll find it's going to pay you!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Box 40, Landisville, Lancaster County, Penna.

SPRAY with the OSPRAYMO High Pressure Machines

FORM a fine mist which stays on the foliage and makes the job effective. Using an OSPRAYMO means high pressure always.

OSPRAYMO sprayers have the last word in mechanical agitators, with two stiff adjustable brushes working automatically in cleaning the suction strainers. No clogged pipes or nozzles. Our slogan: *A Sprayer for Every Need—High Pressure Guaranteed*

Write for catalog. Don't buy till it comes.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO.
Dept. M , Elmira, N. Y.
42 years at Sprayer building

DEMPWOLF'S
4-16-10
FERTILIZER
IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF
2-8-5
1870

SAVE
Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling

Write for Sample and Price
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

Masters Plant Setter
Saves All The Hard Labor Transplanting
Tobacco, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Strawberries, Egg Plant and all similiar plants.
No Stooping-No Lame Back

The success of your crop is assured, you can set out your plants just when you are ready, regardless of dry weather. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation. Three times as fast as hand setting. Every plant will grow. Complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for free illustrated literature.

MASTERS PLANTER CO. Dept. 16, Chicago, Ill.

IS ALFALFA BELL BRAND Northern Grown

Whatever kind of soil you have, there's an Isbell strain of alfalfa that will give you wonderful yield. Beware imported seed of unknown purity, germination and hardiness. Vitality and adaptation to soil and climate are bred into Isbell seeds. Send today for your copy of Isbell's Seed Annual—the authoritative book on seeds and crops. Samples showing quality sent on request FREE.

Send For Isbell's 1925 Catalog

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY 331 Mechanic St. (75) Jackson, Mich.

Get My Special Low Price — On This Wonderful Incubator

Hatches a Chick From Every Fertile Egg

Freight prepaid east of Rockies and allowed to points beyond

The DETROIT is scientifically constructed to give big hatches of lusty, fast growing chicks.

Temperature is automatically regulated by a Miller type trip burner that acts directly on the flame. Heat is held in and cold kept out by double walls having dead air spaces between them. Every part of the hatching chamber is evenly heated—the hollow square hot water tank has rounded elbows that prevent cold corners.

These are only a few of the features that make the Detroit such a big hatching incubator. Write for catalog giving full and detailed description and get the almost unbelievable bargain price.

Big Combination Offer
Detroit - Alliance Incubators and Brooders

Keeps 140 Chicks comfortable and warm. Insures maturity of your flock. Same efficient durable construction as in the Detroit Incubator. The most practical brooder built.

My record smashing combination offer is the talk of the country. Write for it today and learn what tremendous savings you can secure by ordering both machines at one time. Read my unconditional guarantee. Complete satisfaction or your money back is the only basis upon which I make a sale. Drop me a card tonight. I'll answer by return mail.

Wm. Campbell, President
Detroit-Alliance Incubator Co.
Dept. 13 Alliance, Ohio

Free! Queen Chick Chart

With every Queen Incubator we supply a remarkable copyrighted Queen Chick-Chart, by the use of which you can practically take the guesswork out of hatching.

The system is wholly automatic and accurate in its performance —you simply follow simple instructions and secure remarkable results. By the use of this chart, we can guarantee Queen Incubators to batch

Full Hatches of Strong, Healthy Chicks

Stop wasting eggs and time on cheap incubators. Get a Queen and secure big hatches of chicks that live and grow.

R. F. Hill, R.F.D. 2, Millville, N.J., writes Oct. 30: "I have 5 Queens. They have given best of satisfaction. Please send me catalog."

Write for a copy of the Queen Book today.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO. (86)
1148 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Cuts—Sores

We want you to know just how wonderful Corona healing ointment really is by testing it yourself. For cuts, sores, burns, scalds, chapped hands, piles, boils or any flesh wound—nothing else is so good. It has no equal for soothing pain and healing. No smarting or blistering. We will gladly send you a big Corona sample to try for only 10c. Write for it today. Full size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid.

Corona Manufacturing Co.
Box 40 Kenton, Ohio (1)

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" Is Cheapest To Buy

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Eastern customers will be served quickly from our Eastern Warehouse. Catalog FREE. Make green, egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.

32 Years of Big Success

Des Moines Incubator Co., 740 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKIN DUCKS. Send today for your free copy of my new illustrated booklet, with list of my own and customers' winnings. Eggs and ducklings from this stock grow larger, mature quicker. Prices reasonable.
Roy E. Pardee, 25 Chestnut, Islip, L.I., N.Y.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, [illegible] C. White Leghorns [illegible] and mixed [illegible] live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid [illegible]

[illegible] this ad.

N. J. EHRENZELLER. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS. Our 11th year hatching chicks [illegible] White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and [illegible] Large illustrated catalogue and price list free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY. ICKESBURG, PA

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, [illegible]; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 11c; Wh. Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed, 10c; Blk. Minorcas, 15c.
Silver Lake Egg Farm. Box P A. Silver Lake, Ind.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Our Heavy Laying Flock of White Leghorns

By H. E. CLOSE, Cameron County, Pa.

ABOUT four years ago, we began the poultry business in a small way. At that time a few birds were purchased, they were the foundation stock for the flock which we have at the present time.

From the very beginning the flock was culled, by observing the hens as they moulted, color of combs and bleaching of the legs and beaks. We made it a practice to cull every day. As soon as a bird showed signs of loafing, it was taken from the flock.

While this was a good method, we were not satisfied, so trap nests were installed in July, 1921, and since that time every bird on the farm has been trapnested. We believe this is the most accurate and reliable method of culling. Each hen is banded with a numbered leg band and has a chart corresponding to her leg band number; every day she lays the fact is recorded on the chart.

Every Chick Is Pedigreed

All breeders are given a rest of at least six weeks previous to the breeding season, then they are grouped according to their egg production for the preceding year. Then these groups are mated with males from high producing birds. No bird with a record of less than 150 eggs for the previous year was used in the breeding pens the last year. All breeders are selected from at least one-year-old stock.

Mr. Close and his 321-egg hen.

In the highest producing pens each egg is marked with a number corresponding to the leg band number and such eggs are placed in compartments by themselves. As soon as the chicks are hatched, they are wing-banded and a record kept of the chicks from each hen. This is the way in which our birds are pedigreed.

We have kept a poultry calendar in co-operation with the farm bureau and Pennsylvania State College for the past two years. The flock of 238 pullets completed their year on the last day of October with an average egg production of 201.8 eggs per bird. The highest bird in the flock completed her year with 321 eggs.

Self-feeders for Grain and Mash

Culling and breeding are very essential in producing a flock with a high average but feeding is another important item. Our young stock is allowed to run on the range where fresh water is available at all times. They are fed a grain mixture of wheat and corn, and a growing mash is kept before them in self-feeders at all times unless there is danger of them laying too young. As soon as the cockerels are six to eight weeks old they are removed from the flock.

The pullets are brought into laying quarters when about four to five months old, so they will not be thrown into a moult by being moved after they have started to lay. During the winter they are fed a grain mixture of two parts of cracked corn and one of wheat. A mash of equal parts of corn meal, bran, red dog middlings, ground oats and beef scrap is kept before them. Semi-solid buttermilk is fed the year round. Cabbage supplies the green feed for the winter.

Grain Fed at Night

The feeding in the summer is changed to a small extent. Sprouted oats replace the cabbage, and are fed in the wet mash once a day in order to keep up the production during the latter part of the laying year.

All the grain is fed at night unless the weather is extremely cold, then a small amount is fed in the morning. The wet mash is fed about ten o'clock in the morning. Most of the chicks are hatched between March 15 and May 15.

In addition to culling for high production, great care has been exercised in the breeding work to eliminate small, ill-shaped or tinted eggs. Hens producing eggs of this type are culled from the flock, as are the poor layers. As a result of this practice we receive within a few cents of the top price for our eggs on the New York City market.

Brooders for Turkeys

Can turkeys be successfully raised in a coal heated brooder? I have never heard of it being done and would appreciate your advice.—L. A. D., Northumberland County, Pa.

It is difficult to raise turkeys successfully with a coal burning brooder stove. The limited range in the brooder house does not give them natural conditions. The value of a large flock of poults is enough that few turkey raisers would care to risk them all around a brooder. I am sure the mortality will be much less if they are hatched and brooded by hens or the turkey mothers.—R.G.K.

Managing the Incubator

The book of directions with my incubator says that the eggs should be turned and aired twice a day from the fourth to the eighteenth day. Should I continue doing this after the eighteenth day? Should I put moist sand in the egg chamber at the very beginning or later?—C. S., Middlesex County, N. J.

After the last turning of the eggs on the morning of the eighteenth day we always close the incubators and never open them until the completion of the hatch. If the machine is operated in an upstairs room I think it pays to keep the moisture dish under each egg tray. When the air in the incubator is moist, there ss moisture drawn from the eggs ng incubation.

dding moisture to the egg chamber does not add moisture to the . It does keep them from drying and seems to make hatching er. The last time the eggs are ned some operators soak woolen hs in hot water and place them the eggs for a few hours. This rates the air in the machine with sture and the chicks seem to come faster. Usually it is best to add sture according to the directions he machine you operate.

he location of the machine demines the moisture conditions to rge extent. A ventilated cellar he best place because the air is dried out before passing into machine like the air in an uprs room which may be heated by es or a furnace.—R. G. K.

---

hen Eggs Won't Hatch

HEN the incubator eggs are tested for fertility during the ter the poultry keeper sometimes more infertile eggs than were cted. At the end of the hatch ay be counting on at least fifty ixty chicks from each 100 eggs, only thirty or forty chicks ar- .

amination proves that many are unhatched altho they con- chicks. Some chicks have died making a couple of pecks thru shell. Others have died at varistages of development thruout hatch. But the most discouraging ure will be those chicks that had strength to develop but reached limit of their vitality before emng from the shell.

Don't Blame the Incubator

hese losses are often blamed on incubator when the care of the ding stock is responsible. I find plenty of sour milk in the raof breeding stock is better than scrap as a source of protein. An ndance of green feed seems to in making eggs hatch. Many try keepers find that ground al- in the mash and a liberal feedof sprouted oats has a great ince on the hatchability of eggs.

other words it seems as if vita- in the feed spell life for the ks. Exercise and normal weight the breeding stock are conducive tchable eggs. Hens that are at may lay eggs that are inferor eggs with weak germs. On other hand hens that are half fed ot lay many eggs and I believe that are produced may lack a g vital germ.

Eggs Don't Yield Good Chicks

hen the breeding stock in winter about the same condition as in spring, when the feed on the is helpful to bird life, then eggs laid in winter will produce of more nearly the type of produced after the hens are oors on free range. It takes some and a lot of work to keep the ding stock in the pink of condibut when that is accomplished poultry keeper finds that the day incubator eggs hatch is apt to be of thankfulness and not one of ouragement.

incubator cannot produce good s from poor eggs. Feed properry and keep down the frozen bs, and mate the flock in the proportion of males and fees. Then the incubator has a fair ce to do its work.—R. G. K.

---

randpa Grump says the average grows a great deal more enthutic when boasting about the merof his dog than he does when ing his wife.

---

clear conscience and a clean d are invaluable possessions which to close the day.

MORE EGGS and greater weigh

CONSOLIDATED BEEF SCRAP with PURE DRY YEAST always increases vigor, growth. Breaks egg production records everywhere. Guaranteed to make more money for you—or money back. STERILIZED—no disease germs.

SPECIAL PRICE
$3.00 for 100 lb. Sample B

With copy of "Making Hens Pay," by Prof. Harry R. Lewis, if you give your dealer's name and adress.

CONSOLIDATED BY-PRODUCT CO.
Stock Yards - - - Philadelphia

CONSOLIDATED

BEEF SCRAP with PURE DRY YEAS

ROYSTER'S MEAL

FISH MEAL FOR Hogs, Poultry, Cattl

PROTEIN 58
FAT 4
FIBER (MAX.) 2
BONE PHOS. LIME..... 15

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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With Marvels you can have BROILERS IN SIX WEEKS
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New catalog ready. Write for your copy.
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BOWERS Colony Brooder

Burns any fuel--costs less

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, airtight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal better than any other brooder. Also burns hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks, [illegible] 500 and 1000 chick sizes. Backed by 8 years' success. Guaranteed. Express paid [illegible] of Rockies. Stovepipe outfit FREE with brooder [illegible] west price. Write us TODAY.

F. M. Bowers & Sons
1424 W. Wash. St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, [illegible] Barred [illegible] White Orpingtons, Anconas, [illegible] White Wyandottes, White Plymouth [illegible] Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner [illegible] up. Live delivery guaranteed. [illegible] Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 [illegible]
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FAR
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

If Your Dealer does not hand

LEROY PLOWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

Today, more than 350,000 drivers are looking over this hood and enjoying the safety of Buick four-wheel brakes

BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation
Branches in All Principal Cities— Dealers Everywhere
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ont.

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

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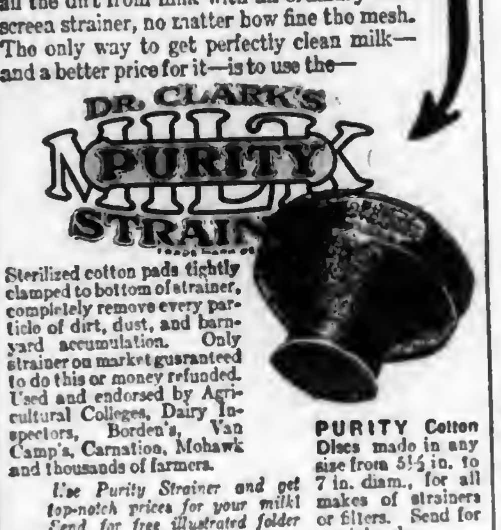

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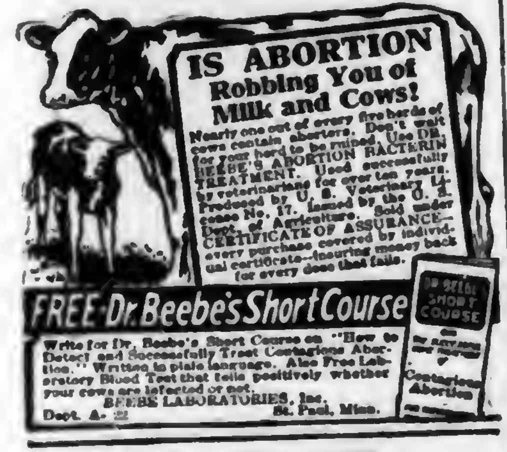
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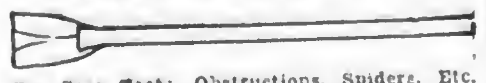

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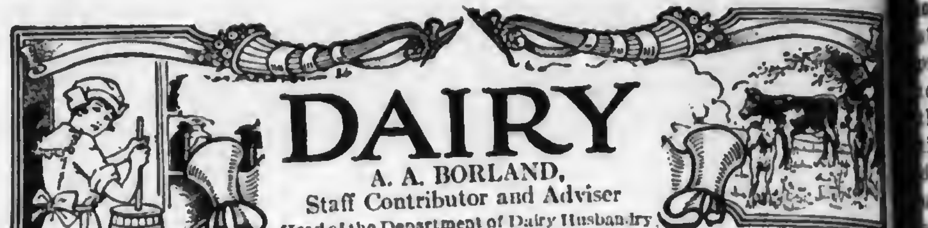


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

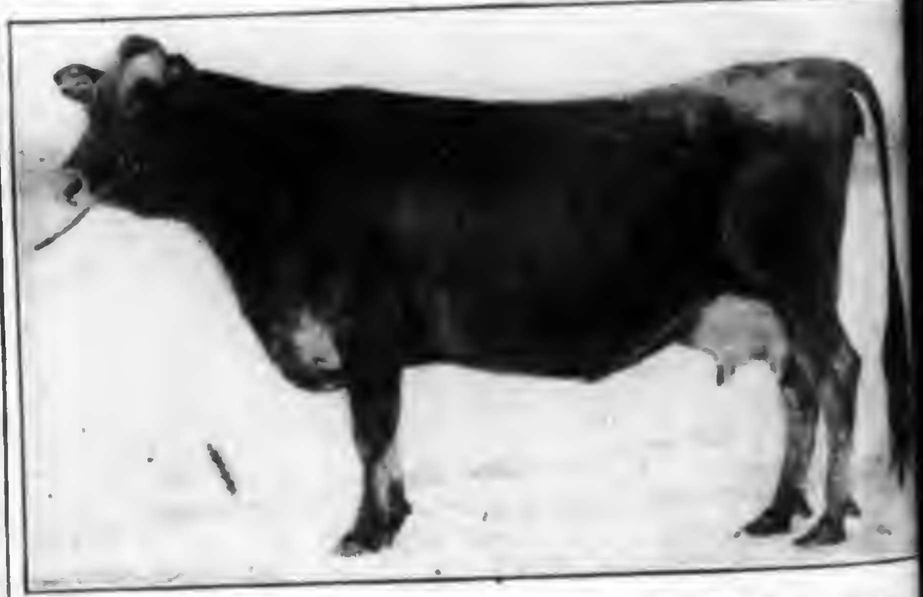
Best Way to Feed Stover

What is the best way to feed corn fodder when no silo is used? Will it be just as good feed if cut or shredded, or does the best part of it such as leaves become so fine that some is lost? I have Guernseys and feed only corn fodder twice daily and oats and pea hay (very few peas) once a day. I use a chop mixture of 200 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, and 100 pounds of forty per cent gluten. Can you tell me how to make this better at reasonable price?

When giving cows salt in their feed can you feed too much? Have been giving them about a tablespoonful each once a day. Should a cow have all the roughage she will eat in about one-half or three-fourths of an hour after feeding? I have a three-month calf that is biting at boards. Am feeding milk, oats and shorts, and a little salt.
—W. M., Lycoming County, Pa.

I would advise you by all means to cut or shred your corn fodder. It will go farther in feeding your cattle because they will eat more of it. Not much will be lost in the way of fine leaves and the part that remains uneaten will make fine bedding.

Your grain mixture is somewhat higher in protein content than is necessary for your cows, but with corn and hominy feed at present prices it would not pay you to add them to your present mixture. The carbohydrate and fat content of the grain mixture is low and you will have to feed grain rather liberally or your cows will have a tendency to get thin.



Option's Ima Daytonia, owned by the Pennsylvania State College.

Mineral Matter Needed

Since you have no silage, your grain mixture ought to contain some linseed oil meal. This will give laxative properties to the ration which will be beneficial to the health of the cows. I would, therefore, suggest that you put fifty pounds of linseed oil meal in place of fifty pounds of the gluten meal.

One tablespoonful of salt daily is not too much for your cows. It is also advisable to let the cows have all the roughage they will eat up clean in one-half to three-fourths of an hour, two or three times daily.

It would appear that your calf is not getting enough mineral matter. I would suggest that you give it a little steamed bone meal if such is available. Wood ashes will serve this purpose or ground limestone, or ground rock phosphate. If you mix one of these substances with at the rate of one part of salt to parts of the steamed bone meal, w ashes, or other mineral substit and allow your calves and o stock to have free access to it, it not likely that you will have furt trouble from desre to eat boa dirt, etc.—A. A. B.

Facts about Vitamins

I have a fine appearing Jersey cow with a very large udder but she fails to give much milk. She has characteristics of a fine dairy type. I am inclined to believe that vitamins are lacking in her feed. We feed ensilag good clover hay, oats and buckwheat chop, and cottonseed meal. Will you please advise me just what is best to do with such a cow?—G. D., Somerset County, Pa.

Something else than the lack vitamins must be the cause of y Jersey cow not producing as hi yield of milk as she should. A tion which has clover hay and for roughage ought not to be p ticularly lacking in vitamins.

Vitamins A, B and C

As you know, there are several ferent kinds of vitamins. There the Vitamin A, which prevents eyes and is conducive to growth the animal. It is found most ab dantly in butterfat, in cod liver cream, milk, alfalfa (which is bleached too much in sunlight maintains the green color), clo hay (which is well cured and green colored), green alfalfa, g clover, green grasses, green leaves cabbage and tomatoes.

Vitamin B, the one which p vents paralysis, is found most ab dantly in the germs of plants, wheat middlings, in yeast, toma milk, skimmilk and green for plants such as clover, alfalfa, etc. is fairly abundant in most com grains.

Vitamin C is the one that p vents scurvy. It is found most ab dant in green alfalfa, green clo green grasses, orange juice, and the white portion of cabbage; al in tomatoes and rutabagas.

Should Use More Linseed Meal

I believe your grain mixture co be improved by an additional amo of linseed oil meal. For instance, your grain mixture were to be m up of 200 pounds oats and bo wheat chop, 100 pounds cottons meal, and 100 pounds linseed oil eal, it would be slightly more laxtive in its nature and the increased rotein content would be conducive o milk flow. I would also suggest hat you massage the udder several imes daily. This will have a tenency to soften it, especially if you se a little vaseline on it while you re massaging it.—A. A. B.

Ima Makes a State Record

WITH a record of 12,659 pounds of milk and 621.5 pounds of utterfat, Option's Ima Daytonia, a ersey cow owned by the Pennsylania State College, recently establlished a new state record in the 305- ay or AAA division. Raleigh's Maesty 350010, owned by White Horse arm, Paoli, Pa., formerly held the ecord for Pennsylvania in the 305- ay division with a production of 3,555 pounds of milk and 613.4 ounds of butterfat.

Option's Ima Daytonia was bred y G. B. Dayton, Birchardville, Pa., nd was purchased by the College argely because of her outstanding reed type. She is now milking over fty pounds daily, according to P. D. ones, dairy herdsman.

Fed by a Student

Her feed for the entire year durng which she made her ten months' ecord cost $200.00 and the returns or her milk amounted to $776.00. ince all the milk produced at the ollege dairy barn is sold either as rade A or Certified the income bove the cost of feed is more marked han if ordinary market milk were roduced and sold.

During the year she consumed near- twelve tons of feed consisting of 233 pounds of grain, 346 pounds of olasses, 843 pounds of dried beet ulp, 8307 pounds of silage, 4071 ounds of green feed, 1860 pounds roots and 2872 pounds of alfalfa nd mixed hay.

She was fed and milked thruout e greater portion of the year by . W. Eno, from Honesdale, Wayne ounty, a student enrolled in the airy husbandry course.—A. L. eam.

Outclassed Her Dam

A TWO-YEAR-OLD Holstein heifer in the University of Delaare herd, U. of D. Ona Ormsby eatrice 702042, has completed a ery creditable ten-month record uring the past month. A. E. Tomave, animal husbandryman, reports at during the ten-month period is heifer produced 11,438 pounds milk containing 458.79 pounds of utterfat, equivalent to 573.45 ounds of butter. She carried a calf or 229 days of this period and will e ready to begin another record bout March first. This is the same eifer that in March, 1924, produced 3.346 pounds of butter in seven ays, which placed her well up mong the best cows in her class. he had an average fat test of four er cent during her test period which well above the average test of the Holstein breed.

Record Shows Influence of Sire

U. of D. Ona Ormsby Beatrice was red and raised at the Experiment tation Farm at Newark. She is sired [illegible] Holm Ona Ormsby, the [illegible] sire at the University arm. He belongs to a family of igh producing cows. Her dam is [illegible] Apple Rosewood 427723, cow of ordinary production. Comparing the record of U. of D. Ona rmsby Beatrice with that of her am, it is found that she produced 932.7 pounds of milk and 136.37 ounds of fat more as a two-yeard heifer than her dam produced as six-year-old cow. This shows the esult of using a sire from high proucing dams, upon cows of ordinary roduction.—T.

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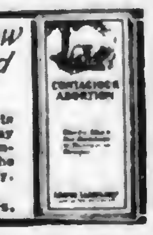

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Crop Short. We expect higher prices later. We bought early big stocks on lower markets. Our prices amazingly low. We can save you money on Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Sweet Clover, Hubam and other Field Seeds. Write today for free samples and big Seed Guide
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Comes quickest and surest to growers of GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN cantaloupe, the world's earliest, hardiest, most profitable melon. It makes big money where all others fail. Don't neglect this chance; write at once for free illustrated folder and prices on pure Originators seed.
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The League has protected its rights in every way in making these changes, and will be able to return to its present activities by giving proper notice, if at any time it seems necessary or desirable.

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The present step could never have been taken until a certain amount of capital, prosperity and standing in the business and dairy work had been won. And these things the League has been steadily acquiring, tho it has not been able to pay its members fancy prices while so doing. It has weekly and monthly and yearly reiterated the necessity of building up these things, and has emphasized their importance over maximum monthly checks to members while so doing.

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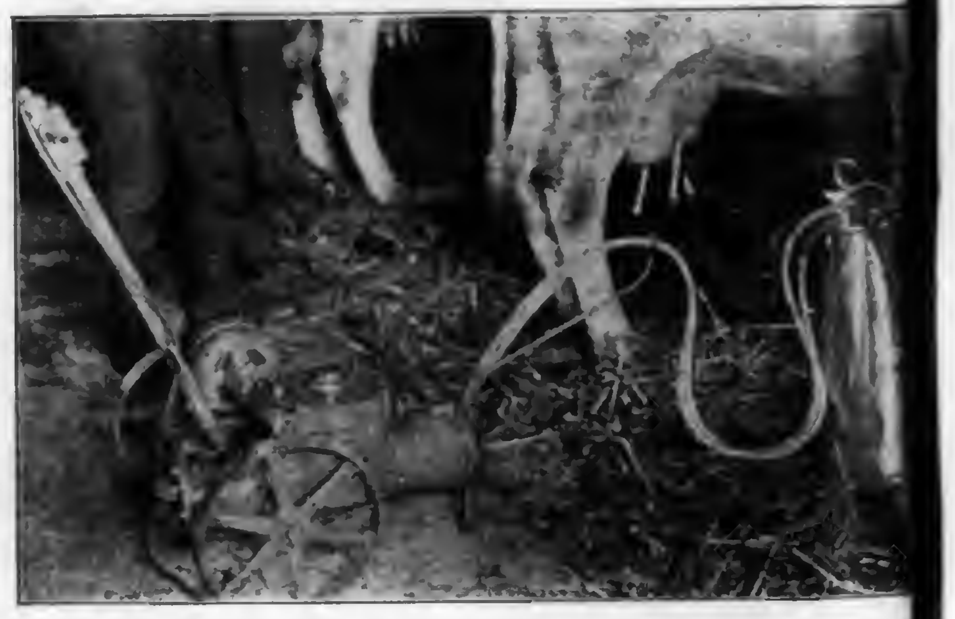
Milker for Small Dairies



This portable electric milking machine is popular in small dairies. pipe line or other permanent installation is necessary. The picture taken at the Electric Farm at Harrisburg.

sales 2½ times those of any other brand

doughnuts-gol
and made with Cal

Drop them in the hot fat
—watch them grow—see them form into big plump rings of nourishing goodness. It doesn't take long—just a few moments and they are ready to be stacked high and covered with sugar.

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We have successfully treated over 50,000 cases in 23 years. We will prove its value in your case. There is no reason why you should not accept our offer. The photograph shows how light, cool, elastic and easily adjusted the Philo Burt Appliance is—how different from the old torturous plaster, leather or steel jackets. Every sufferer with a weakened or deformed spine should write at once. Send for our free booklet. If you describe case it will aid us in giving you definite information at once.
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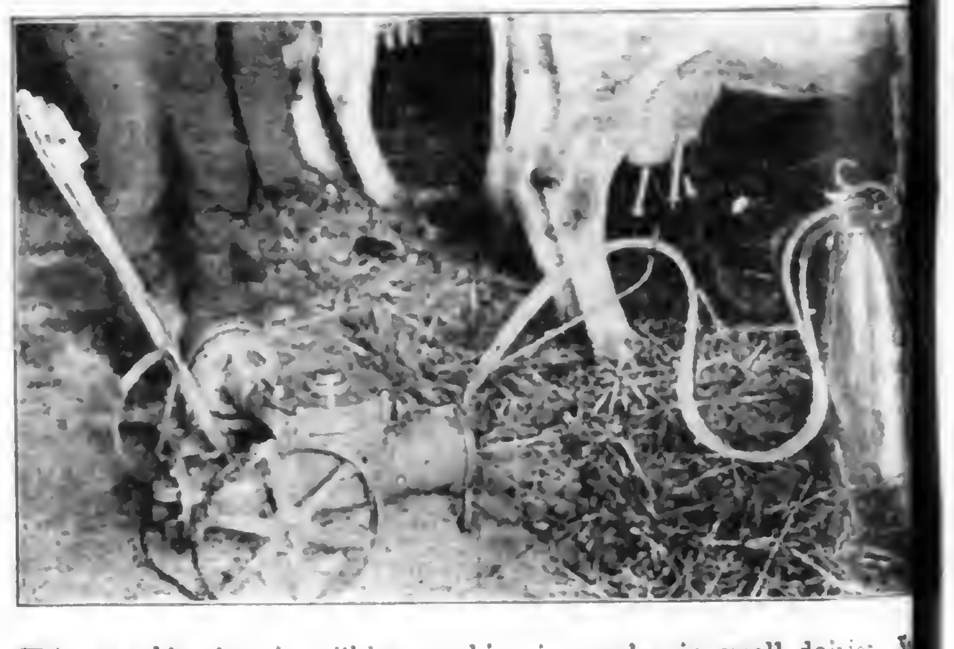

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Good wear – at a moderate price

White Rock Rubbers *for all the family*

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The popular HOOD Red Boot

The red strip in the tread is more than a mark of identification—it is a tough red rubber reinforcement placed where the extra wear comes. Upper and sole, the Red Tread Boot gives full dollar for dollar wear. It is a sound investment second only to the popular Hood Red Boot.

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If you will do this, it will convince you, more than anything we can say, of the dependability of the name HOOD on rubber products — as a time-tested guarantee of design, materials and workmanship.

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
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LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Ration for Pigs and Sows

I wish to ask you what to feed young pigs to make them grow. They are about four months old and do not weigh more than forty or fifty pounds each. What would be best to feed the old ones? I am feeding wheat bran and a commercial mixed feed to young and old.—C. S. A., Montgomery County, Pa.

Young pigs weighing about fifty pounds should have a good growing ration up to the time they weigh from 100 to 125 pounds. The ration should contain more protein than the ration fed fattening pigs and brood sows.

A very satisfactory combination is one made up of the following feeds: corn, four parts; wheat middlings, three parts, and high grade digester tankage or fish meal, one part. The corn may be fed as ear corn, shelled corn, or corn meal.

May Substitute Barley for Corn

In case corn is not available or too high in price, barley may be substituted for the corn. If barley is fed, it must be fed as ground barley as the hog will not digest the whole barley very well. This combination should be fed in such amounts as the pigs will consume daily up to the time that they weigh 100 pounds.

After the pigs have reached the weight mentioned, the wheat middlings can be eliminated by gradually increasing the amount of corn or barley so that when the pigs weigh 125 pounds they are getting a combination of ten parts of corn or barley and one part of tankage or fish meal.

The brood sows should have some meat meal as a source of protein. There are a number of combinations that may be fed, depending upon the price that must be paid locally for feed, and the feeds that are available. At the present market price for feeds, some oats can be used to advantage for brood sows. If corn or barley is available, a combination of six parts of corn or barley, three parts of oats (ground), and one part of tankage or fish meal will give satisfactory results.

Hay for Brood Sows

Bran is not a very good feed for brood sows. If you have some good alfalfa or clover hay it is a good practice to feed this to the brood sows while they are out in a lot. This should be put in a rack so they can consume it at will.

The brood sows should be fed enough feed to keep them gaining at the rate of about three-quarters pound per head daily during the gestation period. To make this gain the sows will require from one to one and a half pounds of the grain mixture per hundred pounds daily. In addition to the feeding suggested, the brood sows should have plenty of exercise daily and good dry sleeping quarters.—W. H. Tomhave.

Mules Gain on Horses

AN ANALYSIS of the principal horse market receipts and prices during 1924 indicates that there were 15 per cent fewer horses marketed in the 67 horse markets of this country in 1924 than in 1923. Prices on draft horses dropped on an average of $15 a head at Chicago and St. Louis, and $10 a head on farm chunks.

The mule is gaining rapidly on the horse in popularity. At Kansas City the market has shifted from 65 per cent horses and 35 per cent mules to 85 per cent mules and 15 per cent horses. St. Louis is receiving twice as many mules as horses. The percentage of marketable horses in the country is showing a tendency to shrink.

The 1924 receipts of horses at Chicago were lower than in any year since 1885.—Frank A. Meckel.

Sold Bull to the Prince

ALLEGHENY COUNTY is more than an industrial center, according to County Agent H. R. Eby and by way of proof he states that a short time ago one of the members of the Montour Valley Cow Testing Association sold a Shorthorn bull to the Prince of Wales. The bull was shipped to join his herd at the International in Chicago. A short time later Beechwood Farms, Sharpsburg, sold their herd sire, Langwater Eastern King, 63072, at private sale to Drew Ten Broeck, Hinsdale, Illinois, for $35,000. This is the highest price ever received for a Guernsey bull at either public or private sale.—A.L.B.

Something New in Plant Food

AN ENGLISH company has been organized by Lord Elveden to supply to the farmers and horticulturists in England a reagent used for the preparation of artificial manure. The process for making artificial manure was developed in England largely because of investigations carried out at Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpenden, England.

The principle of the process is quite simple. When straw is mixed with sulphate of ammonia and small amounts of other reagents and kept wet, it begins to decay and gradually turns into a dark-colored product resembling natural manure.

It has been suggested that for localities where livestock is not kept in large numbers but where intensive farming is carried on, a supply of artificial manure might be a boon to the producers.

The entire questions hangs, of course, on the cost of the product. If artificial manure of good quality can be produced at a cost not to exceed $3.00 or $4.00 per ton, it probably would be worth while, under certain conditions, to manufacture such artificial manure.

The Cost Will Decide

There are places where large masses of wild grasses, sedges, cattails, bracken, and even corn stalks and spoiled oat and wheat straw, might be utilized to advantage. Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Station, told the writer that for conditions as they exist in England the production of artificial manure would be practicable if the cost of the straw is not greater than $5.00 per ton. Efforts are being made to exploit the process in a commercial way in the United States.—J. G. Lipman.

The Farmer's Wife Knows

that trying to make a poorly equipped farm pay is a losing battle. What she may *not* know is this—that by borrowing money through

"The Mortgage That Pays Itself Off"

the farm can be put promptly on a profitable basis, with new equipment and improvements. *There will be no burden paying it off.* Easy semi-annual payments for 33 years and the farm is clear. Straight 6% interest plus 1% reduction of principal each year.

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The new radio-built ACOUSTICON is a marvel of lightness, comfort, inconspicuousness. A joy to wear and use. We are so sure it will delight you, regardless of what other device you are now using, that we invite you to try it 10 days without a penny of risk. No red tape to go through. No deposit or payment of any kind. Just send your name, address and free trial request to the DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Dept. 1301-J, 220 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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Scattered through the East are thousands of isolated wood lots too far from large sawmills to make logging profitable, too small to pay for the installation of a large unit. Here the Lane Tractor Sawmill, set up and in operation in eight hours, is a real money maker.

Low in first cost, and readily portable, requiring only the power of a small tractor to move or run it, this mill with its capacity of 8,000 feet or 500 railroad ties in eight hours is a farmer's gold mine.

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Quickly Adjusted

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Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. $5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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Mr. C. E. Brooks

Brooks Appliance Co., 323-A State St., Marshall, Mich.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

To Please Your Men Folks

What They Like and How They Like It Cooked

I DON'T know where people get the impression that men like essentially different foods than women, except that men usually have little use for fancy, frilly little nothings. They don't care particularly for salads, and they do enjoy hearty substantial dishes.

At a recent ladies' aid dinner, where dark cakes happened to predominate, I heard a woman say, "So māny men don't like chocolate cake!" I wondered, because most of the men of my acquaintaince are very fond of it.

Good, Solid Eats

Obviously one wouldn't prepare the same things for a birthday supper for little girls that would be expected for a threshing dinner. Busy working men like plenty of potatoes (preferably mashed), gravy, bread, sauce, meat or a meat substitute, and pie or pudding.

Almost any man likes pie, and mince is the favorite, probably because it is so rich and filling. Our men are particularly fond of puddings served with sugar and cream, —apple John, apple dumplings, steamed batter puddings, suet and minute pudding.

My husband always had several hired men, and except for the fact that there was so much of it to do, I rather enjoyed cooking for them. I baked beans in a gallon crock and always filled it full. Baked all day in a moderate oven, they came out rich and red, and it was surprising how fast they disappeared. I baked my own bread. Hot rolls, raised biscuits and buns were prime favorites.

Most men like apple sauce, and we have used lots of it this winter. Unless the apples are large, I simply core and quarter them, and when they are cooked I run them thru the potato ricer to remove the skins.

Keep the Bean Pot Busy

By the way, apple sauce is delicious cooked in a bean pot or casserole for several hours, with the skins left on. Sweeten moderately and cook in just enough water to prevent burning.

Where the family taste approves, an old-fashioned boiled dinner is ideal for busy days like wash day or housecleaning days, because everything is cooked together and requires very little attention while cooking. It is hearty enough, too, so that a light dessert is all that is needed.

A big dish of scalloped potatoes, prepared for Saturday, makes a handy dish to reheat for Sunday dinner, and a can of salmon garnished with lemon is an especially nice accompaniment.

One-Crust Pies Can Be Baked Ahead

Cherry, berry and apple pies are always welcome, and these are better adapted to previous preparation than one-crust pies.

Men always enjoy fireless cooker foods because all the flavor is preserved and the result is richer than by any other method. I never have used a commercial fireless, but my "hay box" (price 10 cents for an empty lard tub) cooks things to perfection, and I'd hate to keep house without it.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

While Winter's Here

THESE winter days are so lovely that I am taking time off from the anticipation of spring, just to enjoy them. Springtime will bring house-cleaning, gardening and chicken raising all at once. Now we have time to live, and to do a bit of reading on the side. I have just been reading "Timber," Harold Titus' new book,—the first book I have found with forest conservation as its moral.

When Appetites Flag

It is difficult to plan meals at this time of year. The food stored away has palled a bit on our tastes, and our jaded appetites are calling for the fresh green things of spring. So I try to bring out any unusual or much-liked fruit or vegetable (just as I try to use bright cushions and hangings for cheer).

A snowy cloth, glistening glassware, and perhaps a dish of red-cheeked apples for a centerpiece, all have their share in making a simple well-cooked meal acceptable. Nothing is gained by haphazard ways of serving. Eating off colored oil cloth or the corner of the kitchen cabinet does not improve manners.

Plates That Stand Heating

When frying or warming over food, I use a heavy plate to cover it instead of a metal cover, as the plate retains the heat and the food is thus warmed from the top as well as the bottom. We use breakfast plates which can be safely warmed in the oven, and thereby keep the griddle cakes hot longer. We find our buckwheat cakes improved by the addition of a scant half cup of graham flour.

Pieces of pork containing bones are seasoned with sage and pepper (we try to salt the meat just right so it requires no freshening) and baked for dinner with a delicious brown gravy. The meat may be garnished with small round onions boiled almost tender and then baked. Baked potatoes are served and a pleasing dessert of jelly or apple pie.

Our Goal,—a Long Evening

After two such meals, supper may be light, (some of our neighbors omit it entirely after a late dinner) and time is saved for a long evening which is one of the main delights of winter. We have had thirty below zero weather, and four or five-foot drifts, but we enjoy the sunrises and sunsets, the gleam of sunlight on the ice, the black bare branches of the trees against a blue sky, our friends and our books.—Mrs. M. C. Smith.

Curing Furs at Home

IN ANSWER to Mrs. C. I.'s question about preparing furs at home, I send the following directions. This recipe is reliable and has been in our possession for years.

First remove all fleshy and fatty matter from the skins. Sheep skins should have the wool thoroly washed in warm soap suds, and then carefully rinsed.

For each skin use four ounces salt, four ounces alum, and one-half ounce borax. Dissolve these in one quart hot water. When cool enough to put one's hand in, stir in enough rye or other flour to make a smooth thick paste. Spread over the flesh side of the skin, fold together lengthwise and leave for two weeks in an airy place, but not where the skins will freeze.

A Use for Your Dull Knife

At the end of this time, remove the paste, wash the skins and dry them. When nearly dry, work and pull them and scrape with a blunt dull knife, or a piece of hard wood worked to a sharp edge.

The more the skins are worked and scraped, the more pliable they will be. This recipe is good to cure any kind of animal skins.

I often watched the cow boys cure skins when I was a child. They used them to make quirts and long braided whips to round up cattle. To remove the hair from a yearling calf skin, they made a rather thin mixture of wood ashes and water, worked that into the hair side, and laid the skins away until the hair loosened and could be worked off.

Leather Chair Seats Wear Well

Then the process I have given was used for curing the skins. When pliable, they were cut into narrow strips and were used not only for whips but for chair seats. I have also seen chair seats made of hides, fur side up, cut to fit the chair and firmly fastened underneath the rungs. They wore amazingly well.

I have sometimes wondered why more of such work as curing furs at home is not done today. What can be nicer than a woolly sheep skin to step on from one's bed on a cold morning, or for the children to sit on in front of the fireplace? I once made a bedside rug from discarded capes, and never enjoyed anything more.

I hope Mrs. C. I. will let me know thru our paper what success she has in following my directions.—Mrs. E. A. Kern.

A Dash of Lemon

For a pleasing taste to your tea—pour the hot tea over a slice of lemon or for a milder effect, merely drop it into your cup.

It Paid to Make Soap

ONE country woman who is an expert at making soap, earns an income by making soap for other women who furnish their own material; or she sells soap to town and farm ladies of her own making.

When customers bring material she charges from 50c to $1.00 for making an order of soap for one lady, according to amount made, time, etc. She sells her home-made soap by the cake, or number of cakes according to size, from 5, 10, 15c a cake or 4 and 5 cakes for 25c.

Wives of farmers save fat, that would otherwise be wasted and hire this woman to make soap, sometimes enough to last a year. The woman enjoys the work as she has facilities that lessen the drudgery of the task. —Kan.

THEY'LL LIKE THESE

A Group of Good Things for All the Family

PRINCE OF WALES CAKE

1 cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon, each, of lard and butter
2 egg yolks
1 cup sour milk
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon, each, of allspice and nutmeg
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup nut meats
½ cup cocoanut

Cream butter, lard and sugar. Add the well-beaten egg yolks, the sour milk, and the flour mixed and sifted with the cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg. Beat hard. Mix the soda in an extra half cup of flour and add last with the nut meats and cocoanut. Bake in a loaf and frost thickly with white boiled frosting.—Mrs. E. M. A.

* * *

FEATHER BEDS

(For internal use)

Beats 2 eggs light. Add 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup belted butter and lard, 2 cups milk (scalded and cooled to lukewarm), ½ cake compressed yeast, dissolved in the milk, and 3 tablespoons sugar.

Add enough sifted bread flour so that the batter will drop stiffly from a spoon.

Start these at nine o'clock in the morning if wanted for supper. Stir the batter down during the day if it has become very light. About four o'clock put it into cup cake tins (or iron gem pans), let rise till very light, and bake in a quick oven.—I. S. H.

* * *

FARINA DUMPLINGS

Cook 1 cup of farina in 4 cups of milk (or half milk and half water) in a double boiler for 15 minutes. Add salt to taste and butter the size of an egg. Set aside to cool. Then beat in 3 or 4 eggs, season with a little grated nutmeg, and add enough sifted cracker crumbs so that you can just handle the dumplings. They require a light hand. On a floured board, shape them into oblongs. It will do no harm to let them stand for a time, until the rest of the meal is almost ready. Then cook the dumplings in boiling salted water in a covered saucepan, for about five minutes or until they come to the top.

If any dumplings are left, split them lengthwise and fry them for breakfast.

"And what they did not eat that
night,
The queen next morning fried."
—I. S. H.

* * *

POOR MAN'S RAISIN CAKE

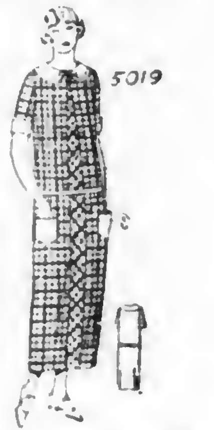
2 cups sugar
2 cups water
¼ cup lard
1 lb raisins
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves

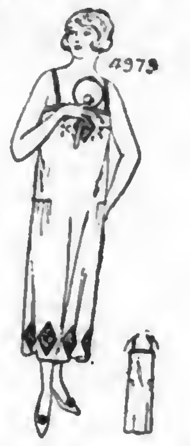
Boil the above ingredients 5 minutes, then add 2 level teaspoons soda in a little hot water, and 3 cups flour. Bake 60 minutes. This makes 2 nice loaves.—Mrs. H. W. B.

To Fill Some of Your Needs

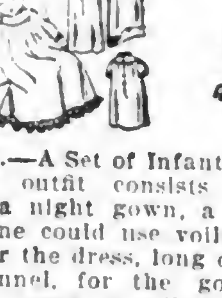
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

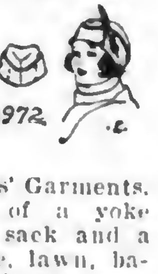
5019.—Neat and Dainty Morning Frock.—Checked gingham was employed to make the pleasing style here portrayed. This model is also attractive in linen, percale, ratine or crepe. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated it will require 5½ yards of 27-inch plaid gingham and three-quarters yard linen or percale for pockets, collar and cuff facings. The width at the foot is 1½ yard with plaits extended. Pattern, 10 cents.





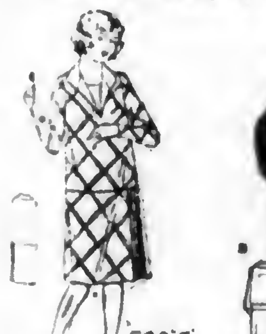
4973.—The Practical and Popular Underslip.—Batiste, cambric, satin, crepe, radium silk or crepe de chine may be used for this model. It may also be made of dress materials such as faille, satin, velvet or flannel, and worn under a tunic. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

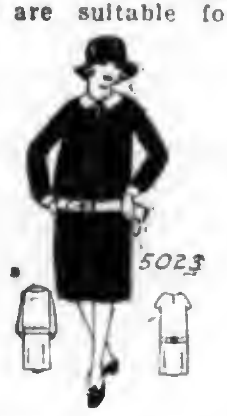




5031.—A Set of Infants' Garments. —This outfit consists of a yoke dress, a night gown, a sack and a cap. One could use voile, lawn, batiste for the dress, long cloth or outing flannel, for the gown, outing flannel, crepe or silk for the sack, and lawn, silk, crepe de chine or poplin for the cap. One size. If made as illustrated the dress will require 1⅞ yard of thirty-six-inch lawn or nainsook, and 2⅝ yards of edging 3½ inches wide for the ruffle. The gown will require 1⅞ yard of 27-inch material. The sack seven-eighths yard of 27-inch material and the cap one-half yard of 18-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4972.—Caps for Little Folks.—These caps may readily be fashioned from felt, broadcloth, velvet, heavy silk or satin, or from hatters' plush or velours. They are suitable for boys and girls. The pattern provides both styles illustrated. It is in four sizes: 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches head measure. No. 1 will require one-half yard of 40-inch material and No. 2 will require three-eighths yard for a 22-inch size. Pattern, 10 cents.





5024.—For the Growing Girl.—Flannel blocked with fine braid to simulate bias plaid was used for this design. It is equally attractive in plain material. It will develop well in taffeta or wool rep. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material with three-eighths yard of contrasting material for collar, revers, facing and vestee. Pattern, 10 cents.

5023.—Popular New Features.—Jaunty and trim is this design. It may be developed in taffeta or flannel, linen or pongee. The dress is in one piece. The jacket is box shaped. Four sizes. 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the costume for a 12-year size will require 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. The dress alone will require 2¼ yards. To make collar, belt and cuffs of contrasting material will require one-half yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

OUR COMMUNITY CLUB

Wartime Activity Showed Way to Peace and Harmony

IT HAS been said, "If we learn to play together we shall learn to work together." In the case of our community club we learned to work together first. The people here were living more or less for themselves alone, each family pursuing its work and pleasures with no thought of neighbors except at times of death or calamity. They took little interest in their rural school.

The First Step

During the World War, in an effort to help the cause, a few women met at one of the farm homes and organized a Red Cross chapter. They met once a week at the homes of the members, choosing as their leader a woman with a natural aptitude for sewing.

Thru this joint work the women learned to talk over their problems, and found how much they had in common. When the roads and weather became bad, the men were invited to join them in all day fortnightly meetings. Each family contributed to the dinner, and while the women sewed, the children played games and the men talked together.

Afterwards

When there was no more need of pajamas and bandages, everyone felt that the meetings had given them something too good to lose. So a community club was formed. It was decided that every man, woman and child in the two adjoining school districts should be eligible to membership. The dues were kept so low that even the poorest would find them no hardship.

It was agreed that all day meetings should be held every two weeks in winter, with a regular committee to assist each hostess in planning the menu, and every family contributing toward the dinner; that evening meetings should be held once a month in summer at which the hostess might serve only light refreshments; and that all meetings were to be instructive as well as entertaining.

Home Talent Scores

It is surprising how much talent may be found in a square mile of lonely country if it is given a chance for outlet. We counted among our members farmers and their wives, hired men, back-to-the-landers, retired rural and city teachers, college graduates, high school students, rural school pupils and babies, and all found mutual enjoyment.

Old and young joined together in music, games, card-playing and contests, proving that in a rural community the entire family holds together much better in work and play than does the average city family.

Everyone was encouraged to air his views, and men and women who never dreamed they had any talent, found themselves public speakers. Boys and girls had the splendid practice of standing on their feet and expressing their thoughts to an audience. Some attempts were made to follow parliamentary rules, with fair success so long as the arguments were not too exciting.

Travelers Tell Tales

Those who had traveled related their experiences, and those who had stayed at home and achieved success tried to help others to do the same thing. The State College furnished speakers, men and women experts in their particular line.

The school children entertained one evening and everyone began to take more pride and interest in their own school. One meeting that was thoroly enjoyed by the women was the annual men's meeting at which the men furnished the entertainment and cooked and served the food.

Rough Places Not Wanting

As is always the case there have been minor disagreements, but we have all tried to be considerate of each other's feelings. Everyone is very loyal to the club and all are more friendly with their neighbors because the club has given them a chance to know them better.

For the guidance of others these simple rules are suggested:

1. Limit the membership to every family within a certain area, or it will soon grow too big for any one woman to entertain.
2. Welcome everyone within the boundary, regardless of race, color or convictions.
3. Keep the dues low.
4. Limit the number of articles of food served.
5. Work out a fair assessment for each family to help pay for the refreshments.
6. Do not forget to do some charitable work. It will hold the interest in the club as well as bring benefit to others.—A Farm Woman.

How About These?

DID you ever try this kind of sausage loaf? To a pound of fresh sausage (without skin) add one egg, a small onion cut fine, a small potato diced. Mold into a loaf, pour over it two cups of hot water, and bake until browned. Thicken gravy before serving.

Or This One with Cottage Cheese?

Make a loaf of half a pound of sausage, one egg, a small onion cut fine and two cups cottage cheese. Add hot water and bake. Left-over macaroni or rice will change the flavor.

And Still Another

Does this sound as if you'd care to try it? We bought a quarter of beef this winter, forty pounds of which I canned, with enough liquid left over for three quarts of delicious soup stock. I don't know how many pounds we put away for dried beef, but I do know there were more roasting pieces than we could easily dispose of, yet that is how we best like beef.

However, there didn't seem to be anything to do but corn it. This week we felt that a piece of roast beef would be the "cat's whiskers," so we took a piece out of the brine and roasted it. The gravy was a trifle salty (would have been more so if the meat had been in the brine longer) but the meat was delicious, —better than fresh, we thought.—K. W. Hill

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without *Children's Musterole,* the new and milder form of good old Musterole especially prepared for use on babies and small children.

In the dead of night, when they are awakened by the warning, croupy cough, they rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest and then go back to bed.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds. In jars, 35c.

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Just send us your name and address — no money — and we will send you, postage paid, 20 yards of first class piece goods in remnants from 2 to 6 yards, for the remarkably low price of $1.98. Every bundle contains such materials as chambrays, fancy color voiles, percales, linenes, curtain scrim, crash and lawns. You can't make your own selection of goods. Bundles are worth double our price.

Don't Send 1 Penny Just write us a letter, stating that you want 20 yards of remnants, and we will send this bundle to you. Pay the postman $1.98 for it. We have paid the transportation charges. If the goods are not better than you expected, return it at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 3. 20 yards of piece goods, prepaid, $1.98.

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Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—I've just been reading some of your letters and I'm all puffed up with pride—your letters are getting more interesting all the time. Keep it up, everybody. I don't want to ever stop being proud of my big family.

Wasn't it fun to get a letter from a cousin in Florida? It would be fine to be down there now, that is, if you don't like skating and sledding and sleighing,—and who doesn't? I had the biggest surprise once when someone told me that lots and lots of people in the South never had Christmas trees. Why, I had always thought Christmas and Christmas trees just belonged together. In some places south of us the children celebrate Christmas with regular Fourth of July fireworks! Wouldn't that seem funny?

Speaking of celebrations, sitting in my wheel chair the other morning, all wrapped up like a precious gem boxed in cotton, I suddenly remembered that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln both had birthdays this month and that I hadn't once mentioned them in a letter to you. Here I'd been so busy trying to get well I'd forgotten my history. There is much that we might talk over concerning these two famous Americans, but just now I think I'd rather lean back and let your letters come in to me.

I expect some of you celebrated the two birthdays at school. I well remember that back in my geography and arithmetic days we used to have special programs when we spoke "pieces" and displayed the Washington and Lincoln booklets we'd made beforehand.

Now don't forget to write me—you don't want me to lean back waiting forever, do you?

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends: — We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for about three years and I always read the Forum page. But as there are very few letters from boys and girls of the Empire State I have decided to write one myself.

I am fourteen years old and am in the eighth grade and expect to graduate in June. I have a sister and brother and I am the youngest in the family. My sister is a very bright girl, the brightest in her class. Maybe it isn't nice to brag about sisters, but mine is a very extraordinary one.

I have three miles to go to school and in summer I ride a bicycle and in winter I ride in a car.

Here is a poem I composed about an extraordinary rooster whose name was Peter, tho I failed to mention it in the poem.

POOR PETER

Last spring I well remember
  There came from a far off town
A shipment of little chicks
  Each like a bit of thistledown.

They chirped and peeped as we opened the box,
  All as hungry as they could be
And when I held them in my hands
  Were not the least afraid of me.

They all were healthy babies
  Except one little one,
A sickly little fluffy ball
  Who wouldn't eat or run.

We put him in a box all by himself
  Till he grew well once more.
But I do declare we'd spoiled him
  As ne'er was chick before.

He was silly and foolish from that day ,
  A nervous spoiled child,
Jumping here and jumping there
  Never peaceful and mild.

He had to dine all alone
  Or he wouldn't eat a bit,
And insisted on being petted
  Till we grew tired of it.

But there came one fatal day
  To end his foolishness and pelf,
And one morning we found him dead.
  For, alas! he'd hung himself!
—Adah Boesen, Chemung Co., N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Form Readers:—I have been a reader of the Young People's Forum for a long time and have grown interested so I decided to write a letter and become a member.

I have lived in Pine City for nearly three years and I like it better than the city. I go to Southport Graded School and I'm in the eighth grade. I am fourteen years old. We did not have any school Friday for the snow was so deep that the roads were covered with deep snow. I have been trying to make a snow house but the snow blew around too much.

I do not think it has been good skating around here but it has been good riding down hill.

I am going to be a teacher when I grow up and my sister always says, "I pity the next generation." Maybe she will have a reason for it.—Maybelle Boesen, Chemung County, N. Y.

The answer to the riddle published last week is
O-H I-O
Milly Calvert,
Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your circle? We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time. I like the Forum page best of all. I didn't see many letters from York County so I thought I would like to write.

I am eight years old and have no brothers or sisters. I live on a farm two and one-half miles from town. We have horses, cows, pigs and chickens. For pets I have three Bantams and two Maltese kittens. You ought to see them play. I go to Gerbrichs School and we have thirty-one scholars in our school.

I like to go to school. We have lots of fun throwing snow balls. We have lots of snow. I like to go coasting. It is real cold and yesterday morning the temperature was nine below zero. — Russel Cornblower, York County, Pa.

MRS. BOB WHITE,
Helen Mendla, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I always enjoy the letters on the Forum page. I like to hear from all the girls and boys from all over, and I am sure every other girl and boy does, too.

I live on a farm and my father has a tea room on the state highway. I like to clerk in it in the summer.

I have a cat and two dogs. The dogs' names are Peg and Cotton. I don't know which I like the best. Cotton is a little white curley poodle. She sure is pretty, and she can do many tricks. Every morning she comes to wake me; if I am asleep she will pull my hair and scratch me until I get awake.

My sister and I do all of the barn work to help papa. I have about two miles to go to school. I am twelve years old and am in the eighth grade.

I wonder how many of you boys and girls have twin sisters or brothers? I have a twin sister and brother. They are five years old. I have one sister that teaches school in New Jersey and one brother that goes to college. I suppose all of you have fun coasting. I am sure I do. I sure do love the winter time with such fine sports.

My sister and I play the piano. We both took lessons. Well, I hope all the boys and girls of Columbia County will write.—Mary Sharretts, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have not seen any letters from Washington County so I thought I would write. I am eleven years old. I have over two miles to go to school. I have no brothers or sisters.

I live on a farm and have for pets a dog and cat; the dog's name is Roudy Boy and the cat's name is Snip.

We raise chickens and geese. I raised twenty-one geese last summer. We go to the M. E. Church. With love to Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends.—Hattie Carter, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading "Our Young People's Forum" for a long time but have never got right down to writing to you.

I am twelve years old and am in the eighth grade. We take our final examinations some time in May. We are going to have a bazaar.

On our farm we have dogs, cats, cows and horses. One of the horses is named Nellie and the other Trix. I ride Trix after the mail about every night; she is very useful to me.—Phene Killam, Pike County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have only seen one letter, I think, from Chester County. Why, boys and girls, we can not forget our dear Chester County. I've been a read of Pennsylvania Farmer for many years and I enjoy reading your letters each week, which are very interesting these cold evenings.

I walk about a quarter of a mile to school. I am twelve years old and I am in the sixth grade. I live on a large farm so we are kept busy. I have one pet, a big cat, which I call Tom. This is my first letter and if some of the Forum friends would be kind enough to tell me how to join I would thank them very much. I will write again if I may. Good luck to all.—Sara Gable, Chester County, Pa.

You have become a member of the Forum by writing this letter. It is not hard to join, you see.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a girl nine years old and live on farm of 125 acres. I go to Shehowken to school. I am in the fourth grade. For pets I have a dog and cat.

I think my papa has always taken Pennsylvania Farmer. I cannot remember when we did not get it. I like the letters from the boys and girls very much. I have one sister and three brothers.—Leonore Campbell, Wayne County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BEDFORD COUNTY.—Daniel Grimes, Jr.
BERKS COUNTY.—Marian Fay Buch, Mildred A. Hess.
BLAIR COUNTY.—Eugene Touse.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Benjamin Burse, Mary Fretz, Helen Mendla (Ds), Mary E. Walton.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Ralph Hartzell.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Eleanor Wasson.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Sara Gable, Hilda M. Hiddleson.
CLARION COUNTY.—Evelyn Campbell.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Catherine Dickson.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Paul E. Koser, Beulah E. Wise.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Louisa Vogt.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Anna Snyder.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Doris Petrylak, Irene Sholler.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Blanche Cochran, Ethel Lutz, Olive McKinney.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Amy G. Breidenstine.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Edith Detwiler, Harold H. Ziegler.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Iva Nicholas.
PIKE COUNTY.—Phene Killam.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—A Forum Friend (Ds only).
TIOGA COUNTY.—Laura Chase.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Lenore Campbell.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Hattie Carter, Mary Jane Staggers.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Ruth Cunningham.
YORK COUNTY.—Dorcas I. Stitely.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Billie Ambacher
MERCER COUNTY.—Amelia Lotysh.

NEW YORK

ULSTER COUNTY. — Hazel Thompson (Ds).

DELAWARE

KENT COUNTY.—Charles W. Sigler, Jr.

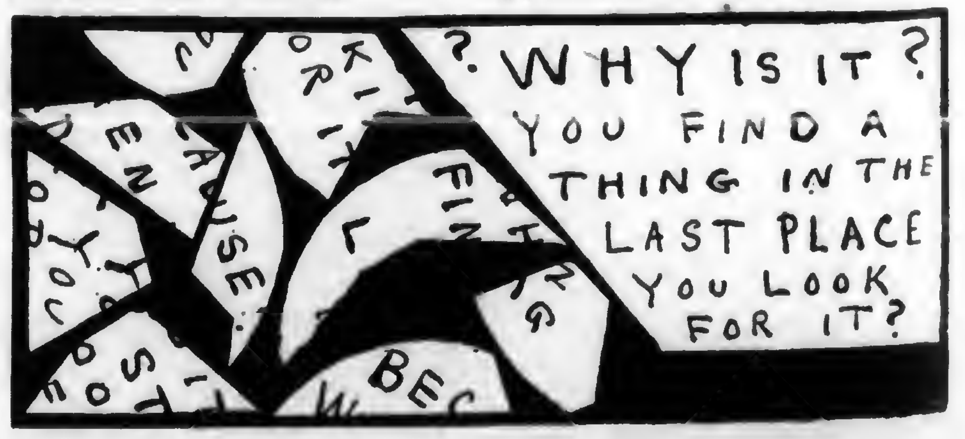
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—You can find the answer to this question which has so often been asked if you will cut out the white pieces you see in the black space and paste them together so that they form a circle. When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than March 8. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

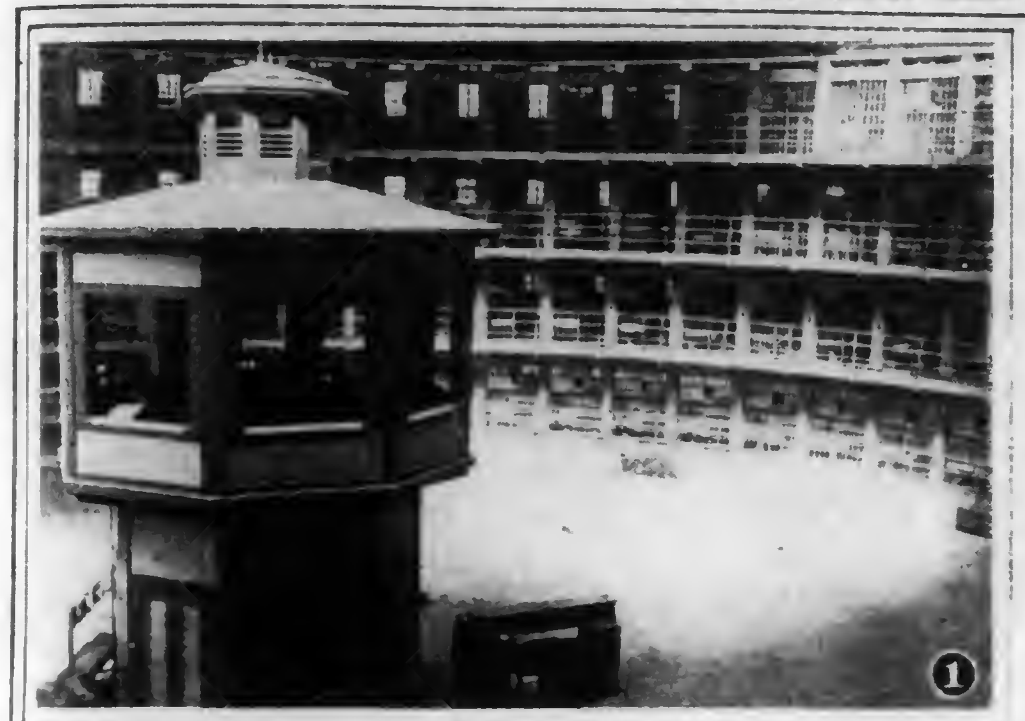
Puzzle Prize Winners

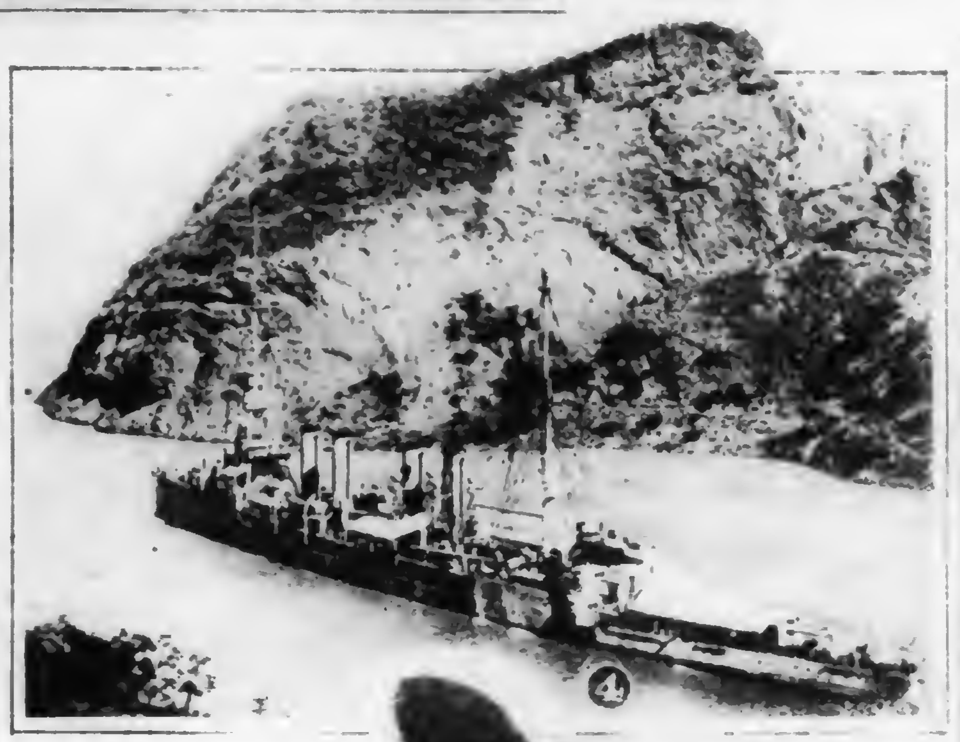
The answer to the puzzle published in the February 7 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: MOUTH TEETH FOOT HEAD ARM EAR TOE HAIR NOSE NECK HAND LEG FINGER TONGUE EYE.

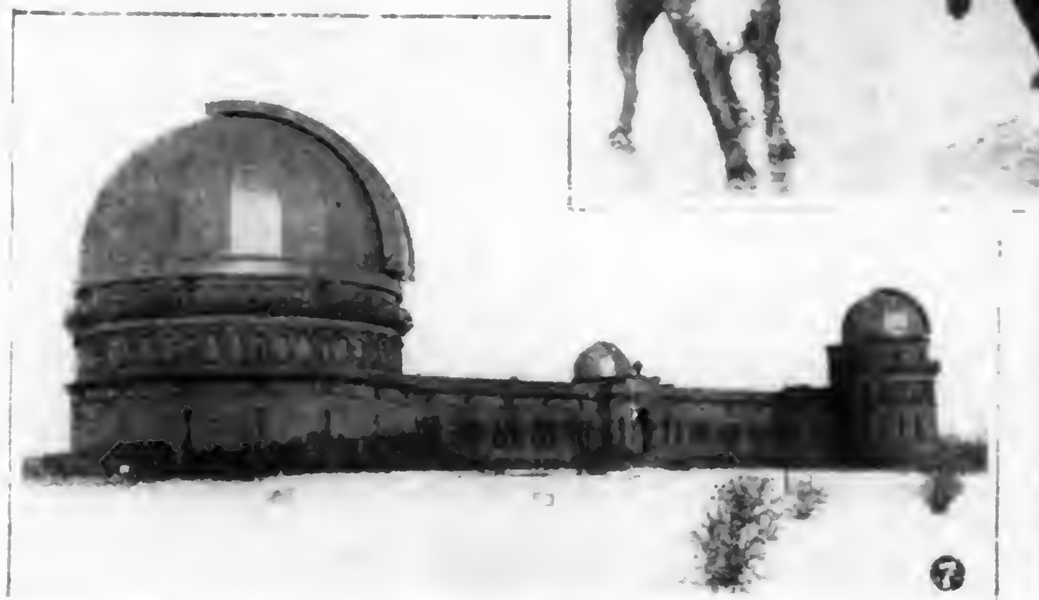
The prize winners are: Mabel Carpenter, age 9, Guys Mills, Pa.; Kenneth Challender, age 8, New Egypt, N. J.; Leroy Deremer, age 9, Townville, Pa.; Robert W. Fink, age 8, Manchester, Pa.; Edith Hall, age 8, Mill Run, Pa.; Edna Keiser, age 10, Smithfield, Pa.; Clifford Kriner, age 7, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Kathryn Manner, age 10, Ellicott City, Md.; Margaret Moore, age 7, Woodstown, N. J.; John Shaffer, age 8, Wolfsburg, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Interior of one of the roundhouses of the new Illinois penitentiary.

2.—Kansas girl brings President Coolidge a small sack of wheat harvested by the late President Harding in 1923. Senator Capper stands at her side.

3.—This .45 submachine gun is part of the anti-bandit equipment of a bank in Highland Park, Ill. It can tear a hole thru a brick wall and has seen overseas service.

4.—One of Uncle Sam's scout cruisers passing thru the Gaillard Cut, Panama Canal.

5.—Mrs. Goring Bliss, dressed for the part of a Chinese princess in a fantasy performance in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association.

6.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J., provides winter sport for dogs as well as [illegible]

7.—The great Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin, showing the huge domes and the openings from which the eclipse of the sun was observed thru telescopes.

8.—All the comforts of a business office—but in the air! You see the interior of a car in a passenger air liner plying between London and Paris.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

I WENT about my chores. There was to be no more wavering in my conduct. At supper Mr. Hacket kept us laughing with songs and jests and stories. The boy John, having been reproved for rapid eating, hurled his spoon upon the floor.

"Those in favor of his punishment will please say aye?" said the schoolmaster.

I remember that we had a divided house on that important question.

The schoolmaster said: "Michael Henry wishes him to be forgiven on promise of better conduct, but for the next offense he shall ride the badger."

This meant lying for a painful moment across his father's knee.

The promise was given and our merry-making resumed. The district attorney, whom I had met before, came to see me after supper, and asked more questions and advised me to talk with no one about the shooting without his consent. Soon he went away, and after I had learned my lesson Mr. Hacket said:

"Let us walk up to the jail and spend a few minutes with Amos."

We hurried to the jail. The sheriff, a stout-built, stern-faced man, admitted us.

"Can we see the Grimshaw boy?" Mr. Hacket inquired.

"I guess so," he answered as he lazily rose from his chair and took down a bunch of large keys which had been hanging on the wall. "His father has just left."

He spoke in a low, solemn tone, which impressed me deeply as he put a lighted candle in the hand of the schoolmaster. He thrust a big key into the lock of a heavy iron grating and threw it open and bade us step in. We entered an ill-smelling, stone-floored room with a number of cells against its rear wall. He locked the door behind us. I saw a face and figure in the dim candle-light, behind the grated door of one of those cells. How lonely and dejected and helpless was the expression of that figure! The sheriff went to the door and unlocked it.

"Hello, Grimshaw," he said sternly. "Step out here."

It all went to my heart—the manners of the sheriff so like the cold iron of his keys and doors—the dim candle-light, the pale, frightened youth who walked toward us. We shook his hand and he said that he was glad to see us. I saw the scar under his left ear and reaching out upon his cheek which my stone had made and knew that he bore the mark of Cain.

He asked if he could see me alone and the sheriff shook his head and said sternly:

"Against the rules."

"Amos, I've a boy o' my own an' I feel for ye," said the schoolmaster. "I'm going to come here, now and then, to cheer ye up and bring ye some books to read. If there's any word of advice I can give ye—let me know. Have ye a lawyer?"

"There's one coming tomorrow."

"Don't say a word about the case, boy, to any one but your lawyer—mind that."

We left him and went to our home and beds. I to spend half the night thinking of my discovery, since which, for some reason, I had no doubt of the guilt of Amos, but I spoke not of it to any one and the secret worried me.

Next morning on my way to school I passed a scene more strange and memorable than any in my long experience. I saw the shabby figure of old Benjamin Grimshaw walking in the side path. His hands were in his pockets, his eyes bent upon the ground, his lips moving as if he were in deep thought. Roving Kate, the ragged, silent woman who, for the fortune of Amos, had drawn a gibbet, the shadow of which was now upon him, walked slowly behind the money-lender, pointing at him with her bony forefinger. She did not notice me. Silently, her feet wrapped in rags, she walked behind the man, always pointing at him. It thrilled me, partly because I had begun to believe in the weird, mysterious power of the Silent Woman. I saw him stop and buy some crackers and an apple and a piece of cheese.

"Why does she follow him that way?" I asked the storekeeper when they were gone.

"Oh, I dunno, boy!" he answered. "She's crazy and I guess she dunno what she's doin'."

The explanation did not satisfy me. I knew, or thought I knew, better than he the meaning of that look in her eyes. I had seen it before.

I started for the big schoolhouse and a number of boys joined me with pleasant words.

"I saw you lookin' at ol' Kate," one of them said to me. "Don't ye ever make fun o' her. She's got the evil eye an' if she puts it on ye, why ye'll git drownded er fall off a high place er somethin'."

The boys were of one accord about that.

SALLY ran past us with that low-lived Wills boy, who carried her books. His father had gone into the grocery business and Henry wore boughten clothes. I couldn't tell Sally how mean he was. I was angry and decided not to speak to her until she spoke to me. I got along better in school, altho there was some tittering when I recited, probably because I had a broader dialect and bigger boots than the boys of the village.

The days went easier after that. The boys took me into their play and some of them were most friendly. I had a swift foot and a good eye, as well as a strong arm, and could hold my own at three-old-cat—a kind of baseball which we played in the school yard. Saturday came. As we were sitting down at the table that morning the younger children clung to the knees of Mr. Hacket and begged him to take them up the river in a boat.

"Good Lord! What wilt thou give me when I grow childless?" he exclaimed with his arms around them. "That was the question of Abraham, and it often comes to me. Of course we shall go. But hark! Let us hear what the green chair has to say."

There was a moment of silence and then he went on with a merry laugh. "Right ye are, Michael Henry! You are always right, my boy—God bless your soul! We shall take Bart with us an' doughnuts an' cheese an' cookies an' dried meat for all."

FROM that moment I date the beginning of my love for the occupant of the green chair in the home of Mr. Hacket. Those good people were Catholics and I a Protestant and yet this Michael Henry always insisted upon the most delicate consideration for my faith and feelings.

"I promised to spend the morning in the field with Mr. Wright, if I may have your consent, sir," I said.

"Then we shall console ourselves, knowing that you are in better company," said Mr. Hacket.

Mr. Dunkelberg called at the house in Ashery Lane to see me after breakfast.

"Bart, if you will come with me I should like to order some store clothes and boots for you," he said in his squeaky voice.

For a moment I knew not how to answer him. Nettled as I had been by Sally's treatment of me, the offer was like rubbing ashes on the soreness of my spirit.

I blushed and surveyed my garments and said:

"I guess I look pretty badly, don't I?"

"You look all right, but I thought, maybe, you would feel better in softer raiment, especially if you care to go around much with the young people. I am an old friend of the family and I guess it would be proper for me to buy the clothes for you. When you are older you can buy a suit for me, some time, if you care to."

It should be understood that well-to-do people in the towns were more particular about their dress those days than now.

"I'll ask my aunt and uncle about it," I proposed.

"That's all right," he answered. "I'm going to drive up to your house this afternoon and your uncle wishes you to go with me. We are all to have a talk with Mr. Grimshaw."

He left me and I went over to Mr. Wright's.

They told me that he was cutting corn in the back lot, where I found him.

"How do I look in these clothes?" I bravely asked.

"Like the son of a farmer up in the hills and that's just as you ought to look," he answered.

In a moment he added as he reaped a hill of corn with his sickle:

"I suppose they are making fun of you, partner."

"Some," I answered, blushing.

"Don't mind that," he advised, and then quoted the stanza:

"Were I as tall to reach the pole
 Or grasp the ocean in a span,
I'd still me measured by my soul;
 The mind's the standard of the
  man."

"Mr. Dunkelberg came this morning and wanted to buy me some new clothes and boots," I said.

The Senator stopped work and stood looking at me with his hands upon his hips.

"I wouldn't let him do it if I were you," he said thoughtfully.

Just then I saw a young man come running toward us in the distant field.

Mr. Wright took out his compass.

"Look here," he said, "you see the needle points due north."

He took a lodestone out of his pocket and holding it near the compass moved it back and forth. The needle followed it.

The young man came up to us breathing deeply. Perspiration was rolling off his face. He was much excited and spoke with some difficulty.

"Senator Wright," he gasped, "Mrs. Wright sent me down to tell you that President Van Buren is at the house."

I remember vividly the look of mild amusement in the Senator's face and the serene calmness with which he looked at the young man and said to him:

"Tell Mrs. Wright to make him comfortable in our easy chair and to say to the President that I shall be up directly."

TO MY utter surprise he resumed his talk with me as the young man went away.

"You see all ways are north when you put this lodestone near the needle," he went on. "If it is to tell you the truth you must keep the lodestone away from the needle. It's that way, too, with the compass of your soul, partner. There the lodestone is selfishness, and with its help you can make any direction look right to you and soon—you're lost."

He put his hand on my arm and said in a low tone which made me to understand that it was for my ear only.

"What I fear is that they may try to tamper with your compass. Look out for lodestones."

He was near the end of a row and went on with his reaping as he said:

"I could take my body off this row any minute, but the only way to get my mind off it is to go to its end."

He found the last bundle and then we walked together toward the house, the Senator carrying his sickle.

"I shall introduce you to the President," he said as we neared our destination. "Then perhaps you had better leave us."

At home we had read much about the new President and regarded him with deep veneration. In general I knew the grounds of it—his fight against the banks for using public funds for selfish purposes and "swapping muskrats for mink" with the government, as uncle put it, by seeking to return the same in cheapened paper money; his long battle for the extension of the right of suffrage in our State; his fiery eloquence in debate. Often I had heard Uncle Peabody say that Van Buren had made it possible for a poor man to vote in York State and hold up his head like a man. So I was deeply moved by the prospect of seeing him.

I could not remember that I had ever been "introduced" to anybody. I knew that people put their wits on [illegible] and often flung down a "[illegible]" by way of demonstrating their [illegible] for the honor, when they were introduced in books. I remember asking rather timidly:

"What shall I say when—when you introduce me?"

"Oh, say anything that you want to say," he answered with a look of amusement.

"I'm kind o' scared," I said.

"You needn't be—he was once a poor boy just like you."

"Just like me!" I repeated, thoughtfully, for while I had heard a good deal of that kind of thing in our home, it had not, somehow, got under my jacket, as they used to say.

"Just like you—cowhide and all—the son of a small freeholder in Kinderhook on the Hudson," he went on. "But he was well fed in brain and body and kept his heart clean. So, of course, he grew and is still growing. That's a curious thing about men and women, Bart. If they are in good ground and properly cared for they never stop growing—never!—and that's a pretty full word—isn't it?"

I felt its fulness, but the Senator had a way of stopping just this side of the grave in all his talks with me, and so there was no sign of preaching in any of it.

"As time goes on you'll meet a good many great men, I presume," he continued. "They're all just human beings like you and me. Most of them enjoy beefsteak and apple pie and good boys."

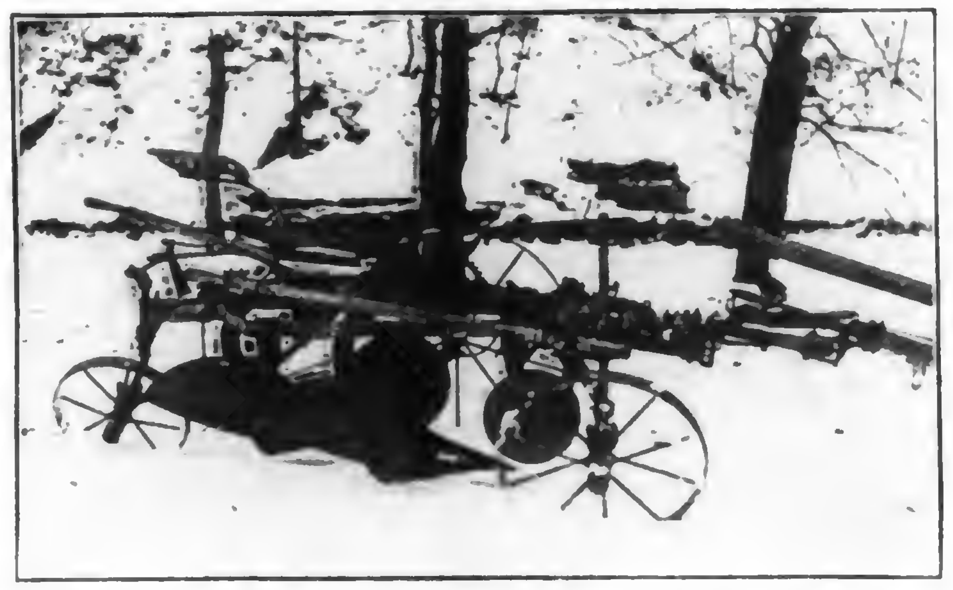
We had come in sight of the house. I lagged behind a little when I saw the great man sitting on the small piazza with Mrs. Wright. I shall never forget the grand clothes he wore—black, saving the gray waistcoat, with shiny, brass buttons—especially the great, white standing collar and cravat. I see vividly, too, as I write, the full figure, the ruddy, kindly face, the large nose, the gray eyes, the thick halo of silvered hair extending from his collar to the bald top of his head. He rose and said in a deep voice:

"He sows ill luck who hinders the reaper."

Mr. Wright hung his sickle on a small tree in the dooryard and answered.

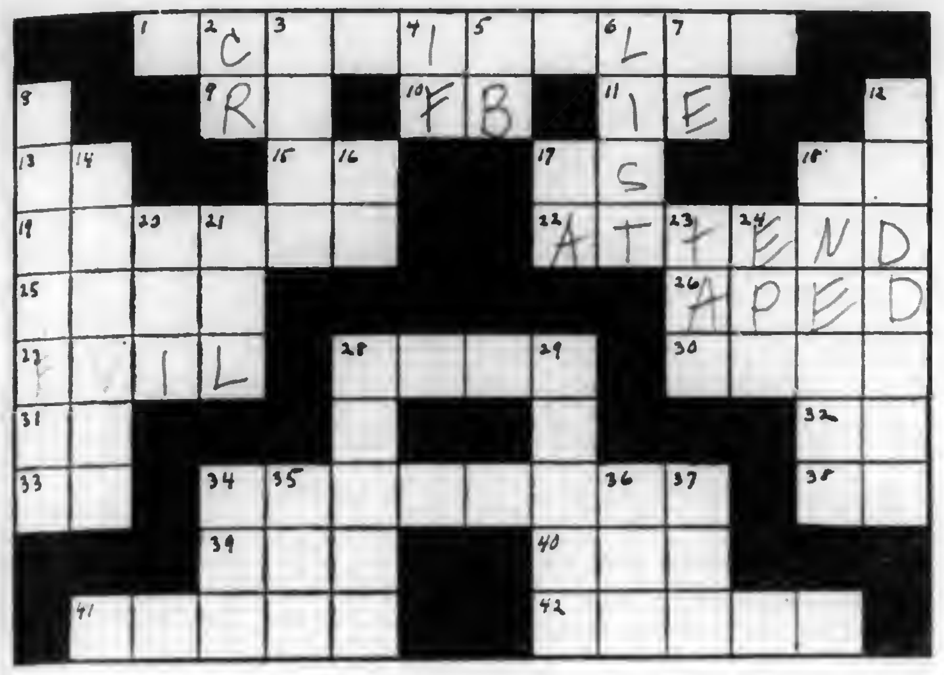
(Continued on page 32)

Why Some Machinery Doesn't Last



The man who took this picture said: "And still some people wonder why their machinery 'wears out' so quickly."

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



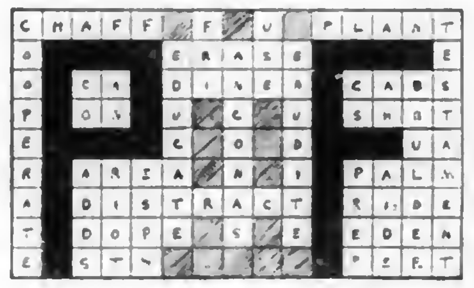
READING ACROSS

1. At first
9. Our President's initials
10. Farm Bureau, abbreviation
11. Letters meaning "that is"
13. Letters meaning "in the year of our Lord"
15. [illegible]osition
17. A college degree, abbreviation
18. [illegible] Indies, abbreviation
19. [illegible]ewers
22. [illegible] present
25. [illegible] quarter pint
26. [illegible]ated
27. [illegible]ed
28. [illegible] trial or examination
30. [illegible]ceous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime
31. [illegible] prefix meaning a repetition
32. [illegible] of the present King of England and [illegible] of his predecessor
33. [illegible] points of the compass, initials
34. [illegible] expression of mirth
36. [illegible] of time, abbreviation
38. [illegible]sive pronoun
39. Name of a general in the Confederate [illegible]
40. [illegible] in a military or naval [illegible]
41. [illegible]
42. [illegible] greater age

READING DOWN

1. [illegible] of Rome, abbreviation
2. [illegible] image or picture used in [illegible] church
3. [illegible] condition
4. [illegible] of Latin words meaning [illegible]ally
5. [illegible] or register
7. French article (part of speech)
8. Carnivorous animals of nocturnal habits
12. One who plays the fiddle
14. Urged forward
16. Nova Scotia, abbreviation
17. A college degree, abbreviation
18. Capacity for performing work
20. A Mohamedan name
21. Sick
23. A wooden cap
24. Eastern Pennsylvania, abbreviation
28. To confide or believe in
29. Inscription designating a name
31. A cover
35. Consumed
36. An elongated fish without scales
37. A color

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



Gum-Dipped BALLOONS

Will Double the Value of Your Car—

Now you can make your car work all winter and spring—regardless of road and weather! Just equip with Firestone full-size balloons. Thousands of busy farmers now ride on these big low-pressure tires—without worry about the road ahead. They are built flexible and strong by Firestone Gum-Dipping and will give you a new idea of comfort—smooth the ruts—absorb vibration and make driving trouble-free.

What's more, you'll find them the most economical tires you ever used.

Let a Firestone dealer make the changeover for you. Prices are reasonable, and he will give you liberal allowance on your old tires.

Firestone

The Standard of Low Pressure Cords

CENTAUR TRACTOR

For Greater Profits—*Horse Power Instead of Horse Flesh!*

THE CENTAUR—*a powerful steel "horse"*—untiring—ever ready—furnishes abundant power when and where you need it. Gives the complete satisfaction of handling all field work quickly—economically—and with little effort. Replaces the work of horses with *sure, dependable, low-cost power!*

For plowing, harrowing, seeding and cultivating the CENTAUR TRACTOR has no equal. It never tires, never loses time—but is "on the job" ready for action every minute of the day. It is light weight, strong, easily handled—***and costs only 10 cents an hour to operate.***

A RIDING TRACTOR FOR EVERY JOB!

The CENTAUR operator *rides on every job*—including plowing. This sturdy tractor has reverse gears and backs under its own power. Short and compact, it turns easily. Automatic governor regulates motor speed without throttle adjustment. Hyatt Roller Bearings and Air Cooled "New Way" Motor. Five years in the field has proven its thorough dependability.

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The Central Tractor Co.
105 Central Ave., Greenwich, Ohio

The Central Tractor Company,
105 Central Ave., Greenwich, Ohio.
[illegible]
Name________________
Address________________

HAY and POTATOES

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"Wilson" Soy Beans ....$3.50 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas .... 4.40 "
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes
Cobblers .... $1.2[illegible] Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND MILFORD, DEL.

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The liquid floor covering that everyone is talking about – applied with a brush
Easiest to clean – Resists hardest wear

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KOVERFLOR is entirely different from anything you have ever used.

It beautifies and protects all floors, creating a fresh, wholesome surface—tile-like in appearance—which is easily cleaned with a mop. It resists the most rugged wear and tear and is impervious to water, weather, oil and grease.

It prevents the elements of decay from attacking the flooring material. If your cement floors dust, Koverflor will stop it. It will also enhance their beauty and add to their value.

Koverflor is supplied in solid colors for any floor—wood or cement—inside or outside, Ideal for the porch. Also for cellars, garages, factories, stores, industrial and commercial buildings, steamships, yachts, boats, etc. Particularly effective for old floors.

Economical. Easily applied with a brush—just like paint. Hardware and paint dealers sell it. If unable to obtain it conveniently, we will supply it direct.

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FREE for the asking—
This booklet explains what this remarkable product is and does. Clip this coupon and mail to our nearest office. PA-F-2

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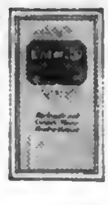

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ELASTICA VARNISHES —specific varnishes for all purposes ☐
KWICKWORK AUTO ENAMEL —Apply to-day—Drive tomorrow ☐

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Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore
Offers the following Service

Loans to Agricultural Cooperative Producing and Marketing Associations.
Discounts Farmers' Notes for Agricultural Credit Corporations.
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Time:—Six Months to Nine Months.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
THE FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK OF BALTIMORE
St. Paul and Twenty-Fourth Sts., Baltimore, Maryland

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Horticultural Meetings

(Continued from page 11)

Pittston, a number of the growers catering to the Wilkesbarre market are about to co-operate by adopting a uniform brand, agreeing upon uniform grades (Pennsylvania standard) and packages, and requesting frequent inspection of their products by the inspector of the State Bureau of Markets stationed at Wilkesbarre.

Some Gentle Sarcasm

"Of course," he said, "it is only a little country show, and in a coal region, too, and we could not expect to have one as large or as attractive as the state fruit show at Harrisburg; but we usually have about 400 plates of apples, 225 bushel baskets of apples, and an attendance of about fifteen thousand."

The full measure of this gentle sarcasm is felt only when we know that the state fruit show at Harrisburg this year was scarcely half as large as the "little show" in Wilkesbarre, and, if the truth is told (for I saw both myself) not anywhere near as attractive to the visiting public. This is a good-natured prod which the rest of the state would do well to heed.

Report on Apple Week

The report of the Apple Week Committee showed that the Association has distributed 1400 of the colored apple posters to members and 10,000 of the sixteen-page apple recipe books. This material went to nineteen counties. It is planned to continue and extend this work the coming year under the direction of a new committee on advertising.

National Apple Week, heretofore exploited mainly by the International Apple Shippers' Association, is now in the hands of National Apple Week, Inc., an organiaztion of shippers and growers, for their mutual interest. W. L. Minnich, of Chambersburg, is a Director. Members contribute $20 a year to a nation-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of apples.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were adopted calling for variety certification in Pennsylvania; commending L. M. Marble, of Canton, for his noteworthy investigations of common storage problems; requesting a state census of orchards; expressing dissatisfaction with the policy of the State Highway Department in paying such high wages that adjacent horticulturists cannot compete with them; and calling attention to present deficiencies in state laws with reference to the incorporation and conduct of co-operative purchasing and marketing associations.

A motion that the Association affiliate with other agricultural organizations, with a view to co-operative buying and selling by the Association, was laid on the table, it being the judgment of the majority that the Association should remain strictly educational in scope, leaving co-operative movements to agencies organized for that specific purpose, on a commodity basis, and mainly local.

Fruit Show Small

The fruit show was a disappointment; the quality was good, but the quantity was not. It is hard to understand why such outstanding fruit counties like Adams, Franklin, York and Berks were not represented by county exhibits. The Chester-Delaware Society captured first premium in the county class, with Luzerne a close second. The latter county had a more attractive display, but it lacked uniformity through the package.

Allegheny and Lancaster had creditable exhibits.

The display of horticultural implements and supplies was unusually good, and the dealers seemed to be pretty cheerful at the end of the week, which is a good sign that the buying power of Pennsylvania fruit growers is still high. There is no better gauge of the condition of the industry than that.

Alaska—90° in the Shade

MANY people are surprised to learn that tropical daytime temperatures are recorded in Alaska every summer, and that there are parts of the territory, notably in the Aleutian Islands and along the southern coast, where zero readings have never been observed.

While the climate of Alaska presents great contrasts and in some sections is quite rigorous at times, it is healthful and invigorating. The economic development that has already taken place in the territory has been achieved largely thru the aid of climatic conditions, rather than in spite of them. For example, the overland transportation of supplies, machinery, etc., for mining and other development work, would be impossible in a climate with winter temperatures above freezing, without the building of expensive roads and bridges.

Long Days Make Crops Grow Quickly

As an illustration of the possibilities of agriculture in some of the interior valleys, it may be said that in the Fairbanks district, where spring wheat, oats, potatoes, and other vegetables, and small fruits are successfully grown, there has been only one serious crop failure in the nineteen years since farming was begun in that district. At Juneau, with a January mean of twenty-seven degrees F. and a July mean of fifty-seven degrees F. there is an average of only 108 days a year with freezing temperatures, and at Sitka only 106, as against 186 days at Bismarck and 109 at Chicago. The summer temperatures of the interior are pleasant, and under the effect of prolonged daylight vegetation makes rapid growth. In the Tanana and Upper Yukon Valleys temperatures in excess of ninety degrees F. are occasionally recorded.—Weather Bureau, U. S. D. A.

Old Institute Reports

THE Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces that it has copies of reports of Farmers' Institutes and proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture dating back to 1903, and that it is interested in getting copies of these historical publications into the hands of all interested parties. The reports referred to were issued annually from 1903 to 1918. As long as the supply lasts, these will be distributed to all persons making a request. Request should be addressed to the Editor, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Jakie—Ikey, you should put the curtains down when you kiss your wife. I saw you last night.

Ikey—The joke's on you, Jakie. I wasn't home last night.

Flash—Can I sell you an encyclopaedia?

Light—No, I couldn't ride the thing if I had it.

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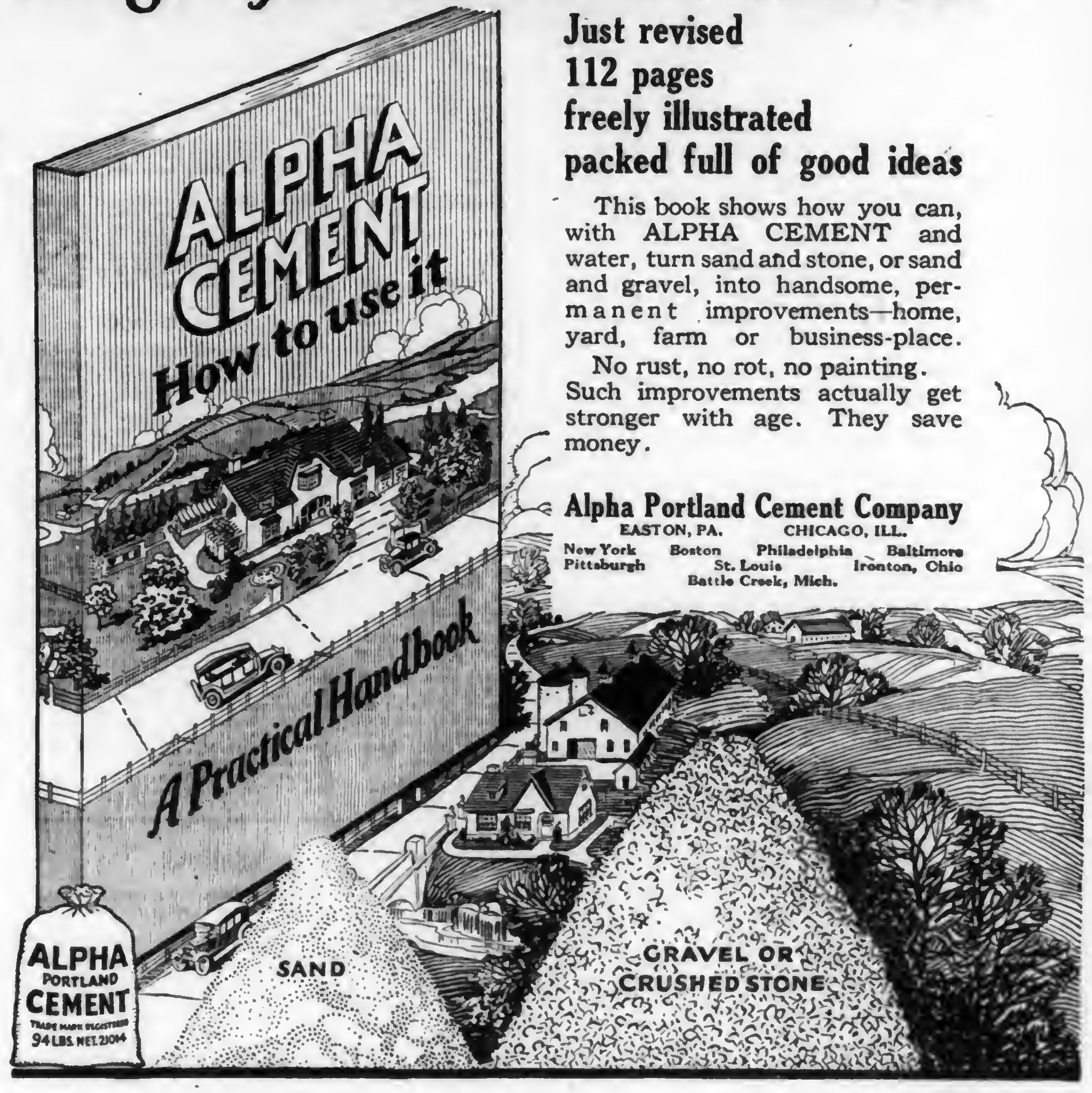

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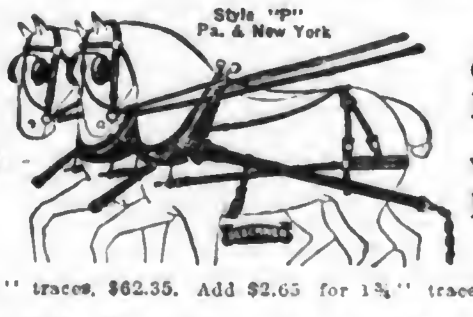

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

February 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $3.50@7. ANISE, New Orleans, bu, $2@2.25. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $3@6.50; wax, Fla, hmpr, $2.50@5.50. BEETS, new, Fla, bch, 6@7c; new, Texas, bu, $2@2.75; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@80c; old, Penna, bbl, $2.75@3.25. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Long Island, qt, 15@22c, poor 10@12c. CABBAGE, old, N Y, ton, $10@15; new, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.65; new, Texas, crate, $3; old, Savoy, N J and Penna, bbl, $1@2. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1@1.35; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@75c; old, Penna, bbl, $1.75@2.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.75@2.25; poor low as $1. CELERY, Fla, crate, Golden, $3@4.50; Fla, crate, green, $1.50@2.50; Penna, bch, 15@30c. CHICORY, Calif, crate, $3.25. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $2@2.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2.75@4.50. ENDIVE, New Orleans, bbl, $3@3.50. ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $3.50. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.25@1.50. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $13@15; N J, bu, $3@4. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $2.50@3.25; Texas, hmpr, $2.50@2.75; Calif crate, $2.50@4.75; Arizona, crate, $2.25@3. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $4@5.25. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, Penna, 75c@$1.25. ONIONS, Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2.75@3; mediums, $2.25; N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, No 1s, $2.85@3.10; No 2s, $1.65; Spanish, crate, $2.50@2.65. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $6@9; Texas, bu, $1.50@1.75. PEAS, Fla, hmpr, $3.50@5.50; Calif, crate, $9.50@10. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $3.50@7. POTATOES, Maine, Green Mountain, 150-lb sack, $2.40; do, do, 120-lb sack, $1.90@2.15; do, Spaulding Rose, 150-lb sacks, $2.25; N Y round whites, 150-lb sack, $1.80@2; Penna, round whites, 150-lb sack, $1.85@2.25; Del, red skins, sacks, $1.75; Maryland, bbls, $1.65@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb cartons, No 1s, 75c@$1; No 2s, 40@60c. RADISHES, South Carolina, hmpr, $2.50@3; Mississippi, long reds, doz bchs, 25c; Penna, hot house, 100 bchs, $3@5. SCALLIONS, Delaware, 100 bchs, $1@2; N J, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu, $1@1.15; Norfolk, Va, bbls, $2@3; So Carolina, bbl, $3@3.25. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.25; No 2s, $1.40@1.65; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.40@1.90; No 2s and mediums 65c@$1.50. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $3@5.50; choice, $2@4.50; Mexico, lugs, $2.50@4. TURNIP GREENS, hmpr, Eastern Shore, Md and Del, $1.50@2.50. TURNIPS, Canada, yellow rutabagas, cwt, $1.25@1.40; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c; N J, white, ⅝ bskt, 40@90c; bbl, $2.50@3. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@4; Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1.50@1.75. WATERCRESS, Penna and Va, 100 bchs, $2@3.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, New York, Greenings, $3.25@6.75; Baldwins, $5@6; Hubbardsons, $5; Virginia, York Imperials, $5@7; Winesaps, $4@6.50; Staymans, $6@8.25; West Virginia, York Imperials, $5.50@6. ⅝ bskt, Staymans, $1.25@1.75; Yorks $1@1.50; Starks, $1@1.65; Baldwins, $1@1.50; Paragons, $1@1.65; Romes, $1.25@1.75; various No 2s, 75c@$1. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 20@45c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 29@31c; medium quality, 26@28c; ordinary, 23@25c. Leghorns, 25@28c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 3 lbs and over, 30@32c; 1½@2 lbs, 40@45c; mixed breeds, 3 lbs and over, 27@30c; Leghorns, 27@30c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, 21@23c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, 25@30c; Muscovys, 20@23c. Geese, 18@22c.

Eggs—Firsts, 35c; extra firsts, 36c; seconds, 31@33c.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending February 21:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week	1663	[illegible]	7417
Previous week	1706	[illegible]	[illegible]

Calves, total for week, 1940; previous week, 2106.

Beef Cattle—With receipts lighter prices were well maintained on fine stock, for which there was a moderate demand. Calves higher. Steers, good to choice, $8.75@9.75; fair to good, $7.75@8.75; common to fair, [illegible] 7.75; cows, good to choice, [illegible]; fair to good, $4@5; ordinary to fair, [illegible]; bologna, $1.25@2.75; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.25; common to fair, [illegible]; calves, choice, $16.50@17; fair to good, [illegible] 15; common, $8@10; Tennessee, choice, $12@13; fair to good, $8@10; common, [illegible] 6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Quiet and fairly steady with moderate but ample offerings. Sheep, wethers, extra, $11.50@12; fair to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; ewes, heavy [illegible]; lambs, [illegible]; fair to good, $16.50@[illegible]; common, $13.50@15.50; heavy lambs, $17@[illegible].

Hogs—Receipts light and market firmer. Western, [illegible]; [illegible] weights, $11.25@11.50.

City Dressed Stock—[illegible] better and values generally well sustained under moderate offerings. Hogs higher. Steers, $16@18; heifers, $13@17; cows, [illegible] 12; yearlings, top, $21@[illegible]; good, $17@19; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $18@20; sheep, $17@19; spring lambs, $28@30; winter lambs, $23@25; hogs, $17.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 168 tons of hay and [illegible] of straw. Quiet and unchanged with moderate but ample offerings. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $20; No 3, $17@18; light clover mixed, No 1, $19@20; No 2, $17@18; straw, No 1 straight rye, $16.50@17; No 2, $15@16; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Bran sold slowly at former rates. Car lots, including sacks, per ton: City [illegible] winter bran, $33@34; western [illegible] $33@34.

Wheat—No 2 red winter $1.89[illegible]; No 3, $1.86½@1.87½; No 4, $1.84½@1.85½; No 5, $1.81½@1.82½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.89½@1.90½; No 3, $1.86½@1.87½; No 4, $1.84½@1.85½; No 5, $1.81½@1.82½; mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.40½@1.41½; No 3, $1.35½@1.36.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 64@65c; No 3 white, 62½@63½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1782 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 42c; higher scoring goods, 43@46c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 41c; 90 score, 39½c; 89 score, 39c; 88 score, 37c; 87 score, 36c; 86 score, 35½c; ladle packed, 26@28c; packing stock, 24@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@50c; good prints, 89@91 score, 42@45c; cartons, 43@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@41c.

Cheese quiet and unchanged. New York, whole milk flats, 24½@25½c; longhorns, 25@26c; daisies, 24½@25½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

February 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale) — Beans, hmpr, $5.50. Cabbage, Texas, bbl, $3@3.50; do, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2. Celery, N Y, crate, $4.50@6; do, Fla, crate, $3.50@4. Cauliflower, Calif, $1.75@2.25. Lettuce, Iceberg, crate, $3.50@5; do, Ohio, 10-lb bskt, $1.50@1.65. Mushrooms, bskt, $1@1.25. Onions, Ohio and Mich, bags, $3@3.25; do, Spanish, crate, $2.65@2.75. Parsnips, bu, $1.50@2. Peppers, Fla, crate, $5@6.50. Potatoes, Pa and N Y, whites, sack, $2.30@2.65; do Texas, new, bu hmpr, $3.50@3.75. Sweet Potatoes, Del and Md, bu, $2.75@2.85; do, N J, bu, $3@3.25. Rhubarb, bch, 85@90c. Spinach, bu, $1.25@1.35. Tomatoes, crate, $8@8.50. Turnips, bu, $1.75@2.

Fruits—Apples, new, bu, $1.50@2.50; do, bbl, $5.50@7.50; do western, box, $2.75@4.75. Strawberries, qt, 50@60c. Cranberries, half-bbl, $4@6.

Live Poultry—Hens, light, 26@27c; do, heavy, 30@32c; pigeons, pair, 40@50c; roosters, 18@20c; ducks, 33@35c; geese, 24@25c; springers, colored, heavy, 30@32c. Springers, light colored and Leghorns, 25@26c.

Dressed Poultry—Hens, heavy, 39@40c; springers, heavy, 39@40c; broilers, hog dressed, 45@50c.

Butter—Prints, 48½@49c; tubs, 47½@48c; Penna and Ohio, 39½@41½c.

Cheese—N Y, old full cream, 28@31c; do, September full cream, 28@28½c; imported Swiss, 54@55c; Swiss, domestic, 20-lb block 32@32½c; do, Wisconsin, 42@44c; brickstein, 5-lb brick, 25@25½c; longhorns, 28@29c; limberger, 1-lb, 29c; do, 2-lb, 28c.

Eggs—Selected fresh, nearby, 44@46c; do western, 45@46; [illegible] current receipts, recandled, 41@42c; western, current receipts, fresh, 41@42c; do, recandled, 44@46.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (New York)	$ .41	$ .40½	$ .37¾	$ .50
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (New York)	.38	.47	.57½	.36
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)...	.50	.44	.40	.56
Potatoes, Penna. bulk per cwt. (Philadel'a)	1.35	1.55	1.35	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster).........	9.50	9.25	9.50	9.50
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Philadelphia)	20.00	20.50	21.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Philadelphia)	1.90	1.95½	2.11½	1.20
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia).....	1.41	1.41	1.46	.91½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)......	.64½	.66½	.71	.59¾

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.25@9.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.50@9.50; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.75@8.25; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7@7.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4.50@6.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6.25; heifers, $4@8; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts 12 double decks; market higher. Prime heavy and heavy mixed, $12.10@12.15; mediums, $12@12.10; heavy yorkers, $11.90@12; light yorkers, $10.50@11; pigs, $10.25@10.50; roughs, $9.50@10.50; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $10.50@11; good mixed, $9.50@10.25; fair mixed, $7@8; culls and common, $1@[illegible]; culls to choice yearling, $14@18.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $17@17.50; heavy and thin, $1@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

[illegible]

Hay—No 1 timothy, [illegible]; No 2 timothy, $17@18; [illegible]

Straw—Oats, $13@13.50; rye, $14@[illegible]; wheat, $13@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 car, $1.38@1.40; No [illegible] 1.34.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 white, 58@59c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

February 23, 1925

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c lb; creamery, 15@60c lb; fresh eggs, 45@48c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.25 ea; squabs, 40@50c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50.

Vegetables—Beans, yellow, 20@25c qt; green, 12@15c qt; Brussels Sprouts, 20c qt; carrots, 5c bch or qt; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 10@30c stalk; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 25@30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 3@5c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 13@15c bch; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 13@15c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1.30; hay, baled, timothy, $18@10; straw, $15@16.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38; ton; shorts, $38@39 ton; hominy, $52@53; middlings, $47@48; linseed, $53@54; gluten, $43@44; ground oats, $40@47; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $39@40; 18 per cent, $43@44; 20 per cent, $45@46; 24 per cent, $49@50; 25 per cent, $51@52; horse feed, 85 per cent, $52@53.

Note.—While wheat advanced 5c bu. over last week's prevailing price of $1.85 bu, feeds, with the exception of cottonseed, showed a decided decline. Hominy dropped $8 ton, shorts and gluten $5 per ton, bran $3 ton, linseed and middlings $2 ton, and ground oats, dairy and horse feeds $1 per ton each.

LIVESTOCK

During the past week beef steers developed a firmer tendency and at Saturday's close showed an advance of fully 25c over week ago. Saturday's top, $9.70; average weight, 1320 pounds. Several loads averaging around 1300 sold for $9.50; bulk of sales, $7.50@8.25. Bulls, she stock and canners held practically steady with week ago. Calves advanced 50c@$1; top vealers, $15. Hogs also firmer up to closing; top, $12.75; bulk of sales, $12.25@12.50.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 12 cars; 8 Penna, 1 St Paul, 1 St Louis, 1 Kentucky, 1 Chicago, containing 281 head, 196 head driven in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 477 head, 18 calves, 147 hogs. Receipts for week ending February 21, 1923: Cattle, 40 cars; 23 Penna, 6 Chicago, 3 St Louis, 2 St. Paul, 2 Virginia, 1 Kansas City, 1 Kentucky, 1 Iowa, 1 Tennessee, containing 927 head, 392 head driven in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 1319 head, 700 hogs, 25 calves.

Steers:—

Good to choice	$9.00@10.00
Fair to good	8.00@9.00
Medium to fair	7.00@8.00
Common to medium	5.50@7.00

Cows:—

Good to choice	5.00@6.50
Medium to good	4.00@5.00
Common to medium	3.25@4.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25

Calves:—

Good to choice	13.00@15.00
Medium	10.50@11.00
Common	4.00@10.50

Hogs—

Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	12.00@12.75
Mediumweights 150-200 lbs..	11.00@12.25
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs....	8.50@11.00
Rough stock	6.50@8.50

NEW YORK MARKETS

February 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Eggs unsettled, receipts, 22,985 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 38c; do, firsts, 37c; do, seconds, 36c; nearby hennery whites closely selected, extras 42@43c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras 37@41½c; nearby hennery browns, extras 40@41c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 41@41½c; firsts to extra firsts, 37@40c; refrigerator firsts unquoted.

Cheese firm; receipts, 137,163 lbs; state whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 24; do average run, 24c; state, whole milk, flats held, fancy to fancy specials 25½@26c; do, average run, 25@25½.

Butter [illegible] receipts 6661 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, [illegible]; do, extras, 92 score, 41c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 35@40½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, [illegible].

Live Poultry weak; chickens, by freight 25@28c; do, by express, 30@35c; broilers, by freight, 30c; do, large, by express, [illegible]; do, small, by express, [illegible]; fowls, colored, by freight, 31c; do, by express, 31@32c; do, Leghorns, by freight, unquoted; do, by express, [illegible]; [illegible]; turkeys, by freight, 35c; do, by express, 30@35c; ducks, by freight, 28c; do, by express 29@30c; geese, by freight, 20c; do, by express, 27c.

Dressed Poultry irregular; chickens, 25@48c; fowls, 18@30c; old roosters, 16@23c; turkeys, western, 30@40c; do, southwestern, 30@42c; do, frozen, 30@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle — Receipts, 940 head; market steady; steers, $6@9.75; state bulls, $3@5.25; cows, $2@4.50.

Calves — Receipts, 240 head; market steady; veals, common to prime, $11@17.50; culls and little calves, $6@7.50; buttermilks and fed, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 590 head; market steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@18; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 790 head; market steady; light to medium weights, $10@11; pigs, $9.25@10; heavy hogs, $11@11.75; roughs, $9.50@10.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $26@27; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $21@23; sample, $18@22. Straw, large bales, rye, $19; oat, $15.

Grain—RYE, easy; No 2 western, 1.64¾ f o b N Y and 1.63 c i f, export. WHEAT, spot easy; No 1 dark northern spring, c i f New York, lake and rail, $2.14¾; No 2 hard winter, f o b, lake and rail, $1.97¾; No 2 mixed durum, do, $1.99¾; No 1 North Manitoba, do, in bond, $2.13. CORN, spot easy; No 2 yellow, c i f track New York, all rail, $1.40¼; No 2 mixed, do, $1.39¾. OATS, spot barely steady; No 2 white, 62½c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter — Creamery, fancy, 42½c; do, choice, 41@41½c; do, good, 39@40c; prints, 42½@44½c; blocks, 41½@43½c; do, ladles, 27@29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 20@25c; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 20@25c; process butter, 33c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange nearby fresh gathered firsts, 34@34½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; do, mediums, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@27c; do, smaller or rough and poor, 23@24c; Leghorns, 24@25c; old roosters, 17@18c; young, large, smooth, 32c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 38c. Ducks, young Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 32c; do, puddles, 30c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, smaller and poorer, 24@25c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c. Pigeons, pair, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; compared with week ago fed steers, yearlings and better grades fat cows mostly 50@75c higher; heifers mostly 50c higher; light kind in liberal supply at close; canners and cutters strong to 25c higher; veal calves closing 50c lower; stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers, $8.35@10.40; fat cows, $4.50@6.25; heifers, $6.25@8.25; canners and cutters, $2.90@3.65; veal calves, $11.50@13.50; feeder steers, $6.25@7.50.

Hogs—Bulk good and choice 180@350 lb butchers, $11.40@11.75; top, $11.75, paid by all interest; bulk, 140@160-lb weight, $10.85@11.20; packing sows, largely $10.40@10.60; strong weight pigs, largely, $10@10.50; estimated holdover, 3000 head. heavy weight hogs, $11.40@11.75, slaughter pigs, $9.25@10.50.

Sheep—Fat wooled lambs, $16.75@17.50; week's top, $17.90; Colorados, mostly $17@17.75; fresh shorn lambs, $14@14.50; yearlings, $14.50@15.50; fat ewes, $8.50@9; top, $9.25; wethers, $10.50@12; two-year olds, $12.50; desirable feeding lambs, $16.50@17.25; week's top, $17.50; closing top $17.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 20 1925.

Domestic: Ohio and Penna fleeces delaine unwashed, 65@66c; half-blood combing, 63@64c; three-eighths-blood combing 68@69c; Michigan and New York fleeces delaine, unwashed, 63@64c; half-blood unwashed, 62@63c; three-eighths-blood combing 67@68c; quarter-blood unwashed, 66c; fine unwashed 57@58c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, half-blood, 64@65c; three-eighths blood, 66@67c; quarter blood, 66c.

FEED PRICES

The quotations below are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, February 19, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics co-operating. The figures show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton for Freehold, Toms River, [illegible] points, add $1.40 per ton.

Pure spring bran	[illegible]
Coarse spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	[illegible]
White hominy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	[illegible]

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February [illegible]

Cloverseed, cash, old, new and February, $18.10; March, $18 asked; [illegible] asked. Alsike, cash, old $12.75; new and February, $12.85; March, $12.95. Timothy seed, cash and February, $3; March $3.05.

County News and Comment

Adams County, Pa.—The weather has been warm for the past week and most of the snow is gone. There being no frost in the ground much of the moisture went into the soil, which will be beneficial for next season's crops. Wheat and grass looking very well. Roads in fair condition. Not as many stock and implement sales this year as usual. Price for good stuff is satisfactory. Livestock wintered well. Wheat was up to $2.12 but there was very little for sale. Prices: wheat, $1.83; corn, $1.50; oats, 60c; milk, four per cent, $2.30; butter, 40c; eggs, 37c.—A. R., Feb. 17.

Armstrong County, Pa.—There has been some apprehension about the outcome of the big snow's effect on the grain and young clover. A thaw began a few days ago. Today, the tenth, the ice is going out of the Allegheny River. We have had alternate freezing and thawing. When a full uncovering was made it was found the grain and clover were in excellent condition, coming out green and unhurt. All roads, except occasional drifted sections, have been excellent for two months. The severity of the weather has made necessary liberal feeding and the boasted hay abundance of last fall is disappearing very rapidly. All surplus wheat has been sold and many corn cribs are showing a lean appearance. Some farmers made such full use of the sledding as to put in two years' supply of coal. Hens laying liberally with consequent sharp declines in prices, best strictly fresh only 40c dozen. Butter, likewise, has declined sharply in price. Beef and pork prices have also shown a sluggish tendency. The sharp advance in fertilizers, all grades, has caused farmers to use on spring crops only sparingly. The outlook now is that areas planted in all spring crops will be below normal. Seed corn, of good quality, in heavy demand. Most potatoes sold, generally for $1.00 bu. All apples cleaned up. Not much planting in orcahrd trees will be done this spring. Coal mines operating generally on an approximate forty per cent full run. Clover seed will not be seeded so liberally as usual on account of high price of seed. Spring crop pigs will be very light. It looks as the demand for farm help will be very light this season. Many industrial laborers are idle. No farm sales advertised but a general lethargic spirit dominates agricultural outlook.—W. M. P., Feb. 10.

Blair County, Pa.—The wheat and grass look green and healthy where ground is bare of snow. There was less trouble from high waters than usual when there is so much snow on the ground; the Juniata River overflowed its banks near Williamsburg. The eclipse of the moon on the evening of February 8 was not seen by many as it only covered a small portion of the moon's surface. Rather mild weather this month so far; only a cold day now and then; much fog causing many wrecks. The robins and bluebirds appeared recently. Farmers are preparing for the spring work. Eggs, 40c and plentiful; butter, 50c; apples, $1.50.—H. E. H., February 19.

Carbon County, Pa.—Since the last report we had another heavy fall of snow, about twenty-four inches, covering the fields. Mild weather set in about a week ago and the snow is melting away very fast. Creeks are swollen and the ice is about all gone. Several cars of potatoes were loaded last week, the first cars at 50@52c per bu., the last car at 60c; farmers are getting $1 per bu. on the market. Butchering about all done and farmers preparing for spring work, pruning trees and repairing machinery. Butter 50c; eggs, 60c; country sausage, 30c; pudding, 25c; scrapple, 10c; apples, $1.75 per bu.—L. E. B., Feb. 11.

Carroll County, Md.—The weather has been disagreeable the past week. Rain fell and was followed by a dense fog. It has been years since we have experienced such dense fog for so long a duration. Snow and ice left rapidly, causing high waters, the streams overflowing their banks. Automobile travel was dangerous and difficult, it being necessary to burn the headlights during the day for safety. The weather helped to remove the ice rapidly from the wheat fields. Wheat looking well considering the poor condition the crop was in when winter season began. The length of time that snow completely covered fields served to protect wheat and grass. Very little work outside of chores accomplished during past month. Dirt roads in good condition when snow fell, good traveling all winter for both sleighs and automobiles except when roads were drifted. T. B. testing main conversational topic of milk shippers to Baltimore City since testing became compulsory. Red clover seed of known origin scarce and high, farmers who have seed asking $19@22 per bushel. Prices of products are: corn, $6@7 per 350 lbs.; wheat, $1.82 bu.; potatoes, $1 bu.; eggs, 34c; also production for county is way below normal, not enough eggs produced to pay feed bills.—H. I. R., Feb. 16.

Clinton County, Pa.—February 2 dawned dark and dreary and remained that way all day so that Mr. Groundhog was not able to see his shadow. Ice and snow about all melted and the streams filled with water. There will be less farm sales this spring than last. Some wheat sold at $2.10, but many farmers are holding for higher price; present price $1.98. Corn and oats will be fed on farms. Some hay for sale, but mostly timothy with demand for clover hay predominating. Very little clover seed for sale by farmers. Eggs selling at 40@50c; butter, 45c; fat cattle and hogs all sold.—W. C. W., Feb. 17.

Fayette County, Pa.—Winter weather has slackened up a bit. Some of the farmers have started to plow, but it is a little early yet. Some of the wheat in this county does not look very good. Had some hard freezes this winter with no snow to protect it. Plenty of sickness in the county, some schools are closed on account of it. Market prices vary some. Hay, $25; corn, $1.70; wheat, $2; eggs, 70c; butter, 60c. Mill feeds are very high in price. Public works still continue to be idle. Farm census takers are having a time of it on account of bad roads and also so few farmers keep accounts or records of their work. Farmers very much discouraged. A large number of sales going on, and some farmers are quiting and selling out.—E. H. V., Feb. 17.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather warm the first part of this month following a month of extreme cold and snow. The snow saved the wheat from freezing as bad as it would if there had been no snow. Two corn shows and one community show were held in this county last month, both well attended. Due to the poor yield of corn and poorer quality last year, emphasis is being laid on the necessity of carefully picking and testing seed corn for the coming season. The work of testing dairy cattle for tuberculosis is on in earnest in Frederick County and it is to be hoped that before long it will be free of this dreaded disease. Eggs remaining unusually high this year but have made quite a drop in the last two weeks. Corn high and being shipped in from the West.—R. J. W., Feb. 14.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—January was a changeful month, continued cold, cloudy, snow until eighteenth and nineteenth and then clear and cold until the twenty-fourth. The eclipse of the sun was viewed by thousands of people. There was a sudden chill in the air and the temperature dropped four degrees during that time. The snow-covered hills and country took on a green-yellowish hue and a deep twilight settled down. The planets, Venus, Jupiter and Mars, were plainly visible. Thursday the twenty-ninth all records for January were broken for a quarter of a century. A blizzard raged all day and night and continued well into the next day. High wind carried and piled huge drifts, so that all kinds of traffic were cut off. Rural mail carriers were unable to reach patrons for days at a time. February warmer, rain and much foggy weather. The Farm Bureau held their annual meeting on February 4, at Clarks Summit, under the supervision of L. E. White, Farm Bureau agent. Miss Ruth Patrick, having recently been assigned for home economics extension work, held a separate meeting for the women. There was an excellent program in the afternoon. On February 12 Lackawanna County Pomona met with Newton Grange in Newton. John H. Light, the state lecturer, was the speaker of the day and was given a royal welcome. The high school pupils gave a patriotic entertainment in the evening.—E. A. K., Feb. 17.

Lancaster County, Pa.—After six weeks of sleighing, warm rains melted the snow, and vehicles on wheels were again used. The damp weather was long looked for by the tobacco growers, as they are anxious to get the crop stripped and out of the way in case we have an early spring. No tobacco sales have been reported lately, and only a very few sold their crop in this county. Wheat fields do not look very well, especially the ones that were late seeded. Eggs becoming plentiful and are now 40@42c. Calves also have dropped in price to 12c lb. live weight. Chickens remain about the same price, as no one cares to sell many now when they are laying. Feeds are advancing in price. —R. C. R., Feb. 19.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Some ice houses on dairy farms were filled with ice that measured twenty-two inches in thickness. Our coldest day was in January when eighteen below was registered. Since groundhog day we have had spring weather and rains. This resulted in very high water. Low lands were flooded and bridges were damaged. From January second to February twelfth not a wagon or a single automobile passed our place. During this time, the old block sleighs which appear to be indestructible, two-horse bobs and one-horse sleighs were all resurrected and used. Our big hatcheries are getting busy again. Rocks, Reds, Brahmas and other heavy breeds are being incubated to be followed by the lighter stocks. Our county agent received $125 from the authorities of our great Farm Products Show at Harrisburg which he will distribute to our county's winners. During the rainy weather of the past ten days our tobacco people made good progress with stripping. Some froze before it could cure. January, February and March are our public sales' months.—R. I. W., Feb. 16.

Lehigh County, Pa.—Since January 2 the country is blanketed by a deep snow. Sleighing was excellent for about a month. Farmers took to market immense quantities of potatoes and wheat. The young folks enjoyed themselves by organizing sleighing parties. On February 10 and 11 there was rain and heavy fog, causing the snow to melt and the water to rise in the streams. Very little damage done by flood as it soon turned colder and the water subsided. More young farmers selling out than ever before. Some farms will remain tenantless and others will again be worked in part by the owners. Farmers much elated over $2 wheat and most of them disposed of their surplus. Potatoes quite active, too, selling at shipping points for 60@65c bu. Eggs, 40c; butter, 40c; corn, $1.45; wheat, $1.90; rye, $1.25; hogs, butchered, 15c.—O. J. R., February 13.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Winter seems to be broken; weather mostly fair with warm days and cool nights. A few warm rains which raised the streams and the river. The ice went without any damage, leaving the shores and fields piled full, as is usually the case. We had a lot of heavy fog the last week, a few times lasting all day. Some farmers hauled out their wheat the last few weeks for which they received $2 a bushel. Not much to do but chores as the frost is leaving the ground which makes the fields too soft to haul manure and the roads hard to travel. Market quotations: wheat, $1.90; corn, $1.20; oats, 65c; potatoes, 75c; apples, $1; butter, 50c; eggs, 40c; lard, 18c. —J. H. B., Feb. 16.

Warren County, N. J.—The February thaw arrived on the ninth and by the twelfth nearly all the snow had melted and the ice had passed down the old Delaware and disappeared, doing scarcely any damage. Still quite warm and an early spring seems assured. A goodly number of farmers quitting this spring and public auctions are scheduled for nearly every day until April 1. Sales quite well attended and good prices are being realized. Good farm chunks, $150; cows, $75; pigs, about 20c; hens, $1.50 each; corn stalks, 7½@10c bundle; timothy hay, $22; baled hay, alfalfa, $25@30. Feed prices remain about the same with wheat $2; oats, 65c; rye, $1.20; corn is $40 ton and the farmers are hauling it in. Potatoes are doing a little better, selling for 80c bu. in car lots. Apples, $1.50 bu. and scarce. Eggs plentiful and selling at 44c doz.—A. S. P., Feb. 16.

Wayne County, Pa.—Mr. H. E. Clepper, the district forester of Scranton, and Mr. Taber, of the State Department of Forestry, held a very interesting and well attended movie show in the Prompton Presbyterian Church, Friday night. Pictures included the forest and every day things, out of date and up to date methods of forest fire prevention, and a two-reel feature film entitled, "Out of the Shadows," being a picture giving the consequences of tuberculosis in farm dairy herds, and methods for its control. County Agent Wakeley was present and talked on tuberculin testing of dairy cattle. Game Protector Murray made a very interesting statement that the forest fires were more destructive to game and wild life than any number of hunters could possibly be. He also offered free food so that farmers might feed the rabbits that otherwise might injure their fruit trees. Starrucca and Sterling are signed up for testing under the modified accredited area plan for eradication of tuberculosis. Nearly 600 farmers of the county have signed up under this plan to date.—E. B. C., Feb. 16.

Tobacco Marketing

BUYING started with a rush this week when nearly all the big manufacturing concerns put their representatives in the field. The appearance of these buyers was the signal for independents to commence operations, and buying has been done in practically every section of the county.

The prices range from thirteen to sixteen cents, but the bulk of the leaf has brought fourteen and fifteen cents, with fillers being sold at from two to three and one-half cents per pound. Many growers have been steadily refusing to sell their crops at these figures, and state that they will hold their leaf and pack it themselves rather than sell at prices which they declare are unfair.

The General Cigar Company, Bayup Cigars, Inc., P. Lorillard, and Long and Taylor have been the heaviest buyers so far. The most recent reports on the movement of the 1924 crop come from the Manor section where it is said the General Cigar Company bought about 120 acres on their first day's driving. Independent packers in the section about Landisville have also been very active, along with the majority of the Lancaster independents.

Packers state that the very unfavorable weather has prevented a sooner movement of the crop, and that the 1924 leaf will be bought up very quickly. Bayuk's and Lorillard's started receiving last week, and the long-awaited delivery of the new crop has started.

The comparatively low prices of this year's crop have greatly stimulated activity among the several co-operative packing plants which have been in operation in the county. Outstanding among these organizations is the one at Donerville. A meeting held by this group of growers last week disclosed the fact that nearly all the former members will pack their crop again this year, and that new members are coming in, making an additional warehouse necessary.—Garden Spot Farmer.

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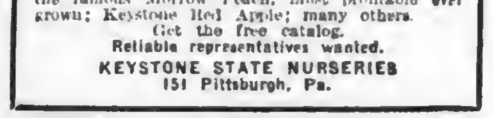

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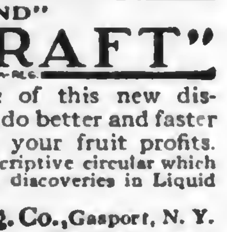

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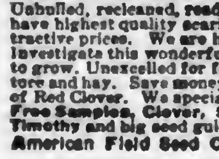

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Tuning up for the Spring Work

Minutes Spent Now May Save Hours Later

THE old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is certainly applicable to power farming machinery. The tightening of a nut or bolt will usually prevent a serious delay which would occur later on if the part were allowed to remain loose.

A general overhauling of the farm tractor should include a good cleaning of the engine. The cylinder head should be removed and the carbon thoroly cleaned out. This can be burned out in a shop equipped for the work, but on the farm the usual method is scraping. A narrow putty knife or a stout screwdriver, or a regular bearing scraper, will make excellent tools for this work. Spark plugs should be removed and carbon deposits cleaned from them also.

Bearing Should Be Tight

Valve springs should be taken out, dipped in a can of kerosene and wiped clean. The valves should then be carefully ground to a good seat, for on them depends to a large extent good compression.

The next thing in order would be a testing and adjustment of the main and connecting rod bearings. Any knocking or rattling that may have been noticed when the tractor was in operation might easily be caused by loose bearings.

A thin shim or two taken out of the joint and the bearing bolts again drawn up snug should suffice for adjustment, but considerable care is necessary in securing a perfectly fitting bearing. After the bearings are adjusted do not be alarmed if the motor turns over with some difficulty. Of course, it should not bind to such an extent that it cannot be cranked, but it can be pretty stiff and still not too stiff.

Look Over the Cooling System

The first time the engine is run after any bearings have been adjusted be sure that there is plenty of clean oil in the crank case and that the engine is operated slowly for short intervals until the bearings wear in properly. It is not a wise plan to put the tractor at any heavy work until the engine has been limbered up a bit after such adjustments have been made.

It is important that the cooling system be carefully checked. The radiator should be drained and cleaned. A solution of lye and water will answer very well for taking the dirt and accumulated grease out of the radiator, but the entire cooling system should be well rinsed with clean water after such a treatment.

A mighty good tractor accessory is some kind of a heat recording device in the radiator cap. The working temperature should be kept as near 180 degrees as is possible. If this temperature varies to any great extent, one can look to a clogged radiator, a loose fan belt or a faulty pump for the cause. Every tractor operator should have a spare fan belt on hand.

The Furrow Wheel Needs Watching

After the engine and all of its parts have received attention, the wheels should be gone over. It would be well to remove the front wheels, take out the anti-friction bearings and clean them well in gasoline or kerosene. After wiping them with a clean rag they should be well smeared with a good grade of grease and replaced and drawn up snugly at the same time. A front wheel with a loose roller or ball-bearing will soon be ruined, especially if it should be the wheel which runs in the furrow. It is always a good plan to inspect the furrow wheel of any tractor after the day's run in the field.

The cannon bearings or outer bearings of the rear axle should be well supplied with fresh grease. Some tractors are now equipped with pressure lubricating devices which enable the operator to force the lubrication to the most remote portion of the bearing.—Frank A. Meckel.

Does Tile Draining Pay?

I have seventy-one acres near the Ohio line in Crawford County, Pennsylvania. It is fairly fertile and will raise fair crops in a dry year, but in a wet year I can't get the crops in until too late. I was told it would pay to borrow money at six per cent and drain the swales and wet places but, as I am a poor man and no longer young, I don't like to throw away hard earned money on something that I am not sure will benefit me. I have been told by tile manufacturers that the most expensive system of tiling would pay for itself in three years. I would like to have some advice now from someone other than the manufacturer.—J. H., Crawford County, Pa.

I have no way of knowing the value of the land which you contemplate draining. It may be true that some land is not worth draining but I doubt if this is the case with your land.

Much depends upon the use to which you intend putting the land after it has been tiled. If you are going to crop it to some good paying crop you will find that tiling will pay for itself in a remarkably short time.

I have known of cases where corn land had to be replanted several times in a wet season, but after it was tiled, it was never necessary to replant. The saving in time and labor alone in such an instance would soon pay for the expense of tiling to say nothing of the bigger yield in corn.

Saved Replanting Corn

My suggestion to you would be to have your country agricultural agent go over the field carefully with you and then get the honest opinion of one of the members of the Agricultural Engineering Department at the Pennsylvania State College. If your land is even fair, tile drainage will probably be a good investment. Certainly it should increase the value of the land somewhat.—Frank A. Meckel.

A perverse temper and fretful disposition will, wherever they prevail, render any state of life whatsoever unhappy.—Cicero.

The easiest thing to lose—and perhaps the costliest—is one's temper. He who practices courtesy and imparts cheerfulness adds to the wealth of the world.

POULTRY

GERIG'S BABY CHICKS
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From 4000 Matured Hens Bred for Utility and Size
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Special offer of chicks and brooders during February and March. Write at once for particulars.
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BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 12c, S. C. Barred Rocks 14c, S. C. R. I. Reds 15c and Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility Bred-to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this adv. or write for circular.
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Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 38, Phoenixville, Pa.

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Healthy, highly developed, 200-264 egg Gloria strain. Bred to Owen Farms beautiful exhibition Reds. Hatching eggs safely delivered, $1.75 per 15; $5.00 per 50; $10.00 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

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Puritas Springs and Hollywood pedigreed Leghorns. Owens Farms and Tompkins S. C. R. I. Reds. Chicks, hatching eggs and Leghorn cockerels. A fifty-acre breeding plant not a hatchery. Get our circular. FAR GREEN POULTRY FARM, G. G. Grubb, Prop., Harrisburg, Pa.

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S. C. W., Brown Leghorns .... 13.00 per 100
Barred Rocks .... 15.00 per 100
R. I. Reds .... 15.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., 825 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844.

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CHICKS S. C. W. and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; Tom Barron W. Leghorns, $13 per 100; Rocks, $14; Reds, $15 per 100; Mixed, $10. Order direct.
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 13, McAlisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORNS CHICK
Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardiest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today.
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WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. Eggs, chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. Another mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. Try us. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box J., Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS—Best quality Barron and free farm range utility S. C. White Leghorns. Well bred Barred P. Rocks, no culls or mixed chicks. We guarantee satisfaction. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Rocks; mixed 11c and up. 100% arrival guaranteed. Circular free. Postpaid.
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FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $5.00 EACH—15 firsts at Madison Square Garden. Eggs for hatching $5.00 per setting of 15.
A. J. FELL, LANSDALE, PA.

CHICKS—Pure bred, prize winners. Quality chicks at quantity prices. Six leading breeds. Price list and catalog free.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

CHICKS—Pure bred and utility Chicks. Five popular breeds. Write for low prices and free catalog. Postpaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Laying Hens, fine English White Leghorns. Yearling stock, $2 each; also hatching eggs of full White Rock breed, $1.25 setting.
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Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Catalog free.
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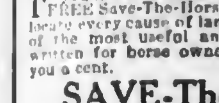

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF 7 months old. [illegible] ten nearest dams' records average 31 lb. butter in seven days and two nearest dams' average [illegible] year. Dam is a great producing cow. Calf [illegible] white, straight top-line, from a fully [illegible] herd. Price $75.00, a bargain. Also heifers. [illegible]
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GUERNSEYS—Young pure bred bulls of popular breeding and out of A. R. dams. Prices and pedigrees on application. Federal Accredited herd No. [illegible] WILLOW BROOK FARMS CO., Churchville, Bucks Co., Pa.

JERSEY BULL CALF—Grand Dam 17,000 lb. milk in [illegible] Strong breeding. Good looker.
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FOR HIGH testing, heavy milking HOLSTEINS or GUERNSEY calves 3 weeks old, write
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GUERNSEY BULLS ready for service, out of A. R. Dams [illegible] breeding. Accredited Herd.
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REGISTERED JERSEY CALVES from cows with [illegible] records. Easy terms. Express paid.
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DON'T USE A SCRUB BULL—I will sell you a [illegible] Bull Calf for $25.
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Penns Valley Stock Farm
Berkshire sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Fine boars 3 to 5 mo. old. Spring boar ready for service. W. F. RISHEL, CENTRE HALL, PA.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
RITTER STOCK FARM FREMONT, OHIO

CHESTER WHITES—Service boars and gilts. Pairs [illegible] National prize winning blood lines. [illegible] P. Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

DUROCS—Purebred pigs. Healthy, vigorous stock. [illegible] Shipped on approval. Walter Schedler, Catskill, N. Y., R. 1.

FOR SALE—Raise big spotted Polands and make [illegible] your hogs. Two large herds.
BOYD HAMMAN, SHILOH, OHIO

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CALIFORNIA STATE LAND BOARD has a number of [illegible] farms of twenty and forty acres [illegible] Valley for sale to bona fide farmers [illegible] Complete irrigation system [illegible] varies according to location. Five per cent [illegible] price payable when deal is made [illegible] semi-annual installments extending over [illegible] years, with 5 per cent interest [illegible] to acquire a farm in [illegible] All deciduous fruits profitable [illegible] Ideal conditions for [illegible] schools and [illegible] associations market your crops, relieving [illegible] problems. You can farm all year [illegible] Splendid opportunities here for the [illegible] State Board's [illegible] Illustrated folder describing San Joaquin [illegible] on request. C. L. Seagraves, Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 911 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

136-ACRE PENN FARM $5500 [illegible] Strout Farm Agency, 1422BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

IMPROVED FARMS, plantations and ranches taken [illegible] We own and operate approximately [illegible] tracts of 20 to 2,400 acres [illegible] states, will sell regardless of [illegible] terms. Send for list. Boyer Land Company, 304-5 International Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY, sheep and dairy farms for sale. Write for list. [illegible] wanted. Ohio Farm Sales Co., 10 Empire Block, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COW CAUGHT COLD.—We bought a cow on December first. She had been fresh some three weeks, was low in flesh, but seemingly healthy. Her owner stated that he had fed damaged clover hay to her and she failed to eat enough of it. Soon after we got her she commenced to cough, rattle some in throat or head but looks bright and has good appetite.—H. O. H., Salisbury, Md. Give her equal parts muriate of ammonia, powdered gentian, in feed three times a day—a dessert spoonful of each is right dose for cow. Her food should be of good quality.

ECZEMA.—I have a calf six months old that has skin trouble which causes him to scratch considerably. I have been feeding him plenty skimmed milk and hay.—N. A. M., Aberdeen, Md. Apply one part lysol mixed with fifty parts water to itchy parts once or twice a day. Give calf a dessert spoonful of baking soda in feed twice a day.

PARTIAL LOSS OF POWER.—I bought a good cow twelve months ago. She is eight years old and gets up like a horse. It is not unusual for her to sit like a dog, taking two or three minutes to get up on hind legs; she is with calf, due to come fresh next May. I am afraid she might slip her calf, and she is likely to have milk fever, as she had a former attack.—A. L. H., Sligo, Pa. Give her thirty drops of fluid extract of nux vomica and a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day. Her bowels should be kept open. Apply mustard and water to back twice a week.

BREEDING QUESTION.—I have a large female rabbit hound six years old, which has been a regular breeder of fine pups; they were saleable. Last year she came in heat, strayed away, was served by a collie, and had pups which I destroyed. I would like to know if I breed her again to a hound dog if she will have good pups like she formerly had.—J. B., Vineland, N. J. She is most likely to have pups which resemble the sire and herself; however, in exceptional cases one or more of the pups may show a point or two resembling the collie breed, but go right along and breed her as usual. The traditional belief is that it ruins a bitch to have such an accident happen, but I don't believe it.

Fewer Sheep on Feed

THERE was a decrease of about 163,000 head, or nearly four per cent, in the number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1, 1925, from the number January 1, 1924, in the Corn Belt and western states, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimated numbers were 4,081,000 this year and 4,245,000 last.

When breeding turkeys or geese it pays to avoid inbreeding as this seems to undermine the vitality of the stock. Try to obtain the toms and ganders from flocks owned by distant breeders so they will surely be unrelated to the birds in the home flock.

There are no low occupations, only low workmen.—Atlantic Monthly.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

TOMKIN'S STRAIN S. C. R. I. Red. Thompson Strain Barred Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, Minorca hens, chicks and hatching eggs. Rock Hill Poultry Farm, H. E. Akers, Propr., R. 2, Clearville, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.

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ACTIVE, STURDY, Wishbone hatched chicks from matings of especially selected birds. Fluffy youngsters that should develop rapidly into heavy winter layers. Custom hatching. Send for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 347 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS 10c each and up, for March and April. Tancred, Wyckoff Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas, Parks Rocks, Owens Reds, Martins White Wyandottes. Catalog Free. Wm. D. Seidel, Box P, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—60,000 each week, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas and White Rocks. Write for prices, stating quantity you desire. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box R, Harrisonburg, Va.

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STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS—Free range stock. White Leghorns $12 per 100; 500 $55.00; Barred Rocks, Reds $14.00; Mixed $10. Prepaid. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

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QUALITY CHICKS—Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery. Moderate Prices, 64 Page Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—From Hollywood and Wyckoff Pedigreed Leghorns. Ten years' hatching experience insures superior quality. Circular free. Clear View Poultry Farm, Souderton, Pa.

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BARRON White Leghorn chicks, eggs and pullets. 303 egg line. We set our own eggs. Write for circular. Martin's Poultry Farm, Box P, Attica, Ohio.

BARRON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES Males and females. Eggs for hatching from stock I imported. Records 262 to 289 eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N.Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and mixed 10c up, leading strains, live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. L. E. Strawser, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS The 225 egg strain. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Descriptive circular free. Jacob Bauch, Broadway, Virginia.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS $3 each. Eggs for hatching, 15-$1.00; 100-$6.00. Parcel Post, 15c extra. Ray Shively, Montgomery, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Hatched from free range stock. Barred Rocks $14.00. Postpaid. C. D. Snook, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels now ready. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE LEGHORN and Barred Rock pullets. Well developed free range stock. Walter Schedler, Route 1, Catskill, N. Y.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

[illegible] H. W. Anderson, Stewartstown, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Barron 262-275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for nineteen twenty-five. [illegible] Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

RAISE DOGS FOR US
We supply stock and pay [illegible] Send $1 for dog manual [illegible]
FISHER BROS., 211 Rusk Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

Pedigreed Collie Pups Beautiful, intelligent [illegible] Linden Gardens $6. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS [illegible] ready to [illegible] work. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PLANTS

BRIGHTEN YOUR GARDEN—A limited number of tubers of a very fine strain of the premier of all dahlias—Mrs. I. de Ver Warner. One of the most wonderful of dahlias, a beautiful bright lilac rose. A very strong grower—with giant flowers that can be grown under ordinary good cultivation, 7" or 8" in diameter and 4" or 5" deep, with very long stiff stems. When first put on the market sold for $25.00 a tuber, now $1.00. Green plants 65c. Green plants if cared for when planted to see they do not dry are better in every way. Better flowers and grow as good tubers. John I. Gurney, Boston's Dahlia Specialist, 22 Highland St., Dor. Station, Boston, Mass.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato: Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, parcel post paid. 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express collect, $1.25 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Field hardened, can be set six weeks before home grown plants, and will head four weeks earlier. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1000, $2.00, postpaid. Express collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Other plants in season. Write for catalog. Piedmont Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

HARDY FIELD GROWN—Crysanthemums, sweet william, daisies and all old-fashioned or hardy perennial flowers. Iris, cannas, gladiolus and tuberose bulbs. Spiraeas, shrubbery, climbing vines, roses, ornamental trees and hedging. Strawberry plants. Rhubarb and asparagus roots. Thousands of satisfied customers. Delivered prepaid prices. Send for catalogue. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kansas.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets and Irish Cobblers. Yields of 300 to 562 bu. per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. State seed test 419 bu. per acre. First and sweepstakes Cornell Potato Show for past 3 years. Gardner Farms, Box 186, Tully, N. Y.

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CABBAGE, onion, tomato plants shipped anywhere United States $1.25 thousand. Descriptive list sent free telling how to grow early vegetables. Agents wanted. Carlisle Produce Company, Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled, 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

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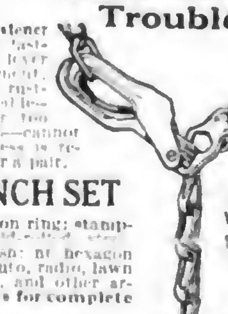

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 25)

"The plowman has overtaken the reaper, Mr. President. I bid you welcome to my humble home."

"It is a pleasure to be here and a regret to call you back to Washington," said the President as they shook hands.

"I suppose that means an extra session," the Senator answered.

"First let me reassure you. I shall get away as soon as possible, for I know that a President is a heavy burden for one to have on his hands."

"Don't worry. I can get along with almost any kind of a human being, especially if he likes pudding and milk as well as you do," said the Senator, who then introduced me in these words:

"Mr. President, this is my young friend Barton Baynes of the neighborhood of Lickitysplit in the town of Ballybeen—a coming man of this county."

"Come on," was the playful remark of the President as he took my hand. "I shall be looking for you."

I had carefully chosen my words and I remember saying, with some dignity, like one in a story book, altho with a trembling voice:

"It is an honor to meet you, sir, and thank you for the right to vote—when I am old enough."

Vividly, too, I remember his gentle smile as he looked down at me and said in a mostly kindly tone:

"I think it a great honor to hear you say that."

He put his hands upon my shoulders and turning to the Senator said:

"Wright, I often wish that I had your modesty."

"I need it much more than you do," the Senator laughed.

Straightway I left them with an awkward bow and blushing to the roots of my hair. A number of boys and girls stood under the shade trees opposite looking across at the President. In my embarrassment I did not identify any one in the group. Numbers of men and women were passing the house and, as they did so, taking "a good look," in their way of speaking at the two great men. Not before had I seen so many people walking about—many in their best clothes.

As I neared the home of Mr. Hacket I heard hurrying footsteps behind me and the voice of Sally calling my name. I stopped and faced about.

How charming she looked as she walked toward me! I had never seen her quite so fixed up.

"Bart," she said. "I suppose you're not going to speak to me."

"If you'll speak to me," I answered.

"I love to speak to you," she said. "I've seen looking all around for you. Mother wants you to come over to dinner with us at just twelve o'clock. You're going away with father as soon as we get through."

I wanted to go but got the notion all at once that the Dunkelbergs were in need of information about me and that the time had come to impart it. So then and there, that ancient Olympus of our family received notice as it were.

"I can't," I said. "I've got to study my lessons before I go away with your father."

It was a blow to her. I saw the shadow that fell upon her face. She was vexed and turned and ran away from me without another word, and I felt a pang of regret as I went to the lonely and deserted home of the schoolmaster.

(To be continued next week)

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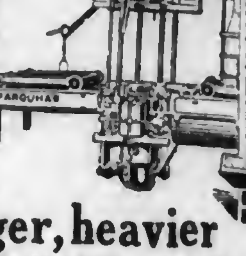

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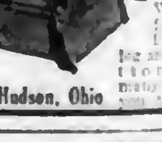

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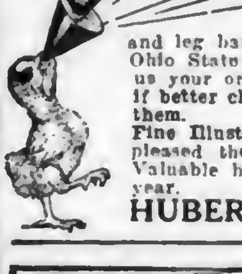

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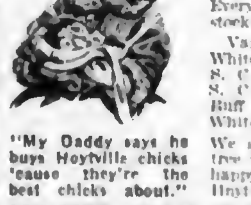

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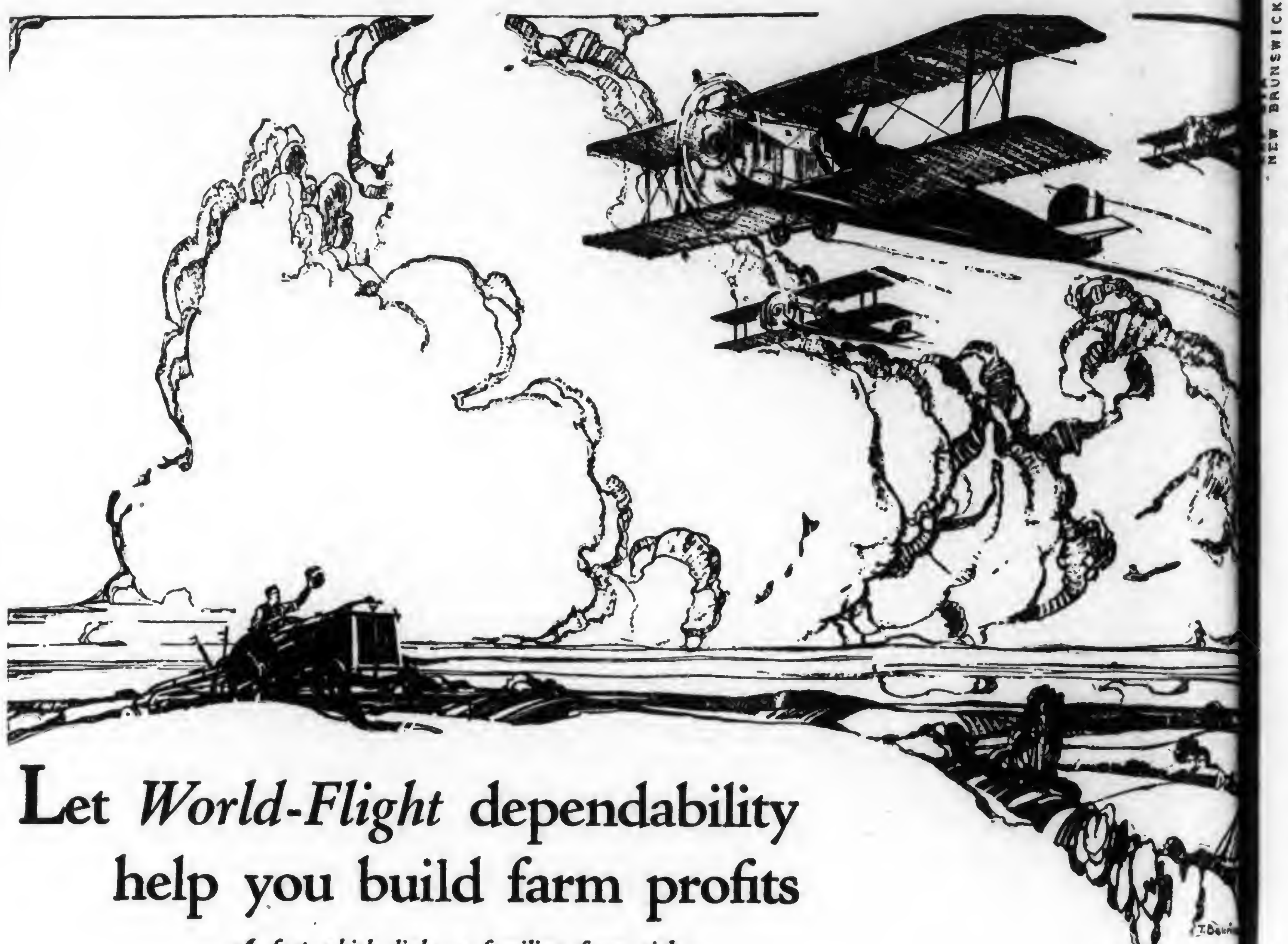

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

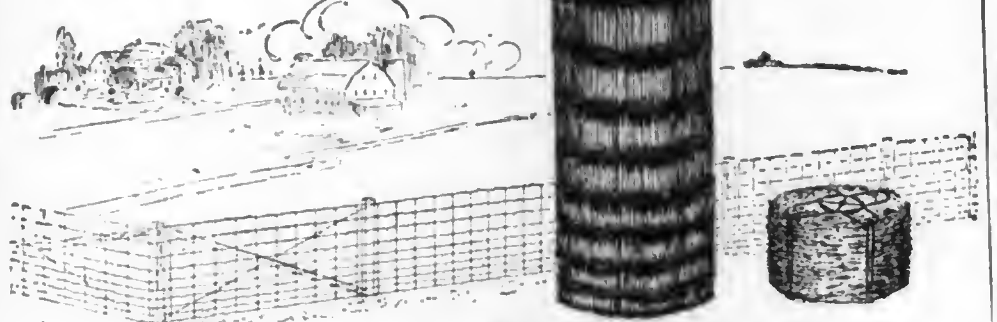
ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925

The New Radio Receiving Set—Loud Speaker and All

The story of a Potter County farmer who applied modern ideas to his old-time specialties —potatoes and dairy cows. Page three.



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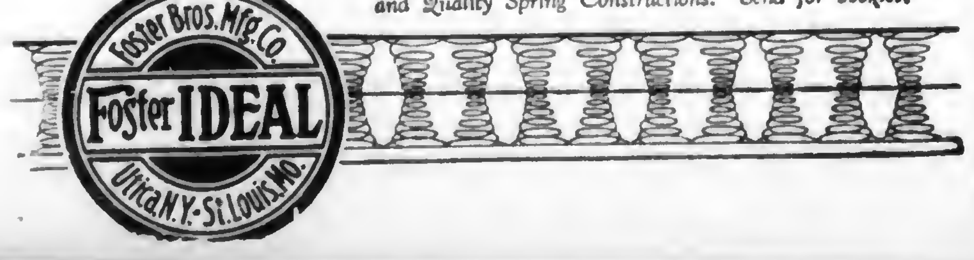
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Lessons from Western Farmers

They Can Teach Us Much about Labor Saving

MANY a farmer becomes disgusted with farming and quits because he has not enough help. So he gets a tenant to farm on shares. This tenant usually has more help and it is expected he can do the work.

The tenant naturally works to his personal interest. He tries to get the most out of the farm in the shortest time. He has no interest in the permanency of the farm. The result is the soil is robbed, the buildings are neglected, and the farm decreases in value. The owner who farmed it quit farming because he thought he could not get along anymore and was dissatisfied, and is still dissatisfied.

The New Radio Set

THE scene pictured on the first page of this issue is a common one these days when a radio receiving set is considered almost a necessity in many country homes. Nearly everyone who owns a radio set has had some unique experiences with it that would be of interest to other farm radio fans if properly described. You are invited to write us about your radio set so that we can can help you share your most interesting experiences with other readers. Address your letter to the Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Now, my advice is that you change your method of farming and stay on your farm, improve it and enjoy it.

Western Ways Save Labor

The trouble with most farmers is they think they must raise the same old crops in the same old way. This is absurd.

Now, for instance, in raising corn why not do it in western style? It is easy and practical. For years I have done it. See what we gain. We used to cut the corn and put it on shocks. That's work and lots of it. Then we pulled down the shocks and husked out the corn, tied the fodder in bundles, set it up in shocks again. Later we hauled it home, stacked it around the barn and cut it; put it in the feed rack, then, as manure, put it out on a manure pile and later hauled it back where it came from.

Now we save all that labor and plow it under where it grew. See the amount of labor we save! In our case we grow potatoes and by turning under all the corn stalks we increase our yield from fifty to one hundred per cent.

But, some will say, we need it for feed. We say, keep less stock to save yourself labor.

Just Right for Alfalfa

I have in mind a farm of 100 acres. Here they raise wheat, corn, oats, hay and some potatoes; have a dairy of about ten cows and make butter, raise some pigs, have a flock of about 100 to 200 hens, and do the work the same way our fathers did it. These people will leave the farm because of too much work and I do not blame them for saying "too much work."

This particular farm is a sandy loam farm and ideal for alfalfa growing. Now, why not put most of this farm in alfalfa and make a specialty of raising pigs on alfalfa pasture! If our western farmers can do it and make money we can do it better because we are closer to the market.

Why should we continue to ra such crops as wheat and oats if w lose money at it? Even if you hav to buy straw for bedding, hauling baled straw is easy.

I think we can learn a lot fro our western farmers. Usually whe one man is on a farm in the West three or four are on a farm of the same size in the East.

Farming can be made a pleasu instead of a drudgery. Nowadays farmer can have all the city venlences on the farm, and eve more,—electricity, running wat bath, telephone, good roads, autom biles, and the radio.—C. R. Basho Berks County, Pa.

Some Popular Farm Bulletins

THE following popular farm bulletins issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are available and can be secured free by addressing The Editor, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Bulletin 120, Apple Tree Tent Caterpillar.

Bulletin 125, Source and Nature of Bacteria in Milk.

Bulletin 140, Sheep Husbandry.

Bulletin 217, Grape Culture in Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 235, Beef Production in Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 257, Soils of Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 261, Sour Soils and Liming.

Bulletin 307, Swine Husbandry.

Bulletin 340, The Brown Rot of Fruits.

Bulletin 361, An Explanation of the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

Bulletin 369, The Apple Industry of Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 371, The Cigar Tobacco Industry of Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 382, Peach Yellows and Little Peach.

Bulletin 383, P-D-B and Other Controls for Peach Tree Borer.

Bulletin 386, Round-Headed Apple Tree Borer.

Bulletin 390, The Japanese B in Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 392, The Mushroom dustry of Pennsylvania.

Bulletin 393, Problems in M keting Pennsylvania Wheat.

Bulletin 394, Potato Wart.

Bulletin 395, Report on Analyses.

Bulletin 396, The Pennsylv Vegetable Forcing Industry.

Grangers Thickest H

THE most thickly-popula Grange district in the Un States has Pittsburgh as it ce and within a radius of 300 m from that city more than 300, members of the Grange live. T latter include approximately 100 each in Pennsylvania and Ohio, a 140,000 in New York. Two coun in the latter state have a membe of more than 8000 patrons, w six New York counties have upwa of 6000 members apiece. There more than 900 subordinate Gra each in New York and Pennsylva and almost an equal number in O while fully one-third of the e Grange membership of the countr located in these three states.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 10 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1925 Whole No. 1451

His Specialties—Potatoes and Cows

The Story of the Potter County Farmer Back of Erway Rural Russet Potatoes

By C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor

MOST Pennsylvania potato growers are familiar with the name Erway, thru their knowledge of the Erway Strain Rural Russet seed potatoes. However, if they are as uninformed as we were until last fall, it isn't likely that they can tell whether Erway is the name of a county, a man or a seed firm which had something to do with the development of this particular strain of seed.

Erway is the name of a farmer, just an ordinary "dirt" farmer, but one who is considered one of the best and most successful in Potter County, Pennsylvania.

Altho L. S. Erway has had a valuable strain of seed potatoes named for him, we want to tell about him as a general farmer, not primarily as a potato specialist. Potato growing is one of the two main branches of his farm operations; the other is dairying.

It was late in October when we drove north from Coudersport toward the Erway farm with County Agent Bert Straw. Potato digging had been finished on most farms along the way and many growers were preparing to haul to Coudersport the potatoes which had passed the inspection of the State Bureau of Plant Industry men. There they were to be stored as certified seed in the big storage house of the Potter Co-operative Potato Association.

Started Farming as a Renter

We found Mr. Erway in the act of assembling crates preparatory to hauling and storing his potatoes. In piles around the barn floor were the parts which go to make up the crates,—bottom slats of chestnut, corner posts of elm, and side slats of beach, cherry or maple. Many crates had been put together, but many pounds of nails remained to be driven before there would be containers enough for the whole crop.

Mr. Erway broke into the business of farming by renting a farm. But he didn't remain a renter long. At the end of five years he bought the farm he had rented, and it has been "The Erway Place" for the last twenty-two years.

The instinct for good farming methods which has made Mr. Erway one of the leaders in his county was responsible for his getting some purebred cattle early in his career. His attitude toward purebreds was enlightening and amusing.

Purebreds?—Of Course

We asked him when he purchased his first purebreds. He replied that he bought his first purebred Holstein heifer eighteen years ago. Others were acquired from time to time, he told us, but he said nothing about purebred sires.

He seems to have worked backward on his breeding program, we thought, as he continued to tell about his purebred females, with never a word about the herd sire.

"But you have a purebred bull, haven't you," [illegible] finally.

"Oh," he replied, "we always kept a purebred bull."

From the way he said it we knew that he would think it as foolish to try to make a "go" of dairying without a good purebred sire as it would be to drive a flivver without oil in the crank case, or to try to solve cross word puzzles without a dictionary.

There were about fifty head of cattle on the farm when we were there, tho Mr. Erway usually plans to milk about twenty-five cows during the winter. He is a member of the Dairymen's League and a pooler.

The big dairy barn which houses the herd and the hay and grain is comparatively new. Two barns, and the whole supply of fodder, except the corn, were lost by fire in 1918. The new barn is well equipped for dairying. There are two large silos at one end. The floors, of course, are of concrete and the stalls of steel. Overhead the stable is ceiled to keep out dust from the barn floor and hay mows above.

The herd is fed a ration consisting of clover hay, silage, and a ready mixed dairy feed.

Was One of First to Test for Tuberculosis

Mr. Erway took as a matter of course his testing for tuberculosis. He forgot to mention the fact that his is a federal accredited herd until Mr. Straw reminded him of the fact.

The Erway farm contains 288 acres, of which about 140 are under cultivation. The field work is done by four horses and a tractor.

We asked Mr. Erway what he thought of the tractor.

"It is the best thing in the world for plowing, dragging and digging potatoes," was his reply.

The rotation usually followed in potatoes-corn-oats-hay. A half ton of lime to the acre is applied with nearly every seeding of clover.

Several years ago Mr. Erway started growing Rural Russet potatoes from seed which was originally distributed thru the farm bureau. Each year the field was carefully rogued, all plants showing signs of disease being removed and destroyed. This field work against disease was done, for the most part, by County Agent Straw and G. F. Miles, extension plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College.

The home on the Erway farm, Potter County, Pennsylvania.

The careful attention given the crop immediately began to show results. Every year there was an increase in yield per acre over the previous year. The seed was distributed to other farmers of the county and they had similar experiences with it. The Erway strain, which was thus developed thru many years of painstaking attention to disease resistance and yield began a name for itself.

Doesn't Depend Entirely on Good Seed

In 1922 Mr. Erway grew 2000 bushels on six acres. This year, under less favorable conditions, Mr. Erway's average yield was 200 bushels, and his total crop 4000 bushels.

Good seed and good cultural methods usually go together and this case is no exception. Mr. Erway didn't rely entirely on his good seed for big crops. He knew with good seed he could afford to use the best fertilizers and spray materials.

County Agent Straw (left) and Mr. L. S. Erway.

As we stated above, he follows a corn-oats-hay-potato rotation. When he has enough manure to go around he applies in addition from 600 to 1000 pounds of a 2-8-10 fertilizer mixture. It is put on by means of a fertilizer attachment on the planter. When he doesn't have enough manure he uses about the same amount of a 4-8-4 mixture.

Mr. Erway's work on his own farm hasn't prevented him from taking an active part in the life of his community. His affiliation with farm organizations includes membership on the executive committee of the Potter County Farm Bureau and on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Farmers Co-operative Federation.

Were Always There and on Time

The four sons and two daughters of the Erway family have made some notable attendance records in the local district school. Altho Mr. Erway believes in hiring as little help as possible the children were never kept out of school during rush times on the farm. They received more certificates for never being late or absent than any other children in the district.

Now one of the sons, Preston, is married and lives in the farm home, Mr. Erway having moved to town. But altho he lives in town he "commutes" back to the farm almost every day.

The people who make a business of studying the successes and failures of men and women say that few people get very far unless they have a definite plan for guiding their activities. In other words, men as well as ships don't reach their port unless they lay out a course and follow it.

We thought of this bit of philosophy while we were talking with Mr. Erway. He believes in laying out a good program and sticking to it. His career shows that he has carried out this belief. When he started farming he started to grow potatoes and to milk cows. But he wasn't satisfied with his first crop of potatoes nor with his original herd of cows. So he laid out his course of potato and dairy improvement, and stuck to it.

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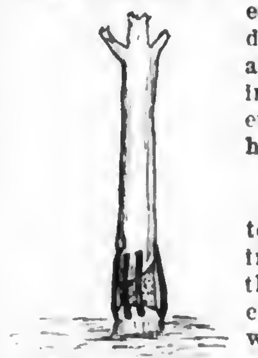
OUR FARM
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE number of letters and telephone calls received the last few days asking if anything can be done for young trees that have been girdled by rabbits would indicate that extensive damage has been done during the past winter. I have seen a number of trees which seem to be ruined, some of them of good size. In fact, one tree four or five inches in diameter was completely girdled for a distance of eight or ten inches. This kind of damage is nearly always severe during winter weather such as we have had this year.



* * *

THE first thing to do for girdled trees is to cover the wound with clay or mud and wrap it securely with muslin or several thicknesses of paper. This will prevent the drying out of the trunk and what inner bark may remain. After the sap commences to flow, bridge grafting may be done. This work is not always successful, especially if the girdling is complete, or if it extends too far above the ground. The method of performing it is as follows: Cut a number of vigorous sprouts of last year's growth to use as "bridges." Make cuts thru the bark of the tree about two inches above and below the damknife. Next, cut the "bridges long enough so that they may be sprung to these incisions, having cut each end with a sloping cut so it will press against the inner bark. The incisions should then be well waxed to keep out the air and rain. The rough drawings presented herewith may aid in understanding these directions.

* * *

I HAVE never thought it paid to try to bridge-graft very young trees—that is, trees which have been set only one or two years. Time will be saved by setting new trees. But thrifty trees four to six years old are often successfully bridged over, especially if the injury extends only part way around. Bridge-grafting is not a sure remedy for all damage and a good proportion of failures must be expected. We were happy to find upon examination that only one tree, one that had not been wrapped, was injured on Our Farm.

* * *

WE ARE planning to put the new setting of strawberry plants between apple trees as that is the only available land that has been tilled the last two years. We are afraid to set them on sod land because of the grubs. The white grub is the most serious pest of the strawberry plant, and what they do is plenty. The apple trees are but two years old and we will have lots of room without planting close to the tree rows. We shall put five rows of plants in each thirty-three-foot space. That will leave eight feet on each side of the trees.

* * *

THE alfalfa and timothy sod should have been plowed last fall for the potatoes also, but it was not done. Fall plowing of sod is recommended to kill at least some of the grubs which may infest it. We planted our potatoes in the same kind of sod last year, and while the damage was not serious they did eat some of them.

* * *

THE corn raised last year has been sold at $1.46 per bushel. While the returns are not yet in we are confident that we made more clear profit on the corn than was made on the potatoes grown on a piece of equal size. However, last year's prices in both cases were unusual and should not be used as an argument for dropping potatoes and going heavily into corn raising.—R. P. K.

Hilda—How did you like your cruise abroad?

Jackie—all right, but I'd hate to live in Europe.

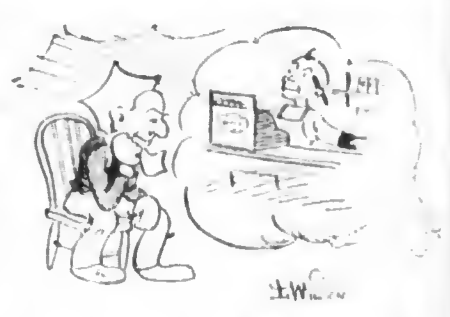
Hilda—Why, what's the matter?

Jackie—Oh, there are too many foreigners over there.

"How about some nice horseradish?" said the grocer to the bride.

"Oh, no, indeed! We keep an auto."—Stillson Zenith.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN
The Other Fellow's Job



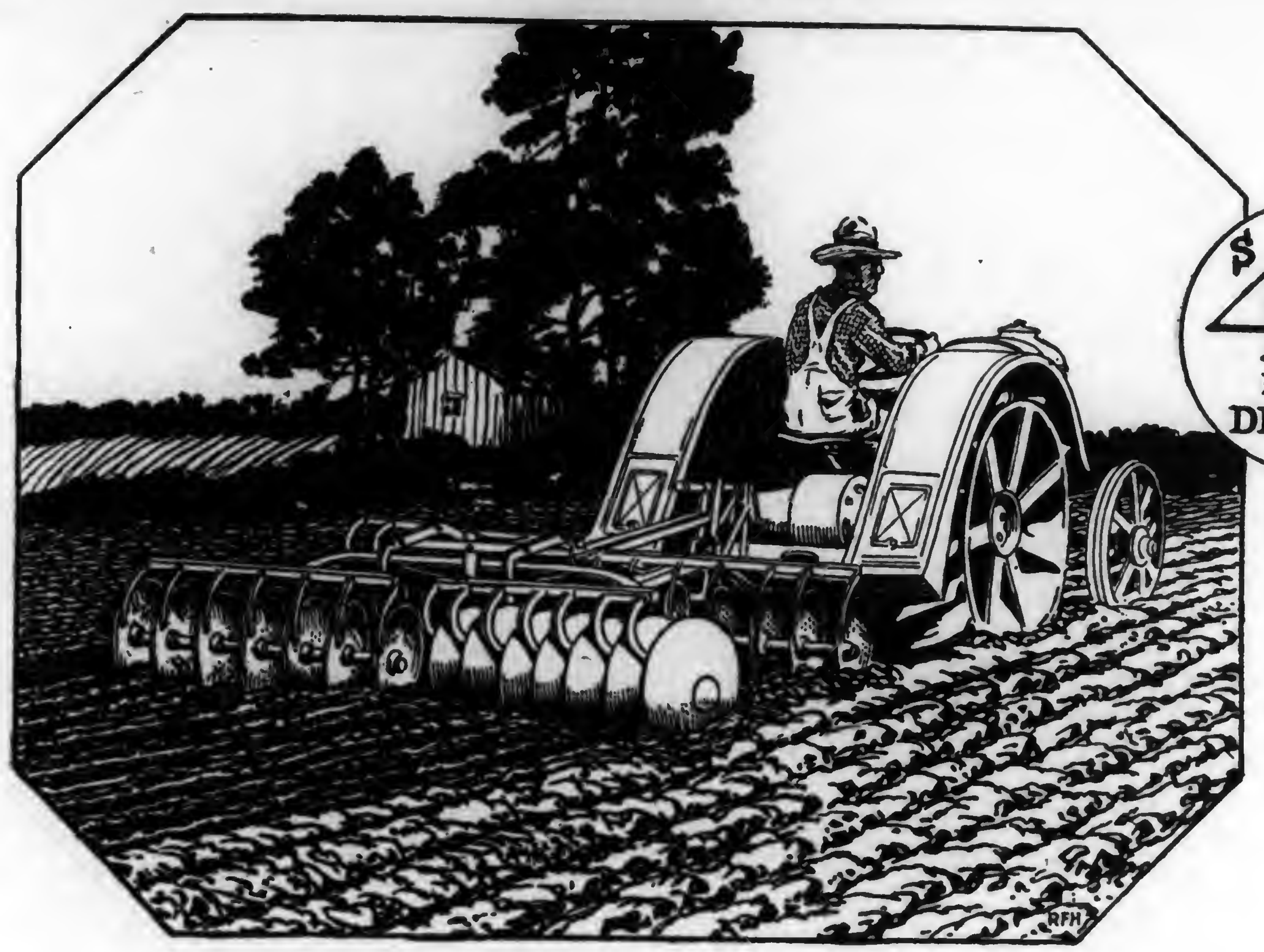
THE man behind the barrow with his jersey full of dirt may look with growing envy on the merchant's laundered shirt; but the man behind the counter feels the nagging of the trade and would swap his polished scissors for the farmer's rusty spade! In the night the drowsy doctor hears the clanging of the phone, and, "I wish I were a lawyer!" is his aggravated moan; but the lawyer, in his nightie, hears the doctor's car go past, and he says, "That lucky doctor must be makin money fast!"

The little boy in rompers thinks his daddy first in grac he wishes he were grown up with some whiskers on his face; but daddy feels the burden of the mortgage and the debts, and he wishes were Willy in his baby pantalettes!

The young man sees his sister with her money-spending bea says, "If I were sister I could save a pile of dough;" but the sister her brother with his volatile finance, and she longs to be the owne the derby and the pants!

Says the peasant in the cottage, "What a grand and happy thing to have a lofty station and the sceptre of the king;" but I have it whispered that the man upon the throne would rather be the peasa with a spirit of his own!

There are myriads of tonics for a fellow's mental flues when all with that contagion that is designated "blues," but when my grows irksome I can set my pulse athrob just by musing on the virtue the other fellow's job!—J. Edw. Tufft.



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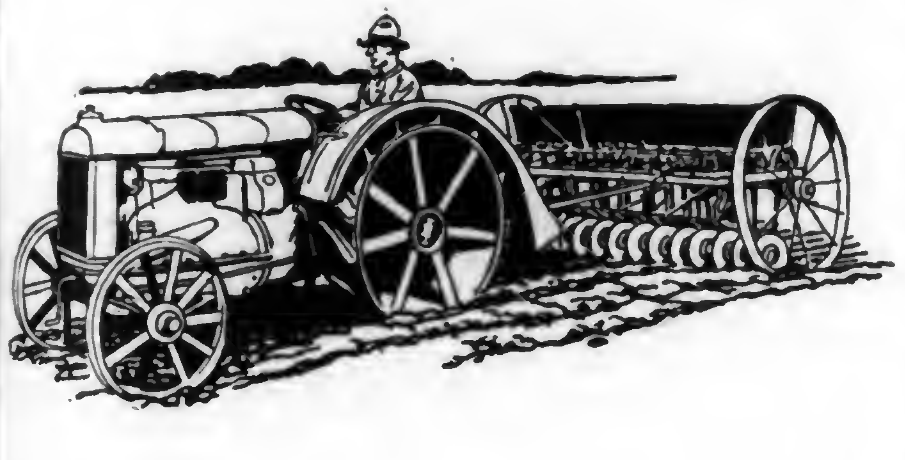

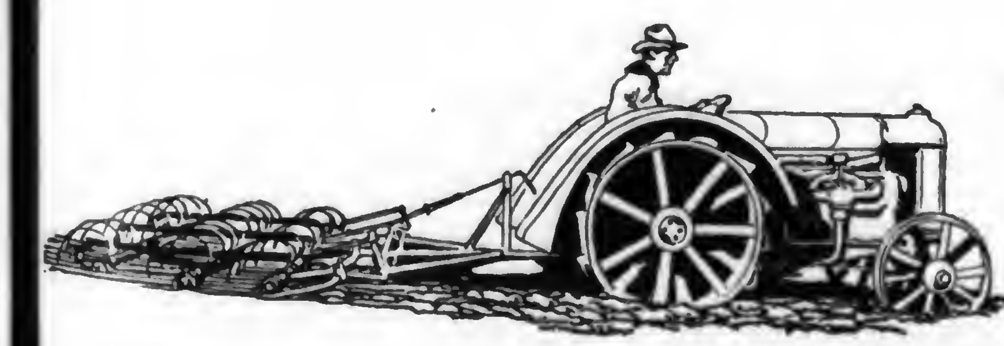

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
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The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 91, No. 10. Phila., Pa., March. 7, 1925 Whole No. 1451

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Keep your fears to yourself but share your courage with others.
—R. L. Stevenson

Pooling Legislative Demands

AGAIN we wish to recommend to other states the very wise practice of New Jersey farmers in bringing all their agricultural forces together by having representatives from the different organizations meet for the purpose of uniting on desired legislation. This pooling of forces in a united demand for or against pending bills has a most salutary effect on legislators and is far more effective than a single organization can be, or, as is often the case, when different groups present opposing demands. No one organization can speak for all farmers, but where the Grange, farm bureau federation, agricultural college authorities, commodity organizations, etc., get together, they make an effective force. Egotism and jealousy are humanity's greatest deterrents to progress.

For Regulation of Fairs

WE BELIEVE the majority of the rural people of Pennsylvania favor the passage of House Bill No. 353 which would tend to eliminate the objectionable features now found at so many of the county fairs. The first section provides for an annual meeting of representatives of fairs with the secretary of agriculture for the purpose of consultation as to the wants, prospects and conditions of agriculture in the state, and directs that the secretary of agriculture shall provide rules and regulations for the conduct of such fair associations. Sections two and three provide that the state shall duplicate premium money paid for state-produced exhibits up to two thousand dollars, or four thousand dollars for counties in which more than one authorized fair is held. No association shall receive more than the sum paid by the association as premiums. No association shall be entitled to such benefits until two such exhibitions shall have been held.

Section six provides that any association which permits any immoral, lewd, obscene or indecent show or exhibition, or permits the use of any gambling device in which bets are laid, or any game of chance, shall forfeit its rights to any moneys it might be entitled to receive under this act. It makes it the duty of the president and secretary of the association to certify under oath that no such games or exhibitions were permitted.

If all who are interested in cleaning up the fairs of these objectionable features will write their senators and representatives asking them to vote for this measure we believe it can be passed, thus giving to the secretary of agriculture authority which he does not now possess in full.

Dairy Products Prices

IT IS estimated that dairy products will return to the farmers of the country one and one-half billion dollars in the year ending June 30, 1925. This sum is about four per cent less cash than in the previous year. While it is unfortunate that there should be a decline, yet it is not a large amount. Dairying is notable for its fairly steady cash returns. Even in the depression of 1921 dairy products were seventy-seven per cent above pre-war prices, while some agricultural products dropped to or below pre-war levels.

Dairy output has been increasing in the United States faster than population, but demand has expanded rapidly during the past few years. Since 1917 the production of milk has increased at least twenty per cent. The balance between production and consumption has been fairly well maintained until 1924 when foreign competition and abnormal domestic production destroyed that balance with the result that prices began to turn downward. It is time that dairy organizations and breeders of dairy cattle should begin to counsel against any further expansion at the present time.

The Pullman Surcharge

NEWSPAPERS are discussing pro and con the Congressional bill to abolish the surcharge on Pullman tickets. To explain it briefly, the situation is as follows: In taking a journey, you first buy a regular railroad ticket. If you wish to ride in a Pullman, you next go to the Pullman window and buy a Pullman ticket. The charge of the Pullman Company is so much, depending upon the distance you travel. In addition to the Pullman charge they add fifty per cent which goes to the railroad company hauling the Pullman coach. The railroad companies claim that the amount they receive for hauling the Pullman cars is not enough to meet the cost of hauling, and since a Pullman car does not hold as many people as a day coach it is necessary to collect this extra fifty per cent, the surcharge, in order to make any money.

The question for the common people to decide is: Should the railroad companies be compelled to discontinue collecting the fifty per cent surcharge on Pullman tickets and make up the loss by raising the price of regular fares for day coaches; or, should those who ride in Pullmans be compelled to continue paying what it costs to maintain the more "classy" service?

An Institute of Co-operation

THE leading farmers' organizations, both state and national, are co-operating in a movement to hold an institute for the study of the principles of co-operation. It will be known as the American Institute of Co-operation and will be conducted from July 20 to August 15 at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The trustees of the Institute announce that speakers having an international reputation as authorities on practical co-operation will be secured to supplement American leaders in this work.

The move to start such an institute in this country was begun nearly two years ago by some of the leading organizations because of the recognized need for some means of unifying ideals and purposes in this country. Each of the four weeks will be devoted to specific phases of the subject. The tentative outline is as follows: First Week, Economic Principles of Co-operation; Second Week, Organization and Membership Problems; Third Week, Operating Methods and Management; Fourth Week, Sales Policies and Price Problems.

It is believed that the establishment of such a national institute will result in the development of leaders having similar information and ideals so that a national co-operative policy may be developed. It has been rather easy to build up such systems in the smaller countries of Europe, but the matter of effective co-operation is much more difficult in a country so big as the United States.

Day-old Chicks and Embargoes

IT IS unfortunate that the scare caused by the poultry embargoes should have occurred at the opening of the hatching and chick-shipping season. As is usually the case in such instances there is more smoke than fire. However, the authorities are to be commended for their prompt action in the matter which has evidently tended to stamp out the disease, or to keep it from spreading at least. It is thought that the situation is so well in hand that the embargo on shipments of adult fowls may soon be lifted.

As to day-old chicks, the regulations are simple and easy to meet. All that is required is the use of new or disinfected shipping containers. Buyers need have no fear of introducing the disease thru the purchase of chicks from reputable hatcheries. The Post Office Department has not recognized the question of embargoes at all and no regulations have been made concerning parcel post shipments. Farmers and others have become so accustomed to the replenishment of their flocks thru the purchase of day-old chicks that it would be a serious inconvenience if embargoes should prevent them from procuring their needed supply. We are glad the matter has been cleared up so satisfactorily.

Washington Letter

A PECULIAR SITUATION.—The attempt of Congress to enact legislation designed to put into law the recommendations of the President's agricultural conference has developed a peculiar situation. It was understood when the conference was first suggested that its recommendations to this Congress at least would be along lines of temporary farm relief to meet an emergency. The recommendations as finally given out were centered upon a bill creating a federal co-operative marketing board.

The strange thing about this proposition is that no one, not even members of the conference, claims that it is emergency legislation, or that it would provide immediate relief for agriculture.

OPINION DIVIDED.—The measure as finally drafted, known as the Capper-Haugen bill, is supported by several of the staunchest members of the congressional farm bloc, senators and congressmen who for years have been persistently fighting the farmers' battles in congress. It is opposed by other members of the farm bloc who pride themselves upon their loyalty to agriculture. Heads of three of the larger farm organizations favored the creating of a federal co-operative marketing board, while their Washington representatives were non-committal or openly in opposition.

MORE MONEY FOR EXPERI-ENT STATIONS.—The Purnell bill roviding larger appropriations for tate agricultural experiment sta-ions has passed both Houses of Con-ress, and is awaiting the Presi-ent's signature. The purpose of the ill is to provide for more thoro re-earch in marketing, home econom-s and rural life. Under the terms this bill each state experiment tation will receive $20,000 during he next fiscal year, with an in-rease of $10,000 yearly for four ears and a maximum of $60,000 a ear thereafter.

MORE FARM LOAN ASSOCIA-IONS.—On December 31, 1924, the otal number of active national farm an associations was 4643, showing net increase of fifty-three in the umber of associations for the year.

FEAR OLEO LEGISLATION.—overnors of several southern states re threatening dire punishment pon the western dairy states that re attempting to restrict by legis-tion the sale of oleomargarine. The ates in which they say legislation pending, that would put a pro-ibitory license on all oleomargarine anufactured and sold in imitation butter, are Wisconsin, California, laho, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon and tah.

The southern governors are wir-g their senators and congressmen use their influence with the sen-tors and representatives from the airy states in persuading their ate legislatures to defeat oleomar-rine legislation. These southern vernors are laboring under the lusion that oleomargarine is being ade largely of cottonseed oil. This not true according to A. M. oomis, secretary of the National airy Council. Most of the oleomar-rine produced today is made from coanut oil.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

THE APPROPRIATION SQUAB-LE.—The Legislature having decid- to play safe on the amount money to be appropriated from general funds for the coming o-year period is now engaged a series of differences with the ate Administration on how the mil-ons are to be divided. It has been long time since a legislature con-mplated appropriating less than a vernor thought should be voted d this unusual feature has the fur-er interest of an attempt to go be-nd the amount recommended for spitals. The old method of voting ate aid is to be retained and con-quently the Administration is ced with the job of fighting to pre-nt its departmental items from be-g sheared.

THE ALCOHOL BOARD.—One of e matters most discussed the last w days has been the refusal of the vernor to agree to a proposal onsored by responsible people to ke the headquarters of the alcohol ntrol of the permit office out of e Department of Agriculture. The vernor was bluntly informed a few ys ago the place for this regula-ry bureau was in the State Police partment.

MAY JUMP ITEMS.—There is a position among members of the mmittees in charge of appropria-ons to give the Department of Ag-ulture more money than the budg- recommends and to take from her departments what is wanted pay for some of its work. Similar- there is a movement under way turn the dog fund into a source cash to pay for cattle indemnities d pay only such expenses as are rectly involved with animal, poul- and similar industries out of this nd. The dog fund will amount to out a million in two years, per-ps more.

THE EMERGENCY FUND.—The ll of the State Grange for a $100,-00 fund to meet agricultural emer-encies, such as invasions of plant, imal or poultry diseases and pests, in hand and favorably considered legislators if not by the Adminis-ation. The idea is to have it avail-le for any such trouble as the Jap-ese beetle; the governor, auditor neral and state treasurer would ss upon requisitions made by the cretary of agriculture.

LOADING THE ROAD BILL.—The bill adding new road routes to the state system has been loaded to the guards. It is out in the Senate with over 1000 miles of new construction contemplated. The Administration is against this plan, insisting the present system should be finished first. Most of the roads which it was demanded should be added to the system last session have been included. The road bond bill is out of the woods, but the bill for more routes is going to complicate matters.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

POTATO PLANTING SURVEY.—Potato acreage in the early crop potato states which compete to a large extent with New Jersey growers, will be somewhat smaller in 1925 than last year, as shown by a survey among county agents from Maryland south thru the Carolinas, now being conducted by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. The early crop of the Eastern Shore district of Virginia and Maryland will be slightly smaller, it appears, with acreage fifteen to eighteen per cent less than in 1924.

DEALERS' COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS.—The committee consisting of potato dealers in central New Jersey, an outgrowth of the work of the State Potato Improvement Committee last year, is endeavoring to secure dealer co-operation thruout the state on the matter of encouraging better grades and a better pack of New Jersey potatoes. The committee recently asked all potato dealers in the state to encourage growers to use United States standard potato grades wherever possible; to follow one and seven-eighth inch grading except on Giants; to refuse field run; and to give support in the employment of two federal-state inspectors besides the local inspectors at shipping points.

MANY DEER KILLED.—Final statistics on the 1924 deer season in New Jersey, made available by the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners recently, shows that 1061 bucks were shot in 1924. This is less than the kill of the previous year. The report shows 419 bucks killed in Burlington County, 214 in Ocean, and 125 in Atlantic.

READY FOR SPRING HATCH.—The promise of an early spring has increased the activity of poultrymen in central and southern New Jersey to the point that hatching is already under way in many sections. Prominent poultrymen predict that 1925 will be a banner poultry season in New Jersey.

COUNTY AGENTS' CONFERENCE.—County Agents gathering at New Brunswick the first week of March are devoting at least one day to the consideration of marketing methods in New Jersey.—B.

New York Letter

SHEEP PROSPERITY.—A world-wide shortage in sheep, especially in the United States, together with a favorable dog law, is credited with the prosperity of sheep farmers of this state. Farmers who sold thru the pool in 1924 received an average price of 49.3 cents per pound. In 1920 the price was 32.2 cents, and considerably lower previous to that time.

REFERENDUM ON CHILD LABOR.—The farm bureaus have just completed a referendum on the proposed child labor amendment in thirteen counties. Of 2281 farmers voting 2017 were opposed. The women's organizations of the state are active in favoring the proposal.

HOLSTEIN MEN PROTEST GUERNSEY PRICE.—The Onondaga Milk Producers' Co-operative Association has decided to sell Guernsey milk at twenty cents a quart in Syracuse. The Holstein breeders this week warmly discussed and objected to the plan, seeing injury to their business in this price. The state Holstein breeders ask the co-operative to retail a special Holstein milk for babies at eighteen cents.—M. G. F.

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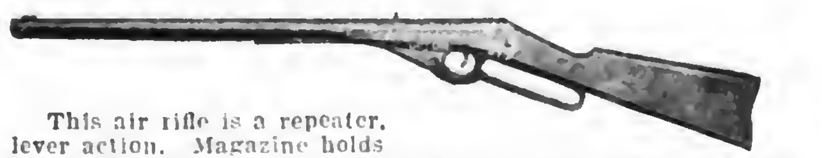

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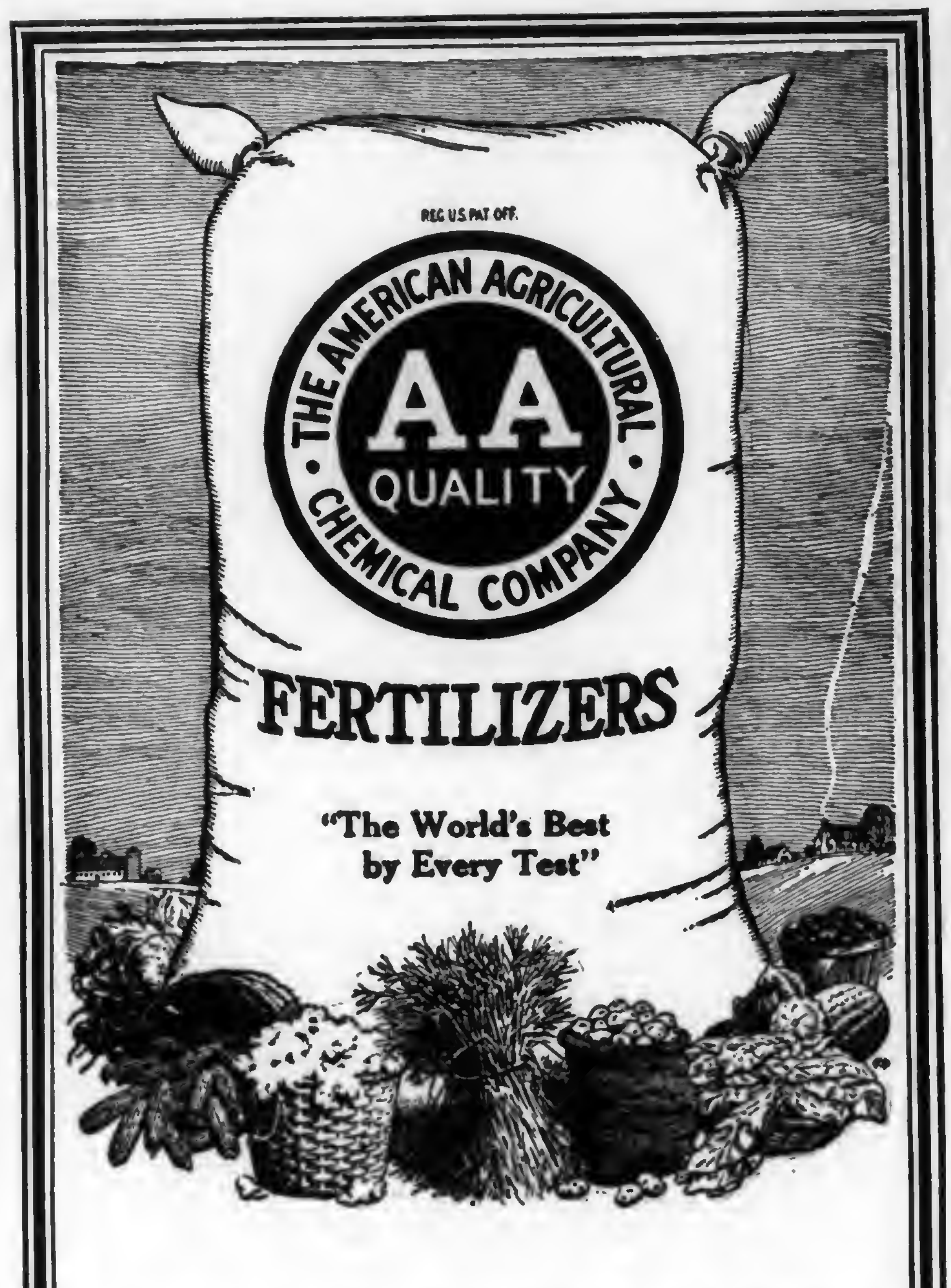
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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Double Strength Fertilizers—Reaching the Roots

FERTILIZER manufacturers are this year offering mixtures of high percentages of plant food, some of them double the amounts that growers have been accustomed to use. One large concern operating in the South is pushing a 6-18-6 mixture, for use on cotton and grain in place of the more familiar 3-9-3 mixture.

Farmers are advised to use just half as much of this new mixture as of the old, since it contains just twice as much plant food. Or better still, they are urged to use the same money's worth of the new as of the old; it is said that they will then be applying more units of plant food and may expect better yields, if other conditions are favorable.

Cuts the Freight Bill in Half

That sounds interesting, not only to southern farmers but to northerners who have occasion to use high grade mixtures in large quantities. If we use that double-rich mixture, we have only half as much weight to pay freight on and to haul from the freight house. Or, figuring another way, if we save money by having less weight to pay for, we can use more plant food for the same money that we paid for the lower grade mixtures. Either way we figure, the appearance of the new high grade mixtures ought to save money.

I suspect, however, that we shall have to be doubly careful with these richer mixtures to get a thoro distribution and mixing with the soil. Those who have seen wilting of plants or failure of germination when they have used large amounts of truck fertilizers can expect as much if not more trouble of this kind with the improved mixtures, even tho less of them is used.

Application Will Require Care

On the lighest sands especial care will have to be taken to insure a perfect mixing with the soil; in fact, I should prefer to keep that 6-18-6 mixture off the sandiest fields until I had more experience with it on the heavier soils.

Then, too, when growers have found it desirable to apply fertilizers ten days or more before planting seed or setting out plants, they must pay even more attention to this matter if they plan to use fertilizer mixtures of the highest analysis, because the latter are highly soluble and are likely to injure when in contact with plant roots on very light soil.

Plow Under or Top Dress?

Our canning crop of tomatoes, grown on heavy soil, will get some fertilizer under its roots by means of a light application before plowing. The best plan would be to disc the land as deeply as possible, broadcast the fertilizer, then plow. Another application of soluble fertilizer to the surface, worked in before setting the plants, will give them a quick start.

If the under soil were sandy or gravelly I would not think of following this plan, because much of the plowed-under fertilizer might be lost. It has often seemed to me, tho, that when we work all the fertilizer into the surface soil on silt and clay soils we encourage the plant roots to stay near the surface, where they suffer in dry times. On sandy soils the case is different, because much of the top-dressing washes downward only too quickly.—W. C. P.

Use for Old Crates

A dealer here has a lot of old cantaloupe crates saved from last year. He offers them for five cents apiece, second hand. I am thinking of using them in making new flats for plants. Are they worth this much for flat making or for any other purpose?—L. P. K., Montgomery County, Pa.

Sound crates with all the slats in place and reasonably free from knots and cracks are worth five cents for some purposes. We like them for handling light, bulky garden stuff like lettuce in the field, when it has to be repacked indoors. They can be used also in taking produce to market, but only for products of rather light weight. The slats are too far apart for onions or potatoes, and these are too heavy, anyway. You understand that I refer to standard sized crates, not those known as flats.

For the making of plant boxes these crates are suitable for emergency use but not for permanent work. The slats are usually made of poor grades of wood which do not resist decay. They are roughly sawn and not always of even width and thickness. We have used them sometimes in repairing old flats, for side pieces, when the depth was not greater than the width of these slats. Crates used for making plant boxes have their ends left over, these being of a size unsuited for plant boxes. The ends, then, are wasted. —W. C. P.

What Wilkes-Barre Ate

CARLOT receipts of fruits and vegetables in Wilkes-Barre increased from 3479 cars in 1923 to 4022 cars in 1924, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. This is in addition to liberal amounts of produce, largely apples, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and celery, which were grown locally and marketed thru wholesalers or direct to consumers.

Pennsylvania and New York supplied considerably more of the 731 cars of potatoes during 1924 than they did of the 734 cars in 1923, indicating a stronger tendency toward the use of potatoes of equal or better quality grown closer to the consumption center. In 1924 the New York and Pennsylvania receipts of potatoes were twenty-eight and eighteen per cent respectively of the 731 cars, while in 1923 only thirteen per cent of the 734 cars were New Yorks and fourteen per cent Pennsylvanias. On the other hand, Maine furnished 49 cars in 1923 and the area consisting of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota shipped in 106 cars, while this past year the receipts dropped to one car from each of these sections.

The freight factor on potatoes shipped from the Maine and Michigan territories into Wilkes-Barre which in 1923 amounted to $35,[illegible] practically disappeared this past year, thereby creating an advantage in favor of potato producers closer to the city.

Pennsylvania's Contribution

Pennsylvania sections supplied Wilkes-Barre with a number of products in carlots consisting of nine cars of apples, eight cabbage, six grapes, eighteen peaches, one pears and [illegible] potatoes.

The receipts of fruits and vegetables in Wilkes-Barre in carload lots during 1924 were as follows: Apples, 157; bananas, 406; beans, 14; beets, 3; cabbage, 198; cantaloupes, [illegible]; carrots, 7; cauliflower, 1; celery, 35; chicory, 11; cranberries, 3; cucumbers, 110; grapefruit, 73; grapes, 454; kale, 1; lemons, 29; lettuce, 86; mixed produce, 254; onions, 162; oranges, 284; peaches, [illegible]; pears, 90; peas, 3; peppers, 11; pineapples, 15; plums and prunes, [illegible]; potatoes, 731; radishes, 2; spinach, 12; strawberries, 117; sweet potatoes, 64; tangerines, 3; tomatoes, 151; turnips and rutabagas, [illegible]; watermelons, 117. Total, 4022 cars.

Marketing Men Confer

CO-OPERATIVE marketing leaders and market officials from eastern states recently gathered at the call of the New Jeresy' State Bureau of Markets at Trenton, N. J., for a two-day conference.

One of the most important phases of the conference was the emphasis which the co-operative men placed upon carrying co-operation in marketing back to production. A number of the leaders stressed the importance of quality, standardization and packing as necessary adjuncts to co-operative selling. In the matter of pooling, emphasis was placed upon the necessity of a differential which would allow producers to be more exactly paid according to the quality and grade of their products.

Alexis L. Clark, Chief of the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets, as general chairman of the conference, called attention to the growing importance of co-operative marketing as a permanent factor in the sale of eastern products. Prof. Alva Agee, Secretary of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, welcomed the delegates.

Many Leaders Present

Among the important speakers were Oliver J. Sands, President of the American National Bank, Richmond, Va. and Financial Executive of the Virginia Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association; Chris L. Christensen, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Prof. Henry Keller, Jr., head of the Economics Department at the New Jersey State College; H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the New York Grange-League-Federation Exchange; M. C. Burritt, of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers and the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing House Association; L. A. Cooley, Manager of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association; H. E. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of County Board of Agriculture; J. A. Coulter, of the Dairymen's League; Joseph C. Barton, President of the Jersey Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association. —B.

Don't Let the Bees Loaf

THOUSANDS of dollars are lost annually to the beekeepers of Pennsylvania because so many hives are not adapted to the needs of the bees. Box hives and poorly made home made hives are not usually so constructed that a crop of honey can be had from them. Many beekeepers practice false economy by not having sufficient super room for storage and the bees are forced to idleness at the time that they should and would be gathering up a large crop of honey if the right amount of room were provided.—George H. Rea.

"Don't you smell something burning?"

"No; I don't think I do."

"I don't either; but most people do if you ask them."—Boston Transcript.

"Straight Rows of Sturdy Corn"

THINK what that means to you—when your crop is getting its growth. Straight, even rows of uniform heighth—with *every square foot of ground* bearing its sturdy plants. Superior planting means not only a bumper crop but much greater ease in cultivating—with time and labor saved.

Superior Corn Planter

is a "true-blue" Superior Planting Machine—built to do a hard job supremely well. Rugged strength, precise accuracy, and simplicity in construction are its underlying features. No springs or complicated parts. *No feed rod clutches to get out of order.* Row adjustments 28 inches to 48 inches—2 inch spacings. Double marker. Instantly adjusted for drilling.

Special plates can be furnished for planting beans, peas, peanuts, kaffir corn, beet seed, etc. Single Disc, or Runner Furrow Openers.

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Plant with Superior—and cultivate with Buckeye. It's the *direct route to better crops* and *bigger profits.* Buckeye cultivation means easier work and best possible results—*always.* These highest-quality implements are remarkable for simplicity of operation, lightness of draft, balance and flexibility. They are sturdily built of finest materials—to give long years of dependable service.

The Buckeye line includes both Riding and Walking Cultivators, One and Two-Row—and horse and tractor drawn machines. Write for the Buckeye facts in full.

Black Hawk Manure Spreader

A Manure Spreader of Superior quality. Scientifically designed and sturdily built. Has a strong and positive feed, doos not choke and is free from cog gearings. *Get the full fertilizing value of your manure* by using the New Black Hawk 40A. It thoroughly pulverizes and spreads manure widely and evenly in a great range of quantities. Lightest draft, simplest construction, easiest to operate. A Two-horse Spreader. Does a perfect job on hillsides and level ground. Write, or mail coupon for full details.

See the complete line of Superior Farm Implements at your dealers—or check and mail the coupon below for circular and full details.

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MAIL THE COUPON

Check items you are interested in

——Grain Drills
——Alfalfa Drills
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416 Monroe Street, Springfield, Ohio.

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Grown From Select Stock —None Better—55 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. **Big free catalogue** has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill

"More Potatoes"

From ground planted secured by use of The KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by any other method of planting. Work perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for CATALOG, price, etc.

A. J. PLATT, MFR.
BOX 27 STERLING, ILL.

FREE Beautiful Asters

We are the foremost growers of aster seed in the world, and have originated more novel and rare varieties than any other grower. We have an unusually fine stock of seed this year

Our 76th Annual Edition of Vick's Garden and Floral Guide for 1925

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NEW FREE STRAWBERRY BOOK

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$500 to $700 per Acre

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KEITH BROS. NURSERY, Box 12,
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Note its soft, creamy smoothness

The New Pyrox

THE same familiar can with the famous bull's-eye label . . . *but* inside is an *advanced* Pyrox, a triple-duty spray that's still easier to use, still more effective — better than ever. The result of 27 years of manufacturing experience constantly keeping step with scientific progress!

Get the 1925 Pyrox. Smooth as the finest paint! No trouble to prepare. Simply dip the paste out of can, mix with water and you have a combined *insecticide* and *fungicide* that's absolutely right and perfectly mixed; that sprays through the finest nozzles; that effectively controls plant pests and diseases, and improves the foliage besides. Nothing else like it! Jars, cans, drums and barrels. Dealers everywhere.

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Manufacturers also of BOWKER'S *Arsenate of Lead; Calcide (high-grade calcium arsenate); Bordeaux; Bordeaux Arsenate; Lime Sulphur; Copper-Lime Dust.*

Kills bugs—Controls diseases—Improves foliage

Pyrox
the powerful·triple-duty spray

For potatoes, vegetables, small fruits and flowers

For More and Better Tobacco

Experiment station tests in many states and our own experience show conclusively that tobacco fertilizer should carry 5% to 7% Nitrogen, about 8% Phosphoric Acid and from 3% to 5% Potash depending upon the nature of the soil. Such tests further show that all the Nitrogen may be inorganic as in

NITRATE OF SODA

Maryland College Station reports: "It will be seen that Nitrate of Soda has greatly increased the yield and value of the crop, whether applied alone or in conjunction with Acid Phosphate and Sulphate of Potash. The large increase in yield indicates that Nitrogen is the element most needed in these soils for the tobacco crop."

Virginia Experiment Station has also carried on a long series of experiments with much the same results. In Ohio a 12-year rotation experiment using 240 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda; 720 lbs. of Acid Phosphate and 180 lbs. of Muriate of Potash, showed the following average annual increases per acre: Tobacco, 790 lbs.; Wheat, 14.54 bushels; Hay, 1,736 lbs.

If you want Free Bulletins covering tobacco and other crops, send your name and address and to identify this advertisement add the number 2303

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
Dr. William S. Myers, *Director* 25 Madison Avenue, New York

Strawberry Plants DEWBERRY PLANTS ASPARAGUS ROOTS
Reasonable prices. Descriptive catalogue free.
M. S. PRYOR R. F. D. Salisbury, Md.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES 1 yr. No. 1 $25 per 1000 Fruit trees, small fruit plants and Shrubbery. Send for catalogue.
FEATHER'S NURSERIES, BARODA, MICH.

HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Bees—the Orchardist's Most Important Partners

By ELMER G. CARR Mercer County, N. J.

THE interest of fruit growers in proper pollination as a factor in the production of a profitable crop of tree fruits, especially apples and pears, is increasing.

Two factors are involved. One is the nature of the pollens of different varieties of fruits as to fertility or sterility, between trees of either the same or other varieties. The other is the supply of pollen carriers. It has been proved beyond a doubt by experiments in a number of states that the wind is not of appreciable value as a carrier of tree fruit pollens.

A study of pollens has done much to guide the present-day planter in providing trees having self-sterile pollen with neighbor trees having pollen not only self-fertile but fertile inter-se as well.

May Top-work Self Sterile Varieties

The relation of the different pollens one to the other has also enabled orchardists unfortunate enough to have a considerable area of self-sterile varieties to partially top-work a few trees of a fertile variety and thus provide enough pollen of the right sort to insure a profitable set of fruit.

In some cases this measure alone has been sufficient. This has been true in the smaller orchards. It has been especially true where the common practice of clean culture has not been followed and where the orchard has been adjacent to woods or fields affording a breeding place and harbor for pollen-bearing insects.

There are many orchards, however, in New Jersey particularly, where the plantings are large, running up into the hundreds of acres all in one area, where the accepted practice is clean culture between the trees. Here the wild pollen-bearers present are entirely inadequate to the task.

Other Insects Come Too Late

In cases of this character the orchardist has no choice, if he would be assured of a profitable set of fruit except to put honey bees in the orchard during blossoming time. Should weather conditions be such during the blossoming period as to prohibit insect flight, even this plan would fail. While such adverse conditions might occur, fortunately they seldom do.

Any pollen carrier other than honey bees would answer the same purpose were they numerous enough and if they could be controlled. Since, however, neither of these conditions can be assured, the hived bee is the only one which successfully can be used.

The wild pollen bearers even under the most favorable conditions are never numerous enough at the blossoming time of apples and pears to be adequate.

Many insects over-winter as a single individual,—the queen, and she is unable to raise much of a family by the time of the fruit blossoms. On the other hand, honey bees overwinter in considerable numbers, around thirty thousand to a hive, and multiply in early spring at a rapid rate so that each hive is able to send out thousands of workers at fruit blossoming time to assist the fruit grower.

Experiments in New Jersey and other states have shown that at apple blossoming time bees fly but a comparatively short distance from the hive. This shows the necessity, if good results are to be had, of spreading the hives thru the orchard.

Proper Spacing of Hives

Hutson's work in New Jersey shows that hives should be placed 100 to 200 yards apart to insure that the work of bees on the blossoms at the outer range of flight shall be ample.

When the trees are large, the groups probably should contain four or five colonies. In young orchards probably one or two colonies in a place will furnish enough bees if the hives are sufficiently populous.

The business of renting bees to orchardists during the blossoming period, from present indications, bids fair to assume considerable proportions in New Jersey. During 1924 one beekeeper so let out over three hundred colonies of bees and his orders up to January first are nearly four hundred for the coming season.

The cost to the orchardist for the rent of bees is about six dollars a colony.

Grange Officials Back U.S.D.A

THE Executive Committee of the National Grange transacted important business at its recent session held in Washington. In accordance with the resolution of the National Grange, it was voted to hold the 1925 session at Sacramento and it was also voted that delegates and visitors would go to Sacramento on a special Grange train starting at Boston, Mass., and returning in all probability by some southern route. The route and details of the special train will be worked out in accordance with the wishes of those desiring to attend so far as possible.

Report of the Committee

"The Grange in the past has vigorously opposed the effort to remove the Bureau of Economics, the Bureau of Forestry or the Bureau of Public Roads from the Department of Agriculture, and will continue to oppose any effort that will weaken the Department or interfere with its efficiency."

The Executive Committee of the Grange adopted the following resolution on the report of the President's Agricultural Conference:

"The Executive Committee of the National Grange in session at Washington after full consideration desire to express their approval of the general principles enumerated in the report of the President's Agricultural Conference.

"Since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, the National Grange has looked with disfavor upon every movement or effort that has sought to interfere with its proper expansion and development.

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45 Years of
Continuous Service

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Send for 1925 Catalog

Its handsome illustrations picture the entire line of Kelly Brothers' Certified and Guaranteed True-to-Name Fruit Trees. Also Berry Bushes, Shrubs, and Ornamental Trees.

65,000 Fruit Trees Certified With Seal

65,000 of our large 1925 stock have been examined and certified True to Name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Each of these certified trees bears through one of it's limbs a lead seal put there by a representative of this Association. The seal states the true name of the fruit and STAYS on the tree until it bears True to Name fruit as guaranteed by us.

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Ask for Names of Owners

We've sold a lot of fruit trees in 45 years. Talk with Kelly tree growers about their dealings with us.

Our Scientific handling from seedling to tree insures your success. Constant official inspections show always best possible methods and stock. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition.

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Direct to you from the "Garden Spot of the East".

Rohrer's Sure-Pay Seeds have proved reliable under the strictest tests for purity, high germination and vigor.

Our catalog which offers many varieties of proved merit will show you how to secure highest quality seeds at the lowest possible prices.

Satisfaction is Guaranteed or your money back.

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Here's What You Waited For--Seed Bargains

My regular full size packets of tested guaranteed seeds are nearly all reduced to 3 cents this year. Shrubs, bulbs, and flower seeds are also priced at a new low figure.

NEW CATALOG FULL OF SEED BARGAINS

If you haven't my new catalog, send for it right away. It isn't as fancy as usual because I used the extra cost to reduce prices, and it will save you money on every order you send. Order today from me and tell your neighbors that prices are lower and seeds are better at Henry Field's. I pay the postage and guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

IF YOU HAVE A RADIO
Listen in on my station KFNF. Always something on the program that pleases everyone.

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"AIR-DRAFT"

A thorough knowledge of this new discovery will lead you to do better and faster spraying, and increase your fruit profits. Write at once for New Descriptive circular which fully describes the newest discoveries in Liquid Spraying.

"Friend" Mfg. Co., Gasport, N. Y.
Give Fruit Acreage
Name this page

Catalog Free

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Buy Fruit Trees by Grade

NURSERY stock, like nearly every commercial commodity, has different grades. Fruit trees are usually graded according to the thickness of the trunk measured about an inch above the union of the bud or graft. One-year-old apple trees are graded mostly as to height, and a good A-grade apple tree may be from four and one-half to seven feet in height, depending upon the locality where grown.

Two-year-old apple trees generally run in three grades. The first grade is three-fourths of an inch in diameter; the second grade, one-half to five-eighths of an inch in thickness. Some nurseries include height along with girth. Peaches, plums, pears, cherries and quinces all have similar grades.

Root Stock from France

Most of the apple stocks used by nursery people are from crab seed imported from France. These may be purchased very reasonably and also come in four grades. The fruit grower wishing to do his own propagating should purchase only No. 1 branched root or No. 1 straight root stock.

Peach stocks are of two sources: pits from wild peaches growing in the moutains of the southern states or pits of cultivated varieties from canneries. The wild pits are hardier and usually germinate better.

In planting seedling trees, the tops and roots should be cut back to about six inches each and set deeply enough to have the crowns slightly below the surface.—R. S., Snyder, State College extension fruit specialist.

Ask for His Credentials

WARNING is issued by the State Bureau of Plant Industry for buyers of nursery stock to beware of fakers. This is the time of year when representatives of nurserymen go from door to door selling nursery trees, shrubs and plants.

In order to afford protection to the public, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issues a card certificate to all reputable agents; unless the agent can display this card, no order should be placed with him. The certificates are void after October 1, 1925, so that before signing an order, it should be made very sure that the agent carries a valid card. In case the agent cannot or will not produce evidence of his honesty, this should be reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at once.

Need Little Pruning

VERY little difference was noted in the behavior of heavily pruned plum trees and trees receiving much less pruning in tests conducted over a number of years with several standard varieties of plums on the grounds of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In the opinion of the Station horticulturists most varieties of plums require but little pruning subsequent to the proper shaping of the trees after they are planted.

Since little pruning gives just as good, if not better, trees, it is regarded as a waste of time and effort to pay too much attention to the pruning of plum trees. The chief recommendation is to thin out thick growths where necessary and to remove broken or injured branches.

The only difference between the trees subjected to the two styles of pruning at the Geneva Station was that the little-pruned trees had larger and broader heads. The heads on the little-pruned trees, too, were more symmetrical than those which had been given heavier pruning.

100 bushels Oats per acre. Catalog gives details

"Hoffman's Seeds Pay"

If you believe in Good Seed, answer this ad! Here is offered to you a list of clean, sound, hardy varieties—a complete line of kinds suited to your section. Sowing such Seed on your farm this spring is going to please you, and pay you too. Mail your name and address on a post-card, get the new FREE CATALOG and you'll be starting right for a more prosperous 1925. Indeed you will!

Hoffman's Extra Quality Clovers

Because more Eastern farmers sow them every year, Hoffman's Clovers must pay! Four big reasons are:—They are Clean—Pure—Sound—Hardy! Produced on clean fields, then cleaned clean. Not mixed with weeds. Of the new crop and tested. Come from the North and withstand severe weather. Sow this seed—it pays!

Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

Three strains, genuine U. S. Seed. The famous "Northwest" brand, true Grimm Alfalfa and very Fancy Kansas Seed. All strictly clean—tests average over 99½% pure. Here is the finest lot of valuable Alfalfas to be had anywhere. Sowing such seed insures the success of your crop. Ask for free Samples.

Heavy Yielding Seed Oats 7 Varieties

Such a complete list of valuable Oats is not offered elsewhere. Some Certified kinds—one special 'Side' Oats—several 'tree' or 'branching' types. All proven good yielders. Stiff-strawed kinds. Sound, white, heavy clean seed—all of it. Samples free. Be sure to inspect this stock before you would buy elsewhere.

Pure Bred Seed Corn Sound Germination

Here is a rare-quality Seed Corn. Good, dry, sound, well-matured corn—cared for right over the winter. Tests 92% to 98% germination. Eight kinds. Early varieties for husking, good heavy croppers, Splendid Silo Corns. Costs you only about 50c an acre. Worth many times more, anyway this year. Demand heavy. Samples FREE.

Potatoes Grains Grasses Soy Beans Field Peas

The leading standard varieties of Potatoes—some of them Certified seed. Good quality stock. All the Spring Grains, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Speltz, Buckwheat, etc. Pasture Grasses including a special Permanent Mixture, Field Peas and many varieties of Soy Beans with full cultural directions. In all—a complete list of Quality Seed.

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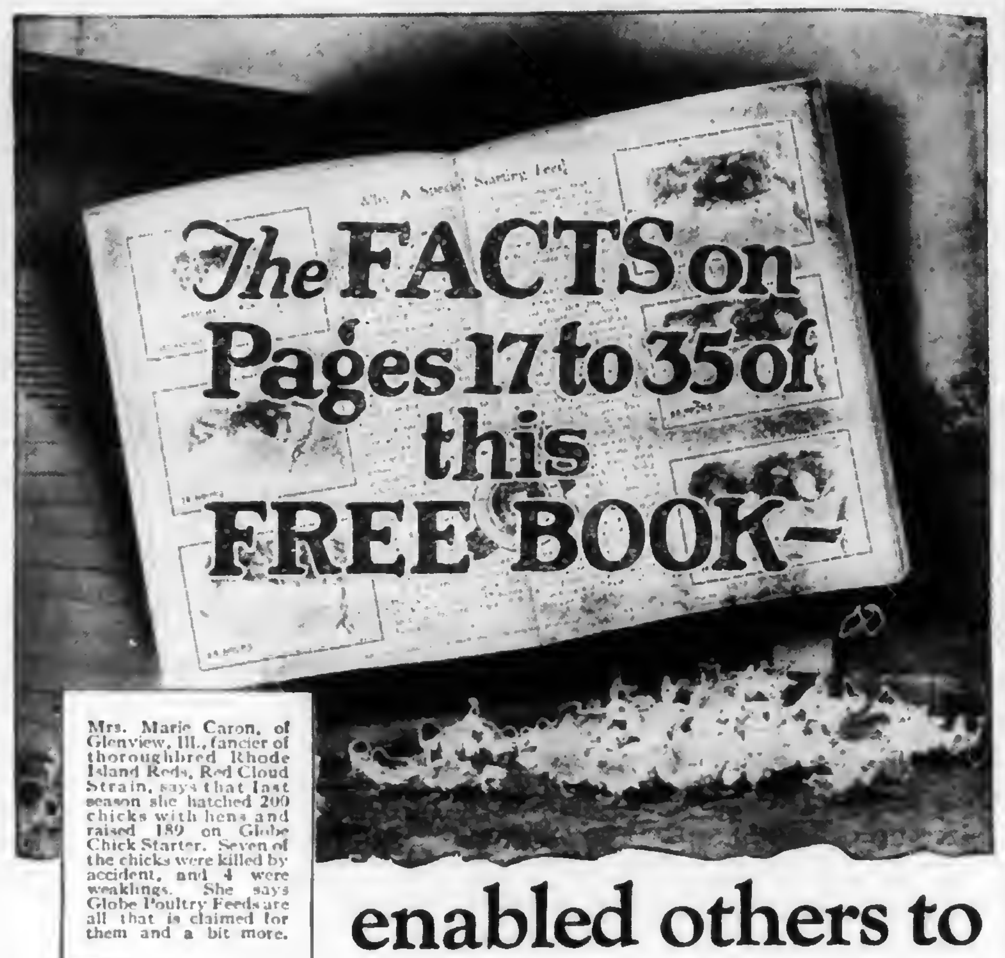

The FACTS on Pages 17 to 35 of this FREE BOOK—

Mrs. Marie Caron, of Glenview, Ill., fancier of thoroughbred Rhode Island Reds, Red Cloud Strain, says that last season she hatched 200 chicks with hens and raised 189 on Globe Chick Starter. Seven of the chicks were killed by accident, and 4 were weaklings. She says Globe Poultry Feeds are all that is claimed for them and a bit more.

enabled others to

raise 95 out of 100 chicks

THE information in this poultry book (copy on request) has enabled thousands of chick raisers to save greater percentages of the chicks hatched. Now available to all. On the pages named you will find vital scientific principles of chick raising not known to the average poultry owner—the ignorance of which has cost poultry raisers millions of dollars.

Foremost authorities have assisted in writing this booklet "POULTRY PROFITS." Whether your flock is large or small, every extra dollar of profit you can make in chick raising or egg production means just that much extra in your bank account. "POULTRY PROFITS" contains the boiled-down "best ways" of making more money out of your poultry.

DICKINSON'S GLOBE POULTRY FEEDS

Chick Starter
Egg Mash
Growing Mash
Fattening Mash
Molting Mash
Chick Scratch
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The Facts you'll get on Chick Raising

The pages referred to will give you an understanding of how a chick's digestive system works—what to do and what not to do in raising chicks. They will show you where you made costly mistakes in the past and explain the principles of a success-tested plan that enables hundreds of men and women to raise to maturity 95 out of 100 chicks hatched.

Thousands have already sent for this *free book*. It's *different* from any other on the subject. Those who use our poultry feeds declare it a contribution to the poultry industry second only in importance to Globe Poultry Feeds.

Why best informed chick raisers use Globe Chick Starter

Experience has taught them they make more money—raise more chicks using Dickinson's GLOBE CHICK STARTER than any other chick feed they can buy or mix.

The reasons why so many use nothing but GLOBE CHICK STARTER are simple. The Globe Brand is made with just one purpose in mind—results. Compounded of the highest quality of ingredients obtainable (the best animal, vegetable and cereal proteins, perfectly combined with health-giving vitamines and minerals) into a *really uniform mixture*. This *last point is extremely important.*

The use of the Globe Method eliminates guesswork and bother. When used as explained in "Poultry Profits," you can secure results as good as the most experienced poultry raiser. GLOBE CHICK STARTER makes chick raising easy—and more profitable. Globe Feed made today with an eye on tomorrow.

Ask your Globe Merchant for "POULTRY PROFITS" or Mail This Coupon

If you want to raise more of your chicks, don't wait. If you want to make more money out of poultry, don't delay. Sending for this helpful booklet puts you under no obligation.

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Vital Questions This Book Answers

- Why a special starting feed?
- What eggs should be selected for hatching?
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- How can fertile eggs be insured?
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- What is the most economical method of fattening chickens?
- What type of chicken house is best?
- How should it be ventilated?
- What are the most deadly chicken diseases?
- How can they be cured or prevented?
- What is the best way to feed poultry for profit?

Poultry Profits

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Gentlemen:

Please send me without cost or obligation a copy of your booklet "Poultry Profits". I enclose 4c in stamps to cover cost of packing and postage.

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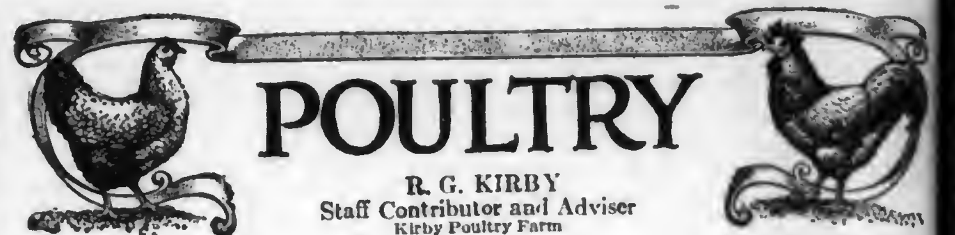

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Plans for Poultry House

I am planning to build a chicken house this spring. Will you send me some of your best plans for a house to accomodate 100 hens?—S. F., Butler County, Pa.

The most economical house for a flock of 100 hens would be twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep which gives an area of 400 square feet or four square feet per bird.

It could be built of ship lap and covered with a good grade of roofing paper on both the sides and roof. Where the seams overlap on the sides painted strips of wood can be nailed vertically. This gives the house an attractive appearance. The shed roof type of house is usually the most economical to build.

I would suggest that you write the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station and the stations in neighboring states for their free bulletins on poultry house construction. In this way you will obtain some good plans and very complete information and can use the plan that seems most nearly to meet your requirements.—R. G. K.

The Chicks' First Meals

Please give me a formula for feeding day-old chicks; also one for growing chicks, and a scratch feed. How soon should a change be made from one to the other?—W. K., Bucks County, Pa.

A good dry mash for starting chicks can be made of equal parts of rolled oats and bran plus five per cent charcoal. The first scratch grain must be very fine and it is difficult to make it fine enough with a home grinder. So the commercial chick scratch grains are probably a good investment. As the chicks grow large enough to eat whole wheat and cracked corn they can be gradually worked over to that ration.

The commercial dried buttermilk starting mashes are fine for young chicks. Another good mash consists of eighty parts yellow corn and twenty parts standard middlings. To this mixture add five parts ground bone, five parts pure limestone and one part salt.

Some poultrymen in our section have good luck in raising chicks with the regular laying mash formulas. Of course the beef scrap must be ground fine or sifted to remove pieces too large for the chicks. —R. G. K.

To Avoid Tainted Meat

AS A result of the widespread use of cheap coal tar products with a strong carbolic acid odor for disinfecting poultry houses and coops, large quantities of poultry contaminated with the odor have been received at some of the big markets. The Bureau of Animal Industry United States Department of Agriculture, has received complaints from handlers of market poultry who have suffered heavy losses because of the unsalability of tainted fowl, one large firm reporting a loss of $10,000 on four cars.

Odor Soon Disappears

When penetrating odors are present in the disinfectant used the birds should not be marketed within less than two weeks of the time it was used, and then not in crates recently so treated.

Coops and poultry houses should always be thoroly cleaned before disinfecting. A good plan is, where possible, to scrub the interior with hot lye solution or scalding hot water. Such cleaning solutions are themselves good disinfectants. If scalding hot water is not available, the coops may be disinfected with a four per cent solution of formaldehyde. While this disinfectant has a very pungent, disagreeable smell, the odor soon disappears. If the poultry are not marketed for several weeks a three per cent solution of compound solution of cresol or a product of similar composition may be employed. Any coal-tar disinfectant is apt to leave an odor, which will gradually disappear.

THE NEW JERSEY PLAN

What Is Meant by "Certified" and "Accredited" Flocks

STATE certification of poultry flocks and hatcheries, which is also called accrediting in some states, varies widely in its application in various parts of the country. In view of this face the New Jersey Department of Agriculture has prepared the following explanation of the plan adopted in New Jersey.

Most poultry breeders are familiar with the "Standard of Perfection" issued under the direction of the American Poultry Association, which sets up a standard for each accepted standard breed of poultry, and which immediately becomes the ideal of the poultry breeder, whether so-called "fancier" or "utility" breeder. Unlike most breeds of farm livestock there does not exist a method of official registration for poultry, and does there exist a method of supervising and crediting officially creditable records of production such as has been done for years in the dairy breeds of cattle.

Penalty for Misuse of Terms

It was also felt that in order to make this poultry work really worth while it should have legal status. Therefore, all such work in New Jersey has been conducted under regulations provided for under the general provisions of Chapter 83, Laws of 1921. These regulations have therefore, legal force and the terms provided are legal terms with a penalty provided for misuse.

Jersey Black Giants were first inspected in the fall of 1923, over 50 birds being granted approval, preliminary to certification. As this is a relatively new breed it was felt best to withhold final certification of flocks until after the second year's inspection. These flocks have been granted certification during the past fall and a very noticeable improvement has been shown in most of them. Every bird in these flocks was inspected by a competent inspector for trueness to type and freedom from standard disqualifications, indications of fair egg production and general health. As this is a meat breed primarily and not an egg breed, special emphasis was placed on size and meat type rather than egg production. All birds passing inspection were banded with sealed numbered leg bands, and only such birds may be kept in breeding flocks applying for certification.

Birds Undergo Blood Test

The same general plan has been applied to other breeds this past fall and winter and approximately 25,00

birds have been certified. The following breeds have been handled: S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants. Practically all of these birds have been tested for bacillary white diarrhea at the time of certification, blood samples having been taken from all breeders and tested in the Poultry Pathology Laboratory of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, under the direction of Dr. F. R. Beaudette, Poultry Pathologist. All birds reported as reactors were removed from breeding flocks and leg bands returned to the Department of Agriculture.

Under the regulations flocks passing consecutive non-reacting tests will be known as "accredited" flocks. In the meantime all certified and tested flocks may use the terms "New Jersey Certified and Tested Flock" in advertising hatching eggs and breeding stock.

As applied to hatcheries, any hatchery purchasing its entire supply of hatching eggs from "certified" flocks and making application for hatchery certification under the hatchery regulations is on the road to becoming a "certified hatchery." Carried a step further, a "certified hatchery" may become an "accredited hatchery" after all the flocks from which eggs are secured for hatching purposes are produced by "accredited flocks."

Cost Borne by Breeders

All flocks certified and tested for the 1925 breeding season will again be inspected and tested during the late summer and fall of this year. Leg bands will be removed from birds which do not meet the requirements and all new birds to be used as flock additions passing inspection will be leg banded. The breeders are paying the full cost of the work so that it will not become a burden on the state.

The Department of Agriculture anticipates a large number of applications during this summer and the total number will probably approach 0,000 breeding birds. In order to handle this work, applications must be received early and it is probable a closing date for receiving such applications will be established about September 1. This will be necessary in order to complete the field work prior to January 1, 1926.

Ferns for the Shady Spots

THE problem of what to plant in shady locations around the home may be solved by the use of some of our native ferns. In the main, ferns like shady locations, but some will thrive in full sun, altho they never do their best under such conditions. If planted close to a foundation or porch or under maple or linden trees especially, care must be taken to keep up the moisture and food supply, as rain seldom falls next to the foundation, and maples and lindens are surface feeders.

How and When to Transplant

Half the pleasure of the future garden will be in collecting them ourselves. The best time to transplant is in the late spring or early summer. Those which make only one set of fronds will have completed growth by that time. Dig them with a good mass of soil about the roots, and transplant with as little drying out as possible. They should be set at once and watered well. Keep them well moistened until new growth starts. Mulch with half rotted leaves between the plants, or provide a covering of moss for a mulch. This will aid in maintaining a uniform moisture supply and will permit the ferns to develop their roots near the surface.—C. H. Connors, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station.

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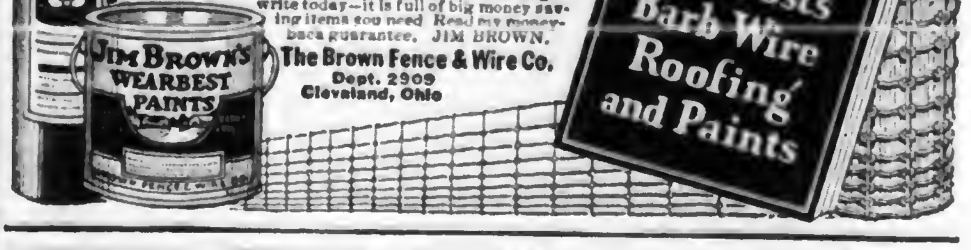

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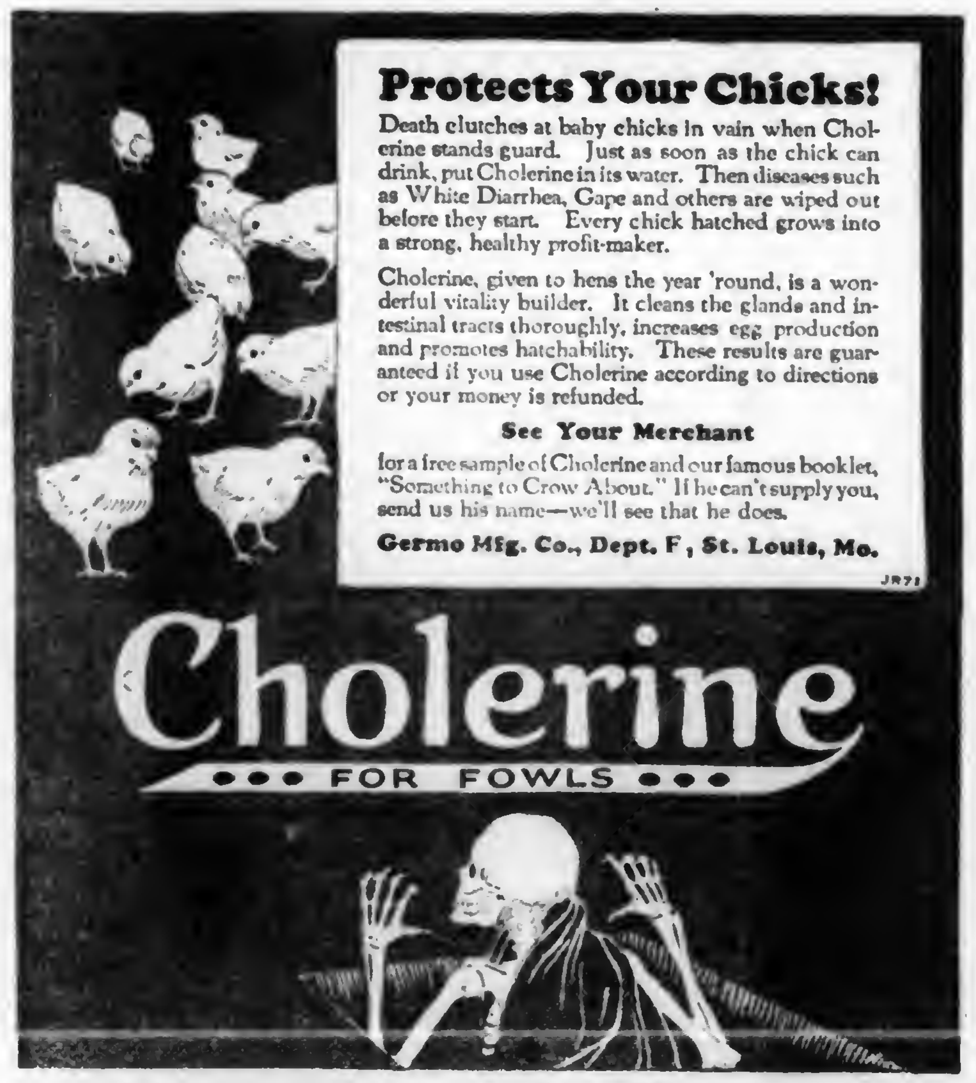

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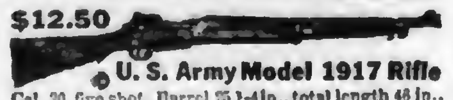

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She Paid Her Way

THE summary of the Columbia County Cow Testing Association records for the year 1924 shows that 220 cows, the average number in the association, consumed $115.35 worth of feed per head and returned $130.95 above the cost of feed. The average production per cow was 7272 pounds of milk and 305 pounds of butterfat.

During the course of the annual meeting of the Columbia County Association, it developed that the Voshen Brothers had purchased a grade Guernsey cow for $120, which later proved to be an excellent investment. At the end of the first year she stood highest in the association for production, with a record of 11,608 pounds of milk and 578.6 pounds of butterfat. The net profit on her year's production was $144.43. The following fall she was sold for $140 more than her original cost.—A. L. B.

300 Pound Honor Roll

IT HAS been announced that the National Dairy Exposition will again add to the National 300 Pound Honor Roll the names of all dairymen whose herds equal or exceed an average of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow as reported by a cow testing association for the current year ending on or before July 1, 1925.

Pennsylvania Near the Top

More than two thousand herd owners in twenty-eight states were admitted to the National Honor Roll last year. Pennsylvania furnished 220 members of this honor roll and thereby won fourth place among the states.

With forty-one cow testing associations now operating the number of Keystone herds qualifying for this honor at the nineteenth annual National Dairy Exposition in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 10 to 17, should be larger than ever this year.

Tuberculosis War Map

THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a map-poster showing the extent of bovine tuberculosis in the country. Six different intensities of shading enable any person to see how the county in which he lives compares with others in his state and in other states with respect to the prevalence of cattle tuberculosis.

The combination poster and map is largely for the guidance of veterinarians and sanitary officials engaged in the work of eradication, but it is an illuminating presentation of the subject for livestock owners also. Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry suggest that every livestock association should have a copy of this "war map" against the disease as a guide in the purchase of breeding stock when its health status is not otherwise known. The poster measures twenty by twenty-eight inches, is printed in red and black and may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The 1925 Dairy Show

OF INTEREST to all dairymen is the announcement that the National Dairy Exposition for 1925 will be held at the Indiana State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, Indiana, from October 10 to 17. Indianapolis is easily accessible from all points and the state fair grounds rank with the best in the country. The cattle building is especially well arranged and ample space is provided for machinery exhibits.—B.

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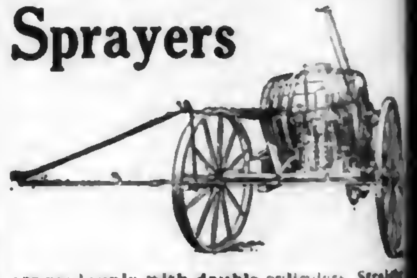

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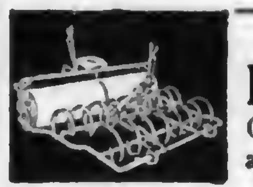

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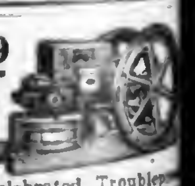

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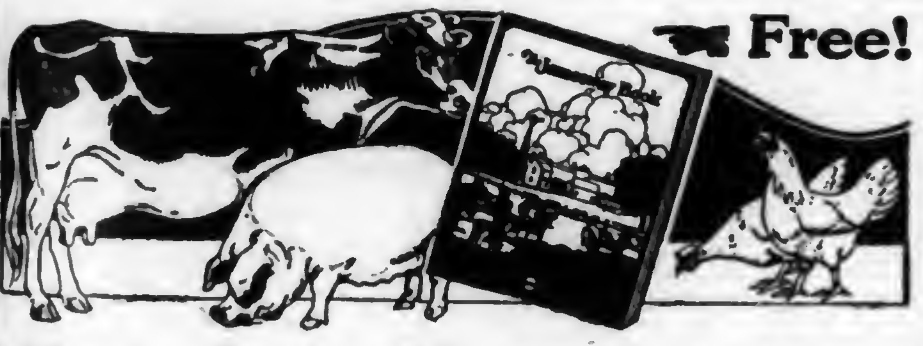

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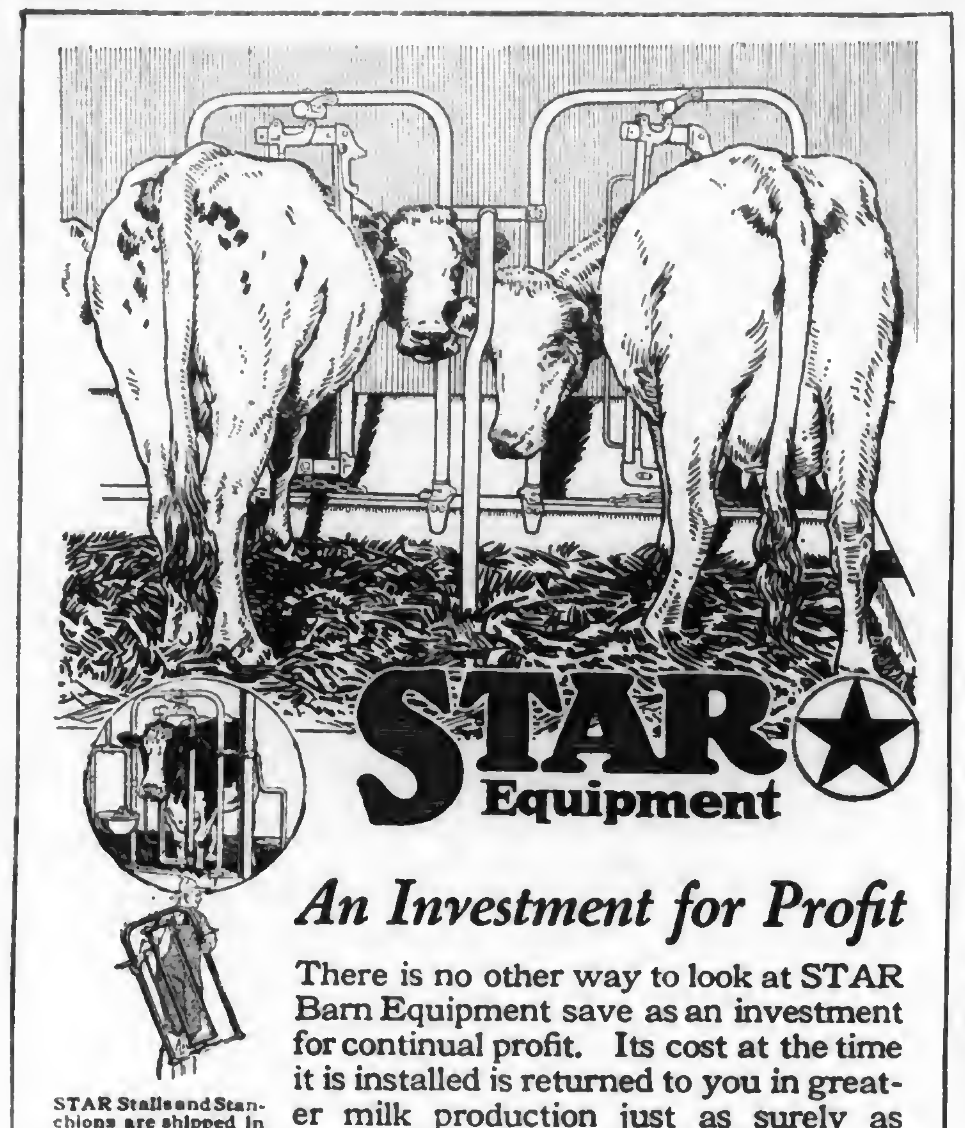

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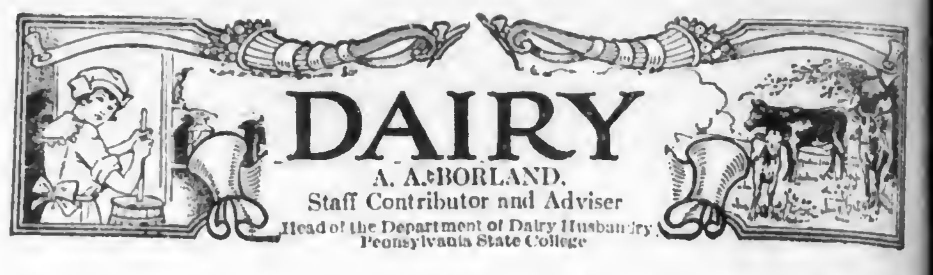

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

A Proven Feeding Schedule for Young Calves

I have several calves which I would like to raise for the dairy. Please suggest the proper formula for feeding these calves until spring. How old must the calves be before I can stop feeding milk? Is there anything I can substitute for milk?—J. M., Susquehanna County, Pa.

A home mixed calf meal can be made up of equal parts by weight of hominy feed, red dog flour, linseed oil meal, and blood flour. The Indiana Station at La Fayette, Indiana, has experimented rather extensively with this preparation and gives the following directions for its use in Bulletin 193.

When used in the place of milk, home mixed calf meal should be mixed with warm water (100 degrees F) in the proportion of one pound of calf meal to each gallon of water. In case less than one gallon of the mixture is used for feeding, make the necessary reduction when mixing, as it is not advisable to have the material mixed previous to the time of feeding. It is important to use accurate amounts of calf meal and water when mixing.

After the calf is drinking readily from the bucket at about ten days of age, substitute a small portion of the milk at each feeding with an equal amount of gruel, prepared by mixing the calf meal as above suggested. Gradually increase the amount of gruel fed, placing the calf on this material exclusively, at four or five weeks of age. Do not feed over one gallon of the mixture per day, previous to the time the calf is one month of age.

Changes Must Be Gradual

Home mixed calf meal is a concentrated feed and in order to be successful with its use it is necessary to make all changes, in amount of materials fed, gradually. Overfeeding is also responsible for much trouble in calf raising and the careful feeder will constantly guard against this source of trouble.

If home mixed calf meal is to be used as a supplement to skimmilk, it should be used in very small quantities at first, and as the meal ration is increased, the milk ration should be reduced. When the Indiana Station used the skimmilk substitute as described, a grain mixture consisting of equal parts by weight of corn meal and ground oats, the roughage was alfalfa hay and silage. A grain mixture that has been used successfully at the Pennsylvania Station to supplement skimmilk and mixed hay is composed of 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds oil meal and 8 pounds blood flour.

Precautions in Calf Raising

1. After ten days of age, a calf will do well if fed but twice per day. However, the hours of feeding should be regular and as nearly twelve hours apart as practical.

2. The temperature of milk as it is drawn from the cow is approximately 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The feeder should maintain a uniform temperature of the liquid ration at all times and under all conditions, especially during the first eight or ten weeks of the life of the calf.

3. The digestive system of the calf is undeveloped and very delicate. This condition demands that careful attention be given to the amount of feed fed. The average calf has an appetite far in excess of its ability to assimilate. As a result, it is necessary to control the amount and kind of feed consumed. In other words, select the proper feed and do not overfeed.

4. Due to the sensitive condition of a young calf's digestive tract, it is necessary that all changes in amount and kind of feed fed be made gradually and regularly.

5. In order to be assured that each calf obtain the amount of feed specified, it is absolutely essential that they be fed in individual pails, rather than from a common trough.

6. After a calf is a few days of age, it is necessary that it be supplied with an abundance of good, pure water for drinking purposes.

Cleanliness Prevents Many Ailments

7. After a calf begins to consume dry feeds, it is best to provide it with a small amount of salt each day.

8. The buckets in which the liquid ration is fed, as well as the trough used for the grain, should be kept scrupulously clean, if digestive troubles are to be controlled.

9. The calf that is housed in a dry, airy stall, constructed of materials that are easily cleaned, and designed to admit an abundance of sunlight, has the most favorable environment for maximum development. Some of the most common and fatal diseases that attack young calves are caused to no small extent by requiring them to sleep upon a cold damp floor. For best results, they should be provided with an abundance of clean dry straw for bedding, which must be changed frequently to keep the stall in good condition.

10. The feeding of roughage, such as alfalfa or clover hay, is a splendid and necessary practice. If they prove to be too laxative, first substitute timothy hay or a good quality of oat straw during the first month or six weeks. A calf should begin to eat hay at ten days or two weeks of age.

The Proper Amount to Feed

11. The amount of liquid feed required by a young calf will depend largely upon its weight at birth. In general, calves vary in weight at birth from 40 to 115 pounds, and it is obvious that the same rule for feeding will not apply to all cases. One must exercise his own judgment in this matter to a certain extent, as the experienced feeder realizes the responsibility of the man in charge of the actual feeding operations. The following may serve as a guide, however, and in the main is sufficiently specific, concerning the amount of feed and the rate of increase:

Birth Weight 50-70 Pounds—Jerseys and Guernseys

POUNDS OF FEED PER DAY

Age		Lbs. whole milk	Lbs. skimmilk or substitute	Lbs. grain
1-3	days	with dam	0	0
3-14	"	8-10	0	0
2-3	weeks	6-8	1-3	⅛
3-4	"	3-5	3-5	¼
4-5	"	1-3	6-8	½
5-6	"		8-10	¾
6-8	"		9-11	1
8-12	"		10-12	2
12-24	"		10-12	2-3

Feed all the clover hay the calf will eat after the second week; one-fourth to two pounds of silage may be fed, beginning with the twelfth week.

12. A calf will begin to eat grain at the age of ten days to two weeks. It is best fed dry. A small amount may be placed in the pail when the calf has finished drinking its milk. The calf will thus get a taste of the grain and will soon learn to eat it.

Birth Weight 70-100 Pounds—Ayrshires and Holsteins

POUNDS OF FEED PER DAY

Age		Lbs. whole milk	Lbs. skimmilk or substitute	Lbs. grain
1-3	days	with dam	0	0
3-14	"	10-12	0	0
2-3	weeks	7-9	1-3	⅛
3-4	"	4-6	4-6	¼
4-5	"	1-3	7-9	½
5-6	"		10-12	¾
6-8	"		11-13	1
8-12	"		12-14	2
12-24	"		12-14	2-3

Feed all the clover hay the calf will eat after the second week; one-fourth to two pounds of silage may be fed, beginning with the twelfth week.—A. A. Borland.

Doesn't Burn Out Cows

I was told that gluten should not make up more than one-quarter of mixture as in time it would make cows barren and would burn them out in six months. I would like to know if that is the truth.—D. A., Crawford County, Pa.

It is all "bosh" about gluten feed making a cow barren or burning her out in six months. Gluten feed is a desirable concentrate for dairy cows. It is a by-product from the manufacture of starch and it contains most of the protein from corn along with some of the carbohydrates. It is a nutritious and fairly palatable feed. There seems to be a common impression abroad that any feed which is a good milk maker is likely to burn the cow out, as it is termed. Corn silage has been accused of doing likewise.

The mere fact that corn silage is succulent and palatable is no reason why it should have an injurious effect upon the cow. Likewise the fact that gluten feed, linseed oil meal and other high protein concentrates are conducive to a liberal milk flow is not a good argument that they will ruin a cow. A grain mixture might easily be made more than one-quarter gluten feed without having any harmful effects on the animal.—A. A. B.

Bedford Uses Good Sires

TWENTY-FOUR of the twenty-six members of the Bedford County Cow Testing Association own silos according to the last report of the association tester, Mr. Shingledecker. While only twenty-five per cent of the farms in Bedford County have silos in use, they are now being used on ninety-two per cent of the farms owned by members of the association.

Ten of the members own purebred herd sires, fourteen others belong to a bull association, and only two members do not use purebred sires at the present time. However, one of these has purchased a purebred bull calf which will soon replace the scrub bull now in service. The percentage of purebred bulls used in this association compares very favorably with the percentage of such bulls used in Pennsylvania as only twenty-eight per cent of the total number of herd sires in this state are purebred.—A. L. B.

"Edward, you disobeyed your grandmother when she told you just now not to jump down those stairs."

"Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa. She only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those stairs, boys.' And I shouldn't think she would, an old lady like her!"

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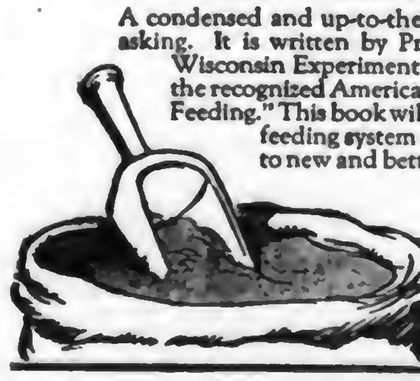

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Fuel for the Milk Producers

Something about the Analysis of Dairy Feeds

A COW may be likened to a machine such as a gasoline engine. A machine of this kind requires two things to keep it in good working order, repair material and fuel.

The repair materials for the body of the cow are water, mineral matter and protein. The water is a very important substance for food, making up over half of a cow's body, and eighty-seven per cent of the milk. Water, however, is abundant, so that usually little attention is paid to it in making up a ration. It is important, however, that the cow get plenty of it.

Some farmers lose money in the winter time by allowing cows to go down across the field to a pond where the ice must be broken. It is doubtful if a cow drinks enough water to do her best under these conditions. Those who have installed individual drinking cups in the stable so that the cows may have constant access to water have usually come to the conclusion that this is a paying proposition.

Minerals Build the Bones

Mineral matter, which makes up a considerable portion of the skeleton of the cow is also an important repair material. However, cows that get plenty of good clover or alfalfa hay along with a fair grain allowance will not suffer from a lack of mineral matter.

Protein is another very important repair material. It makes up about sixteen per cent of the animal's body and comprises 3.4 per cent of the milk. This is the repair material which usually the farmer has to consider most carefully.

Carbohydrates and fats are fuel substances which are burned in the animal's body very much as gasoline is burned in a gasoline engine to furnish the energy to make the machine go. Table I gives an idea as to the amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fat in a few of the com feeds.

Table I

Feeding stuff	Crude protein per cent	Fibre per cent	Carbohydrates N. free extract	Fat per cent
Barley	11.5	4.6	69.8	2.1
Buckwheat	10.8	10.3	62.2	2.5
Shelled corn No. 2	9.6	1.9	67.6	4.8
Corn & cob meal	9.6	7.4	65.0	3.8
Oats	12.4	10.9	59.6	4.4
Wheat	12.4	2.2	71.2	2.1
Rye	11.8	1.8	73.2	1.8
Corn gluten feed	25.4	7.1	52.9	3.8
Corn gluten meal	35.5	2.1	47.5	4.7
Cottonseed meal (choice)	44.1	8.1	25.0	9.1
Linseed oil meal (o. p.)	33.9	8.4	35.7	7.5
Wheat bran	16.0	9.5	53.7	4.4
Alfalfa	14.9	28.3	37.3	2.3
Clover hay (red)	12.8	25.5	38.7	3.1
Timothy hay	6.2	29.8	45.0	2.5
Corn stover †	5.7	27.7	40.9	1.2
Corn silage	2.1	6.3	15.4	.8

† Ears removed; medium in water.

Not all of the feed that a cow is digested. In fact, there are sev losses before a cow has the net value which she can build into or can make into milk. Some of feed is undigested and there losses in the urine, in gases, and the actual work of digestion.

It is usually assumed that manure from a cow represents undigested portion and that the mainder may be used for meat milk. Therefore, the digestible alysis of these feeds is a better as to their actual value for milk duction purposes than is the analysis such as is given in Ta

Table II

Feeding stuff	Dig. crude protein per cent	Dig. carbo-hydrates per
Barley	9.	66.8
Buckwheat	8.1	49.1
Shelled corn No. 2	7.1	64.8
Corn and cob meal	6.1	63.1
Oats	9.7	52.1
Wheat	9.2	67.5
Rye	9.9	68.4
Corn gluten feed	21.6	51.9
Corn gluten meal	30.2	42.9
Cottonseed meal (choice)	37.0	21.8
Linseed oil meal (o.p.)	30.2	32.6
Wheat bran	12.5	41.6
Alfalfa hay	10.6	39.0
Clover hay (red)	7.6	39.3
Timothy hay	3.0	42.8
Corn stover †	2.1	41.4
Corn silage	1.1	15.0

† Ears removed; medium in

However, since different ani differ in their ability to digest and since there have been a paratively small number of dig trials run on some of the newer manufacturers of proprietary place on the bags only the crude alysis of the feed. If one wants put together the combination farm-grown feeds with cotto meal, linseed meal, gluten meal, other high protein feeds, and compare the average analysis of mixture with that of some pr tary feed, he would use the fi given in Table I.

Why Crude Analysis Is Giv

In Pennsylvania, all propri feeds must have a guaranteed a sis on the sack or attached th The feed must be guaranteed to tain at least so much protein, least so much fat, not over so fibre. Fibre is woody and hard digest and usually the more fibre feed contains, the poorer it is.

Anyone wishing to get the an sis of the proprietary feeds sold Pennsylvania during the year should write to the Department Agriculture, Harrisburg, and ask Bulletin 391. This gives a com table of the analysis of samples feeding stuffs collected by the eau of Chemistry during the 1923. The bulletin is free for asking. Write to Harrisburg for it.

The digestible analysis of feeds is the better index of their value to the animal, since this type of analysis shows how much food value the animal actually gets out of the different feeds. In Table II is given the digestible analysis of the same feeds as are mentioned in Table I.

It will be noted from the inspection of the above list that the common farm grains are low in protein and that gluten feed, gluten meal, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal are high in protein feeds. Some of these should be mixed with the farm grown grains in order to make a properly balanced ration for dairy cattle.

Corn Stover Better than Timothy

From an inspection of the roughages listed, it will be noted that alfalfa and clover hay are high in protein and that timothy hay is low. It is evident that clover hay has more than twice as much protein as timothy hay. This is one of the reasons why clover and alfalfa hays are such good feeds for milk production purposes. Timothy hay is too low in protein to make it a good milk producing feed. In fact, corn stover contains two-thirds as much protein as clover hay, and would usually be a very much more economical roughage than timothy.

A good bulletin dealing with the computation of rations is No. 161 of the Pennsylvania State College. This can be secured free of cost by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pennsylvania.
—A. A. Borland.

Share With Others Those Good Pictures

THE editors of Pennsylvania Farmer would like to receive from readers some good photographs showing farm scenes, buildings, machinery, livestock, crops, and children. Nowadays, when nearly every farm has at least one amateur photographer, we feel that there must be many good farm pictures that are deserving of a wider showing than they get in the family photograph album. If you have clear, sharp photographs which you believe would interest other readers we shall be glad if you will let us see them. Unmounted photographs on glossy paper are preferred. Mail them flat, carefully wrapped with cardboard to prevent damage in transit. Be sure to write your name and address on the back of each picture, and enclose postage for the return of any which may not be found suitable for publication. Mail the photographs to the Editorial Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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Value of Ensilage

Please inform me how to determine the value of ensilage in the silo. I want to be able to make a fair charge for ensilage I am selling.—D. L. A., Mercer County, N. J.

The most equitable basis of determining the value of a ton of silage is its relation to the market price of corn. The following table has been worked out at the Pennsylvania State College in determining the price which the Animal Husbandry and the Dairy Husbandry Departments shall pay the College farm for silage. This was for Lancaster County Sure-Crop corn with a fair ear on the corn when it went into the silo.

If the corn were a large variety with few mature ears on it then the price for the silage per ton should be less than the figures in the table. On the other hand, if the corn was of a small variety with well matured ears, then the price for silage should be higher than the figures given in the table.

This table was worked out on a comparison of the salable market corn that would come from a given acreage as compared with the amount of silage that would be yielded on the same acre. The stover was valued at $5.00 per ton in making the calculation and the market price of corn taken as the basis.

Price of corn per bushel.	Value of Silage per ton.
$ .70	$3.96
.80	4.40
.90	4.84
1.00	5.28
1.10	5.62
1.20	6.06
1.30	6.50
1.40	6.94
1.50	7.38

—A. A. Borland.

First Street Cleaner—So Bill's dead; Bill was a good street cleaner.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

I HAD hoped the Senator would ask me to dinner, but the coming of the President had upset the chance of it. It was eleven o'clock. Mrs. Hacket had put a cold bite on the table for me. I ate it—not to keep it waiting—and sat down with my eyes on my book and my mind at the Dunkelbergs'—where I heard in a way what Sally was saying and what "Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg" were saying.

At twelve-thirty Mr. Dunkelberg came for me, with a high-stepping horse in a new harness and a shiny still-running buggy. He wore gloves and a beaver hat and sat very erect and had little to say.

"I hear you met the President," he remarked.

"Yes, sir. I was introduced to him this morning," I answered a bit too proudly, and wondering how he had heard of my good fortune, but deeply gratified at his knowledge of it.

"What did he have to say?"

I described the interview and the looks of the great man. Not much more was said as we sped away toward the deep woods and the high hills.

I was eager to get home, but wondered why he should be going with me to talk with Mr. Grimshaw and my uncle. Of course I suspected that it had to do with Amos, but how I knew not. He hummed in the rough going and thoughtfully flicked the bushes with his whip. I never knew a more persistent hummer.

What a thrill came to me when I saw the horse and the popple tree and the lilac bushes—they looked so friendly! Old Shep came barking up the road to meet us and ran by the buggy side with joyful leaps and cries. With what affection he crowded upon me and licked my face and hands when my feet were on the ground at last! Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody were coming in from the pasture lot with sacks of butternuts on a wheelbarrow. My uncle clapped his hands and waved his handkerchief and shouted "Hooray!"

Aunt Deel shook hands with Mr. Dunkelberg and then came to me and said:

"Wal, Bart Baynes! I never was so glad to see anybody in all the days o' my life—ayes! We been lookin' up the road for an hour—ayes! You come right into the house this minute—both o' you."

The table was spread with the things I enjoyed most—big brown biscuits and a great comb of honey surrounded with its nectar and a pitcher of milk and a plate of cheese and some jerked meat and an apple pie.

"Set right down an' eat—I just want to see ye eat—ayes I do!"

AUNT DEEL was treating me like company and with a pleasant touch of the old company finish in her voice and manner. It was for my benefit—there could be no doubt of that—for she addressed herself to me chiefly, and not to Mr. Dunkelberg. My absence of a few days had seemed so long to them! It had raised me to the rank of company and even put me above the exalted Dunkelbergs, altho if Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg had been there in her blue silk and gold chain, "big enough to drag a stone boat," as Aunt Deel used to say, she might have saved the day for them. Who knows? Aunt Deel was never much impressed by any man save Silas Wright, Jr.

Mr. Grimshaw came soon after we had finished our luncheon. He hitched his horse at the post and came in. He never shook hands with anybody. In all my life I have met no man of scanter amenities. All that kind of thing was, in his view, I think, a waste of time, a foolish encouragement to men who were likely to be seeking favors.

"Good day," he said, once and for all, as he came in at the open door. "Baynes, I want to have a talk with you and the boy."

I REMEMBER how each intake of his breath hissed thru his lips as he sat down. How worn and faded were his clothes and hat, which was still on his head! The lines on his rugged brow and cheeks were deeper than ever.

"Tell me what you know about that murder," he demanded.

Who Has a Picture to Beat This?

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wagner, Berks County, Pa. There are four boys and four girls, ranging in age from two to twenty years.

"Wal, I had some business over to Plattsburg," my uncle began. "While I was there I thought I'd go and see Amos. So I drove out to Beekman's farm. They told me that Amos had left there after workin' four days. They gave him fourteen shillin's an' he was goin' to take the stage in the mornin'. He left some time in the night an' took Beekman's rifle with him, so they said. There was a piece o' wood broke out o' the stock o' the rifle. That was the kind o' gun that was used in the murder."

It surprised me that my uncle knew all this. He had said nothing to me of his journey or its result.

"How do you know?" snapped Mr. Grimshaw.

"This boy see it plain. It was a gun with a piece o' wood broke out o' the stock."

"Is that so?" was the brusque demand of the money lender as he turned to me.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"The boy lies," he snapped, and turning to my uncle added: "Yer mad 'cause I'm tryin' to make ye pay yer honest debts—ain't ye now?"

We were stunned by this quick attack. Uncle Peabody rose suddenly and sat down again. Mr. Grimshaw looked at him with a strange smile and a taunting devilish laugh came out of his open lips.

Uncle Peabody, keeping his temper, shook his head and calmly said: "No I ain't anything ag'in' you or Amos, but it's got to be so that a man can travel the roads o' this town without gettin' his head blowed off."

Mr. Dunkelberg jumped into the breach then, saying:

"I told Mr. Grimshaw that you hadn't any grudge against him or his boy and that I knew you'd do what you could to help in this matter."

"Of course I'll help in any way I can," my uncle answered. "I couldn't harm him if I tried—not if he's innocent. All he's got to do is prove where he was that night."

"Suppose he was lost in the woods?" Mr. Dunkelberg asked.

"The truth wouldn't harm him any," my uncle insisted. "Them tracks wouldn't fit his boots, an' they'd have to."

Mr. Dunkelberg turned to me and asked:

"Are you sure that the stock of the gun you saw was broken?"

"Yes, sir—and I'm almost sure it was Amos that ran away with it."

"Why?"

"I picked up a stone and threw it at him and it grazed the left side of his face, and the other night I saw the scar it made."

My aunt and uncle and Mr. Dunkelberg moved with astonishment as I spoke of the scar. Mr. Grimshaw, with keen eyes fixed upon me, gave a little grunt of incredulity.

"Huh!—Liar!" he muttered.

"I am not a liar," I declared with indignation, whereupon my aunt angrily stirred the fire in the stove and Uncle Peabody put his hand on my arm and said:

"Hush, Bart! Keep your temper, son."

"If you tell these things you may be the means of sending an innocent boy to his death," Mr. Dunkelberg said to me. "I wouldn't be too sure about 'em if I were you. It's so easy to be mistaken. You couldn't be sure in the dusk that the stone really hit him, could you?"

I answered: "Yes, sir—I saw the stone hit and I saw him put his hand on the place while he was running. I guess it hurt him some."

"Look a' here, Baynes," Mr. Grimshaw began in that familiar scolding tone of his. "I know what you want an' we might jest as well git right down to business first as last. You keep this boy still an' I'll give five years' interest."

Aunt Deel gave a gasp and quickly covered her mouth with her hand. Uncle Peabody changed color as h rose from his chair with a strang look on his face. He swung his bi right hand in the air as he said:

"By the eternal jumpin'—"

He stopped, pulled down the lef sleeve of his flannel shirt and walke to the water pail and drank out o the dipper.

"The times are hard," Grimshaw resumed in a milder tone. "Thes days the rich men dunno what' a-comin' to 'em. If you don't have n interest to pay you ought to git along easy an' give this boy the eddication of a Sile Wright."

THERE was that in his tone and face which indicated that in his opinion Sile had more "eddication" than any man needed.

"Say, Mr. Grimshaw, I'm awfu sorry for ye," said my uncle as he returned to his chair, "but I've always learnt this boy to tell the truth an' the hull truth. I know the danger I'm in. We're gettin' ol It'll be hard to start over ag'in a you can ruin us if ye want to an' I' as scared o' ye as a mouse in a cat paw, but this boy has got to tell the truth right out plain. I couldn't muzzle him if I tried—he's too much of a man. If you're scared o' the truth you mus' know that Amos i guilty."

Mr. Grimshaw shook his head with anger and beat the floor with the end of his cane.

"Nobody knows anything o' th kind, Baynes," said Mr. Dunkelberg. "Of course Amos never thought killing anybody. He's a harml kind of a boy. I know him well an so do you. The only thing that any body ever heard against him is th he's a little lazy. Under the circum stances Mr. Grimshaw is afraid th Bart's story will make it difficult f Amos to prove his innocence. J think of it. That boy was lost a wandering around the woods at th time o' the murder. As to that sca Amos says that he ran into a st when he was going thru a thicket the night."

Uncle Peabody shook his h with a look of firmness.

Again Grimshaw laughed betw his teeth as he looked at my unc In his view every man had his pri

"I see that I'm the mouse a you're the cat," he resumed, as th curious laugh rattled in his thro "Look a' here, Baynes, I'll tell what I'll do. I'll cancel the h mortgage."

Again Uncle Peabody rose fr his chair with a look in his fa which I have never forgotten. H his voice rang out!

"No, sir!" he shouted so lou that we all jumped to our feet a Aunt Deel covered her face with h apron and began to cry. It was li the explosion of a blast. Then t fragments began falling with a l crash:

"NO, SIR! YE CAN'T BUY TH NAIL ON MY LITTLE FINGER O HIS WITH ALL YER MONEY!"

IT WAS like the shout of Isra from the top of the mounta Shep ran into the house with ha on end and the chickens cackled a the old rooster clapped his wi and crowed with all the power his lungs. Every member of th little group stood stock-still a breathless.

I trembled with a fear I could n have defined. Quick relief ca when, straightway, my uncle we out of the room and stood on th stoop, back toward us, and blew h nose vigorously with his big re handkerchief. He stood still lookin down and wiping his eyes. Mr. Gri shaw shuffled out of the door, h cane rapping the floor as if his arm had been stricken with palsy in a moment.

Mr. Dunkelberg turned to my aunt, his face scarlet, and muttered an apology for the disturbance and followed the money-lender.

I remember that my own eyes were wet as I went to my aunt and kissed her. She kissed me—a rare thing for her to do—and whispered brokenly but with a smile: "We'll go down to the poorhouse together, Bart, but we'll go honest."

"Come on, Bart," Uncle Peabody called cheerfully, as he walked toward the barnyard. "Le's go an' git in them but'nuts."

He paid no attention to our visitors—neither did my aunt, who followed us. The two men talked together a moment, unhitched their horses, got into their buggies and drove away. The great red rooster had stood on the fence eyeing them. As they turned their horses and drove away slowly toward the gate, he clapped his wings and crowed lustily.

"Give it to 'em, ol' Dick," said Uncle Peabody with a clap of his hands. "Tell 'em what ye think of 'em."

At last the Dunkelbergs had fallen—the legendary, incomparable Dunkelbergs!

"Wal, I'm surprised at Mr. Horace Dunkelberg tryin' to come it over us like that—ayes! I be," said Aunt Deel.

"Wal, I ain't," said Uncle Peabody. "Ol' Grimshaw has got him under his thumb—that's what's the matter. You'll find he's up to his ears in debt to Grimshaw—prob'ly."

As we followed him toward the house, he pushing the wheelbarrow loaded with sacks of nuts, he added:

"At last Grimshaw has found somethin' that he can't buy an' he's awful surprised. Too bad he didn't learn that lesson long ago."

He stopped his wheelbarrow by the steps and we sat down together on the edge of the stoop as he added:

"I got mad—they kep' pickin' on me so—I'm sorry, but I couldn't help it. We'll start up ag'in somewheres if we have to. There's a good many days' work in me yet."

As we carried the bags to the attic room I thought of the lodestone and the compass and knew that Mr. Wright had foreseen what was likely to happen. When we came down Uncle Peabody said to me:

"Do you remember what you read out of a book one night about a man sellin' his honor?"

"Yes," I answered. "It's one o' the books that Mr. Wright gave us."

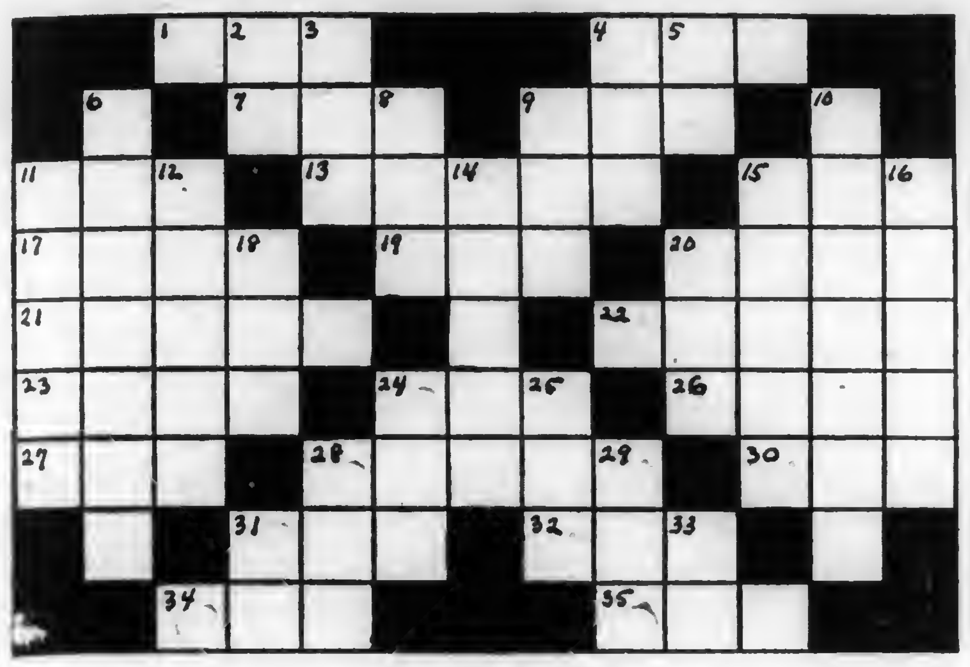
"It's somethin' purty common sense," he remarked, "an' we stopped an' talked 't over. I wish you'd git the book an' read it now."

I found the book and read aloud the following passage:

"Honor is a strange commodity. It can not be divided and sold in part. All or none is the rule of the market. While it can be sold in a way, it can not be truly bought. It vanishes in the transfer of its title and

(Continued on next page)

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 20 (across) is BOIL and 6 (down) is RETREAT. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution to this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

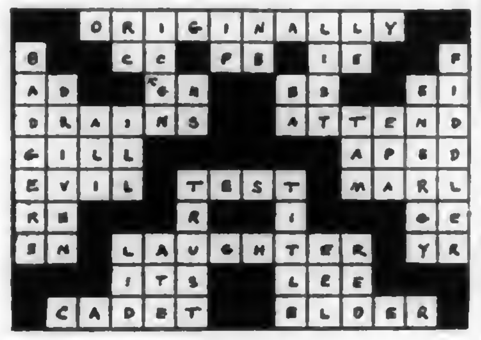
READING ACROSS

1. To lubricate
4. Except
7. By way of (Latin)
9. The "blood" of a tree
11. German, abbreviation
13. To crush under the feet
15. Not a negative
17. A particle of matter
19. Middle or in the midst
20. To seethe
21. Wide
22. A cosmetic for giving added color
23. That not
24. Notwithstanding
26. A former queen of England
27. To consume
28. The devil
30. To obtain
31. A pretentious fool
32. An outfit
34. To poke
35. An American writer of mystery stories

READING DOWN

2. Four (Roman)
3. Illuminated
4. Wrong, not good
5. From a lower to a higher position
6. To fall back before an enemy
8. A limb
9. Sorrowful
10. Pretended
11. The triangular end of a building
12. The perch upon which fowls rest for the night
14. A number
15. Having little age
16. Rain mingled with snowy hail
18. A fibrous rug
20. A huge serpent
24. To strike or touch lightly
25. A tree
28. To utter sounds of grief
29. What Jack Frost does to tender plants
31. A note of the diatonic scale
33. Towards

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 21)

is no more. Who seeks to buy it gains only loss. It is the one thing which distinguishes manhood from property. Who sells his honor sells his manhood and becomes simply a thing of meat and blood and bones—a thing to be watched and driven and cudgeled like the ox—for he has sold that that he can not buy, not if all the riches in the world were his."

A little silence followed the words. Then Uncle Peabody said:

"That's the kind o' stuff in our granary. We've been reapin' it out o' the books Mr. Grimshaw scolded about, a little here an' a little there for years, an' we knew it was good wheat. If he had books like that in his house mebbe Amos would 'a' been different. He wouldn't 'a' had to come here tryin' to buy our honor like you'd buy a hoss."

"Oh, dear!" Aunt Deel exclaimed wearily, with her hands over her eyes; "a boy has to have somethin' besides pigs an' cattle an' threats an' stones an' hoss dung an' cow manure to take up his mind."

Uncle Peabody voiced my own feeling when he said:

"I feel sorry, awful sorry, for that boy."

We spent a silent afternoon gathering apples. After supper we played Old Sledge and my uncle had hard work to keep us in good countenance. We went to bed early and I lay long hearing the autumn wind in the popple leaves and thinking of that great thing which had grown strong within us, little by little, in the candle-light.

"A dead fish can swim downstream but only a live one can swim up it," said Uncle Peabody as we rode toward the village together. We had been talking of that strong current of evil which had tried to carry us along with it. I understood him perfectly.

It was a rainy Sunday. In the middle of the afternoon Uncle Peabody and I had set out in our spring buggy with the family umbrella—a faded but sacred implement, always carefully dried, after using, and hung in the clothes press. I remember that its folded skirt was as big around as my coat sleeve and that Uncle Peabody always grasped it in the middle, with hand about its waist, in a way of speaking, when he carried it after a shower. The rain came on again and with such violence that we were drenched to the skin in spite of the umbrella. It was still raining when we arrived at the familiar door in Ashery Lane. Uncle Peabody wouldn't stop.

"Water never scares a live fish," he declared with a chuckle as he turned around. "Good-bye, Bart."

He hurried away. We pioneers rarely stopped or even turned out for the weather. Uncle Peabody used to say that the way to get sick was to change your clothes every time you got wet. It was growing dusk and I felt sorry for him.

"Come in," said the voice of the schoolmaster at the door. "There's good weather under this roof."

He saw my plight as I entered.

"I'm like a shaggy dog that's been in swimming," I said.

"Upon my word, boy, we're in luck," remarked the schoolmaster.

I looked up at him.

"Michael Henry's clothes—sure they're just the thing for you!"

"Will they go on me?" I asked, for, being large of my age, I had acquired an habitual shyness of things that were too small for me, and things, too, had seemed to have got the habit of being too small.

"As easily as Nick Tubbs goes on a spree, and far more becoming, for I do not think a spree ever looks worse than when Tubbs is on it. Come with me."

I followed him up-stairs, wondering how it had happened that Michael Henry had clothes.

He took me into his room and brought some handsome soft clothes out of a press with shirt, socks and boots to match.

"There, my laddie buck," said he, "put them on."

"These will soon dry on me," I said.

"Put them on—ye laggard! Michael Henry told me to give them to you. It's the birthday night o' little Ruth, my boy. There's a big cake with candles and chicken pie and jellied cookies and all the like o' that. Put them on. A wet boy at the feast would dampen the whole proceedings."

I put them on and with a great sense of relief and comfort. They were an admirable fit—too perfect for an accident, altho at the time I thought only of their grandeur as I stood surveying myself in the looking-glass. They were of blue cloth and I saw that they went well with my blond hair and light skin. I was putting on my collar and necktie when Mr. Hacket returned.

"God bless ye, boy," said he. "There's not a bear in the township whose coat and trousers are a better fit. Sure if ye had on a beaver hat y'ed look like a lawer or a statesman. Boy! How delighted Michael Henry will be! Come on now. The table is spread and the feast is waiting. Mind ye, give a good clap when I come in with the guest."

We went below and the table was very grand with its great frosted cake and its candles, in shiny brass sticks, and its jellies and preserves with the gleam of polished pewter among them. Mrs. Hacket and all the children, save Ruth, were waiting for us in the dining-room.

"Now sit down here, all o' ye, with Michael Henry," said the schoolmaster. "The little lady will be impatient. I'll go and get her and God help us to make her remember the day."

He was gone a moment, only, when he came back with Ruth in lovely white dress and slippers and gay with ribbons, and the silver beads of Mary on her neck. We clapped our hands and cheered and, in the excitement of the moment, John tipped over his drinking glass and shatterde it on the floor.

"Never mind, my brave lad—no glass ever perished in a better cause. God bless you!"

What a merry time we had in spite of recurring thoughts of Uncle Peabody and the black horse toiling over the dark hills and flats in the rain toward the lonely farm and the lonelier, beloved woman who awaited him! There were many shadows in the way of happiness those days but, after all, youth has a way of speeding thru them—hasn't it?

We ate and jested and talked, and the sound of our laughter drowned the cry of the wind in the chimney and the drumming of the rain upon the windows.

(To be continued next week)

"Mandy, I's heerd yo' is still lettin' dat no 'count man from Dog Town hang aroun'. Is dat so?" asked a colored swain of his equally colored lady love.

"Who dat been sayin' I is?"

"Dassal right who bin sayin' yo' is. De p'int is, is yo'?"

"I ain't sayin' I is."

"Well, yo' ain't sayin' yo' ain't. Ef yo' ain't, yo is."

"Ef I is, I is, an' 'ef I ain't, I ain't. 'Tain't none of yo' business whether I ain't or is!"

"Yo' ain't sayin' yo' ain't. Dat mek it yo' is. Ain't yo?"

"Ef I is, I ain't gwine say I is, an' ef I ain't, I ain't gwine say I is or ain't. Is dat plain, or ain't it?"—Argonaut.

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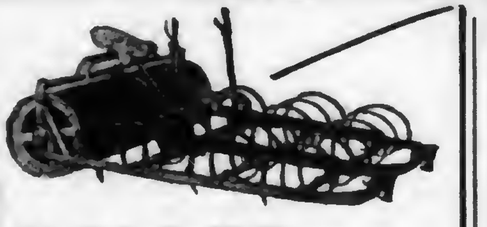

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A wonderfully useful implement in preparing the seed bed. The harrow levels the ground, brings the clods to the surface while the roller crushes the clods and packs the soil. One man with single team performs two operations.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

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Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Boys and Girls Who Aren't Yet Forum Members:—Here's an invitation from all of us of the Forum to all of you to come and join us in our good times together. Over and over again I get leters that begin: "Please, Cousin Ruth, tell me how to become a Forum member." So, thinking that some of you boys and girls may want to know the "how" of it, too, I'm right now, before another week passes, going to tell you the way to join our jolly Forum circle. We who already belong rush for our page the very first thing each week and wouldn't give it up for a great deal.

Perhaps your name is William, or John, or Charles,—if you're a boy; if you're a girl it may be Mary, or Anna, or Elizabeth; you may live down a long lane in a big stone house that's way off by itself, or you may live in a small frame house in the mountains or near the ocean; you may even be a boy or girl who lives in a little village or on a busy highway near a large city; whatever your name or wherever you live, we'll gladly welcome you into our Forum circle whenever you want to come.

Any boy or girl who sends a letter, an original poem, or story, a recipe, a drawing, a snapshot, or anything of interest to other boys and girls, becomes at once a member of the Forum.

And don't, please, any of you, be afraid to write me if you want to, I'm one of the crowd, you know, and whatever you want to say, say it. I'm always glad to get letters that are just for me. I never publish these on the Forum page when I think you meant them for me only.

We want to hear about your pets, the tricks you've taught them, your work at home and at school, and all the other things that keep you busy. You probably can't tell all you want to in one letter, but don't let that bother you. Save some for next time; lots of the Forum friends write often. When you're writing, tho, you'll be sure to remember, won't you, that I'm not a mind reader, so you must write as well as you can so that I won't miss anything you have to say.

If you send in a drawing please use black ink—if you haven't any make your pencil drawing on ink paper and I'll ink it in. If you use paper that's just made for pencil the ink chases all around and there isn't much of a drawing left.

Any time you want you can write me at 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia. I'll be there.

Best wishes for your happy times ahead.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been a silent reader of the Forum page for some time. I have written one letter but not seeing it in print I am going to attempt another.

I live on a farm and enjoy farm life very much, especially in summer. I help my father in the fields to harrow, and also pick potato planter. You have to work hard on a farm but you have your pleasure as well. I believe all farm boys and girls will agree.

I am thirteen years of age and have three sisters and two brothers. All are away from home except my younger sister. We have good times coasting.

For pets we have three cats. We call them Malty, Tom and Tabby; two horses named Tally and Nance. Tally is my favorite. How many like to ride horseback? I think it is great sport. I go to the store for mother on Saturday. It is about two miles distant.

I am a member of Cross Roads M. E. Church and attend as regularly as I can. Wake up, York County boys and girls and let people know we're not sleeping.—Dorcas I. Stitely, York County, Pa.

THE YOUTHFUL GEORGE
Hilda Hiddleson, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a girl ten years old. I live in the country and go to a country school. I am in the fifth grade. We have a big farm and have fifteen cows.

I have two sisters and a brother. I have lots of pets, four cats and one dog. Our dog likes you to take a stick and throw it, and then he will run after it. There is lots of snow where we live and I go sleigh riding often. I am trying teach my dog to go sleigh riding with me. When he gets on he falls off. He would rather play with a stick. My dog is brown and white, I will show you a picture of him. His name is Shep.

SHEP
Hazel Thompson, Ulster County, N. Y.

We have a car and two horses. We have three barns and a milk house.—Hazel M. Thompson, Ulster County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This is my first letter to the Y. P. F. page. I go to school about one mile and a half but I do not walk. We have a stage that comes around every morning and takes us. I have not missed a day this year except when the stage couldn't come around on account of the snow drifts.

I have lots of fun skating and sleigh riding. We live about six miles from town. We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for almost a year. We had our examinations the twenty-sixth of January.

I am eleven years old and am in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog and two puppies. The dog's name is Gyp and the puppies are about four weeks old and we haven't given them any name yet. I also have two cats. We have horses, cows and a calf. We have a lot of ice around here. I am sending a recipe of my favorite cake.

CREAM CAKE

3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup butter
1½ cup granulated sugar
Yolks of 3 eggs
¾ cup cold water or milk
1 teaspoon orange extract
White of 3 eggs.

Sift flour once, then measure; add baking powder and sift 3 times; cream butter and sugar, add well beaten yolks then flour and water alternately, then extract; beat long and hard and fold in lightly the well-beaten whites. Bake in moderately slow oven (325 degrees F.) for 30 to 35 minutes.

Wishing Forum friends and Cousin Ruth good luck.—Amelia Lotysh, Mercer County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—May I drop in and have a little chat with you? I was here a few times before and I promised to come again, so you see I must keep my promise.

I love to read your page. It is very interesting to read about our Forum friends.

My cousins are coming to see me this summer so I will persuade them to write and become Forum members. I hope you will welcome them. We expect to have good times this summer. Also, we will go hiking.

I also love to read books and I like to draw. That reminds me, I have two drawings here, one from my brother Charles and one from myself. I hope they will be printed.

Well, I must say good-bye for a while. I will come and see you another time when the birds will be singing and the flowers will be blooming. Three cheers for Cousin Ruth and Forum friends!—Helen Mendla, Bucks County, Pa.

It will be nice to have your cousins join us, Helen. Forum friends will be glad to hear from them.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading the Forum ever since we started getting Pennsylvania Farmer and I surely do greatly enjoy it. Say, boys and girls of Lackawanna County, why don't you wake up? All the other boys and girls have got us beat. I have never seen any letters from Lackawanna County, so I thought I would write and start out and maybe some of the others would write also.

I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. I go to the Greenfield High School, which is about three miles from my home. I do not walk; we ride in large wagons, but, of course, we don't always ride in wagons because when there is snow on the ground we go in sleighs.

I love to go coasting down the hills and skiing. Don't you, Cousin Ruth? I suppose most of the Forum friends do. Cousin Ruth, I have asked some of my friends to write also if you don't mind. If my letter is not published I will try and write again until I succeed. Next time I write I will send in a picture of myself and my pet pup, if I may. I will tell you of my pup the next time I write. I will close before my letter gets too long.—Dorris Petrylak, Lackawanna County, Pa.

You, your friends and pictures are always welcome, Doris. Let's hear about the pup.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Eugene Shumaker.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Blanche Anderson, Betty Loomis.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Anna Duncan
BUCKS COUNTY.—Mary Jones (D only).
BUTLER COUNTY.—Mary Varos.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Marie Craver
CENTRE COUNTY.—Sara Hosterman, Sadie Musser, James Parsons.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda Hiddleson (D), Marjorie Wolfe.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Cora Vila Riegle.
ERIE COUNTY.—Jean Rick.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Belle Campbell.
FULTON COUNTY.—Marjorie Metzler.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Ruth E. Ober (D), Caroline Ranck, Miriam I. Ulmer.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Daisy Murray.
MERCER COUNTY.—Rebecca Baer
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Mary Elizabeth Casner, Hazel F. Huffman, Geraldine Naomi Moist.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Helen Croll (Ds), Helen J. Ochotny.
PERRY COUNTY.—Mae Hummel.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Mary Geris
SNYDER COUNTY.—Isabel Pontius
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Mable Foote
TIOGA COUNTY.—Naomi Y. Ames (D), Genevieve Nelson.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Nellie Mae Kitelinger.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mary Jane Staggers.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Clarence Allman (D), Grace Munshower, Rebecca Wiley, Ethel Wiley.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Catherine Hoenes.
BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Irene Zimmerman.
CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Irma Hanel
SALEM COUNTY.—Anna Gavenia, Mildred Bishop.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Lillian Thoresen.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Edgar J. Myers, Bernice Koontz.
HARFORD COUNTY.—Mattie L. Kilby.

NEW YORK

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Eleanor Fanning.

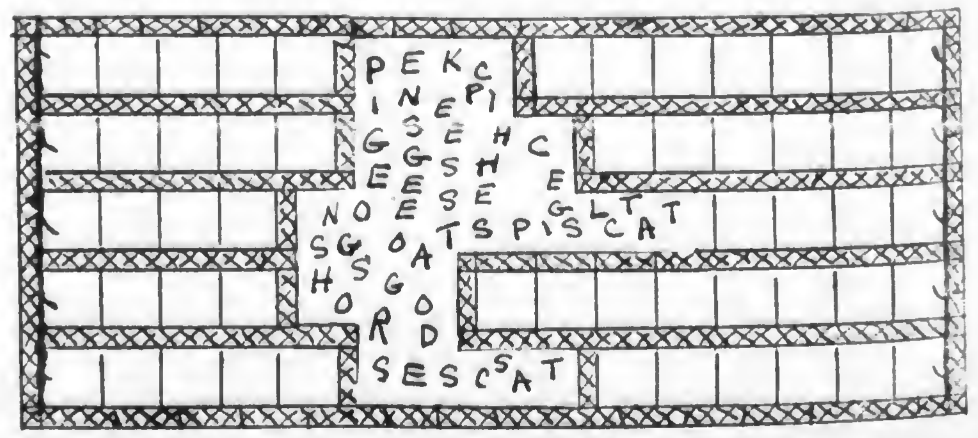
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—One sunny day this March Pa Farmer let all his farm animals out in the barnyard. Suddenly a big windstorm came up and all the animals were whirled about so that he is asking you to help put them back into their places. You see the white squares all ready waiting for the animals. You can help Pa Farmer out of his difficulties and solve this puzzle if you will fill the white squares with letters from the mixed-up group of letters in the middle of the picture. Each group of letters will form the name of a farm animal you all know. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than March 14—that's certainly late enough for those animals to be whirling about, isn't it? BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

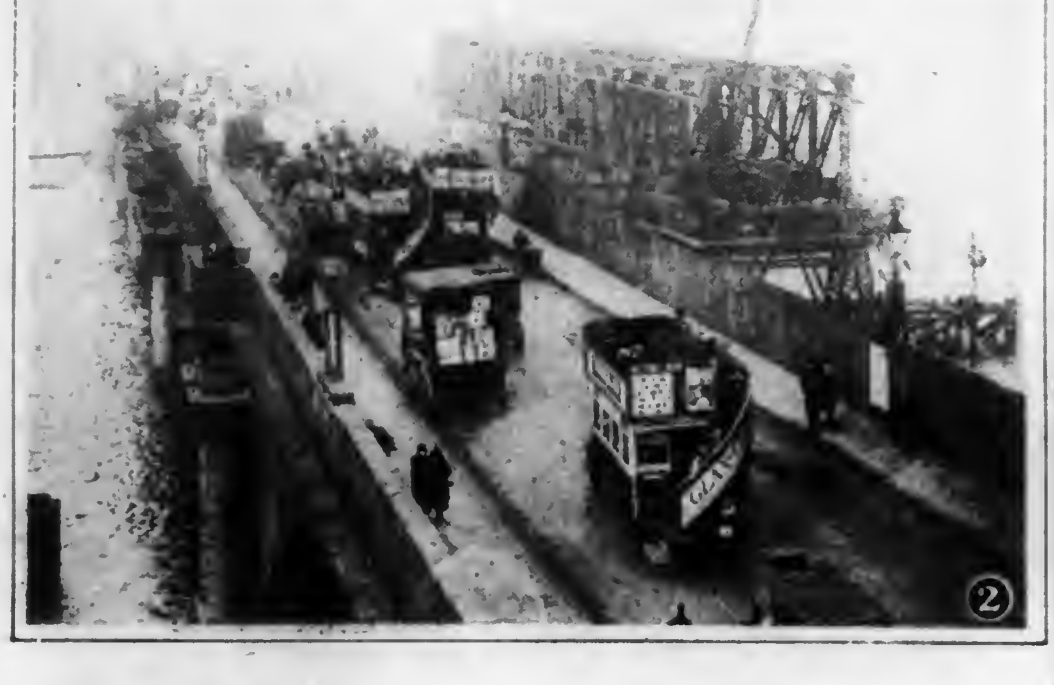
Puzzle Prize Winners

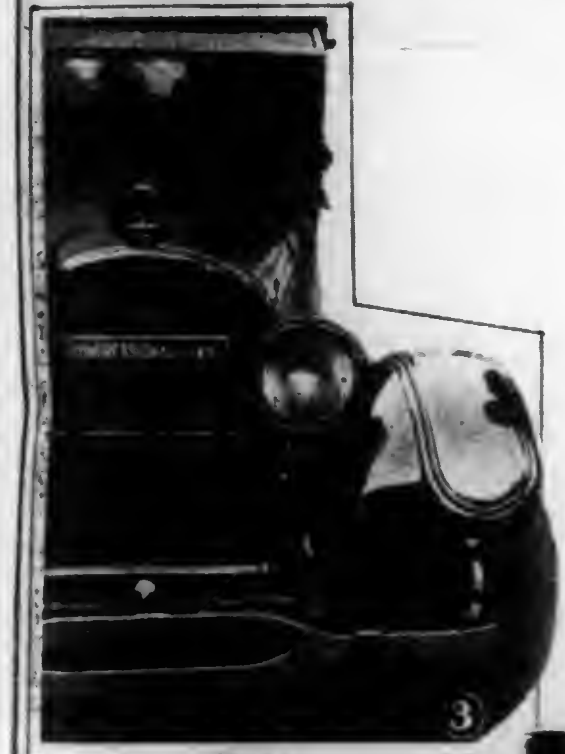
The answer to the puzzle published in the February 14 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: VALENTINE GREETINGS TO ALL OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

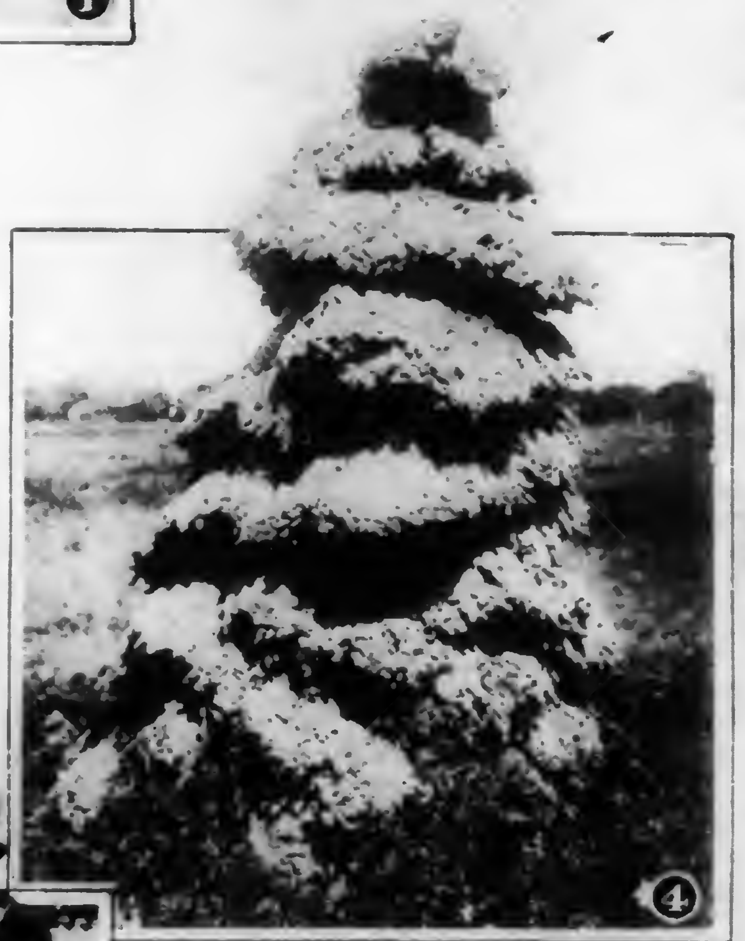
The prize winners are: Ella Mae Esbenshade, age 9, Paradise, Pa.; Margaret Haag, age 9, Olivehurg, Pa.; Leslie Jackson, age 9, Lucinda, Pa.; Mildred Mounts, age 7, Washington, Pa.; Stella Porch, age 8, Acme, Pa.; Lewis Smith, age 8, Easton, Md.; Mae A. Stahley, age 6, Neffs, Pa.; Boyd Strunk, age 8, Zionsville, Pa.; Harry K. Witmer, age 9, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; Harold H. Ziegler, age 8, Schwenksville, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The Dawes children, Virginia and Dana, take up their home in Washington as the General becomes Vice President.
2.—"London Bridge is all built up"—not really all, but they are making progress on the temporary structure by the side of the old Waterloo Bridge.
3.—Congressmen decorate their cars with special tags of the sort in the picture.
4.—Sluggards, please pause! The population of this sky-scraper of an ant-hill is at least half a million.
5.—This full-blooded Cherokee Indian is a practicing osteopath in Chicago and prominent in politics.
6.—The Earl and Countess of Coventry recently celebrated their diamond wedding. The Countess, tho over eighty years old, still rides her tricycle. The Earl is "father" of the House of Lords.
7.—Nicholas Cartus, inventor of a type of airplane motor which is exciting interest in the War Department.
8.—The thin film—only 254 thousandths of an inch thick—which Miss Barton, of the Bureau of Standards, is demonstrating is used in X-ray research work.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

March Blows in Annual Task

Our Spring Housecleaning Can Easily Be Simplified

IT IS March, and that specter, housecleaning, has time and again appeared before me, warning me of my impending doom. To outwit the apparition, I have laid some deep plans and even now I have begun to execute them.

While I debated where to begin, a shabby iron bed caught my eye. It was my answer. Housecleaning and house renovating go hand in hand. A change of curtains, diligent use of soap and water, and the putting down of seasonal rugs, are all part of the same piece of work.

Better Now Than Later

I knew that bed could and should be enameled now, without waiting till May when the lawns must have attention, as well as the house. Windows can be raised at any time of year to eliminate the odor of paint.

Having decided on the bed as a beginning, I alertly moved from garret to cellar with pencil and notebook in hand like a grocer's clerk, taking inventory of the work that might be done before the soft lazy days which April brings.

The two garret rooms were in gratifying order. Note: "The three white curtains must be freshly laundered and hung, the floor painted brown."

On the Third Floor

An inspection of the two third-story rooms brought this entry: "Third-story rooms must be papered. Paint the wood work. Make cretonne draperies of material having a light background and gay flowers."

This notation settled the fate of the "blue room"—used only in summer: "Completely clean this room early. Shellac the floor. Hang the new window draperies (these have been made)."

When I passed on to a one-windowed room. Note: "A white net curtain for 'Margaret's room' with cretonne valance." The stairway and porches needed no inspection; their shabbiness had weighed on my mind. This note was written: "Paint scarred white rises in front stairway and paint or stain (light walnut) dining room stairway. Paint the porches gray."

And in the Kitchen

Another entry ran: "Make blue voile drapery for the door between the dining room and living room," and yet another, "Paint the kitchen French gray." We have finished putting this shade on the refrigerator, which we do not use in winter, and have white-enameled its interior.

Then the bed room drawers and the buffet drawers and closets. What an uninteresting task they are in warm, moist spring, when one's vitality seems amazingly low. Even now several of ours are shiningly clean and the good work is going on.

A Little Each Day

You will say, "Well, some of these closets, etc., will need another going over before spring." Some may, but by adding almost daily some little bit of this extra work, our house cleaning is progressing satisfactorily, and when May comes, much detail will have been eliminated.

There are other plans galore, but if we can wrestle successfully with these of the precious note book, we shall deserve laurel wreaths.

It can be done. Take house cleaning by the forelock.—E. O. J.

Good Times Indoors

THE stormy days of winter and early spring tax the ingenuity of mothers to provide indoor amusements for the kiddies. The other day, little son ran across the road to a neighbor's to play and came home with his pocket filled with paper chains. Since then, he has spent many happy hours making them.

Any bright paper will do,—old wall paper books are good. Cut the paper in strips about six inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide. Loop them together and fasten ends with paste. Of course, the chain-maker gets pasty; but there are not many things a very small child will do without getting dirty or mussy.

Little Folks Like to Color

Colored crayons, old catalogs, or magazines, blunt scissors, carbon paper, all help. One will often be surprised to see how well small children will color, cut and mount pictures. Larger ones can trace with carbon paper and color.

Little girls, only six or seven years old, will get lots of fun dressing little dolls about six or eight inches high, that can be purchased for ten cents. They will also do very creditable outline or simple cross stitch embroidery.—Mrs. P. W. L.

A Renter's Difficulty

THE article about the electrically run farm makes me want to "tell the world" how women on rented farms have to contend with inadequate equipment. While much is said about helping the farmer and keeping the boys and girls contented, I never see anything about the landowner being under obligation to give comfortable, pleasing living conditions to his tenants.

Our boys and girls often say when they come home from some other homes, "I wish we could have a phone, electric lights, bathroom or furnace" etc. We see them becoming dissatisfied with home, and are powerless to change conditions, because we do not own the farm.

Obligation Rests with Owner

Many farmers in this class start farming practically with nothing except debts. It takes courage to do it, too. If there is a family to raise there is little chance to ever buy a farm of one's own, however much we would like to provide comfortable homes for our children.

If one man is wealthy enough to own his home and more, is he not under obligations to provide modern homes for those whom he expects to do all the hard work connected with his farm? Not as fine as his own home, but plain, convenient comforts. —A. S.

WAFFLES

1¾ cup flour
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup sour cream (or sour milk with ¼ cup butter)
3 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately.—Mrs. H. W. B.

Education in Food Values

The Use of Dairy Products Points Way to Health

THE Philadelphia Inter-state Dairy Council is really a more wonderful organization than the average person realizes. It not only stands with and behind the dairyman, serving as a stimulus toward better grades of milk and better standards of dairying, but it supplies a far-reaching education in food values, health and the adequate use of dairy products.

This Philadelphia branch is, of course, connected with the National Dairy Council, but it is quite independent, nevertheless, adopting such methods as are best suited to the particular needs of its territory.

It is most interesting to learn of the many kinds of work the Council conducts. For the woman interested in nutrition, there are the demonstrations of cookery, food values and hygiene given by nutrition experts at parent-teacher meetings and similar gatherings. There are supper clubs (like the one shown in the picture) where the group learns food values thru food selection and preparation. There are lectures, with and without lantern slides, which the teachers in school may give in correlation with the study of geography. Last, but by no means least, there are the very amusing, pleasing, and instructive health plays.

The work is entirely supported by a small percentage assessment paid by milk producers and distributors. Once in a while a school does charge admission to a lecture or a health play, when a fund is being raised for some special purpose, but it is always understood that none of the money goes to the Dairy Council.

Study Made Enjoyable

The Council employs only trained and talented workers. The education in food values which they give, tends in itself to encourage a greater demand for farm products, be they milk, fruit, vegetables or poultry products. A lot of health ideas get tucked away in the little stories for children, food demonstrations for mothers, supper clubs for girls, and health plays for everybody.

People are like the little boy who prefers to take his pill enclosed in a spoonful of jelly. They like to learn the facts of health thru pleasant channels, rather than as cold facts from the doctor. So the Dairy Council is helping to spread the gospel of positive health. The goal is not just to escape illness, but to be radiantly well thru keeping to the health road.—Effie Maurine Paige.

An instructive meeting of one of the supper clubs conducted by the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

The Prize Contest Awards

THE contest "Who shall hold the purse strings" is closed. By vote of 104 of our readers the first prize goes to Mrs. Edith Gratias, Perkasie, Bucks County, Pa.; second prize to Mrs. F. D. Stewart, Medford, Burlington County, N. J.; and third prize to Mrs. Mary W. Eck, Richland, Lebanon County, Pa. We congratulate the winners and thank the voters.

No doubt Our Family will want to see the prize winners face to face. Since a real family get-together is impossible, we have asked the three who won to send us their pictures and a short introduction of themselves. Look for these in an early number.

The best suggestion for our page

The contest editors feel that the suggestion which best embodies all the good features of the many that were submitted, is the discussion suggested by Elma Stage, Clearfield, Pa.: "If I had two extra hours each day to devote to the interest of the home, what would I do with it?"

Our Family will agree that this offers opportunities for discussion that will keep us busy for some time to come.

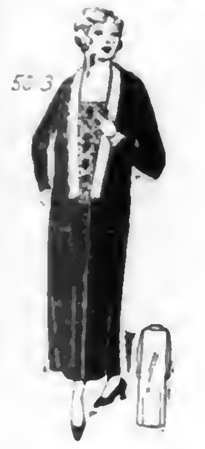
CONTEST LETTERS, FEBRUARY 7, 1925

Letter No. 1.	Sam Goodley, Jr., Delaware County, Pa.	6 votes
" " 2.	Mrs. Edith Gratias, Bucks County, Pa.	20 "
" " 3.	Mrs. L. L. Lamb, Madison County, N. Y.	7 "
" " 4.	Mrs. F. D. Stewart, Burlington County, N. J.	18 "
" " 5.	Mrs. D. S. Dilts, Mercer County, N. J.	3 "
" " 6.	"A Farmer's Wife," Broome County, N. Y.	8 "
" " 7.	Mrs. Rose Hughes Donahoe, Bedford County, Pa.	9 "
" " 8.	Mrs. Frank Farber, Sussex County, N. J.	12 "
" " 9.	Mrs. Howard Beach, Lycoming County, Pa.	10 "
" " 10.	Clara M. Burchard, Tioga County, N. Y.	7 "
" " 11.	Naomi N. Nace, Dauphin County, Pa.	2 "
" " 12.	Mrs. J. B. Bundy, Potter County, Pa.	2 "
" " 13.	Mrs. Mary W. Eck, Lebanon County, Pa.	16 "

Just a Few Words to the Wise

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5013.—A Good Looking Frock.—Taffeta or faille would be very attractive for this design. As here portrayed facings of white satin are shown, with lace over chiffon for the vest. Eight sizes. Bust measure 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the foot is 1 5-8 yard. To make the dress as illustrated for a 44 inch bust will require 4 5-8 yards of one material 40 inches wide, and 1-2 yard of contrasting material for the collar and cuffs, and 1-4 yard of chantilly or other lace all-over 20 inches wide. Pattern 10c.



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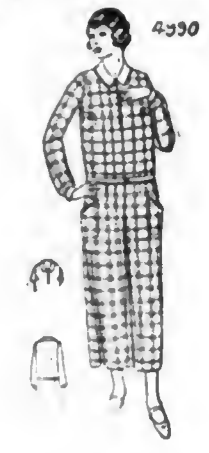
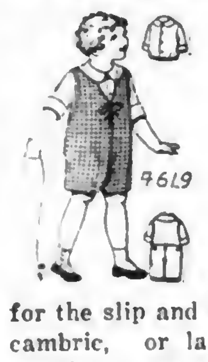


4990

4990.—Pleasing House or Morning Frock.—Plaid, gingham and rep are here combined. The model is in slip on style. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or, short as in the small view. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size made with long sleeves requires 4 5-8 yards of 36 inch material. Collar and sleeves faced with contrasting material as illustrated require 3-8 yard 36 inches wide. If the dress is made with short sleeves, it will require 4 3-8 yards of material. The width at the foot is 1 5-8 yard. Pattern 10c.

4619.—A Neat Play Suit.—This model provides a separate blouse. The overalls are sleeveless and the body portion of the back is buttoned to the waist portion. Seersucker, denim, or gingham could be used for the overalls, and cambric for the blouse, or the entire suit may be made of one material. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A four year size requires 1 1-2 yard for the overalls, and 1 1-8 yards for the blouse. Pattern 10c.

5009.—A Comfortable Outfit for a Small Tot.—Voile, dimity, crepe, silk and chambrey are good materials for the little dress here portrayed and



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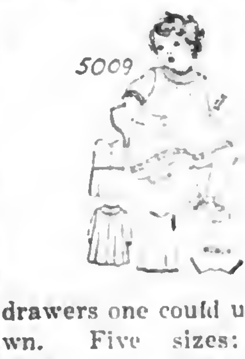

5009

for the slip and drawers one could use cambric, or lawn. Five sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 3-4 yard of 36 inch material for the drawers, 1 1-8 yards for the slip and 1 3-4 yards for the dress if the dress is made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 1-4 yard less is required of 36 inch material. If slip is made without ruffle 1-8 yard less is required. Pattern 10c.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 book of fashions.

Her Jams in Demand

ON HER farm one woman earns money by making and selling jams, jells, dainty salads, etc., in fancy molds for banquets, weddings and various other social affairs, large or small, where attractive tray and table serving is a feature.

She purchases attractive individual aluminum molds, as she needs them, to carry out some special occasion or day, in color and shape schemes, and makes fancy jellies, such as green mint jelly; red raspberry, amber with orange and combinations. She also makes fresh grape, apple, blackberry, strawberry, cherry and raisin jams and jells as the season and customers call. She cans varieties of fruit juices for her jell cupboard.

Her salads are in great demand, any of which she sells and sometimes delivers, at from 10c to 25c a mold. For dozens or hundreds of molds, she makes slight reductions in price.—Kan.

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THE heat given by the burners of the Florence Oil Range is concentrated right on one spot—right on the bottom of the pot.

This *focused heat* saves your time, for everything cooks quickly when the heat stays where you want it.

It is cheap, for fuel is not wasted when the heat is *focused* on the center of the pot—cheap fuel, too, kerosene, and used only when actually cooking.

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You get the best results, for you can have any degree of heat you need—from intense to simmering—always *focused*—regulated by the turn of a lever.

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Those Doctor Bills Again

Sickness is So Costly That It Pays to Keep Well

MRS. MUMAW'S article on consulting the doctor is undoubtedly true, but there are many farm women who are unable to follow this advice even tho they realize the value of it.

Doctors' charges seem to be mounting in proportion to the falling prices of farm produce. Our town has a new physician, and as he is a young man, we had hoped for a release from former high prices. However, we find that in many cases his prices are double that of the older doctor.

Twelve Bushels of Potatoes

A farmer six miles away phoned to ask him if he would come to see a patient, and asked how much he would charge. The reply was that if the farmer would carry him both ways, the doctor would come for six dollars. That means twelve bushels of potatoes when sold at stores in his town, or three-fourths of a ton of hay in the barn.

A neighbor's little daughter had an attack of indigestion. The doctor from the village five miles away was called. He drove his car, as it was a nice fall night before midnight. His call was only a short one. His charges were ten dollars.

A farmer on the cement road who had bought a nice farm on a down payment was having a hard time to hang on to it and keep up payments. He had to go to the hospital. The bill staggered him and he didn't see how he could pay it. He tried to get the town to pay it, as could have been done had he been a poor non-taxpaying foreigner. There was a great to-do about it among some of the taxpayers, but I do not know how they came out.

Perhaps doctors are justified in charging such prices, but when farm products are at their present level many farmers must avoid medical services if possible. Surely there is something wrong when the doctor's bill causes as much worry as the illness itself.—Mrs. E. M. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—There is one way of helping to meet this problem (which is a very real one), and that is by increasing our knowledge of how to prevent disease. It is true economy to go to the doctor while we are seemingly well, and let him prescribe rules of health for us, instead of breaking the rules and suffering the consequences until the doctor must make us a high-priced emergency call, perhaps too late. We don't wait until our car falls to pieces before taking it to the repairshop. It would be an expensive plan.

Braided Rugs

CUT strips of cloth about one inch wide. Thick goods must be cut finer than the thin pieces. Fasten three strands together and braid, turning in all raw edges. Always draw the strands firm and hard. When enough has been braided, start sewing around and around either in a circle or an oblong, being careful always to keep it flat. Any rags can be used. Woolens make very nice rugs and can be mixed in any way desired. A hit and miss rug is nice, but if one selects colors with care, very pleasing effects can be had. In making braided rugs practice is your best teacher. The firmer the braid the more satisfactory will be your rug. A firm rug will lie on the floor better, and will not be so easily disarranged. Always use strong heavy thread to sew the rugs.—A. S.

Keep the Buttons On

DON'T let there be any gaps from missing buttons in the wraps your children wear for school! We lived for forty-five years three-eighths of a mile from the school house. Past our house came children from seven dwellings below us in the district,—some of them over a mile below. Always in cold weather the children stopped at our house in the mornings on their way to school, and many a frosted foot have I thawed out and many a tear have I wiped away. Most of those children were well protected except for the missing buttons that left the coat or sweater partially open.

Many a missing button have I replaced before sending the children on. Yes, and some of the mothers flew into a rage at the implied criticism. Others, overburdened with their many cares, thanked me for giving them a lift.

She Learned Her Lesson

The last few years there were twelve children who passed on their school-ward way, and some of them always stopped winter or summer, going and coming. One cold morning a young girl came in with one cheek and ear badly frozen,—a livid white. I thawed them out and then I scolded her. For it was all her own fault. She was at that age where many girls think they must do as they please. I knew her mother wanted her well bundled, and I also knew there was plenty to bundle with. I think this girl had her lesson, for she had quite a sore face and ear for some time.

We looked daily for our children. No one can tell or imagine how we missed them after we left the farm, for now we seldom have a child call, unless it is someone from our former home.

We always held out a bait for them in the way of flowers or fruit, or sometimes home made candy. Anyway they never failed us.—Clarice Raymond.

Tea in the Percolator

IN ANSWER to the question of using the same percolator for brewing tea and making coffee, I don't think it would work well very long. Try as I will, my coffee percolator will retain the coffee stain.

Once when I was obliged to make tea in a polished copper coffee pot, the tea not only lost its color but its flavor also, tho the pot had been thoroly scoured and scalded. Personally, I like tea brewed in an earthen pot, tho I think a special tea percolator would be fine.

Just now I am using an aluminum tea pot and an aluminum coffee percolator. Both are washed and scalded every day, and when the weather permits they are turned upside down to drain outdoors in the sunshine. It may be imagination, but I always think the tea and coffee taste better afterwards. We don't drink warmed over coffee or tea.

My son's wife has a new aluminum tea pot which makes delicious tea. The pot is first scalded out, then boiling water is poured into it. Then the tea, in a round, perforated ball, is dropped into the water from a chain. This is all done just as we are ready to sit down to a meal. By the time we are all seated, the tea is ready to pour.—A Reader.

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An Important Question

THE Primes, parents of moderate means, had been compelled by economic reasons to leave the farm and go to live in a factory town. Yet they chose their home on the edge of town and near the surrounding woods and pastures for the sake of their children. Often on Sunday afternoons one might see either or both parents go for a walk with those lively boys and girls—and those walks generally led out of town, off the sidewalks out on the country roads and lanes.

It is no wonder the Prime children had the best times in the world playing in caves, building houses in trees, and exploring every uninhabited bit of land within several miles. Not surprising, either, that they came to know birds and flowers and squirrels almost as well as Hiawatha did.

And it is quite natural that the majority of the young folks in that family have chosen to make their homes, earn their living, and even enjoy most of their pleasures in the real country. Their parents taught the genuine "back-to-the-land-ism."

On the Other Hand

In a similar town nearby, there grew up another family who had left a farm for similar reasons to the Primes'. But somehow the Birds grew up with their faces toward Main street while the Primes faced the open fields and the woods. Yet we wonder why Sue Bird is not happy since she married a farmer and began keeping house a half-mile from neighbors!

Now the problem is how to change Sue's attitude for her own sake, as well as for her husband's sake and in the interest of their children. The friends to whom she confides her woes have suggested flower-gardens, raising little chickens, new lines of reading, and clubwork—but with no apparent success as yet.

I wonder if any readers of Pennsylvania Farmer have had any experiences in finding the delights of farm life that they would be willing to share.—V. M. B.

On Gray Days

MY "CARROTS FOR CHEER" recommended by Our Page, are started. The children also love to watch a sponge kept wet in a saucer if each tiny hole in that sponge is filled with mustard seed. They won't need to wait long for results.

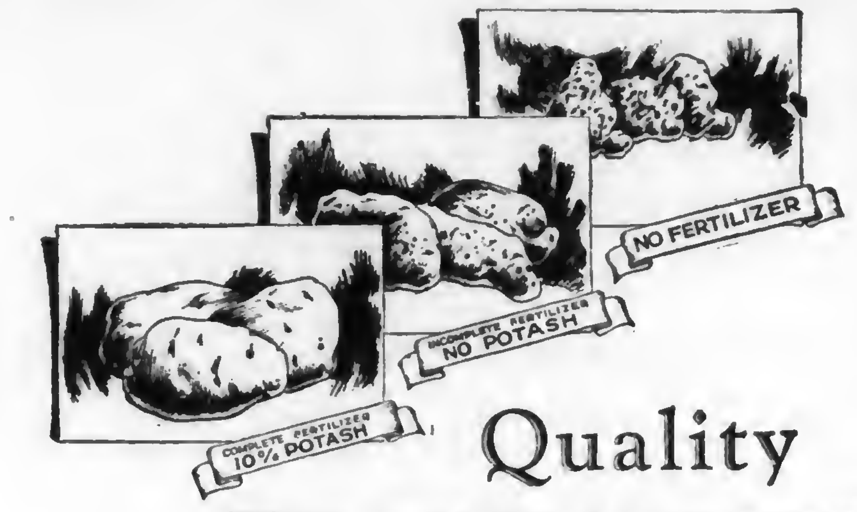
If you have never planted a fernery with grape fruit seeds, do it at once. You will be rewarded by beautiful foliage.

In one of your pretty glass vases or jugs put a healthy sweet potato and keep the water fresh. Shortly you will wonder where next to fasten that vine!

A low bowl full of interesting growth can be attained by cutting a generous top off a turnip, carrot and parsnip and keeping fresh water in the bowl.—G. S. S.

A Correction

IN THE article entitled "Home Millinery Take Note" in the February 14th number, a line was omitted in printing. The directions should read: "For a smaller head size than a twenty-four-inch one, take off half the extra amount at either end. Make a flat seam, slip-stitching it on both sides." The words, "the extra amount at either end" and "Make" were left out. We regret the puzzle this must have been to our readers, and trust that nobody made it a cross word.—I. S. H.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Quality

THE use of sulfate of potash produces tubers of cleaner appearance and of more uniform size—many soil and crop authorities report.

The above illustrations, taken from actual photographs of potatoes grown by L. E. Davis of Van Buren County, Mich., show the value of sulfate of potash.

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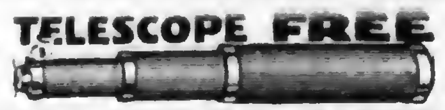

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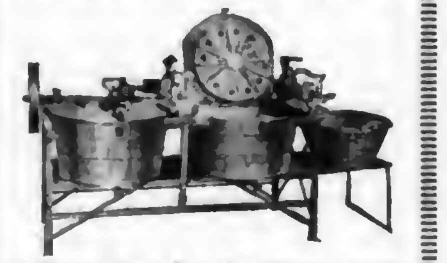

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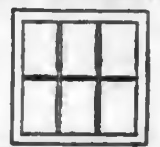

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Tank Bargain

450 Riveted Steel Tanks, 24 in. diameter, 5 ft. high. Capacity 120 gallons. Each.......$25.00
48 in. diameter, 6 ft. high. Each.......$50.00

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Six light glazed sash. Size over all, 34½ ins. x 34½ ins. 1⅛ in. thick. Good condition. No broken lights. 100 or more, each.......**60c**
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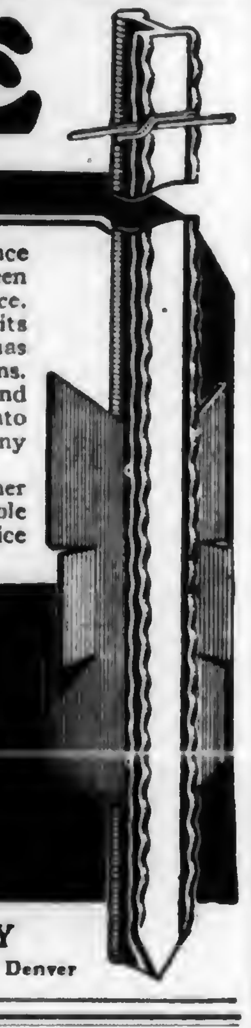

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When That Barn Needs a Roof

Things to Think about Before Buying the Materials

FARM buildings are no better than the roofs which cover them. Painting and repairing are the chief items of expense in maintaining a building, and it is always poor economy to allow a building to stand with a leaky roof as it soon rots the sheathing and rafters and damages the contents of the building.

Slate is one of the most permanent roofing materials and it is cheap in the end for the more important buildings, such as the dwelling and the barn. However, it is often inadvisable to renew the roof on an old building with slate. At the present time, slate is most expensive in first cost, due to high freight rates. It is also a very heavy roof, and must have a substantial and strongly braced frame to support it. Asphalt, red cedar shingles and sheet steel are preferable for sheds and other small buildings, and when properly applied and cared for these materials give good service for many years.

Shingles Must Be of Good Quality

Only the best grade of shingles should be used. Shingles made from inferior wood are always unsatisfactory, as they split easily and their term of service is only a few years. A building need not be closely sheeted for shingles as they can be placed on lath or narrow sheathing boards spaced several inches apart. Not more than five inches of each shingle should be exposed to the weather, and particular care should be given to laying them, as the joint between two shingles should be at least two inches to one side of the joint in the next lower layer.

Zinc coated nails are most durable for shingling, galvanized nails next. Unprotected iron nails should never be used as they soon rust and break, thus loosening the shingles.

Cedar shingles are packed in bundles, each containing 250 shingles. They are sold by the thousand (four bunches) and from 750 to 800 shingles are required to lay a square (100 square feet) of roof. About six pounds of zinc coated shingle nails are necessary for each square of roof. The weight of a shingle roof is about 150 pounds per square.

Steel Roof Is Easy to Lay

Sheet steel roofing is light in weight and can be laid on lath as well as on sheathing. Anyone who can use a hammer can roof a building with steel and make a short job of it. Steel roofing should not be thinner than twenty-six gauge. The thin grade of steel, twenty-eight gauge, is entirely too thin to make a permanent roof. Galvanized steel is more expensive in first cost than black steel, but it will not need painting for several years, while the latter should be painted on both sides before it is used, and the upper surface protected by an additional coat of paint at intervals.

The best grade of galvanized roofing will begin to rust in spots after nine to twelve years, and should then be painted the same as black steel. Steel roofing will not last as long in cities, or in the vicinity of railroads, or factories, as it will in the open country, because of the corrosive action of the smoke-laden air.

The main factor in the ultimate cost of this type of roof for farm buildings is the necessary painting. If the farmer can do his own roof painting the cost of labor can be eliminated. If the job is delayed for a few years after the roof commences to rust the owner may become suddenly aware that he needs a new roof, instead of a coat of paint.

Asphalt Roll Roofing Is Popular

There are many different kinds of asphalt roofing on the market and probably more of this kind of roofing is used than any other. Some of it has a smooth surface, and some is coated with crushed slate or grit, firmly bedded in a layer of asphalt. The slate surfaced roofing can be bought in red or green and it makes a handsome, durable roof.

Asphalt shingles have become popular in recent years, particularly for roofing dwellings. These shingles are cut eight by twelve inches and when laid four inches to the weather on smooth sheathing make a very satisfactory roof. Both roll roofing and shingles should be used on smooth matched sheathing for best results. The laps of roll roofing should be carefully cemented before nailing, according to the manufacturer's directions, to insure a waterproof roof. The roll roofing weighs from fifty to eighty pounds per square, and slate surfaced shingles about 240 pounds per square.

Probably the best paint for steel or composition roofing is the regular black roof paint known as asphalt roof paint.

If You Prefer Red Paint

Those who prefer a red roof can buy ready mixed roof paint of the desired color, or they can use Venetian red and linseed oil. The latter makes a fair grade of paint for steel roof when mixed in the proportion of one gallon oil, six pounds Venetian red and one-quarter pint dryer. This paint settles readily and must be thoroly stirred at frequent intervals.

Two coats of paint on a steel roof which has begun to rust are probably more economical than one coat, as they form a thicker layer which will protect the surface for several years. If the roof is very rusty and scales have formed on the surface it will be necessary to scrape the roof to remove the scales before painting. If paint is applied over these scales of rust they will eventually come off bringing part of the paint with them, and exposing the roof to further rusting. A wide hoe is suitable for this purpose, or a wider roof scraper can be made from an old saw or other piece of sheet steel.

Ladders for Steep Surfaces

A ladder or roof board must be used on surfaces too steep to walk on. A strong iron hook can be made to hook in the top of the ladder, and the other end turned down at least ten inches to hook over the comb of the roof. A leaf from an auto spring or heavy wagon spring makes a satisfactory ladder hook. If two ladders are available for use on the roof a better plan is to tie the ladders together at the top with a strong piece of rope and let one lie on each side of the roof.

Starting from the comb, the painter covers the farther side of the roof, then from the comb down to the ladder at the eaves, where he hangs his bucket; then sitting on the comb of the roof, the ladders can be moved over and another strip painted. It is a good plan to begin at one end of the room and paint to the center, then move the ladders to the other end and paint back toward the center, covering all but one strip directly under the ladders. This can be left until the paint has set, when the ladders can be moved over to a painted strip without rubbing the paint, and the roof can be finished.

New Roof Cheaper Than Repairs

Slate-coated asphalt needs no paint. Whether it will pay to paint smooth surfaced asphalt roofing is an unsettled question. If two or more coats are applied while the original surface is still sound, the life of the roof will undoubtedly be lengthened. If the surface has become dry, rough and furry by long weathering, it is difficult to build up a protective surface, as the paint soaks into the roofing, and the surface decays almost, if not altogether, as fast as if no paint had been applied. This refers to the common grade of asphalt roof paint. There are other grades advertised as patching cement, which are guaranteed to stop holes in roofing, and these might be of service in renewing an old, badly weathered roof. However, at the present low price of new roofing, it is a question whether the new roof might not be cheaper than the repair of the old.—J. R. Marsh.

The Possibilities of Borax Injury

THE following correspondence with one of the American potash manufacturers may be of interest to the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer.

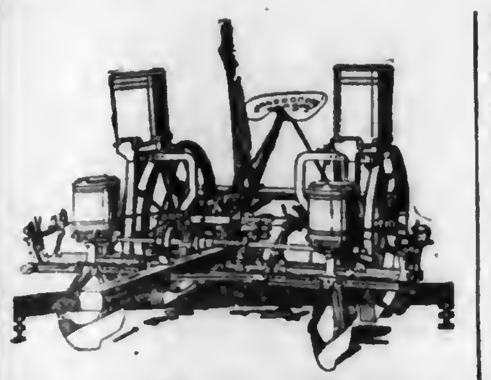
"The Dominion of Canada issued a ruling in their laws of 1922 stating that no person shall offer for sale in Canada any fertilizer which contains more than one-tenth of one per cent injurious borax, or any other constituent poisonous to plant life when applied to the soil.

"As you know, we are producing a potash which will average around fifty-eight per cent potash and we are guaranteeing the borax content not to exceed one-half of one per cent, and we also understand that it is an unwritten law that complete fertilizers going to the farmer, if containing more than two pounds of borax per ton, must be labeled that they contain more than two pounds of borax, also that straight potash should not contain more than one-half of one per cent borax. However, Canada is holding that in the case where any ingredient of fertilizer, such as potash is used directly as a fertilizer, it must not have more than one-tenth of one per cent of borax—or, in other words, where potash is applied directly to the soil, they do not allow more than one-tenth of one per cent borax.

"We are taking up with the Department to try and get them to change this ruling and, as you have written us that you think, if our potash contains one-half of one per cent, or less, of borax, that it can be used with safety, if you will kindly write us a letter outlining your views in this matter in order that we can submit evidence to the Department of Canada, we would appreciate it very much indeed."

The Real Safety Limit

In reply to yours of the 23rd inst., I am willing to state that the safe limit for borax applications has been set at five pounds per acre. Under some conditions as much as fifty pounds per acre might be applied without serious injury to the crop. This would mean heavy soil and abundant rainfall. As already noted, however, the Agricultural Experiment Stations and Departments of Agriculture should not encourage the use of materials that would contribute in any ordinary practice more than five pounds of borax per acre. Material containing as much as one per cent of borax could, therefore, be used at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. That amount should not be exceeded. Material containing one-half of one per cent borax might be used at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.



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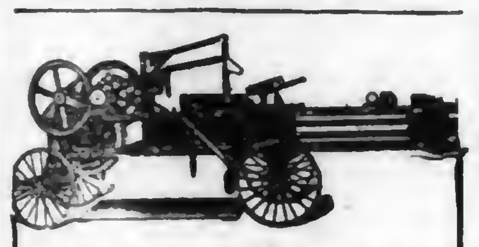

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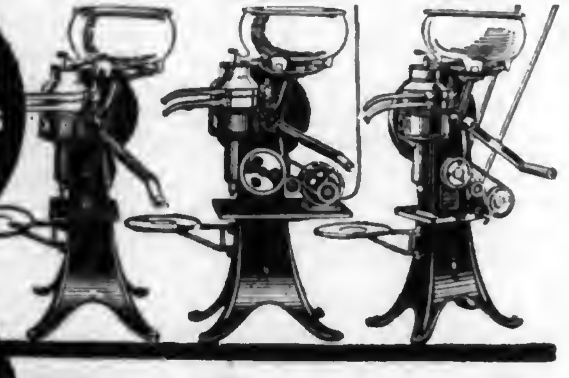

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25 Broad St. New York

WASHINGTON, FARMER

He Had His Troubles With His Home Made Seed Drill

AN INTERESTING book entitled "George Washington: Farmer," published about ten years ago, gives an account of the home life and agricultural activities of our first president. The author speaks of him as one of America's first experimental agriculturists, and relates many of his experiments both successful and otherwise. The following paragraphs from the book should make farmers of today glad they are living now instead of 150 years ago.

One of Washington's successes was what he called a "barrel plough." At that time all seed, such as corn, wheat and oats, had to be sown or dropped by hand and then covered with a harrow or a hoe or something of the kind. Washington tried to make a machine that would do the work more expeditously, and succeeded, tho it should be said that his plans were not altogether original with him.

How the Drill Was Made

Washington's drill, as we should call it today, consisted of a barrel or hollow cylinder of wood mounted upon a wheeled plow and so arranged that as the plow moved forward the barrel turned. In the barrel, holes were cut or burnt thru which the corn or other seed could drop into tubes that ran down to the ground. By decreasing or increasing the number of holes the grain could be planted thicker or thinner as desired. To prevent the holes from choking up he found it expedient to make them larger on the outside than on the inside, and he also found that the machine worked better if the barrel was not kept too full of seed. Behind the drills ran a light harrow or drag which covered the seed, tho in rough ground it was necessary to have a man follow after with a hoe to assist the process. A cord was fastened to this harrow by which it could be lifted around when turning at the ends of the rows, the drill itself being managed by a pair of handles.

Washington wrote to a friend that the drill would not "work to good effect in land that is very full either of stumps, stones, or large clods; but, where the ground is tolerably free from these and in good tilth, and particularly in light land, I am certain you will find it equal to your most sanguine expectation, for Indian corn, wheat, barley, pease, or any other tolerably round grain, that you may wish to sow or plant in this manner. . . . A small bag, containing about a peck of the seed you are sowing, is hung to the nails on the right handle, and with a small tin cup the barrel is replenished with convenience, whenever it is necessary, without loss of time, or waiting to come up with the seed-bag at the end of the row."

A Leather Band Around Barrel

As Washington says, the drill would probably work well under ideal conditions, but there were features of it that would incline, I have no doubt, to make its operator swear at times. There was a leather band that ran about the barrel with holes corresponding to those in the barrel, the purpose of the band being to prevent the seeds issuing out of more than one hole at a time. This band had to be "slackened or braced" according to the influence of the atmosphere upon the leather. . . .

Washington was, however, very proud of the drill, and it must have worked fairly well, for he was not the man to continue to use a worthless implement simply because he had made it.—L. E. B.

THERE'LL soon be lots of work to do. Are your horses ready? Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflamation.

Known and used everywhere for 41 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't leave scars or discolor hair. Buy it today. $1.50 at drug stores or direct on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Last year our wonderful Asparagus sold in the New York market for $16 a dozen bunches! Hardy, rust-resisting—grows easily—many stalks 2" in diameter, 8 stalks to the bunch. Our Giant Roots planted this spring can be cut next year! A packet of seeds, or 50 roots, will plant three 50-foot rows—more than enough for average family requirements.

SEED PACKET (Very specially selected seeds)—$1.00
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Cultural directions included. By parcel post prepaid, anywhere. Attractive Proposition for Large Commercial Growers. Write for Booklet NOW—*free*

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SENDS ONE GALLON PAINT FREE

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APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY and QUINCE TREES The finest that can be produced. Bred from bearing orchards warranted true to name. Also small fruits of all kinds. Evergreens, shade trees, roses and shrubbery, the healthiest, best-grown, best rooted and best all-round stock offered the planter for spring, 1925.

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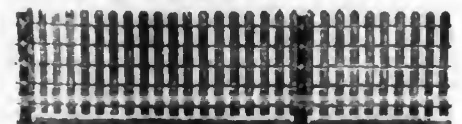

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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
American Farm Machine Co.
2503 Uni.Av.S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Chestnuts Resist Blight

A FEW chestnut trees have appeared to show a marked degree of resistance to the blight, which is steadily spreading over the country and it is desirable that the more resistant trees be located and preserved. Some of these may prove to be the starting point for a new growth of chestnut. A tree should have resisted the blight under natural conditions for at least ten years before it can be regarded as worthy of consideration as a resistant tree. Many trees will throw off blight cankers and apparently be doing well for a few years and then quickly succumb to the disease.

The Office of Forest Pathology, in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is interested in receiving reports of exceptionally resistant American chestnuts, that is, trees which survive after nearly all of the chestnuts in the vicinity have been killed. Unusually resistant trees are recorded and examined at some later date. Nuts and grafted trees from the most promising are planted in an experimental orchard at Bell, Maryland, for further testing.

Inspected Lightning Rods

LIGHTNING rods, when constructed of the right material and properly installed, reduce the cause of fire by lightning by almost one hundred per cent, according to R. U. Blasingame, head of the Farm Machinery Department of the Pennsylvania State College. This could not be said of the so-called "lightning rods" which were sold, not so many years ago, by an army of fakirs. Many of the buildings on which these fake rods were installed burned to the ground when struck by lightning, because of the counterfeit rods or on account of improper installation.

As a result of these costly experiences many farmers have little faith in lightning rods as a protection against fire. Now, however, the sentiment against lightning rods is changing, partly because the National Board of Fire Underwriters has developed a "Master Label Service" which carries an inspection of the rods at the factory and another inspection after the rods have been installed.—B.

Farm Is the Backbone

IN A recent address before the International Kiwanis Club, Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation said in part.

"Agriculture is a necessary backbone of a sound national development. Agriculture is a stabilizer in times of stress. In the last twenty years much attention has been given to machines in factories. The next few years will see more scientific attention given to machinery on the farm and to farming as a big constructive element of our community life."—Frank A. Meckel.

Certified Potato Yields

AN EXPERIMENT conducted in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in 1924, showed that the yield from certified seed exceeded the yield from non-certified seed by eighty-three bushels. The yield from the certified seed was 265 bushels per acre, compared to 182 bushels for non-certified seed.

A similar experiment conducted in the southeastern part of the state showed a difference in yield of 105 bushels to the acre in favor of certified seed.

Farming the Nation's Power Crop

GOOD SOIL alone won't grow a crop. It must be plowed and harrowed, seeded and cultivated.

This was the hard fact faced by a small group of men in Chicago forty years ago. Their soil was the future growth of America; the crop—electric service.

They knew that unless the best thought of the ablest men in the industry could be put at the service of all, it might never fulfill the high destiny they had hoped for it. Thus it was that these "farmers of power" founded the National Electric Light Association, as a voluntary organization of electric light and power companies. Concerned from the first with questions of economy in production and future development, the Association formed committees of experts, the result of whose research was published for the benefit of all members.

Today, representing ninety per cent of the nation's electric service, three hundred committees are engaged in studying the needs of their communities and the problems of the industry as a whole. In its cooperative program with the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Power Farming Association, and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, the National Electric Light Association is able to speak for a united industry engaged in working out a practical way of serving that larger group of "farmers" on whom the prosperity of the nation must always depend.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

Swiss Weather Prophet

A Weather Warning That is Dependable

The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out, look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.

Scientific and Accurate

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
259-263 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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March 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Among the new vegetables making their appearance on the market are new potatoes from Florida and asparagus from California. There are fairly good supplies of old carrots from Penna. and New Jersey on the market and also fairly liberal supplies of new carrots from southern points. Old cabbage is plentiful and sells very slowly at very low prices. Onions are very slow and dull. Nearby parsnips show a wide range in condition. Peas are scarce. Peppers are in light supply. A car of new Florida potatoes sold as high as $16 per bbl this morning. Old potatoes are evry slow and dull. Spinach is quite plentiful and moved out slowly at lower prices. Sweet potatoes are held steady but sell slowly.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $10@20. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $7@9; poorer, $4.50@6; wax, Fla, hmpr, $3.50@7. BEETS, new, Fla, bch, 5@6; do, do, loose, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; do, Texas, bu, $2@2.25; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; do, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.50. CABBAGE, old, N Y, ton, $10@15; Fla, hmpr, $1@1.50; N J, Savoy, bbl, 75c@$1.50. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.50; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@65c; old, Penna, bbl, $1.75@2.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@3.25. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@4.25; Penna, bch, 10@25c. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $2.25@2.75. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2.75@4.25. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.25@1.50. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $13@15; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.40@1.75. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2.50; boxes, $1@2; Calif, crate, $3.50@5; Arizona, crate, $3.65@3.75. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $4.50@6. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.50. ONIONS, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@2.75. PARSLEY, N O, bbl, $4@5; Calif, crate, $3. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@75c; Penna, bbl, $2@3.25. PEAS, Calif, crate, $8.50@9; Fla, hmpr, $3.50@4.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $5.50@7. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $15.50@16; No 2s, $11.50@15; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $1.75@2; 120-lb sack, $1.60@1.80; N Y, 150-lb sack, $1.50@1.75; Penna, 150-lb sack, $1.50@2; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c. RHUBARB, hot house, 5-lb cartons, fancy 75@90c; choice, 40@65c. RADISHES, Miss, long red, doz bchs, 20@24c; Texas, white, bu, $1; hot house, bch, 2@4c. SPINACH, Texas, bushel, 50@85c; South Carolina, bbls, $1@1.75; Norfolk, bbls, $1@1.75. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s,, $2@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.35@1.75; fancy, $1.85@2; mediums, 90c@$1.40; No 2s, 50@85c. TOMATOES, Florida, crate, fancy, $3.75@5.50; poor, $1.50@3; do, crate, choice, $3@4.25; poor, $1@2.25; Mexico, lugs, $2.50. TURNIP GREENS, Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1@2.50. TURNIPS, Canada, Rutabagas, cwt, 75c@$1.40; N J, white, bbl, $2@4; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@3.75; Del, hmpr, $1.25@1.75. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Greenings, $3@7; Kings, $6; Baldwins, $3.50@6; Wagners, $4@5.50; Hubs, $4@5.50. Penna, Staymans, $6@8; York Imperials, $4@6; Starks, $5@5.50; Maryland, Staymans, $5@7; Virginia, Yorks, $5@7. Bu, Penna, Baldwins, $2.25; York Imperial, $1.75@2.25; Ben Davis, $1.25@1.75; Paragons, $2.25; ⅝ bskt, Staymans, $1.25@1.75; Starks, $1@1.65; Rome Beauty, $1.25@1.75; Paragon, $1.10@1.65; Baldwins, $1@1.50; Yorks, $1@1.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 40@50c; poor low as 15@25c. CRANBERRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $4@7.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 30@32c; medium quality, 27@29c; ordinary, 24@26c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Chickens, 1½@2 lbs avge, 50@55c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 32@35c; mixed breeds, 29@31c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, 20@25c; turkeys, 30@35c; ducks, White Pekins, 30@35c; Muscovys, 20@23c; geese, 18@22c.

Eggs have been showing a weaker and lower tendency nearly every day for the past several days, declining a little nearly every day. This morning there was another small decline and at this writing the following prices are prevailing. Firsts, 27½c; extra firsts, 28c; seconds, 25@26c; these prices being 6@8c doz lower than prices quoted in our last week's report.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending February 28:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Total for week.......	1994	1562	9317
Previous week	1603	4890	7317

Calves—Total for week, 2283, previous week, 1980.

Beef Cattle—The market developed a firmer tone and steers and cows a shade higher. Steers, good to choice, $9@10; fair to good $7.75@9; cows, good to choice, $5.25@6.25; fair to good, $4.25@5.25; ordinary to fair, $3.25@4.25; cows, bologna, $1.25@2.75; bulls, fair to choice, $5@6.25; common to fair, $4@5; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $13@14; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $8@10; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts lighter and market steady but trade quiet. Sheep, wethers, extra, $11.50@12; fair to good, $7..50@8.50; common, $2.50@5.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $7.50@8.50; lambs, handy weight, choice, $18.50@18.75; fair to good, $16.50 @ 17.50; common, $13.50 @ 15.50; heavy lambs, $13@15.

Hogs again firmer in sympathy with the West. Demand fair. Western, best, $13.25@13.75; nearby, handy weights, $11.50@12.

City Dressed Stock—Demand fair and values generally well maintained under moderate offerings. Hogs higher. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings, top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $18@20; sheep, $15@18; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $23@25; hogs, $18.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 216 tons of hay and 3 cars of straw. In ample supply and quiet, with little change in prices. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal, No 2, $19@20; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $19@20, No 2, $16@17; straw straight rye, $16@16.50; wheat straw, $16@16.50; oat straw, $16@16.50.

Bran—Market easy, but not quotably changed. Car lots, including sacks, ton: City mills, hard winter bran, $32@34; western spring bran, $32.50@33.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $2.09@2.10; No 3, $2.06@2.07; No 4, $2.04@2.05; No 5, $2.01@2.02; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $2.09@2.10; No 3, $2.06@2.07; No 4, $2.04@2.05; No 5, $1.01@2.02. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.43½@1.44½; No 3, $1.38½@1.39½.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 65@66c; No 3 white, 63½@64½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 3482 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 45c; higher-scoring goods, 46@49c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 37c; packing stock, 18@22c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 89@92 score 45@48c; cartons, 46@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@44c.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, 24½@25½c; longhorns, 24½@25½c; daisies, 24½@25½c.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—25@40c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@40c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@20c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 3@15c stalk; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5@10c box; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 5@10c box; soup beans, 20@30c qt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk, $1@3 bu; strawberries 50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.60; rye, $1.25; oats, 60c; bran, $2.25 cwt, middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.95; corn, $1.35; rye, $1.05; oats, 55c; bran, $12 ton; middlings, $45 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@43½c; do, choice, 42@42½c; do, good, 40@41c; prints, 43½@45½c; blocks, 42½@44½c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 20@25c; store packed, 20c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 20@25c; process butter, 31@32c.

Eggs—Nearby, fresh gathered firsts, 26½c@26¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 28@30c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25@26c; Leghorns, 25@27c; old roosters, 18c; young,large, smooth 33@35c; capons, 7 lbs and under, 40c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 34@35c; do, puddles, 32@33c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 31@32c; do, smaller and poorer, 25@26c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c; do, western and southern, 23@24c; pigeons, pair, 40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .44	$ .41	$ .40	$ .48½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.30	.38	.37	.28¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.50	.50	.55	.55
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	1.05	1.35	1.50	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.60	9.50	9.25	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	19.50	20.00	21.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	2.09½	1.90	2.17	1.21½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.44	1.41	1.46½	.92
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.65½	.64½	.71½	.59¾

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 38@42c, mostly 40c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50 ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea.

Vegetables—Beans, yellow, 20@25c qt; green, 12@15c qt; beets 5@10c bch, carrots, 5c bch or qt; cauliflower, 20@15c hd; celery, 10@30c stalk. Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; eggplant, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, [illegible] qt, [illegible] bch; peas, [illegible] qt; peppers, 3@5c ea; potatoes, 20c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; poke, 13c bch, rhubarb, 15c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.95 bu; corn, $1.20 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $18@19 ton; straw, $15@16 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38 ton; shorts, $38@39 ton; hominy, $54@55 ton; middlings, $48@49 ton; linseed, $[illegible] ton; gluten, $46@47 ton; ground oats $47@48 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $[illegible]@51 ton; dairy feeds 16 per cent, $39.50@40.50 ton; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50 ton; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50 ton; 24 per cent, $49.50@50.50 ton; 25 per cent, $51.50@52.50 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $53@54 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market slow. Beef steers steady; quality mostly medium; top, $9.75; average weight, 1100. Several lots $9.50; weight around 1300 lbs. Bulk of sales, $7.50@8.50. Bulls, she stock and canners, slow, about steady; calves, strong to 25c higher; top vealers, $16; hogs, strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $13.50; few selects, $13.75. Receipts, 21 cars, 48 cattle driven in; total, 595 cattle, 18 calves, 218 hogs.

Receipts for week ending February 28, 1925: Cattle, 37 cars; 23 from Penna, 4 Chicago, 3 Virginia, 3 St Paul, 2 St Louis, 1 Indiana, 1 Iowa, containing 799 head; 460 head from nearby farms. Total: Cattle, 1199 head; 760 hogs, 101 calves.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.00
Fair to good	8.25@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.50@ 8.25
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.50
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.25@6.75
Medium to good	4.25@5.25
Common to medium	3.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.00@15.00
Medium	10.50@14.00
Common	4.00@10.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs...	12.00@13.00
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs..	11.00@12.25
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs.....	8.50@11.00
Rough stock	6.50@ 8.50

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale prices)—BEETS, N Y, bu bskts, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new stock, bu bskts, $1.50@2. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.50; Penna, bbl, $1.75@1.90; Texas, new stock, crate, $2.25@2.50; bulk, bbl, $2.50@3. CARROTS, bu bskts, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, $1@1.35. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.50@2.75. LETTUCE, Calif, crate 5 doz hds, $3@3.75; 4 doz, $1@1.50; Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.25@1.35; 3-lb bskt, 35@40c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1.15@1.25; poor stock low as 50c. ONIONS, Ohio and Indiana, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $2.75; mediums, $2.50@2.75; small, $2.25@2.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. POTATOES, 100-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Michigan Rurals, $2@2.10; N Y whites, $1.90@2.15; new, Fla, bbl, No 1 $16@16.50; No 2 $14@14.50. RUTABAGAS, Canada, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $7@8. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.50@2.65; N J, $2.50@3. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $8; choice, $7. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best stock, $1; poor stock, 50c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Kings, $6@6.50; Maine, No 1 Baldwins, $5.50@6. Bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.85@2. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, best, 35@40c; poor stock low as 10c.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 46c; tubs, 44@45c; nearby tubs, 41@42c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 36c; current receipts, 33@34c.

Cheese—Full cream, N Y, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Full dressed hens, 40@42c; hog dressed, 33@35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand good, market steady. Hens, heavy, 30@32c; light and Leghorns, 26@28c; roosters, 18@20c; springers, heavy, 30@32c; light and Leghorns, 26@28c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@50c lb. Common pigeons 40@45c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.50@9.75; good, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $7.75@8.50; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.50@9.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7@7.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6; common to good fat bulls, $4@7; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6.50; heifers, $4@8; fresh cows and springers $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 12 double decks; market higher. Prime heavy, $12.95@13; heavy mixed, $12.90@13; mediums, $12.85@12.90; heavy yorkers, $12.80@12.90; light yorkers, $11.25@11.50; pigs, $11@11.25; roughs, $10@11; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $10.50@11; good mixed, $9.50@10.25; fair mixed, $7@8; culls and common, $3@5; culls to choice lambs $11@18.25.

Calves—Receipts light; market lower. Choice, $11.50@15; heavy and thin, $4@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 timothy, $21@21.50; No 2 timothy, $16.50@17.50; standard timothy, $19@20; No 1 clover, $19@20; No 1 light mixed clover, $17.50@18.50; heavy mixed clover, $19@20; No 1 mixed clover, $19@20.

Straw—Oats, $13@13.50; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 car, $1.40@1.42; No 2 shelled, $1.40@1.41; No 3 shelled, $[illegible]@1.39.

Oats—No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 white, 58@59c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 2, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 8240 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 44½@45c; do, extras, 92 score, 44c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 39@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 22@22½c.

Eggs unsettled; receipts, 27,012 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 29½@30½c; do, firsts, 28@29c; do, seconds, 27½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 40½@41c; nearby and nearby western whites, firsts to average extras, 35@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras 36@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39½@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@39c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 131,945 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24c; do, average run, 23c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26c, do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry firm; chickens, by freight, 23@28c; do, by express, 30@40c; broilers, large, by freight, 38@40c; by express, 50c; do, small, by freight, 55c; do, by express, 65c; fowls, colored, by freight, 32c; do, by express, unquoted; do, Leghorns, by freight, unquoted; do, by express, 24c; roosters, by freight, 16c; turkeys, by freight, 30c; do, by express, 35@40c; ducks, by freight, 28c; do, by express, 28@30c; geese, by freight, 20c; do, by express, 25c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 35@48c; fowls, 18@31c; old roosters, 16@23c; turkeys, western, 30@44c; southwestern, 30@42c; frozen, 32@44c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 735 head; steady; steers, $6@10; state bulls, $3@5.50; cows $2@4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1060 head, steady; veals, common to prime, $11@17; culls and little calves, $6@7.50; buttermilks and fed, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 890 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@18.25; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 650 head; steady; light to medium weights, $10.50@11.50; pigs, $9@10.25; heavy hogs, $11.75@12.75; roughs, $10@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $31.50; middling, $32.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks, western spring bran, spot, $31.25; standard middling, spot, $32.75; flour middling, $41.50; red dog, spot, $46.50@47, all in 100-pound sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $35@35.50; white hominy feed, $44.50@45, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.50; linseed oil meal, $45.25, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25@26; No 2, $24; No 3, $21@23; sample, $16@22. Straw—Large bales, rye, $19; oat, $15.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $2.19⅝; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $2.30⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $2.18⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.26; No 2 mixed, f o b, export, $2.15⅝. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.47⅝; No 2 mixed, $1.46⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 64½c; No 3 white, 63c; No 4 white, 61c; ordinary white, clipped, 64@66½c; fancy white, clipped, 67½@68½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.73. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.12@1.16.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Fed steers and yearlings, 25@50c higher; mostly 35@50c up; fat she stock 15@25c higher; in-between fat cows and light heifers up more in spots, canners and cutters strong to 15c higher; bulls, 15@25c lower; calves mostly 50c higher; stockers and feeders, 25c higher. Bulk prices follow: Fed steers and yearlings, $8.75@10.50; cows, $4.50@6.50; heifers, $7@8.50; canners and cutters, $[illegible]@3.85; veal calves, $11.50@13; stockers and feeders, $6.75@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000 head; mostly strong to 10c higher; lightweights show most advance; bulk, 170@325-lb averages, $11.80@12.40; top, $12.4[illegible]; bulk 140@150-lb, $11.25@11.50; bulk packing sows, $11.20@11.40; majority strong weight slaughter pigs, $10.50@11.

Sheep—Bulk prices for week: Fat wool lambs, $17@17.75; top, $18; weighty lambs averaging in excess of [illegible] lbs, $15.75@16; Colorados largely, $17.50@17.75; fresh shorn lambs, $14@14.50; yearlings, upward to $15.50; good wethers, $11.50; fat ewes, $8.75@9.75; feeding and shearing lambs, $16.75@17.25; top, $17.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, February 28, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 66@67c; ½-blood, combing 60@61c; ⅜-blood, combing, 67@68c. Michigan and New York fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 63@64c; ½-blood, unwashed 60c; ⅜-blood combing, 67@68c; ¼-blood unwashed, 67@68c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 64@65c; ⅜-blood, 66@67c; ¼-blood, [illegible]

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, February 28, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, old, new and February, $18.45; March, $18.15; October, $[illegible] bid. Alsike, cash, old, $12.50; new February and March, $12.60. Timothy seed, cash, February and March, $2.80 bid; May, $2.90 bid.

CLARION COUNTY, PA.—Mother rth has lost her covering of snow e last few days. Wheat looking e. Farmers hauling manure for ring plowing. Some hauling ushed lime from the crushers. ite a number of farms for sale and nt this spring. Some quit farming account of high wages. Quite a of repair work going on around e farms and new buildings going . Market prices: wheat, $1.70; ts, 70c; corn, $1.70; hay, $12@ ton; potatoes, $1; mill feed, chop, ; bran, $42; middlings, $46; cot- nseed, $60; oil meal, $60; cream- y butter, 42c; eggs, 40c; live poul- , 18c lb.; pork, 14c lb.—C. R., b. 17.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.— e have had a very cold winter with veral heavy snows drifting the ads badly. Heavy rainfalls and ild weather have come and the ow and ice are all gone. Wheat d grass look well. Not many farm les this spring; some farms that ere idle last year are again being nanted. Mumps, diphtheria and arlet fever are prevalent in town d country and school attendance very much affected. Work on the rms has been scarce all winter. arkets: wheat, $1.90; oats, 70c; rn, $1.50; potatoes, $1.15; but- r, 50c; eggs, 40c; milk, $2.75; gs, $12 per cwt.; hay, $20.—A. L. ., Feb. 26

DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA. — Mild eather prevails at this writing. ost of the snow has melted leav- g fields without protection. Grain lds, however, are in fair condition. uite a number of farmers have har- sted ice of good quality. Much ood is being cut and hauled to wns for fuel. Indications are that e acreage of potatoes will be large. armers are buying grass seed for ring sowing. Much alfalfa will sown Wheat, $1.85; oats, 80c; rn, $1.40; potatoes, $1; hay, $18; gs, 45c; butter, 55c.—I. F. M., eb. 21.

MERCER COUNTY, PA.—We had n old-time winter — continuous now, ice and very cold for about wo months. At present we are hav- g damp, foggy wet weather; snow nd ice all gone and frost pretty ell out of ground. Dirt roads al- ost impassable, except where slag r ashes have been used. Wheat nd meadows look good at present aving been well protected this far ut March may undo it all and make different showing. Very few pub- lc sales listed yet. Many empty ouses over the county and many arms for sale. Hired help sufficient ut wages asked are more than farm- rs can afford to pay. Some sugar amps opened and doing fairly well or February; give promise of a good eason. No grass seeding done yet. Dealers asking $23 for No. 1 medium red clover seed. Therce is an abund- ance of hay here and stock has win- tered well Wheat $2. Corn for sale only by dealers; oats, 70c; hay, $15; potatoes, 75c at cellar or pit, $1, de- livered to markets. Beef cattle, 10c; dressed hogs, 14c; veal calves, live, 9c, or 15c hog dressed; hens, heavy, 23c; butter, 35c; eggs, 35c; milk, $2.41 for 3.5 per cent test deliver- ed at plant; butterfat, 47c for Jan- uary at Grove City Creamery.—J. W. B., Feb. 23.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—The winter seems to be broken up. Two weeks of mild weather has taken all the frost from the ground. The various streams reached the high water mark but no serious damage was done. Farmers are cutting wood and getting ready for the spring work. Public sales are quite numerous with fair prices being realized. Dairy cows bring good prices but fat cattle are a drug on the market. The feed market made a general drop last week. Prices: bran, $2; gluten, $2.25; oil meal, $2.75; oats, 75c; wheat, $1.95; corn, $1.55; eggs, 40@45c; butter, 50@55c; chickens, 28c.—C. N. D., February 25.

UNION COUNTY, PA.—W. H. Baker bought the Baker-Everitt farm of 129 acres in Buffalo Township for $7000 at private sale. Henry Williams sold his forty-acre farm in Hartley Township for $3000 to Mr. Batdorf, a neighbor. Public sales have begun and will continue thru March. Cows are selling very well, better than other stock, except shoats. Marketing grain is at a standstill since the drop in wheat, but corn has advanced to $1.25. Seed potatoes are being ordered as well as cloverseed. Some trees are being trimmed in orchards as the weather has been like March weather lately. Evening meetings are being held by the county agent to plan work in the way of experiments on farms to try out new varieties of corn, oats and potatoes.—J. N. G., Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.—Winter is still with us. Had quite a snowstorm the last of January. Many of the narrow roads were filled in spots and had to be shoveled out. Dobbin and the shay took their accustomed places after a long rest. Had a few spring-like days that removed most of the snow and made us think of plowing; then came another snow that chilled the thought. Twenty below zero one night, but did not seem to hurt wheat much. Local dealers taking orders now for clover seed at $24 per bu. for medium red. Got ours some time ago for $21.50. That's once early buying paid. Seed corn will likely be the same way. Feed prices high, but butter coming down. Bran, $43; middlings, $55; cottonseed meal, $56; oil meal, $60; butter, 40@50c; eggs, 60@70c; live chickens, 23c; hay, $18@20. Many farms begging for tenants which don't appear. Stock looks pretty fair so far. A few early lambs in evidence. Some cases of grippe and scarlet fever reported; otherwise, health conditions good.—B. McN., Feb. 17.

YORK COUNTY, PA.—Weather for the last two weeks has been spring-like. The snow of January has all passed away without any high water. The ground is clear of frost except in a few places. The country dirt roads, while not as deep as they are some springs, are in bad condition at present, altho a few more days of nice weather will leave them in good shape as the well drained spots are beginning to dry off now. The farmers are taking advantage of the nice weather to cut their next year's wood supply and haul out manure, while quite a few that have south-laying land are engaged in plowing. Wheat is coming along nicely, the heavy snow of last month being a benefit to it. There are about the usual number of farm sales this spring, tho the prices are not quite so good. Wheat, $1.90; corn, $1.35; oats, 65c; hogs, $11@11.50 cwt. live weight; chickens, 25c; eggs, 30@35c; potatoes, 70@90c.—W. K., Feb. 24.

Stocks of Irish Potatoes

THE quantity of Irish potatoes in the 35 late potato states on January 1, 1925, and available for sale after that date is estimated to have been 126,021,000 bushels, compared with 110,258,000 bushels last year and 132,943,000 bushels remaining January 1, 1923, from the big crop of 1922.

In the 19 states which usually have a surplus of late potatoes for shipment, merchantable stocks on January 1 are estimated to have been 105,701,000 bushels compared with 98,252,000 bushels in 1924, and 118,151,000 bushels in 1923. In these states the percentage of the crop held on the first of the year was about the same as the average percentage remaining on the same date during the four preceding years.

In the 16 "deficient" late potato states where the quantity of late potatoes grown is usually insufficient to supply local needs, stocks appear to have been relatively heavy on the first of the year. This is particularly true in some portions of the Corn Belt where the yield of late potatoes was unusually heavy last season and the quantity available for sale from the farms exceeded local requirements up to January 1.

Many Fed to Stock

Reports from growers indicate that up to January 1 approximately 11,500,000 bushels of potatoes "of such size and quality that they could ordinarily be marketed" had been fed to the livestock. Of this quantity, approximately 3,500,000 bushsin, over a million each in Michnesota, 1,900,000 bushels in Wisconsin, and over a million each in Michigan and North Dakota, nearly a million in New York, and about a third of a million each in Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Iowa. Elsewhere the quantities fed were relatively small and probably consisted chiefly of potatoes of somewhat inferior quality.

After allowing for culls, for rather heavy losses in storage in some states, for losses from freezing, particularly in the Northwest, for quantities fed to January 1, and for farm requirements for food and seed, the entire quantity sold from the farms of the 35 states up to January 1 or on hand at that time and available for sale is estimated to have been 263,195,000 bushels. The 126,021,000 bushels remaining and available for sale on the first of the year, therefore, represents 47.9 per cent of the entire quantity sold or available for sale from the 1924 crop in these states.

Estimates Include Dealer Stock

The above estimates of stocks remaining on January 1 are intended to include all potatoes that were available for sale at that time, including those held by both growers and local dealers. They include some potatoes that will be lost from normal shrinkage and decay, some that will be fed to stock if the price is low and some that will be sold to neighboring farms and on local markets, as well as those available for shipment.

The estimates of the merchantable stocks remaining on January 1 are based chiefly on reports regarding holdings in the various localities, submitted by some 10,000 farmers and on the quantities reported by these men as remaining on their own farms and available for sale in comparison with the quantities already sold. The estimates are to be considered as approximate only, for the proportion of the crop still held varies greatly in adjoining counties and even on adjoining farms and there is no way to determine whether those submitting reports include a proper proportion of those growers who hold their crop and of those who have already sold.—U. S. D. A.

Canned Milk Stocks

CONDENSED and evaporated milk markets continue in a steady to firm position. Stocks are at a low point following a gradual reduction since last July. While demand at the moment is somewhat slow and exports have shrunk to a low figure, this is offset by light production and the fact that fluid milk markets are not throwing surplus milk back on condensed manufacturers.

The factor which is of outstanding interest is the continued reduction in stocks held by manufacturers. Latest figures available covering February 1, indicate that stocks on that date were at the lowest point they have been since March 1, 1923. February 1 stocks of 86,467,000 pounds represent a decrease of over 200,000,000 pounds under those of July 1 last year. As compared with a year ago, these stocks are just a little more than half those of February 1, 1924. The five year average for February 1 is 138,544,680 pounds. It is obvious, therefore, that statistically, concentrated milk markets are in a strong position.

Production Lighter

Lighter production and a fairly good domestic demand appear to be the factors which have brought about this condition. A month ago it was stated that some factories were having difficulty in securing adequate milk supplies to take care of current orders. This situation still continues to some extent and some manufacturers are not only reported to be oversold but are buying goods from other manufacturers to fill orders. Together with these conditions is the fact that in many condensery sections local demand from fluid milk markets is sufficient to absorb such surplus milk as might otherwise be diverted into condensed or evaporated, so that even if the milk flow has increased, production of concentrated milk has been slow to pick up.

Feed Quotations

THE quotations below are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, February 26, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, co-operating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb. sacks) and grain per bushel in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

Pure spring bran	$31.50
Coarse spring bran	31.50
Soft winter wheat bran.....	33.00
Hard winter wheat bran	32.00
Standard middlings	32.50
Soft w. w. middlings	43.00
Flour middlings	36.50
Red dog flour	45.00
White hominy	43.50
Yellow hominy	43.00
Gluten feed	39.90
36% cottonseed meal	41.00
41% cottonseed meal	43.00
43% cottonseed meal	44.75
34% linseed meal	44.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May points, add $1.40 per ton.

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Authorities recommend the regular feeding of 1 pound of Colonial Special Farmer's Salt to each 100 pounds of dry feed. Keep another supply of this salt loose before stock always. They wont eat too much. The soft, porous flakes of Colonial Special Farmer's Salt dissolve instantly. It is particularly adapted to feeding requirements. Does not burden digestion—is absolutely pure—mixes thoroughly with rations and wont harden. Wont cause animals to get sore tongues.

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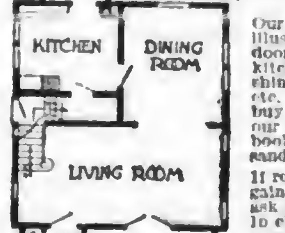

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Ration for Brood Sows

YOUNG PIGS are naturally poorly fortified against the cold raw spring weather. When the weather is cloudy, wet and cold, and the yards muddy, it is better to keep sows and small pigs inside than to let them out into muddy corrals. The quarters should be cleaned and new, dry straw put in at least twice a week.

One of the biggest problems in caring for the breed sow and her litter when penned up in the farrowing quarters is that of keeping the sow in good condition and on food.

The feeds should be of a laxative nature and well balanced with protein supplement, skim milk, or tankage, oats, barley and alfalfa hay should make up part of the ration. These feeds are especially desirable until the pigs are 10 days or two weeks old when a more concentrated ration of corn, kafir, milo, shorts and tankage can be used. Plenty of clean water, not too cold, should be provided.

When Dogs Trespass

THERE is no more reason why a dog should be allowed to trespass on private property of others, destroying gardens, flowers, shrubbery, than to allow horses or hogs to do so, declares John L. Passmore, State Bureau of Animal Industry.

A dog under the law is personal property and property holders can prosecute those who allow dogs to trespass and can recover damages by action of law. Police officers, which includes constables, are charged, under the Dog Law, with certain duties in the control of dogs running at large. These duties cover the disposing of unlicensed dogs and the taking up of properly licensed dogs running at large.

Persons having trouble with dogs running over and destroying their property, should notify the owners, and if the nuisance continues, should bring action against the owners or get in touch with the local police officers.

Watch the Seed Labels

DR. E. M. GRESS, botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, urges the farmers of this state to safeguard their own interests by buying farm seeds from seedmen who comply with the seed law passed four years ago by the Legislature. He said the law requires all farm seeds sold in lots of ten pounds or more to bear a label or tag containing specific information regarding the quality and purity of the seed.

The law states the tag must carry the following information: The common name of the seed; the approximate percentage of purity; the approximate percentage of weed seeds; the name and number per ounce of any one or all of the nine noxious weed seeds, if present, (the noxious weeds named in the law are: garlic, quack grass, dodder, Canada thistle, devil's paint brush, king devil, horse nettle, bind weed, and perennial saw thistle); the approximate percentage of germination, with the date when the test was made; the full name and address of the dealer who sells the seed, and the origin of the seed.

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[illegible] TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; 10-[illegible] Smoking: 5-$1.25; 10-$2. Mild: 10-$1.50. Pay [illegible] F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CHRONIC DYSENTERY.—I have an old mare twenty-five years old which scours most of the time; her bowel movements are better for a time, then she seems worse again. Can you tell me what to do for her? She has a good appetite.—J. Q. J., Harborton, N. J. Mix equal parts dried powdered sulphate of iron, powdered catechue and powdered gentian together. Give her a tablespoonful or two in ground feed three times a day.

LICE.—Can you tell me how to get rid of cow lice? I bought a very good bull calf, but soon discovered he was covered with lice and I washed him with tobacco water. Have also applied gasoline, kerosene, and have used fly spray on him, but he is still lousy. None of my other cattle have lice.—E. M., Stewartville, N. J. If you will boil one ounce of staveacre seed in one quart of water for two hours, then add enough water to make the original quantity and occasionally apply it to calf it will destroy the lice. Vinegar dissolves the nits. Kerosene emulsion is another fine lice killing remedy and not expensive.

TETANUS—LOCKJAW.—We have two heavy Percheron horses; one has recently had a mild attack of lockjaw. Our veterinary gave him antitoxin and other medicine, then told us the horse would get well. He is much better now. He cut himself with his sharp shoe. We also had another horse some two years ago which had lockjaw, but got well. What is the cause of this disease and can we do something to prevent it?—R. A., Auburn, Pa. Tetanus is an acute infectious disease due to an anaerobic micro-organism which produces in the body a toxic product resembling strychnin in its physiological action. The disease is caused by the bacillus tetani an anaerobic rod-shaped germ, usually carrying a spore at one end. The germ occurs in the spore form in the earth, putrifying fluids and manure. In infected districts tetanus spores are normal inhabitants of the intestines of ruminants. Infection takes place thru a fresh wound into which the spores of the specific bacillus have gained entrance. Obviously, wounds so situated as to become contaminated with soil or manure are most apt to become infected. The period of incubation is usually from one to two weeks.

The preventive treatment with antitoxin has proved effective beyond any doubt and is always successful, provided it is undertaken early in the period of incubation. This treatment consists of the injection of tetanus antitoxin under the skin after an injury of any kind or after operations.

It is advisable to inject animals with antitoxin in all cases where there is the slightest danger of lockjaw developing. When the antitoxin is not administered for four days or more after inoculation the result is uncertain. If farmers keep on hand a supply of this antitoxin they can apply it without the aid of their veterinarian. This immunity is well worth its cost.

DROPSICAL SWELLING.—We have a cow which freshened a few days ago. There is a soft swelling between front legs, another in throat, but it does not interfere with her eating.—W. F., Norwich, N. Y. Give her a dessert spoonful of acetate of potash in feed or water two or three times a day. Apply camphorated oil to bunches twice daily and don't neglect to hand rub swelling.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORN chicks, from famous Hollywood stock, establishers of highest egg laying record. Healthy, vigorous, rapidly maturing. Produced by specialists in breeding for high egg production. Live delivery. Postpaid. Prices reasonable. Write for booklet. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

TOMKIN'S STRAIN S. C. R. I. Red. Thompson Strain Barred Rock and S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, Minorca hens, chicks and hatching eggs. Rock Hill Poultry Farm, H. E. Akers, Propr., R. 2, Clearville, Pa.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain mated with Tancred Cockerels. $12 and $14 per 100 for March and April chicks 10% with order. Safe delivery guaranteed. Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.

WHITE LEGHORN chicks from our own heavy egg laying stock. $12 per hundred. Also R. I. Reds $14. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, White Rocks, $16 per hundred prepaid. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

ACTIVE, STURDY, Wishbone hatched chicks from matings of especially selected birds. Fluffy youngsters that should develop rapidly into heavy winter layers. Custom hatching. Send for price list. Schoenborn's Hatcheries, 347 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS 10c each and up, for March and April. Tancred, Wyckoff Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas, Parks Rocks, Owens Reds, Martins White Wyandottes. Catalog Free. Wm. D. Seidel, Box P, Washingtonville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—60,000 each week. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas and White Rocks. Write for prices, stating quantity you desire. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box R, Harrisonburg, Va.

500,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

IMPROVE your flocks with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. Lower Hatchery, Box 16, Bryan, Ohio.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—700,000 in 1925. Fifty leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS—Free range stock. White Leghorns $12 per 100; 500 $57.00; Barred Rocks, Reds $14.00; Mixed $10. Prepaid. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. $1.25 per 15; $3.00 per 100, postpaid. White Pekin Duck eggs, 10c apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Kennel, Atglen, Pa.

MAMOMTH BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by cock which won at Madison Square Garden Show January 1924. Good healthy stock to offer. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

THOROUGHBRED, White and Buff Leghorn Chix 12c; Barred Rocks and Reds 14c. Direct from our hatchery. Write for particulars. Davis Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

QUALITY CHICKS—Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery. Moderate Prices. 84 Page Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—From Hollywood and Wyckoffs Pedigreed Leghorns. Ten years' hatching experience insures superior quality. Circular free. Clear View Poultry Farm, Souderton, Pa.

TRY OUR CHICKS—Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Red, Light Brahmas, fine Pekin ducklings. Suicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels, $3.00 each. [illegible] for hatching, $1 [illegible] $1.50 [illegible] John Stultz, Octorara, Pa.

BARRON'S White Wyandottes. [illegible] for sale [illegible] stock, records [illegible] eggs. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

WHITE HOMER Fan-Tail Pigeons. [illegible] Bronze Turkey [illegible] Will sell or [illegible] turkey [illegible] Nevin Wagner, R. D. No. 2, Milton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Heavy laying strains [illegible] Farm Reds [illegible] White and Black Leghorns [illegible] circular. Brookfield Farm, Box 33, McClure, Penna.

CHICKS [illegible] Leghorns, Barred [illegible] 10c [illegible] strains [illegible] guaranteed. Circular free. C. E. Strawser, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS [illegible] heavy laying strains [illegible] Barred Rocks [illegible] Mixed 10c. 100% arrival [illegible] free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS [illegible] eggs for hatching [illegible] circular. Jacob Baugh, Broadway, Virginia.

BABY CHICKS Hatched from [illegible] stock. Barred Rocks $14.00. Postpaid. C. D. Snook, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES [illegible] Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels [illegible] Byron [illegible] Georgetown, Del.

68 VARIETIES fine pure bred [illegible] geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, baby chicks. Catalog free. Zemer Hatchery, Austin, Minn.

CHICKS 10 breeds [illegible] up. Write for catalog. Sunnycrest Farms, Huntington, W. Va.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS. Write for circular. Free Range Poultry Farm, R. 2, Richfield, Pa.

CHOICE White Holland Turkeys [illegible] dollars each. H. W. Anderson, Stewartstown, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barron [illegible] strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS for nineteen twenty-five. Catalog. Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

GEESE, DUCKS. Fourteen varieties. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PLANTS

BRIGHTEN YOUR GARDEN—A limited number of tubers of a very fine strain of the premier of all dahlias—Mrs. I. de Ver Warner. One of the most wonderful of dahlias, a beautiful bright lilac rose. A very strong grower—with giant flowers that can be grown under ordinary good cultivation, 7" or 8" in diameter and 4" or 5" deep, with very long stiff stems. When first put on the market sold for $25.00 a tuber, now $1.00. Green plants 65c. Green plants if cared for when planted to see they do not dry are better in every way. Better flowers and grow as good tubers. John I. Gurney, Boston's Dahlia Specialist, 22 Highland St., Dor. Station, Boston, Mass.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—All leading varieties. Bermuda Onion, Earliana and Baltimore Tomato plants. 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.35; 5,000, $5.00. Porto Rico Potato plants: 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. By mail or express. Charges collect. Cabbage and onion now ready, others April 1st. All well rooted, open field grown from best seeds. We guarantee satisfaction, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Descriptive list free. Reinhardt Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, parcel post paid. 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express collect, $1.25 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Field hardened, can be set six weeks before home grown plants, and will head four weeks earlier. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Flat Dutch. Prices: 100, 50c; 500, $1.10; 1000, $2.00, postpaid. Express collect: 1000, $1.25; 5000, $5.00. Other plants in season. Write for catalog. Piedmont Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

HARDY FIELD GROWN—Crysanthemums, sweet william, daisies and all old-fashioned or hardy perennial flowers. Iris, cannas, gladiolus and tuberose bulbs. Spiraeas, shrubbery, climbing vines, roses, ornamental trees and hedging. Strawberry plants. Rhubarb and asparagus roots. Thousands of satisfied customers. Delivered prepaid prices. Send for catalogue. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kansas.

PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets and Irish Cobblers. Yields of 300 to 562 bu. per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. State seed test, 419 bu. per acre. First and sweepstakes Cornell Potato Show for past 3 years. Gardner Farms, Box 186, Tully, N. Y.

YOUR BEST BUY in Garden Plants: Columbian, delicious Raspberry. Bliss, highest quality Strawberry. Washington, healthful Asparagus. Twenty plants of each kind postpaid for only two dollars. Interesting circular free. Certified Plant Farm, Macedon, N. Y.

GUARANTEED Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plant. State inspected. Grown on new ground. Satisfied customers last 5 years. $1.00 hundred; $7 thousand. Prepaid. William Fuchs, Box 123, Allegan, Mich.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled, 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

RHUBARB—Mammoth Victoria, 1-yr. whole roots, 20-$1.; Giant Crimson 3-yr. divisions 6-$1; Asparagus Roots 50-$1; Delivered prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kans.

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable, "The Washington" 100 roots $1.25, 1000 $8.00. Postpaid. Glick's Seed Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

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CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from growers to users. Write for prices. Delivered your station. State Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEW RED RASPBERRY FREE—Tip Grower, very hardy. Literature free. Small fruit plants. Dept. L., Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

GLADIOLI BULBS that will please you. 25 of them postpaid for sixty cents. Floral Farm, Pleasantville, N. J.

SEED CORN. Lancaster County Sure Crop. Carefully inspected and graded. $4.50 bushel. Hugh Brinton, West Chester, Pa.

SWEET CLOVER. Alsike, Alfalfa [illegible] bacteria for [illegible] E. E. Basil, Latty, Ohio.

POTATOES [illegible] Charles Ford, Fishers, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS [illegible] Dahliadale Farm, D-2, Ocean View, Va.

SEED POTATOES [illegible] Paul R. Smith, Ulysses, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—We paid $[illegible] for one silver dollar to Mr. Manning of Albany, N. Y. We buy all rare coins and pay highest cash premiums. Send 4c for Large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.

ROOFING Remnants, smooth surface, 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

"LITTLE MONITOR ENGINES" pump water, milk the cows [illegible] other jobs on the farm. [illegible] Baker Mfg. Co., 1905 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAZORS [illegible] Carl A. Holton, Propr., 131 W. Main St., [illegible] Pa.

MINNESOTA'S [illegible] White Clover Honey, 10 lbs. $1.60; [illegible] $4.50 [illegible] Sample 15c. M. V. Facey Honey Co., Preston, Minn.

MAMMOUTH SIDE OATS [illegible] F. B. Stewart, Linesville, Pa.

VALUABLE MINERALS [illegible] samples for analysis. Fees reasonable. J. Lyol Bush, Chemist, Lock Haven, Pa.

FARM DITCH DIGGER. Have you ditching to do? Write: C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pa.

PROPHET ELIJAH [illegible] P. Megiddo Mission, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL BUY [illegible] Certificates of Indebtedness. Box 61, Chemung, N. Y.

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If you never have, how can you *know* whether they can cut *your* cost of milk production? There's just *one sure* way of finding out, and it's a plain dollars-made-or-lost proposition that's *worth* finding out. Test it yourself!

Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with low protein succulent roughage; Silage, Pasturage, Green Fodder, etc.

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If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO. Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

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Reading Bone Fertilizer

Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays

(This trade mark means quality)

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

READING BONE FERTILIZER CO.

Write for booklet and further information.

WINDBREAK EVERGREENS

Now is the time to shelter your home, save fuel, shelter your stock and save winter's feed—you can do it with an EVERGREEN WINDBREAK—Millions of evergreens in my nursery waiting for you at lowest prices ever, all varieties, all sizes. Northern grown. The best trees I have ever produced.

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Big Catalog FREE

Printed in colors, tells all about windbreaks. Many bargains in trees, fruits, shrubs, etc. Write today.

EARL FERRIS NURSERY

[illegible] Bridge St., Hampton, Iowa

The World's Fastest Selling Patch

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving.

Best for Balloon Tubes

truck and all tubes, because e-lastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

LAS-STICK CO., Hamilton, Ohio

Las-Stik TUBE PATCH

Buy OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Varieties	Prices per 50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

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THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., Box 3, BLUFFTON, OHIO

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

Varieties	Prices On 50	100	300	500	1000
American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120.
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	52.00	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. 5% discount allowed when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Fight Tent Worms Now

THIS is the best time of the year to look for the egg masses of the tent caterpillar which later feeds heavily upon the foliage of shade trees. These egg masses are usually found on wild cherry and apple, though they may often be found on many other plants. They are recognized as a mass of eggs thickly set together around a limb about the diameter of a lead pencil.

Burn the Egg Masses

The masses should be cut off and burned, otherwise each mass will produce about 300 caterpillars in March or April. Every egg mass destroyed at this time of the year greatly decreases the number of caterpillars, which will later feed on the foliage of shade trees and make their characteristic "tents."

Futher information can be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture and asking for bulletin No. 120, which gives an interesting discussion of this insect.

Way to Get Better Roads

"GOOD roads are inseparably linked with education. At the other end of a stretch of mud too thick for a boat and too thin for a 'flivver' the best school might almost as well be in the next state. What we want, as I see it, is roads from the farms to the schools, churches and markets. We have in Texas, as elsewhere, much sentiment for cross style speedways. There are commercial values in such, but I am chiefly concerned with roads as something to foster a happier country life. . . . The hope of America is in an alert and vigorous country life."—Mrs. Ferguson, Governor of Texas.

We certainly want good roads but our townships are sometimes taxed to the limit and the supervisors are at their wit's end to know what to do to satisfy all the calls for improved roads.

When You Want a Thing Done

Let me tell you one way we can do wonders in this line. Instead of howling and scolding the supervisors, and spending a lot of energy in such an unprofitable way, better roll up your sleeves and make a short necessary piece of road.

We had a piece of road which needed resurfacing with gravel. The supervisors said that they could not do it so our community went together and did the work in a few days this fall after the fall work was done. Nine farmers with their help did all the work free of charge to the township. Suppose every community should do likewise; our roads would, in one year, improve 100 per cent.—C. R. Bashore, Round Top Valley Farm, Berks County, Pa.

Co-operative Prospering

AT THE annual meeting of the Connellsville Co-operative Dairy Association, which was attended by ninety per cent of the membership, the annual report showed that the dairy had done a business of $110,000 during the past year, and had given the stockholders a good price for their milk.

In five years the indebtedness of the association has been reduced from $45,000 to $15,000, according to C. L. Rumberger, county agent of Fayette County, and a fine trade has been developed for the association products. The stockholders unanimously declined an offer to buy the plant for a sum above its total cost.—B.

Unadilla Silos are Dependable

Dairy owners know from *experience* that Unadilla Silos will *keep* their silage in the best possible condition. They *know* they can depend on their Unadillas *year* after *year*, because of their *sturdy* construction. They are *air tight, water tight, frost resisting* and *weather defying*.

Get All The Facts!

Our *big handsome* catalog telling all about silos and giving complete information as to the *time* and *money saving features* of the Unadilla sent *free* upon request. Also complete information about the

Time Payment Plan

And the liberal discounts offered for cash and early orders. *Save* money and still get the silo that is used by more dairy owners in the east than any two other makes combined.

Don't overlook this opportunity—write today

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

Reist's SURE CROP SEEDS

"For Bumper Crops and Better Prices"

CORN Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn. Fine for silage and husking, producing good crops every year. Our corn is high in germination, is selected, shelled, graded and ready to plant.

OATS Keystone (53-11) and Patterson (66-11) Oats Developed by Penna. State College Experiment Station. Among the highest yielders in the State by test.

All absolutely free from disease.

Our extra-quality farm seeds are sold with a money-back guarantee. Write for free illustrated catalog. Samples of seeds desired gladly sent on request.

REIST SEED COMPANY
BOX 501-B
LANCASTER, LANC. COUNTY, PA.

DEMPWOLF'S

4-16-10 FERTILIZER

IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF 2-8-5

1870

SAVE

Half the Freight
Half the Hauling
Half the Storage Space
Half the Labor Handling

Write for Sample and Price

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100 day Improved Yellow Dent; 300 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 Crop, above 90% germination. Write for price, Sample and Circular. Order early to save money.

SHULL FARM, Box 4, Tullytown, Bucks

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

EISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
GAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES

North American International Egg Laying Con 1 entered five Single Comb White Leghorn that laid 950 marketable eggs an average of Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

NE GRADE ONE PRICE

Free. No poultry pest, no reports of any ever developing Coccidiosis. Breeders on range. for 1925 Sales Circular and Prices. You can to buy them.

KEISER. Box 316. GRAMPIAN, PA.

000 Chicks Weekly 10c EACH AND UP

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Black Jersey Giants and Broilers. All stock carefully selected, free from disease. Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest, finest and most modern hatcheries in the state. Write for free catalog which will give pointers every chick buyer should know. International Baby Chick Asso. 100 per cent delivery guaranteed on all orders. THE KEY-E HATCHERY, The Old Reliable Plant, Box Richfield, Pa.

ALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 15c BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER,
Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Chicks With Pep

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

GATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

THE BEST BY TEST ARE

Blue Hen hatched chicks bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years' experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorn per 100 $12. Barred Rocks $14. Broilers $10. Free and 100% live delivery Guaranteed. Can furnish twelve other breeds. Write for catalogue

C. HOUSEWORTH, Poultry, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	Per 100
C. White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00
Barred Rocks	15.00
C. R. I. Reds	16.00
Mixed Chicks	11.00
Special Matings	
C. White Leghorns	15.00
Barred Rocks	17.00
C. Black Minorcas	20.00

Pinecrest Poultry Farm, Box 162, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...$12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds..... 15.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers .... 11.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

I. N. NACE. Box No. 20. RICHFIELD, PA.

BUY CHICKS NOW

Chicks for Early Broilers Ready February 1 and every week thereafter.

All Standard Breeds, $15 per 100

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Barred Rocks 11c; S. C. White Leghorns 11c; and mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv.

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Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	16.00	85.00	
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ALL LEADING VARIETIES Price now	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.75	$ 7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$60.00	$118.00
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Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Wh. & Buff Orpes.	4.75	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	144.00
Buff & Wh. Minorca, Sl. Wyandots, L. Brahmas	6.00	11.50	21.50	60.00	99.00	

Assorted, all heavies, $11.50 per 100 straight. Odds & ends, Mixed Chicks, $9.50 per 100.

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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

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Breeds We Offer:
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Barred Rocks,
White Rocks,
S. C. R. I. Reds,
R. C. R. I. Reds,
White Wyandottes,
S. C. Buff Orpingtons,
S. C. White Orpingtons,
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White Leghorns headed by males direct from Eckart; last year's M.A.C. International Egg Contest winners. Also leading strain Anconas, Rocks, S.C. Reds. Culled by experts. Modern hatching methods. Guarantee 100% vigorous delivery. Free Catalog.

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CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART,
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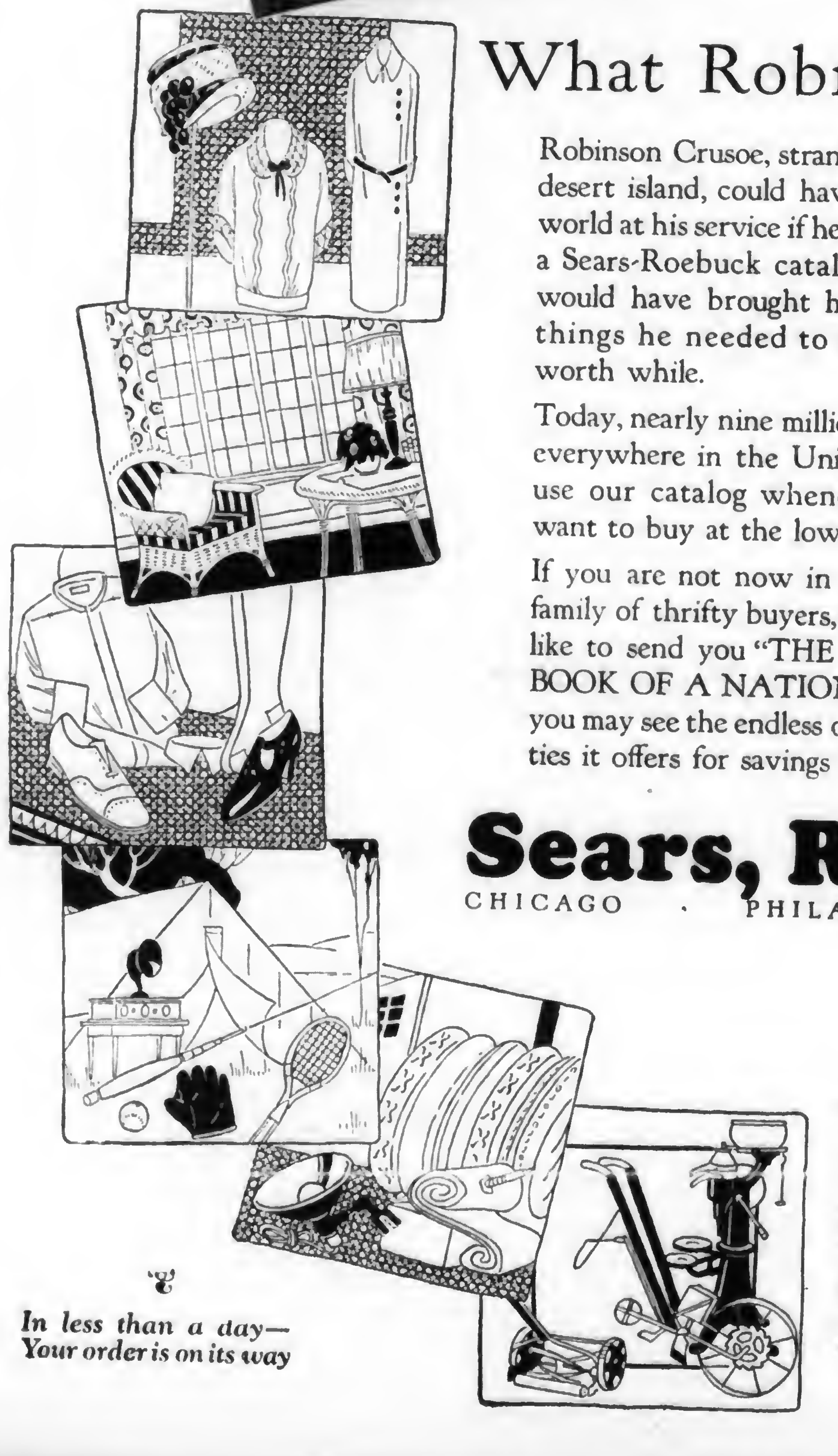

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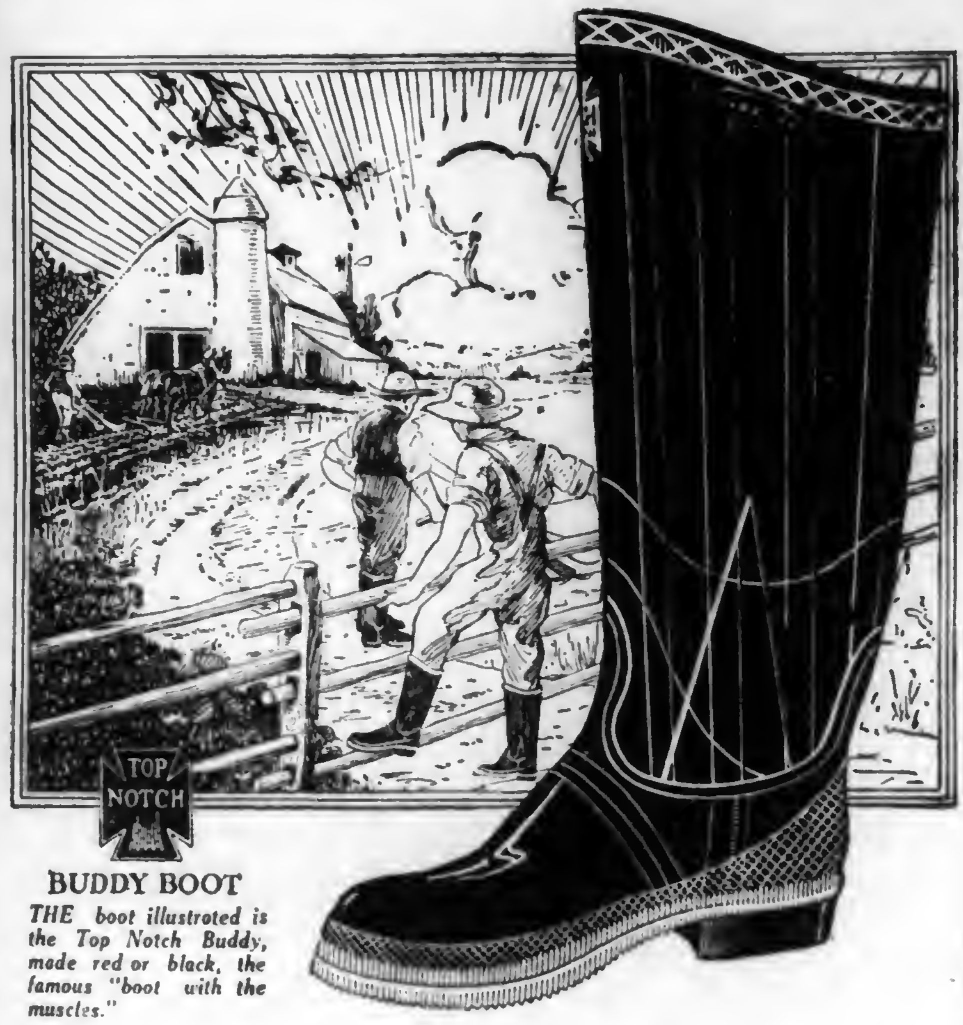
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 14. 1925

"Things That Made 1924 a Good Year for Us"—A Butler County farmer's story of six improvements that added to his income. Page three.



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The best stores carry Top Notch Rubber Footwear or will be glad to get it at your request.

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Makers of Top Notch Rubber and
Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear

Beacon Falls, Connecticut, U. S. A.

TOP NOTCH
A GUARANTEE TOP NOTCH OF MILEAGE

Two Sides to Sunday Selling

Loses His Self Respect

I THINK that Dr. S. W. Fletcher's article on Sunday selling at roadside markets is good and that he is right when he says that each man must be guided by his own conscience. As I see it there are two things to be considered: More money for your produce, whether fruit or vegetable, or less money and a day of rest.

In considering more money, how much more does he receive by selling on Sunday? I do not think he receives more than the retailer in the cities does for the same grade of goods, say on an average of fifty per cent more and maybe in some cases not that, because most of the roadside markets are near enough to large cities to do their own marketing with a truck.

I think science will bear me out when I say that any person who works seven days a week and puts in as many hours a day as the farmer, is shortening his life by doing so. If he has been brought up in a Christian home, as a great many of us have, I am sure that he will lose quite a bit of his self-respect when he makes it his business to work on Sunday, and also the respect of his fellow men.

I do not say that I think it is wrong to do necessary work on Sunday, for there will be times every year that it means work on Sunday or have the produce spoil and I consider that it is wrong to waste it.—N. D., New Jersey.

It's Wrong Not to Sell

WE CANNOT agree with Dr. Fletcher's statement that the ancient command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is still binding; if it were, Doctor Fletcher should also keep the other tenets of the Mosaic law pertaining to burnt offerings, feast days, and other Jewish rites. The Jews were forbidden to make a fire on the Sabbath under penalty of death. I presume there were good and sufficient reasons, at that time, for this drastic law. Jesus evidently did not consider that the law applied to his time; do good, was his slogan; forms, he largely ignored.

I live near one of the main highways to the New Jersey coast resorts. It is a pleasure to watch the joyous, happy crowds of automobilists as they flit by on Sunday. It seems to me that it would be the nature of sin to deny these people the privilege and pleasure of taking home with them a goodly supply of fresh and wholesome fruit and vegetables.—J. E. K., New Jersey.

What the Scriptures Say

THE present-day tendency to break down our Sabbath and make it a day of pleasure, and still further a day of buying and selling in order to get gain, has been looked upon with sorrow and misgivings by many of our good people. The advent of the automobile has increased this practice in a large measure. This is a sinful practice and has always tended toward the injury of the individual or class, or nation which follows such a practice.

In the first place it is in direct violation of God's commandment. He has told us: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work."

Furthermore, the testimony of sacred writers has been: "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord," and "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." Sabbath desecration is nothing short of sin and is fast becoming a reproach to us as a people.

Of course, the man who established a roadside market and kept it open on the Sabbath day made a nice little pile of money, but, "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" In the second place it is in direct violation of the laws of our state.

All civil law is based upon Divine law and when we violate one we are almost certain to violate the other. The man who runs a roadside market and sells on the Sabbath day is just as much a law-breaker as the man who violates the traffic laws upon our public highways, or the one who violates the prohibition law by manufacturing or trafficking in illicit liquors.—F. E. P., Butler County, Pa.

Easy to Find Excuses

DOCTOR FLETCHER'S article and your editorials on Sunday selling from farm stands states a grave issue which, argue as we may, will not be settled, pro or con.

Personally, I think it is wrong, but others think I am wrong and contend that the "Sabbath (or I should probably say Sunday, as Sabbath is almost unknown in many localities today) was made for man, not man for the Sabbath;" that the city and town folk can get out only on Sunday, etc., etc. The devil can always find plausible excuses and reasons, just as he did for Adam and Eve.

I agree that the autoist is more to blame than the farmer. Let him come Saturday afternoons or in the summer evenings after his eight-hour day is over. Our churches have many empty seats while the roads are thick with all kinds of cars and trucks.

Brother farmers, I believe that if you ponder the question deeply and honestly, considering it in the light of being our "brother's keeper," as well as guarding our own best interests, physical, moral and financial you will agree with me that the practice of Sunday sales is wrong and in the end will prove a lasting loss instead of profit.—B. McN., Washington County, Pa.

Need One Day for Rest

I WAS very much interested in the articles in Pennsylvania Farmer regarding roadside markets for selling fruit and vegetables on the Sabbath day.

It is stated that, "modern life provides an increasing number of 'reasons' for not adhering to the traditions of our forefathers."

I think the Divine law is just as applicable to modern life as it ever was. Six days thou shalt labor and the seventh rest. And again, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." People who conduct Sunday markets violate this law. They are not doing so to accommodate the city people. The object is gain, and for every dollar thus gained they will lose in some other way. I have been engaged in the fruit business for a number of years and find it is a very strenuous time in the harvest season, and we need the seventh day for rest.—O. R. A., Lycoming County, Pa.

Sets a Bad Example

ONE of my earliest childhood memories is of my mother asking us children: "How many commandments are there?" Answer: "Ten."

"How are they divided?" Answer: "Into two tables."

"What does the first contain?" Answer: "Our duty to God."

"What does the second contain?" Answer: "Our duty to man."

That teaching stands for all time.

(Continued on page 31)

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 11 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 14, 1925 Whole No. 1452

Things That Made '24 a Good Year for Us

Necessity Forced Some Changes That Proved To Be Real Improvements

By HUGH FERGUS,
Butler County, Pa.

LAST year among farmers was generally supposed to be an unprofitable one. One type of mer that was hard hit by lower prices was the iry farmer. Yet, in spite of the fact that over e-sixths of our total farm income in 1924 was m milk, it was the most profitable one we have d in the nine years that we have been on Amity rm. This year we hope to do even better, even o milk is not making a very auspicious start ward better prices.

Six things on our farm not only helped last ar's income but will still more help our income this and other years. These six items are as llows: alfalfa, sweet clover, Cornelian oats, a w silo, a new chicken house, and fertilizer on r pasture.

About three and a half years ago we secured special market for our milk at the Slippery ck Normal School. At that time eighteen cows ould supply their ants. Since then not ly has the school rown but the facts rought out in the st three years showg the importance of ilk in the diet have d the dietitian of e school to use more ilk in the menu. As result we have had o increase the herd to tween twenty-five nd thirty cows. These ith the young stock nd the horses make om forty-five to fifty ead.

Fifty-acre Pasture

Altho Amity Farm nsists of 143 acres ere are about twenty acres in timber and ugh land that cut e farm down to sevty-three tillable res and fifty acres of sture.

When we had eighen cows and the rresponding young ock and horses the rm maintained them, d each year in addin we sold several ndred dollars worth of grain. Last winter in der to carry so many head thru we spent over ree hundred dollars for hay. I have always und that if a fellow has to buy most of the d for his cows, and in addition have hired lp to milk them, there is not a whole lot of t left.

We already had a twelve by thirty-six silo hich furnished about half as much silage as the s needed. There is no crop that will produce much feed per acre as ensilage corn and there no roughage the cows like so well as ensilage. last summer we bought and erected a twelve thirty-six metal silo. Thus far we like this pe of silo very much and the cows like the enlage.

Silo Pays for Itself in Two Years

I do not believe we are going to have to buy y this winter, whereas, if we did not have the lo we would have had to buy as much as last ar. This one item will more than half pay for silo the first year. I believe a silo will half y for itself every year.

With so many head of stock I knew fifty acres would look pretty bare of pasture before half the summer had passed so in March I applied 150 pounds per acre of acid phosphate on all the pasture we could reach with a drill. To apply with the drill, I removed the hoes. Then to supplement this in late summer I seeded nine acres of oats with sweet clover.

Sweet Clover with Oats

Sweet clover has been boomed rather extensively as a pasture crop for the past couple of years in the states west of us, the claim being made that it will produce twice as much pasture per acre in a year as blue grass pasture. It is claimed that cows can be turned on it earlier in the spring and on account of its deep rooting system it withstands the dry weather from July thru the fall months better than blue grass.

To insure a stand we got a wagon load of soil from a spot in a nearby limestone quarry where sweet clover has been growing for several years. We broadcasted this over the nine-acre field we intended to plant. After the necessary harrowing we seeded it right in the drill with the oats, from the grass seeder attachment, at the rate of six quarts of sweet clover and two quarts of red and alsike clover. I did not expect to get a perfect stand the first year of seeding, this being the reason for using the red and alsike. We got a good stand but it was not perfect enough to leave for a second year when it would produce the most feed. At the time of oats cutting it was so high that there was at least a foot of clover in the butt of the oats sheaves.

About September first we turned the cows in on the sweet clover. The result was an immediate increase in production. As near as I could tell from the records we got about 4000 pounds of extra milk from the sweet clover. This year I am going to try ten acres of it. The field that produced it last year will be sowed in oats again and I am going to try seeding alfalfa along with the red and alsike for next year's hay crop.

Ever since we came to Butler County we have been told that alfalfa either would not grow or if it did would be an uncertain crop. This had been pounded into my cranium so much that I did not try a seeding of it until the spring of 1923 when I sent to Montana for certified Grimm seed. Using dirt from an old plant for inoculation I seeded three acres with the result that I got a good stand the very first time the field was planted to this crop. Perhaps it is needless to say that the field was well limed.

I believe that by accident I learned one cause of alfalfa failure in this section. One end of the field is somewhat wet. The spring I planted the oats was rather wet, with the result that the oats drowned out and the weeds grew along with the alfalfa in profusion. When we clipped the stubble in the fall the weeds made such a good protection for the young alfalfa plants that my best stand was on that part of the field. Profiting by that lesson I manured the three acres early this winter for a covering.

Experiment with Oats

Another profitable change in our farming operations was in planting Cornelian oats. For a starter I planted nine acres of this new variety and nine acres of my old Sixty-day variety. Results far exceeded my expectations for the Cornelian produced at the rate of sixty-nine bushels per acre while the Sixty-day produced fifty-nine bushels.

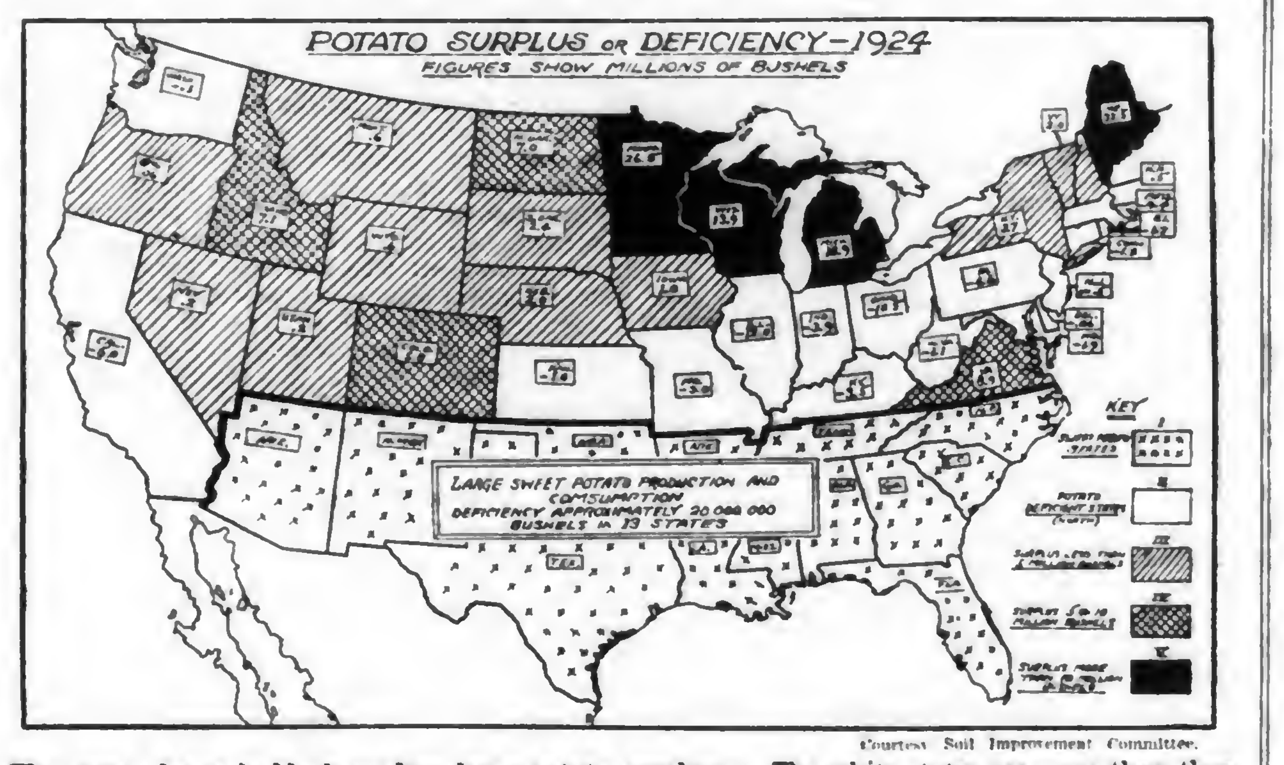
Until this past summer we had given chickens a small place in our farm system and had kept our average of fifteen hens in a ramshackle kind of house with the result that they were likely among those that helped keep the average production per hen in Pennsylvania as low as it now is.

However, our family has now grown to five children; and with Dad and Mother, and one or two hired men most of the time, all liking eggs, it became imperative that we increase the hen population. So last summer we built a twenty by twenty-foot poultry house according to plans of the New Jersey Experiment Station. The concrete floor slopes eight inches from back to front. We put in two small windows in the rear near the floor. There are windows and curtains in the front and a dead air space back of the roost and over the dropping boards.

A Dollar a Day from the Hens

We have seventy-two hens at present, mostly pullets. During January and thus far in February, they have been clearing about a dollar a day above the cost of their feed. This has been so gratifying that we are planning on increasing the flock to three hundred. Since the Child Labor Amendment did not pass we think our children, as they are growing up, can help a lot in taking care of them.

A Glance at the Potato Situation



POTATO SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY—1924
FIGURES SHOW MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
LARGE SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
DEFICIENCY APPROXIMATELY 20,000,000 BUSHELS IN 13 STATES
KEY

Courtesy Soil Improvement Committee.

The states shown in black produce large potato surpluses. The white states use more than they raise. The cross-lined states have small surpluses, while sweet potatoes are used chiefly in the southern states. Pennsylvania imported over 6,000,000 bushels in 1924.

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

A CONSISTENT reader in Clarion County, Pa., writes that he is going into the potato business and wants to know a little more about some things in connection with raising potatoes. Evidently the remarks made here concerning the Russets, which he says do well in his neighborhood, unsettled him a little. He also wants to know how practical is the plan of "plowing in" the seed as the ground is plowed, also, "Which is the best potato fertilizer?"

• • •

WHERE the soil and other conditions are favorable to Russets, plant Russets by all means. They are a good and profitable variety. Get certified seed and give them good treatment and we doubt if there is a better yielding potato of equal quality for Pennsylvania conditions. The question raised here a couple of weeks ago was concerning the effect of dark or reddish soil on the appearance of Russets. In most markets preference is given to smooth, white skinned potatoes. The Russets meet this requirement when the soil is not colored too much.

• • •

SOME farmers always plow in their seed. The seed is dropped in every third furrow as the ground is plowed. The next furrow covers them. The ground is then harrowed repeatedly until the potatoes are ready to cultivate. Fertilizer may be drilled on before the harrowings. We doubt, however, if anyone can make the 400-Club in this way. It is a cheap way of raising potatoes if one is satisfied to raise crops of average size. I know of one man who a few years ago raised a fair crop in this way at a cost of a little over nine cents a bushel. No spraying was done, however. The soil was a loose, loamy clover sod. In a heavy soil any saving made by this way of planting is lost in the extra expense of digging. Where the soil is right, land plentiful, and help scarce or high, it is a permissable practice.

• • •

CONCERNING fertilizer, there is no such thing as a best fertilizer for all conditions. It all depends upon the type of soil and the kind of crop preceding. If clover, alfalfa or other legumes have been grown the last year or two, less nitrogen is needed in the fertilizer. If it is good corn land, probably four to six per cent of potash will do. The best plan for a beginner is to ask the best potato grower in the neighborhood what he uses. The amount to apply per acre depends upon how well you do the other work. If good seed is planted on good potato soil, if thoro cultivation is practiced, and if intensive spraying is done, it will pay on almost any soil to apply one thousand to two thousand pounds per acre. To fertilize economically a farmer should know his soil as well as a doctor knows his patient's condition and the medicine he uses.

• • •

TO PLANT, or not to plant, that is the question with a good many potato growers this season. The generally unprofitable prices the last two years, and in some places the disastrous prices, have shaken the faith of many farmers in potatoes. Others, taking heart in the thought that many will reduce or drop the crop, will increase their acreage. We know of one rather large grower who, while counseling reduced acreage for others, is planning to increase his own planting by fifty per cent. While I do not think it wise to increase the potato acreage at this time, it is not likely that we shall have a repetition of last year's conditions. The cause of the over-production last year was not excessive planting, but the unusual yield per acre in the big producing sections. For the country as a whole the average yield per acre in 1924 was over 124 bushels, while the average yield for fifteen years is 99½ bushels.

• • •

THE map published on page th of this issue is worthy of study by readers in this section. The states shown in white, among which are Pennsylvania and New Jersey, do not produce as many potatoes as are needed in them. For this reason, potatoes in this territory are assured of prices much higher than those received in surplus producing states because of the cost of transportation. However, our lower acre-production and the higher producing costs partly off-set the freight costs.—R. P.

The best thing about being poor is that if you have friends you know they must like you.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Business before Pleasure

BESIDE the blazing kitchen stove, with oven doors ajar, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked of the bazaar. "I know they'll have a cracking time, but don't you reckon, Maw, that I had better stay at home and haul that barley straw?" "Indeed you're not!" said Mrs. Sam, "For Perkins' ones and us have planned to eat together, Sam, and they would make a fuss!"

"But, Maw," said Sam, "I'd ought to stay and cultivate the corn, and then you know as well as I my Sunday pants are torn!" "Your Sunday pants are darned again, you couldn't find the place; and Sam, our, Willie and our Tom are in the peanut race!" "I think the haymow's leaking some, though Willie thinks it's not. I think I'd better fix that roof, and mow that vacant lot!"

"But Sam, our Willie's going to speak his piece about the flag, and Dick is going to try to guess the beans that's in a bag!" "I know," said Sam, "but Maw, you see the pasture gate is down; I should stay home and fix that up and not hike off for town!" "But Sam, our Susie plans to sing her song about the war, and don't you mind the hit she made the time she sang before? But, course if you don't wish to go, Tom, Susie, Will, and I can ride along with Perkins' ones and Dick with Frank McBye!"

Sam Hadley wound his silver watch, then gravely shook his head. "I think," said he, "the all of us had better get to bed. We'd better get an early start, I reckon Maw, don't you? If everybody's going to go, why I'm a-going, too!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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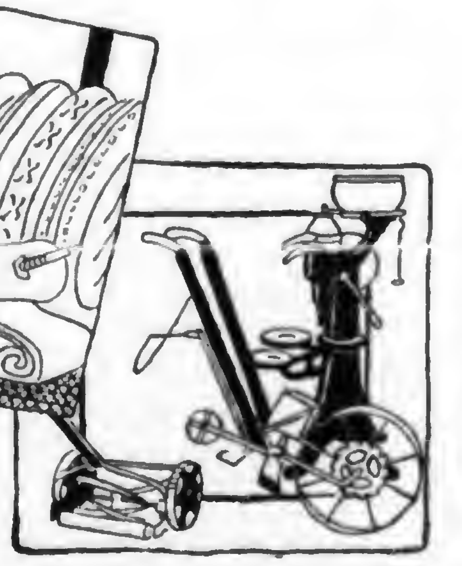

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

NEFF LAING, Manager C. L. WHITE, Associate Editor
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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave. N. Y. City—120 W. 42nd St.
Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 11. Phila., Pa., March 14, 1925 Whole No. 1452

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Self conquest is the greatest of victories. —Plato

Sweet Clover for Hay

BECAUSE of the relatively high price of clover and alfalfa seed some farmers are considering the sowing of sweet clover for hay. The best advice to such is, "Don't do it." Sweet clover has a legitimate place on many farms as a soil improver and for pasture, but it is not satisfactory as hay, at least not in comparison with clover and alfalfa. Even tho seed is high, no progressive farmer who keeps stock can afford to drop them out of the rotation. No satisfactory substitute has yet been discovered.

Peach Prospects

WHILE it is too early to make any statements about the probable size of the 1925 peach crop, observations in some sections indicate that the buds have been injured or killed in many peach growing localities. This word comes especially from some of the western and southern orchards. Of course, discouraging reports are heard almost every year concerning the peach crop, yet when the harvest season comes there are generally enough to supply the market. Cold weather is not now the greatest concern of the peach grower. The Oriental moth is, apparently, more certain than frost, and about equally uncontrollable.

President Coolidge

CALVIN COOLIDGE is now President of the United States in his own right. When he took the oath of office as President in that early August morning in so dramatic yet simple manner he took up the tangled threads of another's administration. Yet, so well did he conduct himself and the affairs of the nation that he was looked upon as the only man who had the ideas, and the moral courage to back them, so much needed in a time of universal hysteria and uncertainty.

On Wednesday, March 4, he stood upon a platform on the east side of the Capitol and, after taking the oath of office delivered his inaugural to the largest body of hearers, thru the aid of the radio, that any man in the history of the world ever addressed orally. While that speech contained little that was new, it was somewhat more emphatic as a statement of the principles which have met with almost universal approval. It revivified the old idealism, that of making peace, justice, economy and common honesty the common purposes of the nation as a means of reaching the newer ideals. Those who are given to exploiting the freedom and privileges which the government wisely allows them, in order to gain selfish ends, will find little comfort in the address.

It is fortunate that so many people heard the address as delivered and were enabled to get at first hand the finer qualties referring to and stressing human justice. While most newspapers printed the address in full the headlines and editorials were largely devoted to emphasizing the President's references to prosperity and his recommendations for tax reduction. These things are right and will meet with general approval, but they are far from being all that made the millions of common people vote for Calvin Coolidge for President of the United States.

Sunday Selling at Roadside

THE question raised earlier in the season by an incident related by Doctor Fletcher brought a large number of replies. For obvious reasons we cannot publish all of them, much as we would like to do it, but those published in this issue, beginning on page two, are representative of the lot. There are about four against the practice to each one in favor of it. The arguments against Sunday selling are based upon two propositions: First, that it is in violation of religious principles, and second, that the best interests of man require that he devote one day in seven to rest. We believe both these reasons are acceptable to the vast majority of country people, even tho they are accepted as principles rather than as rules of practice.

The Sesqui-Centennial

NEW life has lately been given the movement to hold a fitting celebration of the one hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. The city, state and national governments have signified their willingness to give it financial as well as moral support. It will, no doubt, bring tens of thousands of people to the city and may contribute helpfully in re-emphasizing some of the fundamental principles of our government, as well as show graphically what has been accomplished in the century and a half. About the only remaining objection to the proposition is the name.

Enough Farmers

IT IS not so many years ago that almost every program for a farmers' meeting had on its program a subject such as, "How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm." Incidentally, and inconsistently, much of the discussion on other subjects during the meeting did a good deal towards showing the boys and girls why they should not stay on the farm. The migration of country-bred people to the cities has been going on in increasing proportions for a century. A natural law, that of supply and demand, has done much to cause this. Trade, manufacturing and commerce have been developed in this country in that time and the demand for workers in these lines has increased a thousand fold. In the meantime, farming methods have been so much improved that a far less proportion of the population is required to furnish the food for the whole. What chance for profitable farming would there be today if the farmers of twenty-five years ago had found a solution to their question of how to keep the you people on the farm?

Breeding Laying Flocks

CAN the egg-laying characteristic of a h be perpetuated and increased in her pr geny by breeding as surely as can milk p duction in a cow? This is a question peop are asking with as much eagerness as th did twenty years ago. Scientific men ha differed on the subject, but the experien gained by those who have conducted egg-la ing contests as well as individuals who ha been trap-nesting thru several generatio should be sufficient by this time to settle th question. It is proof from long records laying and breeding that the public wan Why do we not have proofs such as breede of dairy cows furnish?

A. B. Farquhar

FOR three generations the name of A. B Farquhar has been familiar to the peop of Pennsylvania, and in a measure to th people of the United States. His eighty years of life were not devoted exclusively his own business, which was that of a succe ful manufacturer of implements and machi at York, Pennsylvania, but he also took great interest and an active part in politi and social affairs. He was born at San Springs, Maryland, in 1838, leaving there f York, where he became an apprentice in machine shop, at the age of eighteen yea He was a man singularly gifted in making th acquaintance of the great and held many co missions of trust from the government critical times, from the time of the Civil W nearly to the end of his life. His death o curred at his home in York on March 5, 192

Shooting at Denmark's Mark

WHEN Denmark discovered some for years ago that she could not afford devote her scarce and costly land to the ra ing of grain in competition with America prairies she turned her attention to improvi the dairy herds. In forty years the averag production per cow has been more th doubled. The dairymen of Denmark b adopting scientific and business methods ha excelled the rest of the world as produ of dairy products and have become America most serious competitors in the world's tra Figures and estimates indicate that in fif five years American dairymen have increa the per cow production something like fif three per cent—about half the improveme made in Denmark. Now, when grain and fe costs have increased so much in this countr our dairymen are under the same necess for seeking the most economical means production, namely, better and more health cows, as were the dairymen of Denmark for years ago. Will they do it?

Farm Prices

THE upward trend in prices of farm pro ucts which was quite pronounced duri the last months of 1924 has not continued int the present year. In fact, a slight lowering o commodity prices has been the rule. This itself should not be cause for uneasiness, ho ever, since it is the usual experience. Co sumption usually slackens somewhat with th lull in manufacturing and construction wor always noticeable in the winter weather fo lowing the holidays. Prices during the co ing season will, as always, depend upon tw age-old factors, viz., the amount of stuff pr duced, and the ability of people to buy. Farm ers can have little control over the latter fa tor, but they can and should produce onl enough to supply a normal market and th insure a living price. It's high time our agr cultural experts were making this feature part of their advisory work.

Washington Letter

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS ENDS.—The six- -eighth Congress passed into history March 4, ith little accomplished during its second session, the way of constructive legislation. With a all independent minority in position to block y proposed legislation the most of the adminis- ation's proposals were thrown into the discard.

None of the pending co-operative marketing lls were passed. The Dickinson bill got thru e House, but the Senate committee on agricul- re voted to substitute the Capper-Haugen bill. is removed any chance of success for either of ese proposals. The Dickinson bill was looked on by some as a "monkey wrench" thrown in wreck the co-operative marketing plan propos- by the President's conference. It provides ex- nsive government machinery with nothing to . Members of Congress who voted for it say ey would have opposed it if they thought it had y chance of becoming a law.

CO-OPERATIVE BILL NOT DEAD.—No one lieves that the movement for co-operative mar- ting legislation will end with this session of ngress. The recommendations of the President's nference, incorporated in the Capper-Haugen l, promise to be a live subject for discussion ring the summer months, and will come up ain in Congress early in the next session, which is now predicted will be called early in the fall. Senator Capper points out that the President's m program proposes to establish a marketing stem which would help the farmers by reducing e spread between the producer and consumer, by minating wastes, lost motion and gamblers' rvests.

CITY AND FARM MUST CO-OPERATE.—The w Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. William M. rdine says "it is not enough for farmers to co- erate with each other. We must have co-oper- on between city and country, between the busi- ss man in the town and the business man on e farm. Each must realize that neither can oper without the other."

SHOALS STATUS STILL UNSETTLED.—The derwood bill providing for leasing the Muscle oals power and nitrate plants to be used in the duction of fertilizer was lost in the Senate jam, e to the fight made against it by the govern- nt operation senators combined with the power erests. But representatives of farm organiza- ns demanding that the plant be kept for fer- izer production succeeded in getting the House adopt, by a vote of 173 to 3, a resolution asking t President Coolidge appoint a commission to dy the Muscle Shoals proposition and report Congress as to future operation.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURE BILLS.—The standing measures enacted at this session of ngress in which farmers are directly interested the postal pay and rate increase bill, the Pur- ll bill, increasing appropriations for experiment tions, an amendment to the farm loan act con- ming to the recommendations of the Presi- nt's conference, and the agricultural appropria- n bill giving to the Department of Agriculture e to a million dollars above the Budget Bur- u's estimates, largely for agricultural research rk, and extension of the livestock market news vice to several large eastern livestock markets.

POSTAL RATES GO UP ON APRIL 15.—The stal pay bill has been signed by the President. provides for an average increase of $300 an- ally in the salaries of government employes, ting from January 1, this year, and increase in stal rates effective April 15, to raise about $60,- 0,000 of the $68,000,000 required for the pay vances. There will be a two-cent service charge every parcel post package, in addition to the gular charge.

SOUTH UNDULY AGITATED.—Twenty-five uthern senators recently joined in sending tele- ams of protest to the governors of seven west- n and one New England state against legisla- n proposing special taxes on butter substitutes. ferring to the attempt of representatives of e oleomargarine makers to incite the cotton owers to fight the dairy interests, secretary A. Loomis of the National Dairy Union, says that is development is one which is likely to develop imosity and cause future trouble if the facts are t understood.

FIGHT IS AGAINST FOREIGN OILS.—Repre- ntatives of cotton producers who were in Wash- gton recently in conference with the marketing ecialists of the Department of Agriculture, in- rmed Mr. Loomis that they were sure the cotton ople had no part in stirring up the present con- oversy, and that it was started by the oleomar- rine interests in an effort to defeat the pro- sed legislation in the dairy states. Most of the tton men now know that the real fight is against foreign oils not between American agricultural interests.

COMPETITION FOR FOREIGN APPLE MARKETS.—In his mid-winter review of the apple situation in European markets, Edwin Smith, foreign representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives some information which is important to apple growers wherever located in this country. It appears that while there was a short crop in England, in the apple districts of Holland, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia the crop was the heaviest and best ever harvested. The competition of these countries is not given adequate consideration by the American apple industry. It represents a large volume and a much higher class of commercial output than in England. Shippers in northern Italy put a package on the market second only to the Pacific northwestern box apples. In Germany these apples are seen in much larger volume than are American apples.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT VIRGINIA YORKS.—One depressing influence on foreign markets this season was the large quantity of small and inferior apples exported from Virginia. Many bushels of small York Imperials were exported by Virginia growers that should have been made into vinegar. They have undermined the value of all the better quality of American apples in British markets.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

SIGNS OF A CHANGE.—While the Legislature has demonstrated it means to adhere to the old time practice of voting money to hospitals on what is styled the individual plan, as contrasted with the lump sum, there is unquestionably a rising sentiment among even city legislators for a more business-like method and an avoidance of the biennial scramble for money for home institutions. The hospitals are now reduced to a basis of free service rendered within certain limits and the appearance of a lump sum for such institutions as are not on the state lists because of some sectarian bar is a sign of a change not lost on Capitol Hill. The truth is legislators and county leaders are getting tired of the pulling and hauling they must do and the criticisms at home and are inclined to welcome some way of getting rid of the log rolling system.

RENEW PROTEST ON OFFICE.—In the last few days there has been a renewal of the protest by men active in agricultural organizations against the plan of placing the office of the Alcohol Permit Board in the Department of Agriculture and some pressure may be exerted in the House. The Adminstration is standing pat on the proposition, but there is a thought about that it would agree to a change rather than lose the bill. The crucial battle on the bill will come in the House very soon.

READY FOR THE BUGS.—The State Bureau of Plant Industry is getting ready to clamp down the regulations on the Japanese beetle and the appearance of the bug about the middle of June will find probably the best arrangement yet. Whether it can be continued under the appropriation recommended is a question and for this reason the State Grange plan of an emergency appropriation of $100,000 is being quietly favored. The budgetary recommendations of the Department of Agriculture will come up for review in the appropriations committee before long and some of the money which rumor says will be trimmed from other departments may be turned over to Secretary Willits' office.

THE ROAD BILLS.—The measure providing for issuance of the highway bonds having passed, attention is now being devoted to the so-called "omnibus road" bill providing for addition of close to 150 new routes to the state system. The Governor vetoed the bill last session, but the unanimous passage of the measure in the Senate and the strong sentiment for it in the House have brought about a change of attitude.

COST OF PASTURE.—A study is being made by the Department of Agriculture of costs of pasture for milk cows, sheep and draft animals. This is the first time such information has ever been assembled and it has been worked out to [illegible] for a bulletin.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

FRUIT INTERESTS TO MEET.—Fruit growers and nurserymen thruout New Jersey will gather at Trenton on March 24 to consider ways and means for the creation of better business practices in the sale of nursery stock. The meeting, called by the New Jersey State Farm Bureau in co-operation with the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, is the outgrowth of efforts this season to secure a new law which would compel nurserymen to protect buyers against inferior stock and fradulent practices. The bill, as introduced by the farmers, has not been pressed due to friendly efforts of the nurserymen to meet the farmers for a careful consideration of the entire situation, with the thought of preparing a bill for next season which can be pushed for passage by all growers and nurserymen in the state.

POOR SEED CORN.—The general run of seed corn held on New Jersey farms is poorer than in average years, according to reports received from a number of the central and southern New Jersey counties. The cool weather of last year which delayed ripening of the corn, followed by a severe cold spell in mid-November, is accountable for the poor quality. As a result, farmers are laying their plans for careful germination tests this season as a means of selecting the better seed corn ears. In some sections farmers are considering the use of good seed corn from the 1923 crop instead of that held over from field run this last fall.

MILK BILLS IN LEGISLATURE.—The milk bill introduced by the farm interests this season to provide for the licensing and bonding of milk dealers has passed the Senate and was reported favorably by the House Committee of Agriculture. Final action on the bill is expected in early March. Another bill introduced in the Assembly "to protect the consumers of milk, especially young children, from contracting tuberculosis" has brought opposition from some of the dairy interests in the northern part of the state. If the bill passes, no producer can sell raw milk except for pasteurization unless his herd is under supervision or unless he has made application for such supervision.

FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP.—The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture plans to increase its membership in some of the counties during the season. A number of prospective farm bureau members were missed in the membership drive of a year ago and these, as well as new-comers, will be invited to join their County Boards of Agriculture, which will give them membership in the State Farm Bureau and in the American Farm Bureau Federation.—B.

New York Letter

JERSEY BREEDERS WANT SPECIAL MILK PRICE.—Heated debate among dairymen has been aroused by the proposal of the Onondaga County Co-operative Association to sell Guernsey milk at a special price of twenty cents a quart. The Holstein breeders have demanded, in that case, a special price of eighteen cents a quart for bottled milk for babies. At the last meeting of the Jersey breeders of the county, numbering some breeders of national fame, it was claimed that Jersey milk was richest of all, and a committee was appointed to look up the possibilities of a special price for Jersey milk at hotels, restaurants, soda fountains and inns, and ways and means were discussed for securing a price better than the Syracuse city quotations on milk testing 3.6 per cent butterfat.

FARMERS DUPED OUT OF FORTUNES.—Salesmen of poor stocks have caused a loss to Cortland County people of $75,000 in the past eighteen months, according to complaints made to the Chamber of Commerce of that county. This body has maintained a Burns Detective Agency for that period of time and has advertised its free service and protection thru the banks and local press to the people of the county. Over [illegible] bogus schemes have been listed in the office of the secretary in that time. One farmer just lately gave a salesman $2000 to invest for him. The latter, seeing his success, then asked for [illegible] extra to "transfer the stock" in [illegible] secured it and of course disappeared. So [illegible] fail to consult the bankers, the detective agency, or any other experienced person that it is [illegible] impossible to protect them fully. [illegible] many conceal their losses after [illegible] judgment has been misplaced that [illegible] tain that the losses to the people are very [illegible] more in that [illegible] than has been reported [illegible] Chamber of Commerce.

DAIRY NOTES.—The [illegible] purchased eight country plants of the [illegible] Dairy Company, also eighty retail bottle [illegible] routes and [illegible] cream business. The [illegible] very few cancellations of contracts during the period just closed.

TOURISTS PROFITABLE ASSET.—[illegible] investigation shows that tourists spent [illegible] lion dollars in the counties of the Finger [illegible] region last year. A new law last year [illegible] an increase in taxes of nine cents per year [illegible] capita, will result in a program of [illegible] velopment at this noted beauty center.—M. C. F.

Size, Soundness and Weight of Ears Measure Your Yield of Corn

Your real test of yield is the number of bushels of sound, dry, marketable Corn you grow per acre.

How your Corn starts off in the spring, how it develops and matures, depends on the plant food in the soil.

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Write Our Agricultural Service Bureau about your problems of soils, fertilizers and crops. This service is free.

Ask for our booklets on crops.

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Food for Truck Crops

I would like to get information on the following questions: What kind of fertilizer is good for lettuce if you haven't any staple fertilizer? What is the best thing to broadcast for cantaloupes? What kind of fertilizer is best for carrots and parsnips?—X.

On upland soil, not mucky, a mixture of fertilizer containing five per cent ammonia, eight or ten per cent of phosphoric acid, and about six per cent potash will do for lettuce, in applications up to a ton to the acre. On the heavier soils the whole ton might be applied at one time, but on sandy soil not rich in organic matter not over half this amount would be safe at one time unless you had irrigation at hand. Muck soils will need more potash and less nitrogen in the fertilizer.

A 3-8-6 or 3-8-10 fertilizer mixture will do for cantaloupes, carrots, or parsnips. Frequently the carrots are grown without any fertilizer at all, when they are planted after well manured and fertilized crops.—W. C. P.

Wishes to Raise Onions

I am considering the growing of onions. Please give me full information about the best kind of soil, fertilizers and planting methods. Which varieties are best? Is it more profitable to grow large onions or onion sets? How is an onion crop harvested and how is it usually marketed?—C. A. L., Lebanon County, Pa.

Onion culture from seed, on anything but muck soils or under irrigation, is a very risky business and in my opinion not to be undertaken, because the cost is always higher on unfavorable soils. Any soil that crusts or that dries out quickly is not adapted to onions from seed. Bulbs from sets can be grown on less favorable soils, in fact on any good farm soil well enriched, but the cost of planting the sets is considerable unless one can afford a set-planting machine.

Preparation of the Soil

Soil free from stones, not subject to washing in rains, not forming crusts or getting very hard after rains, and previously heavily manured, will raise either seed or set onions. It will not be enough to apply manure very heavily only in the year when the crop is grown; the land must be manured in previous years so that the upper soil is loose and friable.

Onions from sets ripen two weeks or more before those from seeds, but do not keep as well, and cost more to plant. For a local trade in green bunch onions, plant sets. Raising mature onions from sets is a specialized business which pays when it may be done in a wholesale way but not often on a small scale. Raising sets, also, is localized on certain soils, especially in northern Indiana, and except for home use I do not think most of us should try this business.

Rows Twelve to Fourteen Inches

On ordinary farm land that is to be planted with onions I would not start unless I could apply at least twenty tons per acre of well rotted manure. Strawy manure will not do much good for an onion crop. Thirty to fifty tons would not be thought too much by many a gardener. If some of this is so well decayed that it can be worked into the surface soil after plowing, so much the better. A very fine seedbed is necessary, and a level surface that will not wash in heavy rains.

After you have put on twenty tons of manure you will still require at least a half ton of fertilizer, a 4-8-10 mixture being all right for the soils that are likely to be found in your county. The fertilizer is to be broadcast after about one harrowing, and thoroly mixed with the soil. The seeds are sown twelve or fourteen inches apart between rows and about six pounds to the acre.

On manured land you will have many weeds, and at least three hand weedings will be required, besides more frequent workings with a wheel hoe. Thinning would be good, but it is seldom practiced, being too expensive.

The Marketing Problem

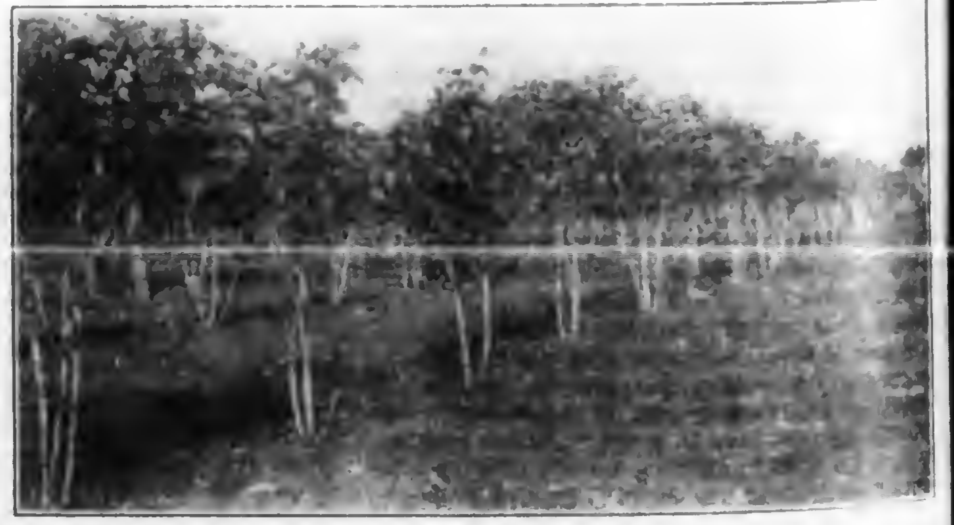
By late August or early September the tops should be dying, and the bulbs are pulled and laid in shallow heaps to dry for several days. The tops are then cut off an inch from the upper side of the bulbs, and the onions taken to an airy storage place. The topping may be done indoors instead of in the field, if that is more convenient.

Land treatment for onions from sets will be much the same as for the seed crop. The sets are placed two or three inches apart and two inches deep. Only sets less than five-eighths inches in diameter are good, because larger ones make seed stalks.

Commercially dry onions are usually marketed in sacks containing a hundred pounds. Locally they are sold by bushel or peck. In a new neighborhood a grower might have more trouble to sell his crop than in nother place where everyone grew nions. Unless one has special storge facilities for onions, he has to ll in the fall after harvest, and at means wholesale selling, which not easy to bring about, at profitble prices, in localities where onns are not largely grown.

Globe Danvers is perhaps one of e surest onion varieties. Ohio Yelw Globe and Southport Yellow lobe are also good. You can plant hite onions or red onions also, but e former are usually less producve and harder to keep, while the ones are not popular in most arkets.—W. C. Pelton.

A Chester County Raspberry Patch



Part of a two-acre patch of well cultivated, carefully supported Cumberland raspberries owned by W. W. Wiand, of Chester C

4 Grape Vines Only 50¢

Hardiest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost. Every home, if only a city lot, has room for them.

Agawam Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.00.
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Railroad Offers Prize

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again offering a $100 prize r the outstanding member of a ys' and girls' club in any of the untles in Pennsylvania crossed by e railroad. The prize money may used for scholastic purposes in y college in the state, or for a trip the Boys' and Girls' Club Conress, held in connection with the ternational Livestock Exposition at icago next December.

The counties in which this scholship applies are: Allegheny, mstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Butler, mbria, Chester, Clarion, Delaware, k, Fayette, Forest, Lawrence, Mcean, Somerset, Washington and estmoreland. The 1924 scholarip was won by Karl Kline, Cambria unty, a member of a baby beef ub.—B.

ought Nearby Potatoes

THE carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Harrisburg rose om 2291 cars in 1923 to 2570 cars st year, a twelve per cent increase, cording to a report of the Pennlvania Bureau of Markets. About rty per cent of the receipts conted of mixed produce.

Receipts of potatoes, the most imrtant commodity arriving as solid rs, amounted to 329 cars, a six per nt decrease compared with the 23 figures. The 1924 potato reipts from Pennsylvania and New rk were considerably heavier than 1923, Pennsylvania arrivals havg doubled. Last year these two ates furnished two-thirds of the te potatoes, while in 1923 they pplied only forty per cent. On the her hand, in 1923 Maine shipped enty-five cars to Harrisburg, and e North Central States of Michin, Wisconsin and Minnesota sevenseven cars, while during 1924 the ceipts from these areas were reced to eighteen and sixteen cars, spectively. About half of the Maine ock consisted of seed potatoes.

ennsylvania Gains, Railroads Lose

This increase of potatoes from proucing sections closer to the market pplanted to a large extent the 1923 ipments from longer distances, cut wn the $25,000 freight paid on e long hauls in 1923, and in genal benefited Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania products received in e Harrisburg market included 20 rs of apples (from Adams, Frankn, York and Snyder Counties); 9 bbage (chiefly from Erie and Tia Counties); 1 peaches (from nklin County); and 72 potatoes 24 cars from Tioga County); the reainder from the Susquehanna alley and northern tier counties. otal carlot receipts of fruits and getables in Harrisburg during 924 are: Mixed produce, 1082; potoes, 324; bananas, 244; waterelons, 172; oranges, 158; cantapes, 135; cabbage, 101; grapes, ; apples, 66; peaches, 53; strawrries, 36; lettuce, 29; grapefruit, ; sweet potatoes, 18; celery, 14; mons, 13; onions, 10; tomatoes, 9; napples, 6; tangerines, 1. Total, 70 cars.

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100% More Power in damp, slippery, muddy places

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Because of this patented feature the operator can lock both drivewheels together at will, eliminating differential action. Slipping of one wheel, digging in on one side, etc., are prevented. Power and results are more than doubled in soft, muddy ground or sandy places.

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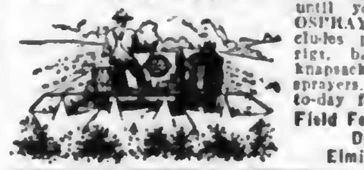

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The wheels do the pumping and the air chamber holds a strong, constant pressure which drives fine spray mixture home to every part of foliage—above and below. Sprays potatoes, beans, vegetables—4 or 6 rows at once. No cost for power. Don't buy any sprayer until you know the OSPRAYMO line. Includes power orchard rigs, barrel, bucket, knapsack and hand sprayers. Write direct to-day for catalog to

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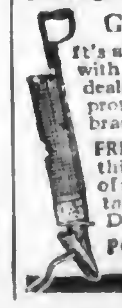

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Questions on Soil and Crops

Answered By J. G. Lipman, Staff Contributor and Adviser

To Start Alfalfa in Spring

Please give me some advice or instructions on how to get a seeding of alfalfa started this spring. I have a ten-acre field, plowed in early fall. It is a well drained field, sloping toward the northwest. Would you advise sowing the seed alone or with some other crop.—A. L. B., Montgomery County, Pa.

Under your conditions the seeding of the alfalfa with a nurse crop would probably assure you of better results. It might be suggested that you use barley as a nurse crop and that you sow the latter at the rate of about one bushel per acre. Twenty pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre should answer your purpose.

If lime has not already been applied, it would be desirable to employ an equivalent of two tons of ground limestone per acre. This should be worked into the ground prior to sowing the seed. Care should be taken to prepare the seed bed properly.

The Proper Fertilizer

If alfalfa has not been grown on that land before, inoculation either with soil or commercial culture will be necessary. Three hundred to five hundred pounds of sifted topsoil from an old alfalfa field should be sufficient for the purpose. This may be broadcasted, and harrowed into the top soil. If commercial culture is employed, it should be added to the seed in accordance with the directions given by the manufacturers.

A fertilizer mixture containing an abundance of available phosphoric acid and potash should be used. A mixture consisting of 300 pounds of acid phosphate, 50 pounds of bone meal, 50 pounds of muriate of potash, used at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, should fully meet your requirements.—J. G. L.

Grass Mixture for Pasture

I have a little piece of ground that has been in corn and potatoes the last few years. I would like to seed this with sweet clover for pasture. I intended to put this patch in oats and seed it with sweet clover this spring. Should any other grass seed be mixed with the sweet clover for pasture. Could you tell me where I can get good seed and also good inoculation for sweet clover.—M. E. H., Lawrence County, Pa.

If it is your intention to sow sweet clover with the oats in the spring, it would be best not to sow other grasses with the sweet clover seed. The tendency for the sweet clover would be to crowd out the grasses. It would be well if you used scarified seed to assure prompt germination; otherwise, the stand obtained may not be satisfactory.

Another pasture crop that might be recommended as suitable for sowing after oats would consist of:

Red top	6 lbs.
Alsike clover	5 "
Kentucky blue grass	5 "
Timothy	8 "
Orchard grass	4 "
Red clover	4 "
White clover	1 "

This makes a total of thirty-three pounds per acre.

You should have no difficulty in obtaining satisfactory seed and also cultures for inoculation thru your local seed dealers or dealers advertising in reliable farm papers.—J. G. L.

Sweet Clover with Oats

I have a field that is quite run down. It was seeded to red clover last spring with wheat, but the clover did not catch on the back of the field where it is poor. I would like to get this poor part seeded to sweet clover. Shall I sow it in oats or alone? Must get some hay if I can. Would it be best to cut the oats for hay and then sow the clover? What analysis fertilizer do I need to encourage a better stand? I don't care to lime this spring.—E. F., Salem County, N. J.

By sowing sweet clover with oats and harvesting the oats for hay you would be assured of a supply of hay before the sweet clover is mature enough to cut and would, at the same time, give the latter a better chance to develop.

A thin stand of oats would give the sweet clover a better chance to develop; hence, it might be suggested that you sow not over two bushels of oats per acre with about twelve pounds of sweet clover seed. In order to make certain that the germination of the seed is prompt, it would be best to obtain scarified seed from a seed dealer.

Content of Fertilizer Mixture

A fertilizer mixture containing about 3 per cent of ammonia, 10 to 12 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 to 4 per cent of potash should fully answer your purpose when used at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

In view of the fact that you are not planning to lime in the spring it would be best to derive part of the phosphoric acid from bone meal. A mixture made up of 350 pounds of nitrate of soda, 120 pounds of muriate of potash, 530 pounds of bone meal and 1000 pounds of acid phosphate, used at the rate indicated, would give satisfactory results. The mixture will contain a little less than 4 per cent of ammonia, about 14 per cent of total phosphoric acid (of which at least 10 per cent

Why Strawberries Grow Whiskers

THE United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a new motion picture film entitled, "Why Strawberries Grow Whiskers." The fact that strawberries do grow whiskers may be news to many people but it is old stuff to strawberry men; indeed one of the prime objects in the life of the strawberry shipper is to prevent the growth of "whiskers" on the strawberries he handles. Hence this new film—which is designed to help the strawberry grower and shipper in their war against black mold, the fungus which is responsible for strawberry "leak" and for the "whiskers" which signalize the final stage of this disease.

The photography emphasizes the fact that infection from black mold is due largely to bruises and cuts on the berry, and that subsequent growth of the mold is much more rapid in warm air than in cold air. An interesting feature of this film is a long-time motion picture showing the growth of black mold, covering a period of twenty-four hours or more in a few seconds of projection on the screen.

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Just What Your Home Needs!

Beautiful flowering shrubs and vines to give it cosy attractiveness. Handsome ornamental trees, windbreaks, evergreens—to provide shade and a pleasing setting. Magnificent roses, gladioli, peonies, hydrangeas, etc.—to add beauty to your home grounds. What a world of satisfaction—and increased property value—such planting brings!

Dwarf Fruit Trees for the Garden!

Have your own grown apples and pears fresh from little trees that fit in any garden. All the best varieties.

Whatever your needs for garden, orchard or home grounds—it will pay you to send to Green's for what you want.

Get Green's high quality vigorous growing, big-producing stock direct from the nursery at a big saving.

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"Lime Crest," Pulverized Limestone, turns sour acid soil into sweet alkaline soil. Pure white in color; so finely ground it goes further than other similar products. *Ask your dealer or write for sample.*

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Fire and Lightning Proof

ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust

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OATS

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"FRIEND" AIR-DRAFT"

…ough knowledge of this new discovery will lead you to do better and faster spraying, and increase your fruit profits. Write at once for New Descriptive circular which describes the newest discoveries in Liquid spraying.

"Friend" Mfg. Co., Gasport, N. Y.
Give Fruit Acreage
Name this pap

FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; … Lancaster County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early … Co. nearly all 1923 Crop, above 90% germination. Write for price, Sample and Circular. Order … to save money.
… FARM, Box 4 Tullytown, Bucks County, Pa.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

If It Doesn't Seem Worth the Effort, Make an Auto Tour

FAR too many farmers are too indifferent in regard to home improvements. The best remedy is taking a few days off on an auto tour. This, I think, is very beneficial in several ways. It gives the farmer rest, new ideas, ambition and inspiration. He sees what other farmers are doing. He sees the home improvements of other farmers and cannot help admiring them.

The farmers can have beautiful homes at little cost. Any farmer can have a nice lawn with flower beds and shrubbery without much actual cash. Of course, it is often advisable to interview a landscape gardener before starting in order to have an appropriate setting of the flower beds and shrubbery. I have in mind a person who had very many flowers and shrubbery but had no order in the setting, and hence there was not much beauty there after all. A few flower beds properly placed are better than many improperly placed. A lawn mower is indispensable. Some evergreen trees are pretty in a lawn both summer and winter. A weeping mulberry tree looks fine in any lawn and so do a few catalpa umbrella trees.

Substitutes for Weather Boarding

Now as to buildings: Paint is a wonderful thing, but I think this is overdone by some who think they want to make their buildings attractive. If you want to be up-to-date in this respect it is necessary to paint every three or four years and that is too expensive if your buildings are painted all over. Now, instead of painting the buildings all over, I like to substitute asbestos strip shingles or the modern stucco, especially where the weather boarding is not good any more. So instead of tearing the old weather boarding off and putting new boards on, you could put asbestos shingles on the old weather boarding and save money and have a very attractive house. These asbestos strip shingles have a fast color for twenty years and they also make a house warmer. They are easy to put on.

A Modernized Log House

The modern stucco plan is a little more expensive but in the long run is the cheapest. I like this very much. The house we live in is the old style log house. We have stuccoed the lower story and strip-shingled the upper story. Now this leaves only the trimmings to be painted and the house looks always fresh and ornamental. The porch floor is of red tile with cement border. The porch posts are of concrete blocks. The porch extends across the entire south and east sides of the house.

I believe in making permanent improvements. I like to use concrete because it is a permanent job. The first cost is a trifle more but after it is done it stays done. The satisfaction you can have when you know that you need not always be repairing is worth the extra cost.

Now, having all these outside improvements, you also want to have inside improvements. You want to have running water and bath, electricity for lights, ironing, etc., music and good literature, such as good farm papers and magazines, and last of all is the radio.

Having all these home improvements on the farm where is the boy or girl who wants to run away from the farm?—C. R. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

"Ever have any trouble with dyspepsia?"

"Only when I try to spell it."—Boston Transcript.

Seed Oats

"Improved White Russian"

Want a "horse-mane" or "side-type" Oats that will yield well on heavy soils or on thin? Try "Improved White Russian." For nine years it has been making hosts of friends among our customers. A mid-season variety with strong, stiff straw that stands up until cut. Plump, well-filled heavy grains with very thin hulls. This makes for an oats of great feeding value. The Seed we offer was grown in the cold Northwest, giving extra strength and vigor. Cleaned and recleaned to give the plumpest, heaviest Seed.

"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

A grand good "tree-type" variety, brought to this country over 25 years ago. In ten-year test at Wisconsin Experiment Station it outyielded other varieties. Wonderful root development—draws water and plant food from even dry, thin soils. Succeeds where other kinds fail. The "Swedish Select" Seed we offer is bright and plump—germination tests almost perfect. If you like a "tree-type" Oats, this will suit you and pay you!

Other heavy-yielding kinds

"Shadeland Climax" for many years our leader. A sprangle or "tree" variety, grown for us on upland soil in far Northwest. Very early—rust-resistant—stiff straw—large, thin-hulled berries. Only a limited amount on hand. ¶ "Shadeland Eclipse"—Similar but a "side" variety. A great yielder. We offer Seed direct from Oregon. "Silver Mine"—an old standard variety you can depend on for good yields of plump, thin-hulled oats. A great favorite with manufacturers of rolled oats. Prices fair.

New Catalog FREE

Hoffman's FARM SEEDS 1925

More than a Seed Book. Gives the plain facts on this year's Farm Seed outlook. Lists all the main-crop Seeds—only proven varieties. Gives our Money-Back Guarantee. Just send your name and address on a post-card. Mention the Samples you want to see. You'll get them and the Catalog—both free. Write today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Box 40 Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Good Seed Corn

My seed corn was carefully selected, tipped, butted and graded, and is of exceptional quality and high in germination test.

Golden Queen ....$4.00 per bu.
Early Yellow Dent ....$3.75 per bu.
New cotton bags extra @ 40c each.

H. E. REBERT, 1556 W. Market St., York, Pa.

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

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Thousands of Fruit Trees

Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Roses, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of all kinds. Grown on the shore of Lake Erie. Established a third of a Century.
Catalog upon application.
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Maple Bend Nursery
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For your test and approval. We want you to see our high-testing seeds and our low prices before you buy seeds anywhere.

Buy Now at Wholesale. Crop Short. We expect higher prices later. We bought early big stocks on lower markets. Our prices amazingly low. We can save you money on Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Sweet Clover, Hubam and other Field Seeds. Write today for free samples and big Seed Guide.
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A MINE OF WEALTH TO FARMERS
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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
RURAL NEW-YORKER and HEAVYWEIGHTS

Hill-selected, high-yielding strains, averaging over 300 bu. per acre for the last 6 years. Both of these varieties are proving superior to others in variety tests.

R. APPLETON & SONS Canandaigua, N. Y.

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That secure highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1925 catalog illustrating and describing our line, and obtain your baskets and crates at WINTER DISCOUNTS

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Catalogue Free. Established 1863.
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FRUIT TREES—Large stock of all kinds trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Grow more fruit. Improve value, appearance and pleasure of your property. Increase your income. Plant good stock. Our trees grow. Free catalogue. Salesmen wanted. Mitchell's Nursery, Beverly, O.

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Mixed Cow Peas - - - - $4.40 Bushel
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes.
Cobblers ....$4.25 Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

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Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Ornamentals, Roses, Gladiolus, Seeds, Guaranteed. Price low. Catalog free. J. N. Rokely & Son, Rt.4, Bridgman, Mich.

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General line of fruit trees. Small fruit plants and hedges. PEACH trees our specialty. Catalog free.
QUALITY STOCK AT A CONSERVATIVE PRICE
THE KOKOSING NURSERY Mt. Vernon, O.

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Farm Account Book and Catalog of
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BE sure to build the fences you need this spring. Prices are the lowest in years, and will probably be higher later on. Good fences improve the appearance of your farm and increase your profits more than any other similar investment you can make.

COLUMBIA FENCES

are made from a special formula of steel which we have developed especially for fence manufacture. The wire is *Super-Zinced* with an *extra heavy* and *well bonded* armor of zinc which gives it the best rust protection of any fence on the market. The Super-Zinced covering will not crack or peel, thus keeping rust away from all parts of the fence.

All of our fences are Super-Zinced, and include both hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences for farm, poultry, garden and lawn. Fully guaranteed. Send for farmers' account book and Super-Zinced fence catalogue, both mailed FREE. Use coupon or postal card.

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Takes the Guesswork Out of Hatching

FREE

With every Queen Incubator we supply a remarkable copyrighted

Queen Chick-Chart

by the use of which you can practically take the guesswork out of hatching.

The system is wholly automatic and accurate in its performance—you simply follow simple instructions and secure remarkable results. By the use of this Chart, we can guarantee Queen Incubators to hatch

Full Hatches of Strong, Healthy Chicks Stop wasting eggs and time on cheap incubators. Get a Queen and secure big hatches of chicks that live and grow.

R. F. HILL, R. F. D. 2, Millville, N. J., writes Oct. 30: "I have five Queens. They have given best of satisfaction. Please send me catalog."

Write for a copy of the Queen Book today.

QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY (82)
2148 North 14th Street Lincoln, Nebr.

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Do you know that worms in chickens cause much of the sickness and losses? Do you know how to tell when wormy? Do you know how to remedy worm troubles? How to avoid them? Read the new, free 64-page book by Geo. H. Lee, inventor of **GERMOZONE**, the famous poultry remedy for roup, diarrhea, etc. Tells also about the important troubles and diseases, not only of poultry but also of hogs—information you would have to pay many dollars for. A million copies already requested. Get one now free at the leading drug or seed store in your town, or send stamp to

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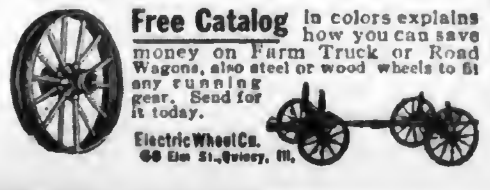

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—with a constancy of care and singleness of purpose that hen nature does not give.

Practical poultrymen favor the Blue Hen because its dependable, automatic control and economical, labor-saving stove enable it to raise healthier chicks with less expense.

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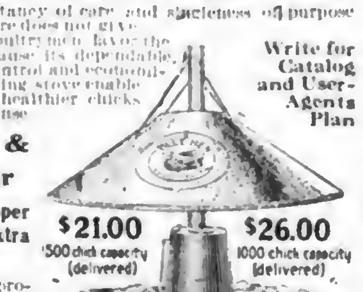

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500 chick capacity (delivered)
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1000 chick capacity (delivered)
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DR. HESS
White Diarrhea Remedy

When diarrhea appears in your flock, stop it with Dr. Hess White Diarrhea Remedy. It works quickly. Give either in the feed or add to drinking water. Relieves diarrhea in fowls of all ages. Disinfect thoroughly with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to destroy disease germs.
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Starter for Young Chicks

Will you kindly give me some advice on feeding young chicks? I am told eggs are very good for them. If so, will you advise me how to feed them?—Mrs. C. R. S., York County, Pa.

You will find the commercial dried buttermilk starting mashes very satisfactory as a first feed for chicks. A good starter can be made of equal parts rolled oats and bran and five per cent of charcoal. If eggs are given to chicks the eggs should be hard boiled and crumbled up with the cereal. The Michigan Station formerly recommended using raw eggs in mixing a chick mash. This has been discontinued because of the danger of feeding eggs infected with white diarrhea which would spread that disease.

Another good ration consists of eighty parts yellow corn meal and twenty parts standard middlings. Then add five parts ground bone, five parts pure limestone and one part salt. This is fed dry. The chicks are given plenty of sour milk to drink and placed in a brooder house where they can obtain pure sunshine often, not the sunshine that is filtered thru glass.—R. G. K.

Overfeeding the Cause

I have about 280 hens and I notice that here and there the droppings are of a soft yellowish kind. I feed wheat in the morning, all they will readily consume, and a wet mash at noon and corn in the evening. They have dry mash and mangels before them all the time. I mix the mash in proportion of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds beef scrap, 150 pounds corn and oats, ground, and 100 pounds gluten.—H. S., Bucks County, Pa.

Possibly the occasional cases of bowel trouble are due to digestive disorders caused by overfeeding. If you have dry mash before the hens at all times, I think you can safely omit the wet mash at noon until the hens show less signs of the bowel trouble. They may be overeating of mangels and this can be remedied by slicing the mangels at noon and only giving the amount which will be cleaned up in about an hour. A few individual birds may eat too much of the mangels if the supply is available at all times and not eat enough of the dry mash.

The bran in the dry mash is great help in preventing bowe trouble. Sprinkling about five p cent powdered charcoal in the d mash will also be beneficial.—R.G.

Laying and Brood House

I am about to build a hen house and brooder house. Will you please advise me how to build? I have ideas but realize you can help me.—J. R., Schuylkill County, Pa.

I think the lowest cost hen hou is of the shed-roof type. A ho twenty feet wide and twenty fe deep will house 100 birds. For larger flock a long house can made consisting of twenty-foot se tions. The house can be made of sh lap and covered with a good grade roofing paper. Where the seams ove lap they can be sealed down wi wooden strips painted white.

A good colony brooder house about 300 chicks can be made eit eight by ten or ten by ten. Build th house on skids like constructing shed roof house on a sled. Then can be moved to different fields the farm to give the chicks ple of free range on clean soil. As t size of your flock is not mention it is difficult to give much useful formation in the letter. I would vise you to write the U. S. Dep ment of Agriculture and your St Experiment Station for their bulletins containing drawings information on the building of ferent types of poultry houses.— G. K.

More Chickens Raised

SOME 678,300,000 chickens produced in the United S last year, which was 29,400, more than in 1923, according to mates of the United States Dep ment of Agriculture.

Despite this increased produc there were on farms January 1, 1 approximately 427,000,000 chic as compared with 470,300,000 January 1, 1924.

The decrease in stocks on January 1 is attributed to incre consumption, and to larger st going into storage.

Total stocks of frozen poultry storage February 1 were reported 138,253,000 pounds compared 99,486,000 pounds February 1 a ago.

Landlord and Tenant Problem

AFTER all, the landlord and his tenant are partners. Of course, not in a legal sense; but in the sense that their co-operation is essential to the greatest returns from the farming enterprise. On a cash rental basis, this relationship is not so pronounced. But where the tenant rents on a share basis both are vitally interested in the success of the farming business. If the farm can be made to produce more, it means more for both tenant and landlord.

We have had a somewhat varied experience in leasing our farm to a number of different tenants, and we are convinced that the renting problem is one given entirely too little attention. Years ago we gave little thought to the matter; we simply rented the farm on one of the half-dozen different arrangements common in our section and then thought no more about it. Of late years, h ever, we have found the matter on which a little study and figu can well be done.

A Give and Take Arrangemen

In the first place, a lease arra ment must of necessity be a give take provision. Neither the l owner nor the renter can expe have the "best of it." If either ceeds in securing such a lease, means that in a short time the ot party will become dissatisfied nothing will have been gained. costs a renter no small amount time he moves to another farm, so much in money, perhaps as "lost momentum"—he has to get der way again, get adjusted to farm, get properly equipped w implements and stock.

Likewise the land owner su

each time he has another renter come on his farm, who usually spends one year getting nicely settled down and adjusted to the farm.

Detailed Agreement Prevents Trouble

The first thing to be desired in a renting agreement is fairness. Another thing to be considered is the chance of misunderstandings. A misunderstanding in business dealings will nine times out of ten cause trouble. And there is plenty of chance for misunderstandings to arise after every precaution has been taken to prevent them. So to prevent misunderstandings in regard to the terms of the lease, we have it written out in detail touching upon all the provisions, typewritten with duplicate copies. Both copies are signed by each of the parties, so that if any misunderstanding arises, each has a signed copy of the agreement to refer to.

Some years ago we had a little experience of this nature. Our written agreement was very brief, touching upon the major provisions only. On one of the minor matters—the disposal of one-half of the corn fodder—a misunderstanding arose, and while it was satisfactorily adjusted with the tenant, it nevertheless was the cause of an embarrassing situation.

Must Keep the Barn Lot Clean

Our front barn-lot is nicely sodded and we have always made it a point to keep it very clean and presentable. One of our tenants, however, took it upon himself to use it as the general dumping ground for trash, stacked it full of corn fodder, cut up the sod, and made the premises look very disreputable. Now when we draft our renting agreement there is an article expressly stipulating that certain care is to be given this front barn lot.

We have also learned that it is better to make the agreement exacting, and then later, if one cares to, he can yield something in its enforcement, than to be too liberal and generous in making the agreement and then later grow very exacting in its enforcement.

Goodwill Counts for Much

For example: we have known several instances where landlords and tenants have started a hatred of each other by the attitude assumed over petty things, dividing the last half-bushel of grain from the threshing machine or gathering up the fallings and dividing them.

We start out with our minds made up to give the tenant these little benefits with the belief that the feeling of goodwill he will have for us will more than make up for the little loss we might sustain. It is good psychology, we believe. Some tenants, however, are equally generous—we have a man on our farm now who is so "square" that we would rather have us get the advantage than himself. Renters differ a lot, and when a farm owner gets a good one, he must remember that it is a partnership and that it is up to him to do his part.—P. C. G.

Poor Poultry Judges

AT A meeting on rearing chicks held in the Spring Mills community, R. C. Blaney, Centre County Agent, secured a trapnested hen and staged an egg production guessing contest. The man who won the prize guessed within five eggs of the number the hen laid. The majority of guesses, however, were over 100 eggs and the hen actually laid but twenty-six. This contest brought out a good lesson in judging hens for egg production.—B.

Keep your grin. You may plant a smile in the furrows which business has cut in the forehead of the other fellow.

White Diarrhea

endid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

rs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt of utmost interest to poultry ers who have had serious losses White Diarrhea. We will let Rhoades tell it in her own ds:

Gentlemen: I see reports of so y losing their little chicks with ite Diarrhea, so thought I would my experience. My first incubat- bicks when but a few days old, n to die by the dozens with ite Diarrhea. I tried different edies and was about discouraged the chicken business. Finally, I to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. Waterloo, Ia., for a $1.00 box of r Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. just the only thing for this ter- disease. We raised 700 thrifty, thy chicks and never lost a single k after the first dose."—Mrs. l Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

hite Diarrhea is caused by the llus Bacterium Pullorum. This is transmitted to the baby chick gh the yolk of the newly hatch- gg. Readers are warned to be- of White Diarrhea. Don't wait l it kills half your chicks. Take "stitch in time that saves nine." ember, there is scarcely a hatch out some infected chicks. Don't hese few infect your entire flock. ent it. Give Walko in all drink- water for the first two weeks and won't lost one chick where you hundreds before. These letters e it:

ever Lost a Single Chick

rs. I. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, writes: "I have lost my share of s from White Diarrhea. Finally t for two packages of Walko. I d over 500 chicks and I never a single chick from White Diar- . Walko not only prevents White rhea, but it gives the chicks gth and vigor; they develop er and feather earlier."

r Lost One After First Dose

s. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I to lose a great many chicks White Diarrhea, tried many dies and was about discouraged. last resort I sent to the Walker dy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, for their Walko White Diar- Remedy. I used two 50c pack- raised 300 White Wyandottes never lost one or had one sick giving the medicine and my ens are larger and healthier ever before. I have found this ny thoroughly reliable and al- get the remedy by return mail." s. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield.

You Run No Risk

will send WALKO White Diarrhea y entirely at our risk—postage pre- so you can see for yourself what a er-working remedy it is for White hea in baby chicks. So you can prove thousands have proven—that it will your losses and double, treble, even ple your profits. Send 50c for ge of WALKO (or $1.00 for extra box)—give it in all drinking water watch results. You'll find you won't me chick where you lost dozens be- It's a positive fact. You run no risk. guarantee to refund your money tly if you don't find it the greatest chick [illegible] you ever used. The & Jackson National Bank, the and strongest bank in Waterloo, stands back of our guarantee.

KER [illegible] CO., Dept. 518, aterloo, Iowa.
[illegible] regular size (or [illegible] econ[illegible] of Walko White Diarrhea [illegible] ur risk. Send it on your [illegible] refund my money if not [illegible] I am enclosing 50c (or [illegible] order, check or currency
....
....
R. F. D. ......
[illegible] indicating size package want[illegible] contains about two and one-third [illegible] small.

Save those chicks

There is now no question as to the almost miraculous effect of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter in saving chick lives

The terrific loss suffered by farmers and poultrymen through the high mortality of young chicks is no longer necessary.

The effectiveness of nutritious oatmeal mixed with cod liver oil as in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, in preserving life and promoting growth, is now established.

Its results are in evidence on thousands of farms, where these losses have been *wiped out*.

No other factor has ever brought into the poultry industry such sound protection to the farmer's and the poultryman's investment.

Six Solid Weeks of Sunshine

Sunshine, as every poultry raiser knows, is absolutely vital to the life, strength and growth of young chicks.

Dark, cold, raw and rainy days all have their ravishing, death-dealing effects on young broods.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter *feeds* the sunshine right into bones and tissues, every day, rain or shine—building strong legs, strong bones, and the rapidity of growth is amazing. Chicks grow indoors as well as out. Feeding Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter the first six weeks of life is just like six straight weeks of uninterrupted sunshine.

Read what this user of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter says

Gentlemen: March 31, 1924

Always having trouble with leg weakness in raising Baby Chicks in winter time, I was looking for a Chick Starter this season that would keep the chicks on their feet. Seeing your advertisement on FUL-O-PEP claiming something I was looking for—I decided to try it out.

I started three pens, three hundred chicks each, on February 12th. One pen on FUL-O-PEP and the other two pens on two other different feeds. All three pens came along nicely until about ten days, when the two pens fed other than FUL-O-PEP started to go off their feet. The FUL-O-PEP pen came along without showing any signs whatever of leg weakness; so I then changed all three pens on to FUL-O-PEP and I noticed a great improvement shortly afterwards.

Out of 3,000 chicks raised on FUL-O-PEP I saw absolutely no signs of leg weakness and they were indoors for one month. My mortality was not more than 1%. So far I have hatched out and sold about 12,000 chicks which were all started on FUL-O-PEP.

My mortality in former years has been about 20% through leg weakness in early chicks. The difference in mortality this season against former seasons will make a big difference in figuring the yearly profits.

Would highly recommend anyone raising chicks to use FUL-O-PEP—as I consider it a wonderful feed.

Frank L. Simpson, Reading, Mass.

In most sections of the country the best dealer carries the Ful-O-Pep line. If yours does not now sell Ful-O-Pep add his name when you mail us the coupon below.

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago, U. S. A.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages of authoritative instructions on poultry raising and all the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

The Quaker Oats Company, 37 Railway Exchange, Chicago.
Please send me, without obligation, your complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.
Name..........
Address..........
My Dealer's Name

Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks for strong bones and swift growth

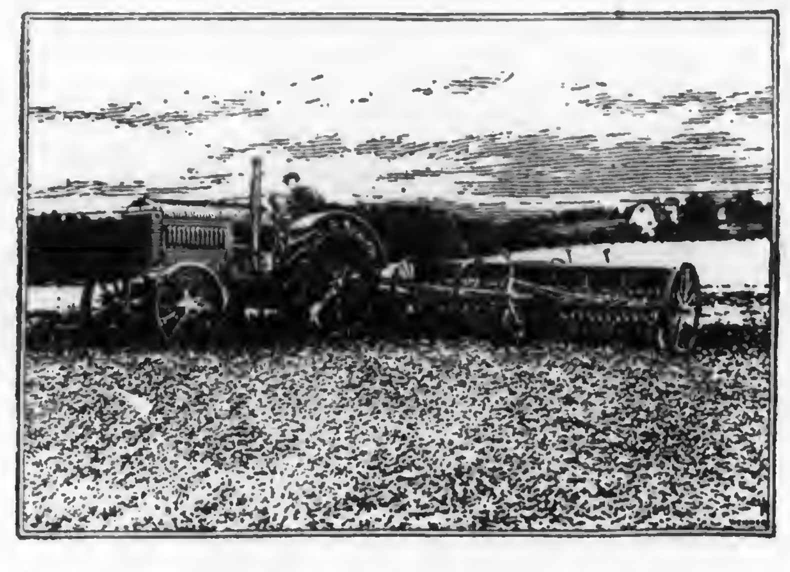
Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds



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THE surest way to get your grain drilled right is to use a McCormick-Deering Hoosier or a McCormick-Deering Kentucky. There is a size and type among these drills which exactly meets the requirements of your soil and seed. They are so sturdy and so carefully designed, and are built of such high-grade materials, that they do good work under all conditions, adverse as well as favorable.

McCormick-Deering Hoosier and Kentucky drills have been giving satisfaction ever since the first one was placed in the field, over fifty years ago. They do such excellent work and are so well built that they are preferred throughout the country by farmers who know what quality construction means and judge the value of a machine by the way it stands up and the kind of work it does.

See Your McCormick-Deering Dealer

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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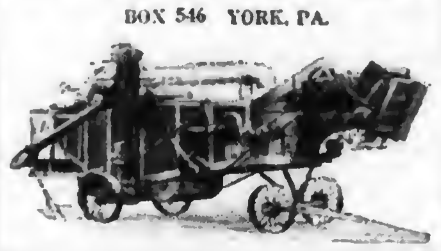
McCormick - Deering Hoosier
McCormick - Deering Kentucky



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Grain Threshers

Do a nice, clean job of threshing any kind of grain. The Perfect Running Balance gives a uniform motion to the entire machine. Practically all the grain is separated immediately back of the cylinder, giving ample room for cleaning.

Equipped with self-feeder, weigher, bagger, wind stacker, and every device for clean, rapid threshing.

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2 TIRES for $1 MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

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34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Crawford County "Sugar Bush

Mr. Stranahan's Syrup Always Tops the Mark

By F. T. Murphey

"MY SYRUP always sells easily," says Mr. H. F. Stranahan, a Crawford County, Pennsylvania, producer of the much desired dressing for buckwheat cakes. "And besides, all my customers come back for more next season."

The maple sugar industry, due chiefly to the fact that its production has been carried on in a more or less haphazard way, has been slowly contracting. In the past it was the custom to put maple syrup on the market, regardless of its quality or flavor. Many of the producers thought little of having a uniform product, and that just because it came from a maple tree, the consumer would be glad to buy it.

To be true they did buy it for awhile, until they came to realize that they were not getting what they wanted. First it would be dark, then light; one year of a strong flavor, the next mild and agreeable; or one lot would sour and next turn to sugar. The buyer of this type of sweet has been forced into a suspicious and "show me" attitude. This state of mind on the part of the buyer is largely responsible for the low scale of prices paid for maple syrup generally.

Trees

TREES point toward the heavens and the high and noble things; they have the green of youth and health and vigor; they grow by the water, by the dusty roadside, on the mountain's top; they nourish our water courses; they shade us from the blistering sun; they bear fruit for our nourishment; they furnish fuel for our fires, lumber for our houses, paper for our wise books and silly newspapers. For every one we cut we should plant two.—Edward Hart, Lafayette College.

Produces Fine Quality Syrup

Mr. Stranahan is producing a product, uniform in color, flavor, and consistency, year after year. He is doing it by the use of careful methods in the handling of the sap from the tree to the finished product. Every gallon that goes out from his farm goes in a standard can bearing his name and guaranteed by him for its quality.

He uses a second-hand thirty-five-horsepower boiler to furnish steam for his evaporator during "sugar season" and to run a small sawmill at odd times during the year. His sugar-house consists of a shed built at the corner of his mill. The boiler and materials for a fire box which he built under it, cost him $115. He did the work himself.

Rigged Up His Own Equipment

With what tools he had on the farm, Mr. Stranahan built evaporator pans, fitted up all steam pipes, and made much of his other equipment. He constructed the main evaporator and the finishing pans of twenty-four gauge galvanized iron. The former is two feet wide by ten feet long, while the latter is three feet square. Both pans have two-foot sides. A hood to cover the main evaporator was made of the same material.

Rivets and solder were used to make the seams water-tight. He set the main pan on a low platform and the finishing pan below and near one end of it. With such an arrangement of the equipment he can draw evaporated sap from the former the latter.

From the boiler one main lead furnishes heat for both the and finishing stages of evapora In entering the evaporating pans steam is forced into manifolds at the bottom and at one end. these manifolds three-fourths pipes lead out, extend around bottom of the pans and enter other manifold. From this, the which is condensed is carried to the boiler thru a pump.

Best Outfit for Syrup Making

The steam pipes in the pans as radiators for the heat from steam. For radiation purposes quired a total of 120 feet of quarter-inch steam pipe. For the vanized sheet iron and the steam tings, Mr. Stranahan estimates outlay of less than $50.

Mr. Stranahan contends that outfit is by far the cheapest that be assembled for the evaporation maple sap. Altho he is running about 800, his outfit will handle heaviest run from as many as buckets. During average runs during the past seasons he can ly figure on evaporating five of sap an hour.

With two men, a four-barrel ering tank, and a team of horses, Stranahan takes care of the flow from 800 pails scattered twenty acres. The sap as it is ered is emptied into an underg storage tank, which is so located it will flow by gravity into the evaporating pan. By means of a valve the sap in the evapora kept at a constant level, a coup inches over the steam pipes.

Gives Good Measure to All

With live steam under eight ninety pounds pressure being fed to the steam pipes, the sap soon gins to dance. As the sap make way over the hot pipes it is ed from a very thin, almost less, liquid into a thicker one which the maple taste is easily cernible. It is then drawn of the finishing pan. Here further ing by steam is carried on until thermometer and hydrometer the syrup shows the proper ency for the market.

The finished syrup is then thru muslin and allowed to cool settle in a galvanized settling From this it is drawn off th spigot, located several inches the bottom of the container, into gallon can for marketing. The is never placed in the final can it is entirely cool and has had of time for settling. The cans filled entirely to the top with space present. Air in the can ly causes deterioration of the Due to the oversize of the gallon can, Mr. Stranahan that he loses about one gallon twenty in over measure. He however, that giving a little measure never hurts anyone's ness.

Steam Evaporation Cheapest

At intervals thruout the "run" sap, it is necessary to remov "sap sand" or "nitre" which pr itates on the steam pipes in the evaporating pan. The only pract way to do this he has found take it off with a chisel. It s that certain "bushes" produce containing a higher percentage this "nitre" than others. Mr. St ahan's operation is particularly b ered with this ingredient.

Since the condensed steam the steam pipes in the pans is run back into the boiler, a great saving in fuel and labor results. After the system becomes well heated very little firing is necessary to keep the steam up to the required pressure. The boiler may be fired for two to three hours at a stretch without additional cold water being injected into it. Mr. Stranahan takes care of the firing of boiler and the syrup making without any other help. According to his figures, he produces syrup at $1.60 per gallon. This figure includes labor costs for himself, teams and hired help.

No syrup goes out from Mr. Stranahan's plant that has the slightest scorched taste or varies from that produced by him in preceding years. The consumers of his syrup come back for more each season and he can always sell to advantage over the general run of producers.

Delaware F. B. Federation

THE Delaware State Farm Bureau Federation is starting on its fifth year of successful organized effort following the recent annual meeting at Dover, with an active membership of about three hundred.

J. D. Reynolds, of New Castle County, was re-elected president of the state Federation. In New Castle County, Frank F. Yearsley, of Hockessin, was elected president for the fifth time. I. F. Smoot, of Seaford, who was a delegate to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, was elected to head the Sussex County Bureau, and Ed. Willim, Sr., of Dover, the largest grape grower in the state, was elected in Kent County.

The Year's Program

A very definite and constructive program of work was adopted by the state and county organizations including continued co-operative purchase of feeds and fertilizers on the pooled order plan, a further extending of the operation of farmers' co-operative canneries, and increased support of boys' and girls' club work.

A legislative committee of three members was appointed to look after all legislative matters affecting farm interests with instructions to equal if possible the record of the committee of two years ago which secured the passage of every measure supported by the Farm Bureau.—C.

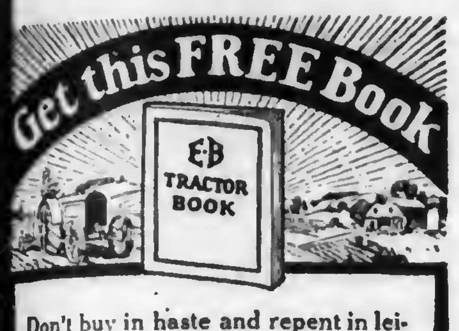
Still Too Many Brands

FARMERS in Pennsylvania are buying more high grade fertilizer each year, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which registers the brands and issues licenses of fertilizer sold in the state. The registrations received and accepted for 1925 by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry have numbered to date 835 different brands covered by ninety-six licenses.

The tendency for 1925 is in favor of an increasing proportion of sales of high grade mixed fertilizers over the low grade brand, states James W. Kellogg, chief chemist. Reports from fertilizer dealers covering the amount of fertilizer sold in 1924, while incomplete for the total year, show likewise that approximately sixty per cent more of the high grade brand of mixed fertilizer was sold during the year than low grade one.

Rastus—When Ah had de influenza Ah had a chill dat was so cold dat it done froze all the water pipes in de horsepittle!

Sambo—Ain't nothin'. Once Ah had a fever, and mah mouth was so hot Ah melted the doctor's thummometah, and Ah had to wear asbestos pajamas to keep from bhunin' the bedclothes!"



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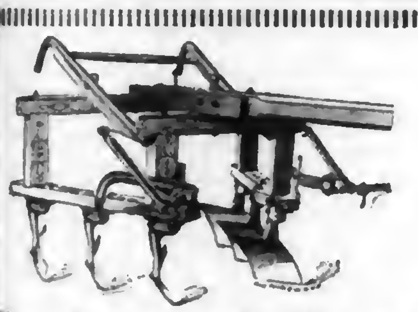

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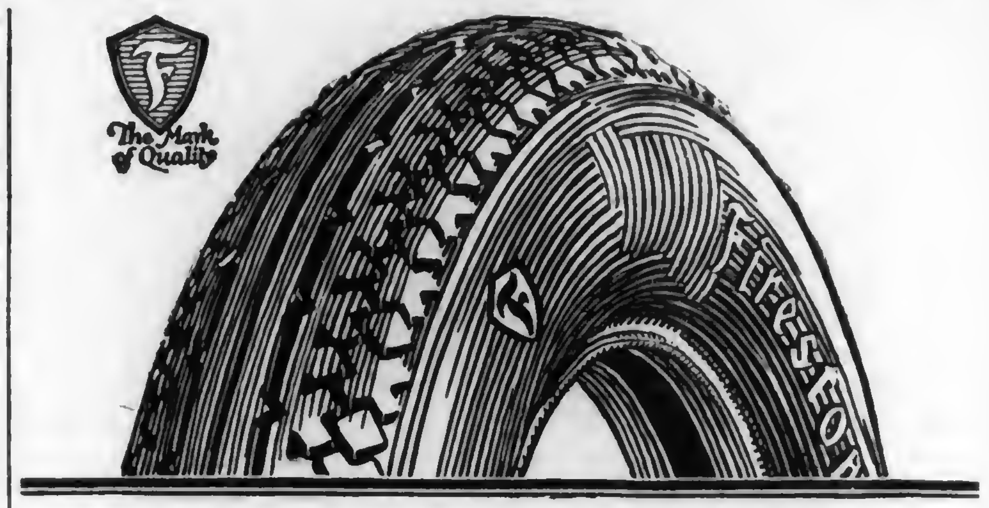

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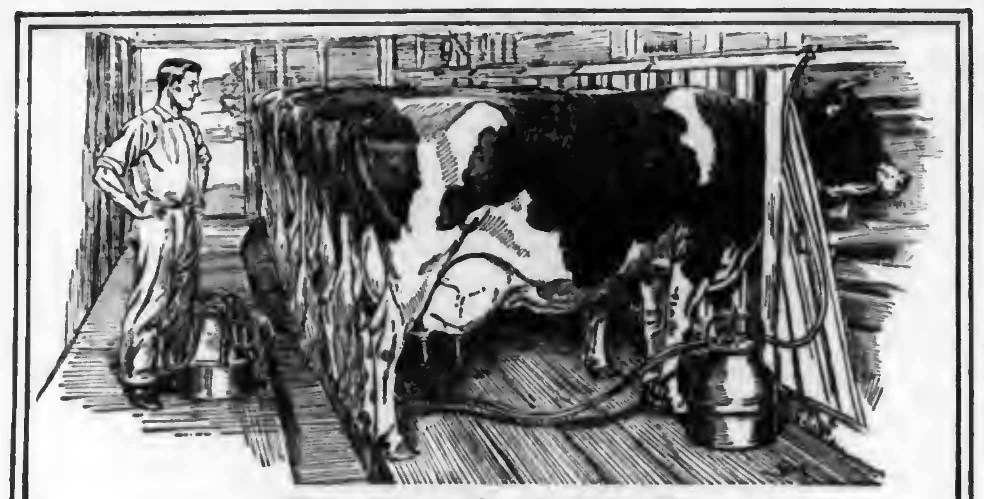

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"I have used my De Laval Milker nearly four years and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have a herd of 15 Holstein cows which I take care of myself. They are averaging me 10,000 lbs. of milk and 300 lbs. of butter-fat per year. If they were not well milked they could not do that."—*J. A. Griffith, Sheffield, Mass.*

"I have used my De Laval Milker nearly five years and would not know what to do without it; should probably sell the cows. I milk from 15 to 18 cows."—*F. B. Randall, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.*

"The De Laval Milker has given the best of service and has not missed a milking since May, 1920, and we have not had one case of udder or any other bag trouble whatever; not even as much as a caked quarter since we have used it. We are also using a De Laval Separator and it is giving the best of service."—*T. J. Messinger, Columbus, Pa.*

"I have had my De Laval Milker five years and have had no trouble at all with it. My two boys, 12 and 10 years old, can milk just as well as I can with it, and I think it is the best on the market."—*Mark Bogart, Columbus Grove, Ohio.*

"We have used our De Laval Milker since 1921 and have not missed a day yet. It works as regular and safe and sure as a self-binder."—*Will E. Bicknese, Elmhurst, Ill.*

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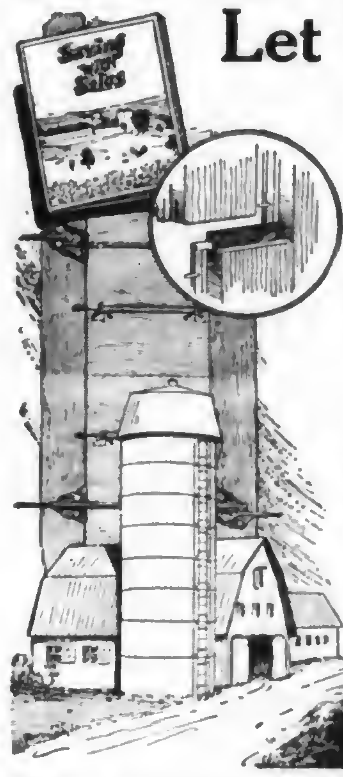

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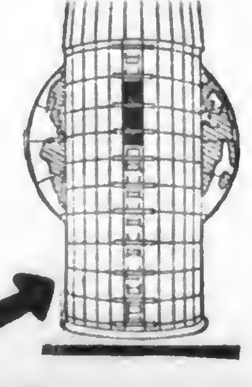

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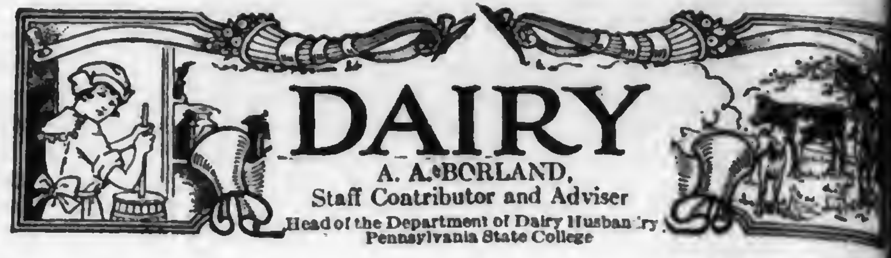


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

Milk-making Capacity of the Leading Dairy Bre

A MONTGOMERY COUNTY reader has written asking that I describe the different breeds of cows that give twenty quarts of milk containing four per cent of butterfat.

There are animals in all the different breeds of dairy cattle that, when fresh, would furnish twenty quarts of milk daily. On the other hand, there are few cows of any breed that would average twenty quarts of four per cent milk daily thruout the year.

Holsteins, as a rule, give milk which tests only about 3.5 per cent. Therefore, your requirements put the average Holstein cow out of the question at the beginning. On the other hand, the Guernsey and Jersey cows which produce milk testing from five to five and three-tenths per cent butterfat will scarcely average ten quarts of milk daily under ordinary everyday conditions.

This leaves only the Ayrshire and Brown Swiss breeds for consideration, both of which give milk which averages about four per cent butterfat, but an average cow of either one of these breeds falls far short of producing twenty quarts of milk daily.

There Is No Such Cow

The advanced registry records for these two breeds up to the present time indicate that the average Brown Swiss cow will produce somewhat more milk than the Ayrshire, but it will take an exceptionally good cow of either of these breeds to average as much as twelve quarts of milk daily, therefore, your question appears to be an impossible one for solution.

Twenty quarts of milk daily would be an average yield of 15,695 pounds. If this milk contains four per cent butterfat, it would make an average yearly yield of 627.8 pounds of butterfat per cow. I know of but very few herds in this country, even purebreds that have been bred for many years for high production, that average this high a yield of butterfat. In fact, the average for advanced registry records of the purebred cows that have been tested falls far short of your provisions. The accompanying table gives an idea of the yield for all the purebred cows that have been run for yearly records in the different breeds. This table was compiled January 1, 1924.

Four Factors to Consider

The Holsteins give the largest amount of comparatively low testing milk. The Ayrshires and Brown Swiss come second and third in milk production, respectively. The Guernseys are fourth and Jerseys fifth, and the Shorthorns sixth.

With this information at hand, you can perhaps pick out the breed which comes nearest to meeting your sires.

It should be added that there four important factors in sel the breed. The first is market. you have a market for milk o wholesale basis at so much per dred pounds or per quart, then steins are most desirable, b they give the most milk. On other hand, if you can get a price for milk of extra good q then the Jerseys and Guernseys in for consideration because they duce the richest milk altho in s quantities. The Jerseys and Gue are economical butterfat producers you are making butter. The steins, Brown Swiss, and Shorth can usually be turned in for bee better advantage when they are with their career in the dairy.

The second factor is the topog of your farm. If it is hilly, Ayrsh will do well. On the other han it is level and flat with an abund of roughage, then Holsteins are preferred.

The next factor to consider is breed which is most numerous in community. It is usually desirabl keep the breed which is most nu ous in the community, as the munity becomes well known fo particular breed of cattle.

The fourth factor is personal p erence. A man usually does best the breed which he likes best. A. A. B.

Advanced Registry Records—January 1, 1924

	No. Records	Lbs. milk	Lbs. Fat	Av. test
Shorthorn	1363	8,495	334.8	3.9
Ayrshire (March 1923)......	5162	10,095	401.0	4.0
Jersey	18250	8,580	460.0	5.4
Guernsey	16739	9,398.19	469.15	5.0
Brown Swiss	390	11,773.4	471.63	4.0
Holstein (April 1, 1923),....	16294	15,508.1	526.04	3.4

The Cows Like Mola

Does the feeding of molasses to dairy cows help to counteract the acid in silage? Would you recommend feeding a home made mixture of cottonseed linseed, gluten feed, oats chop and bran, and then have it absorb all the molasses possible to keep it from getting lumpy?—B. K., Bradford County, Pa.

I do not see that it is very vital attempt to counteract the acid in age. Why worry if it has some in it? A lot of other feeds eaten humans and by cows also have acid in them. Buttermilk and skimmilk have acid in them calves thrive gloriously on feeds. I do not think farmers need worry about counteracting the age acid.

Molasses would tend [illegible] the acid rather than decrease it. T sugar in molasses would under fermentation to some extent in t alimentary tract and would of its tend to promote acid in the digest tract rather than reduce it.

Largely a Question of Price

A homemade mixture [illegible] cottonse meal, linseed meal, glu[illegible] d, o chop, and bran should n[illegible] lum The advisability of using molasses all depends upon its market pr

d upon the condition of the cattle. olasses contains no fat, only one r cent of crude digestible protein, t it does contain 58.5 per cent of gestible carbohydrates. It has obably somewhat less feeding value an corn, pound for pound, and the visability of its use would, there re, depend largely upon its price that compared of corn.

A limited amount of molasses may metimes be used to advantage as appetizer. It may be diluted with equal volume of water and pour over roughage. In this way cows ll be induced to eat roughage hich is rather unpalatable and ere will be less waste with the ughage than otherwise. Molasses n be fed more readily in this way an by mixing it with the grain xture.—A. A. B.

Cream Becomes Ropy

The man to whom I am selling my milk has trouble with the cream becoming ropy. When the customers take the caps off the bottles the cream is like gum. He has taken samples from all his farmers and found the one that causes the trouble. I told him I would write to you and ask what to do about it.—W. A. D., Dauphin County, Pa.

Ropy cream is caused by a certain pe of bacteria. The bacteria that oduce this trouble are usually und in impure water, dust and nure. The action of this class of cteria increases the viscosity of lk which in mild cases simply as mes a slimy appearance. In ex eme cases, however, the milk or eam develops into a ropy consti ency permitting it to be brought t in threads several feet long. imy or ropy milk cannot be cream if there is sufficient infection to ke it ropy before the cream gath .

The method of eliminating this uble is to boil all the milk uten s thoroly for one-half hour. The cteria belonging to this class are sily destroyed by heat as they do t form spores.—A. A. B.

asing Value on Record

Will you please give me information on the following questions?

Give the basis of valuation of Holstein cattle from cow testing association records.

If a cow gives 400 pounds of butterfat under ordinary conditions, what should I expect if I put her on semi-official test?

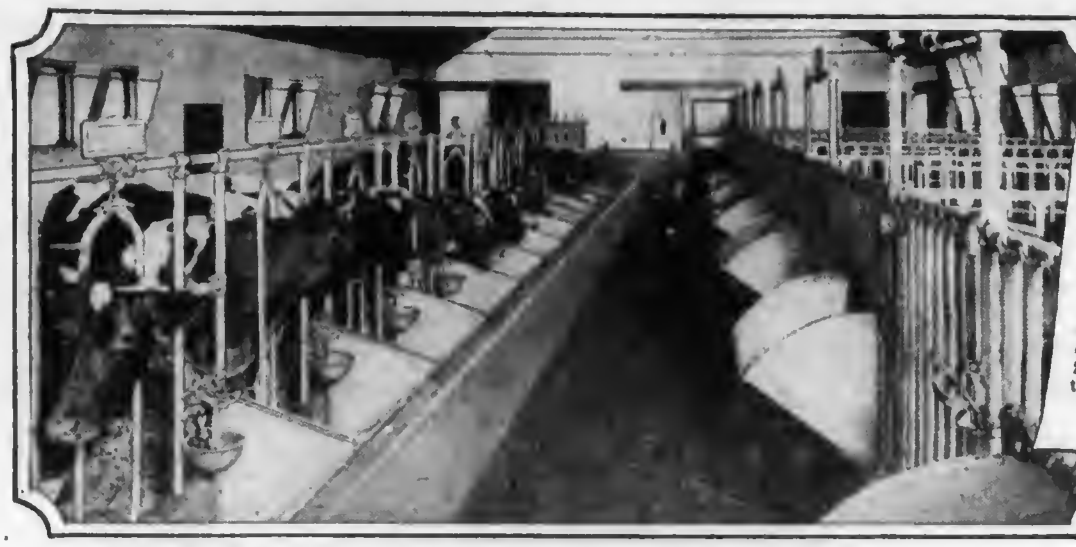
What percentage of increase in milk production can be expected with three and four milkings per day over two milkings; would you feed each time you milk?—B. F., Chester County, Pa.

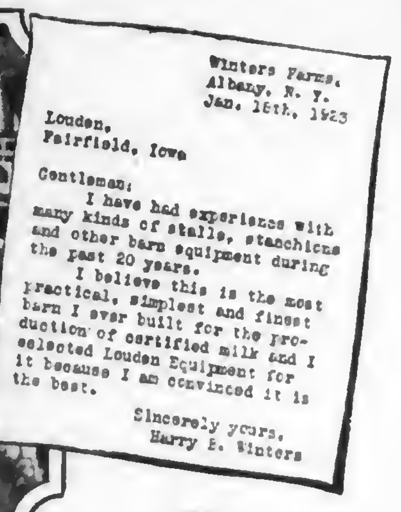
Answering your questions in the der asked, the basis of valuation r cows in the testing association ould depend not only upon their oduction, but upon their type. It likely that a fair valuation for a gh grade cow of good type would somewhat as follows:

early butterfat production	Market price
250 lbs.	$100-$125
300 lbs.	$125-$150
350 lbs.	$175-$200
400 lbs.	$200 and over

It is likely that if a cow gives four undred pounds of butterfat under dinary conditions, she would in ease it from seventy-five to one undred per cent if run on semi ficial test.

Cows milked three times daily pro ce about twelve per cent more lk than when milked but twice lly on the average. If milked four mes daily, they will produce about ghteen per cent more milk than hen milked but twice daily. It ould be desirable to feed the cow ch time he is milked.—A. A. B.





Winters Farms,
Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 16th, 1923

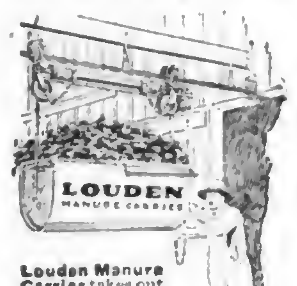
Louden,
Fairfield, Iowa

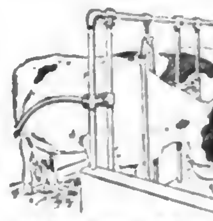
Gentleman:

I have had experience with many kinds of stalls, stanchions and other barn equipment during the past 20 years.

I believe this is the most practical, simplest and finest barn I ever built for the production of certified milk and I selected Louden Equipment for it because I am convinced it is the best.

Sincerely yours,
Harry B. Winters





Piling Up the Evidence

As Director of the Dairy Division of the New York State Department of Agriculture, Mr. Harry B. Winters had an exceptional opportunity to observe barn equipment under all kinds of conditions. The fact that he selected Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions for his own dairy barns, located one mile out of Albany on the Bethlehem Center Road, is convincing evidence of Louden superiority.

Why have the U. S. Government and thousands of good, practical dairymen in all parts of the country chosen Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions? One of the biggest reasons is the fact that they are properly designed. Another reason is the exceptionally high grade of material from which they are made.

Comfortable Stanchions Pay Big

The Louden Stanchion holds the cow in her place so comfortably she hardly realizes she is being held. It permits her just that freedom which she must have to get up and lie down without struggling, bruising her shoulders or jamming her knees. Its V-shaped bottom allows it to be used in the feed-saving curb—this alone saves many dollars annually.

Cows have "pasture comfort" in the barn when you use Louden Stanchions. And true cow comfort always brings increased milk yields. Many a high producer has been "discovered" when changed living conditions gave her full ease and rest and let her get every drop of milk and every cent of profit possible from each pound of feed.

The tubing from which Louden Stalls and Stanchions are made is high carbon *Open-Hearth* steel—the strongest and longest-lasting steel for this purpose. Fittings are of *certified malleable iron*, with a tensile strength of 50,000 lbs. per square inch. *Quality material* throughout accounts for the unequalled strength and durability of Louden Stalls and Stanchions.

Correct design and freedom from trouble-making, dirt-collecting attachments have made Louden Stalls and Stanchions the neatest looking and most sanitary. And the patented Louden Interlocking, dust-proof coupling—smooth on top, with no open crack to catch filth and harbor disease germs—is only one of many other exclusive Louden features.

Get Your Copy of This Booklet

Send at once for illustrated booklet telling all about Louden Stalls and Stanchions. C. J. Kraus of North Milwaukee, Wis. says: "I wouldn't trade the Stalls and Stanchions I bought from you 16 years ago for any other make of today." Fill in the coupon now and mail it.

And if you are figuring on building or remodeling a barn, ask for a copy of the Louden Barn Plan Book—112 pages of money-saving building information for farmers. Shows 50 up-to-date barns with plans. Sent postpaid—no charge or obligation. Check and mail the coupon.

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Louden Manure Carrier takes out big loads; lasts a lifetime. Easily installed in any barn—old or new.

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Send me postpaid and without obligation, information on
[ ] Louden Stalls & Stanchions
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[ ] Louden Manure Carriers
[ ] Louden Barn Plan Book
Name ....
Town ....
RFD........................State.........
I have............cows............horses

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Easy to install, has most practical features and lasts longest. In famous dairy barns everywhere. Send coupon today for particulars.

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Gentlemen: I have ______ cows ______ young stock
______ horses. Please send me floor plans and other suggestions. I am considering (building / remodeling) a barn next ______ Send free plan book (Yes / No)
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The only way to get clean milk is to strain it through sterilized cotton. That is why the

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Made in two sizes—10 quart and 18 quart. Ask your dealer or write direct for circular and prices.

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[illegible] A. R. dams also few [illegible] prices. Write today [illegible]
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

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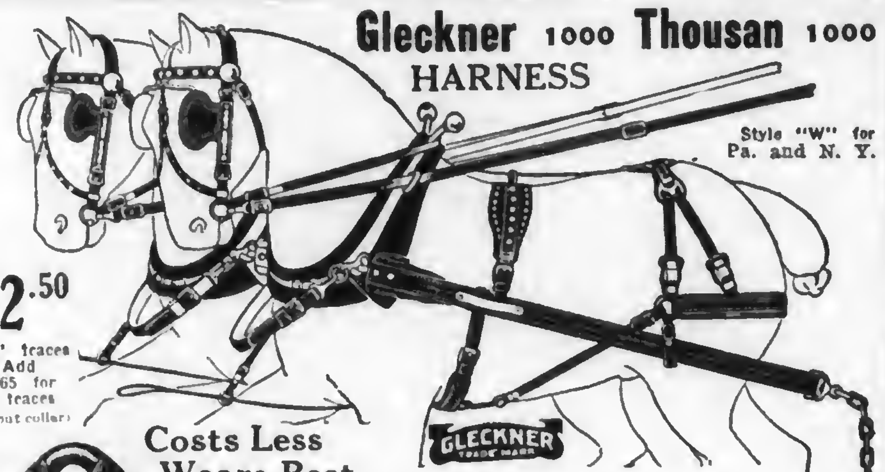
International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Glecker 1000 Thousan 1000 HARNESS



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$72.50

1¾" traces
Add $2.65 for 2" traces
without collar)

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GLECKNER 1000 "Thousan" 1000 Harness will help you with your Spring plowing. (No delays for repairs.) It is a full-sized Harness and the best leather and hardware obtainable are used in its construction. Every process is under the personal direction of one of the GLECKNERS, a family of 5. Father and Sons—who have made quality Harness since 1879.

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POWER MILKER $142.50 — $5.00 more from Pittsburgh — Costs Nothing to Install

Now, with our Low Direct-from-Factory Prices and Easy Terms, any farmer or dairyman with 5 to 100 or more cows can not afford to be without the wonderful OTTAWA Milking Machine. Soon pays for itself milking only 5 cows. Saves money, time and hard work.

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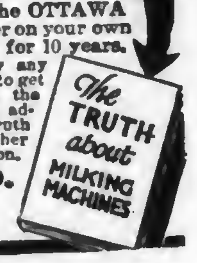

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Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "**Practical Home Veterinarian**", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice **FREE**. Write tonight. A postal will do.

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E.W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO.
Established 1850
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For Sale
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

We are offering for sale about twelve head, all backed by desirable blood lines and nearly all have good official milk and butter records. Quite a number are in calf to our "Ormsby Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d" herd sires. They are priced real low for quick sale.

We are also offering several young bulls from a few weeks up to the ready-for-service age. A few are out of 20-lb. two-year-olds now under semi-official test while others are from cows with records up to 30-lbs. butter in 7 days and 1000-lbs. in a year.

A postal would bring you our price lists and a booklet describing—

WINTERTHUR FARMS. WINTERTHUR, DEL.

GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS

May Rose Bred Bulls that will improve your Production. One cows in our herd milked over one ton milk in Jan. Write for our Sale List. They are priced to sell. U. S. Accredited Herd.

RIVERVIEW FARMS, Swarthmore, Pa. 11 miles from Phila. Louis Cole Emmons, Owner.

Filled 40 Silos—Never Plugged

Throws And Blows — Saves One Man

"Filled 40 silos this fall with an L-16 Papec Cutter, and never had a plugged pipe."—Ernest Kahler, Clifton Springs, N. Y. The Papec is a guarantee of sure, speedy silo-filling at lowest cost.

Send today for our new Catalog and U.S. Gov't Bulletin, "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.

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This **FREE** *Book tells how other Farmers stopped* **Contagious Abortion**

Fully describes causes and disastrous effects of this widespread disease, and points the way to an easily administered treatment that cannot injure animals and is guaranteed to end the trouble and prevent loss of calves. Write today.

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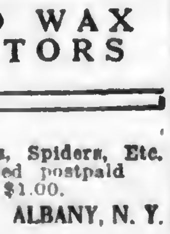

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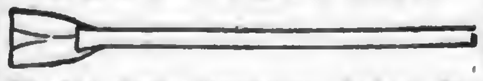

For Sore Teats, Obstructions, Spiders, Etc.
Sold by dealers or mailed postpaid
25c doz. or 5 doz. $1.00.

MOORE BROS. Dept. A, ALBANY, N. Y.

The Story of Bobby and Dutc

"Too Many Proven Sires Are Going to the Butche

SUCCESS or failure of a dairy farmer may hinge upon the selection of the purebred sire to head his herd. Usually there are but two classes of bulls on the market at such prices as the ordinary farmer is able to pay. In one class is the young bull being sold entirely upon his pedigree, his future worth being judged entirely by the official and semi-official records of the dams coupled with his conformation. The other class is not so numerous and consists of the so-called "aged" bulls; that is, bulls that have daughters in milk and whose owners are ready to replace them with animals that can be bred to these daughters as well as to their dams.

Didn't Live up to His Pedigree

The work that has placed so many purebred sires in our herds has been most laudable and every effort should be made to extend their use. And right here I wish to make a statement which has been emphasized repeatedly in our dairy literature, but which can not be stressed too much, namely—"Too many proven sires are going to the butcher." To prove this statement, I wish to tell the stories of two bulls from my personal experience.

> ### Milk Costs
>
> DURING 1924, $2.14 was received for every dollar expended for feed by members of the Columbia County, Pennsylvania, Cow Testing Association. The average total cost of feed per cow was $115.35; the average value of the product was $246.30. The grain cost $59.89 per cow and the roughage $55.46. The feed cost per 100 pounds of milk was $1.59.

One of these bulls I will call "Bobby" and the other "Dutch." Both were registered Holsteins. Bobby was purchased by a neighbor from one of our state university herds as a yearling, being the third bull out of that same herd purchased by my friend. Bobby's pedigree was beyond reproach and because his predecessors had sired high producing daughters, my friend willingly paid $600.00 for him.

Good Type, but Poor Producers

In due time the heifers of this bull began to appear in the pasture and I admired their straight tops and good size. Now let us look at the situation of this herd four or five years after purchasing the new sire. The milking line was half filled with daughters who were far below the productions of their dams.

The cows of this herd originally maintained an average production of 12,000 pounds, and of fifty-seven of the daughters of Bobby kept to maturity, only two ever produced 12,000 pounds, and these were from dams that had records of 16,000 pounds and 17,000 pounds.

To make a long story short, this herd received a setback that took years to overcome. Fortunately, such failures are rare, but we must realize that it is possible in purchasing an unproven sire.

Now for the story of old Dutch. I speak so familiarly of him because he once knocked me half way across the barnyard, leaving me in the most sublime sleep for twenty minutes.

I ran across Dutch when on a p chasing committee for a group dairymen. We were to buy a car of cows and one bull. Dutch seven years old, of good conforma but with no particularly high re on the dam's side of his pedigree. owner was anxious to sell, as already had a new bull to breed to daughters, and told the same story, his herd wasn't big enough keep two.

A Real Bargain

The daughters were straight roomy and the cow testing associa records in the county agent's o showed that as two-year-olds made from 6000 to 7000 pounds dams of 8000 pounds production. every case when mature the da ters were outmilking the dams. as a four-year-old made pounds; her dam as a six-yea made 14,000 pounds.

Needless to say, we purchased proven animal and his good work continued thru another county three years longer, and there fifty dollars between the but offer and the purchase price. Le hope that the relation of these amples will save some noble sire the butcher's block for a few years of profitable service.—J. A.

Test Proven Effecti

FIGURES compiled by the P sylvania Bureau of Animal dustry show conclusively the ef iveness of the area plan by w tuberculosis is being eradicated Pennsylvania herds. In Mercer C ty, for example, a total of 32,887 tle were given the first test and reacted or 2.5 per cent. On the on test only 206 animals reacted a total of 32,722 which is .79 of per cent. In other words, the centage of disease in approxi 33,000 head of cattle was reduced one test from 2.5 per cent to .7 one per cent. It is certain that the present time after the test less than one-half of one cent of the cattle in Mercer Co are infected with tuberculosis.

In Crawford County, the first on the area plan revealed 124 actors out of a total of 47,051 or 2.6 per cent. On second test 396 animals out of a total of 328 reacted, which means a tion in tuberculosis infection 2.6 to .8 of one per cent.

Baltimore T. B. Rul

A RECENT ordinance passed the city of Baltimore re that all producers shipping milk the city shall have made applica for a tuberculin test before Ma 1925. This ruling has created a deal of interest in tuberculin e cation in the southern part of County, according to G. G. W county agent. A series of meetings have been held at the subject of tuberculin testing discussed by Dr. P. C. Clarkson the State Bureau of Animal Ind and as a result several hun dairymen have made application have their herds tested for tu culosis.

Anxious Wife—Abie, have done anything about that hor Black Hand letter?

Abie—Oh, ain't I, tho. I turne over to my insurance company. got $20,000 tied up in me; let worry.—Moorestown Star.

On the floor is Pattern No. 538. The large rugs shown above, reading from left to right, are Patterns No. 323, 544, 551, 378, 398, 558, 546, 408, 518, 534, 321, 552, 380, 510 and 556. The small rugs, from left to right, are Nos. 534, 408 and 232.

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

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There is only one "Congoleum" and it is identified by the Gold Seal pasted on every pattern. "Congoleum" is a registered trade-mark and the exclusive property of Congoleum-Nairn Inc. If you want "Congoleum" ask for it by name and look for the Gold Seal.

"This Gold Seal is your assurance of complete satisfaction!"

nere, Madam, is the famous Gold t's on every guaranteed Gold-Seal um Art-Rug! Pledges you absolute faction or Your Money Back' — and s exactly what it says!"

True, purchasers seldom have to avail mselves of the Gold Seal Guarantee. But he seal itself, pasted on the face of every Congoleum Art-Rug and on all Congoleum By-the-Yard, shows that you are getting enuine Congoleum, with the full value and rotection that the Gold Seal assures.

Only from rugs bearing the Gold Seal do u receive the service that has led thouands of housewives to buy more and more ongoleum Art-Rugs. Only in these rugs o you find the patterns that have been reated by the world's masters of rug design.

Absolutely waterproof and non-absorbnt, *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rugs do not spot or stain. Tiresome sweeping and beating are done away with, since a light going-over with a damp mop is all the cleaning required to keep them like new.

And Congoleum Rugs lie perfectly flat without fastening of any kind.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	$ 9.00	1½ x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.25	3 x 3 ft.	1.40
9 x 9 ft.	13.50	3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	15.75	3 x 6 ft.	2.50
9 x 12 ft.	18.00		

Patterns No. 386 and [illegible] are made in all the sizes. The other patterns are made in the five large sizes only.

Congoleum By-the-Yard

The same flat-lying, durable, easily-cleaned material as the rugs, but made without borders for use where it is desired to cover the entire floor. Also lies flat without any fastening.

Two-yard width — **85c** per square yard
Three-yard width — **95c** per square yard

Owing to freight rates, all prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

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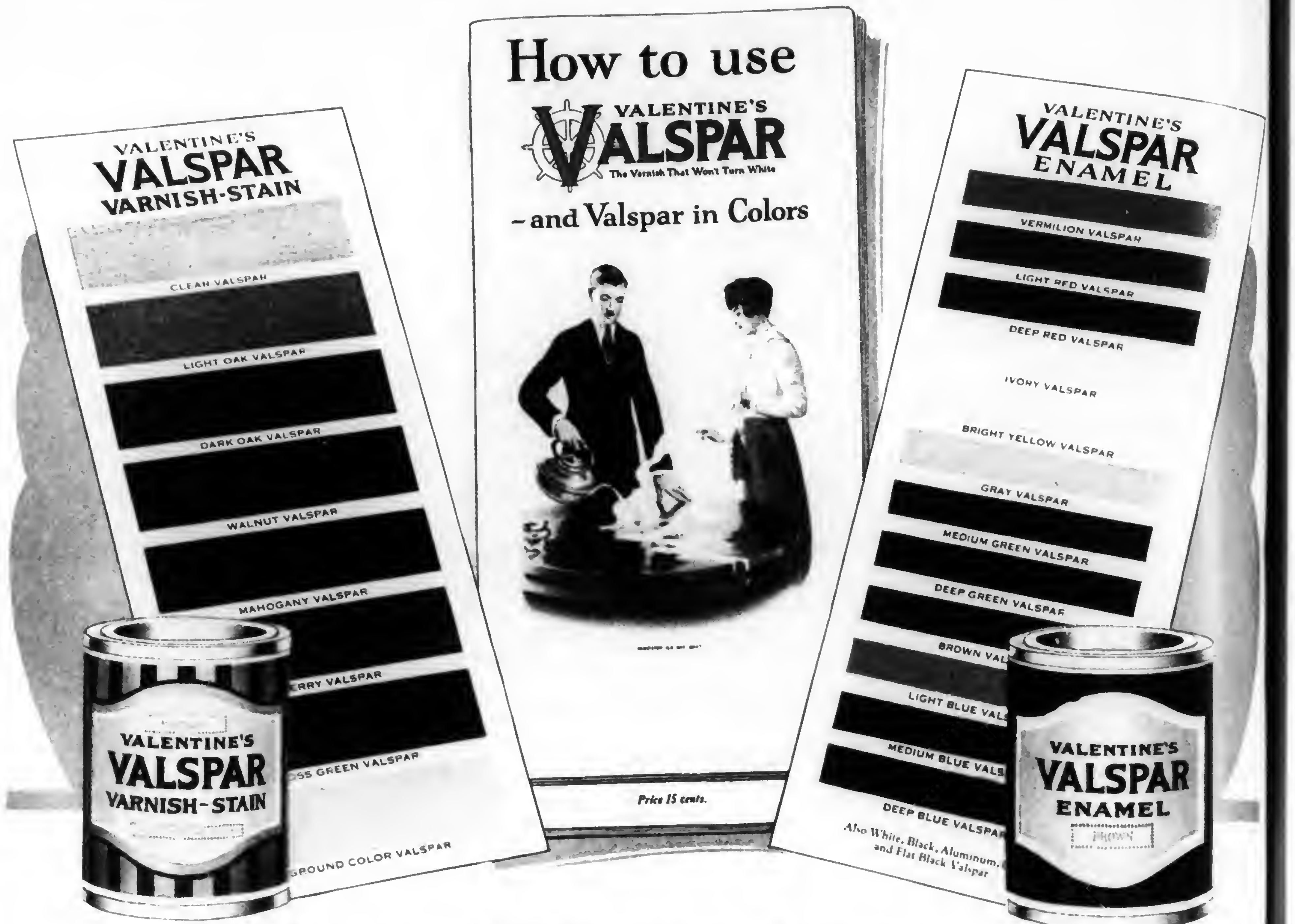
[illegible] Kansas City [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Montreal

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

Free Booklet

"Things Every Woman Should K[illegible] Congoleum Rugs," a [illegible] booklet by [illegible] Pierce, shows all the [illegible] patterns in their [illegible] colors. Write our nearest [illegible]



Valspar—which color do you want?

Perhaps you've some old furniture you want to renew. Or maybe you're planning to change the color scheme of your room. No matter what color you need, Valspar has it!

Valspar Varnish-Stains. Look at the chart at the left. There you have Valspar in beautiful transparent colors. Valspar Varnish-Stains are made of Valspar Varnish combined with permanent, non-fading colors to give natural wood effects, such as Light or Dark Oak, Cherry, etc.

You stain and Valspar with one stroke of the brush, thereby doing away with the old method of staining and varnishing separately. Valspar Varnish-Stains bring out all the beauty of the grain in the wood. Having all of Valspar's durability, they can be used for all work outdoors as well as indoors.

Valspar-Enamels—shown on the chart at the right. Valspar-Enamels combine all of Valspar's waterproof, wear-proof and weather-proof qualities with beautiful, opaque colors. They are applied like paint, covering wood or metal surfaces with a solid color just like paint—and have the added advantages of Valspar's brilliant lustre and durability. They may be rubbed down to a beautiful dull finish, if desired.

Send in the coupon—today—for samples of Valspar and Valspar in Colors. Be sure to send for the Valspar book which gives a hundred practical suggestions for using Valspar—indoors or out.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.) [illegible]
Print full mail address plainly.

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Clear Vals
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Choose 1 Col
Valspar-En
Choose 1 Co
Valspar Bo

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Swine Troubles Due to Use of Unbalanced Ration

I have two hogs four months old that don't have the right use of their legs. Whenever they stand up they just keep raising their feet up and putting them down all the time. Seems as tho their legs are cramped. They don't have a very good appetite and grit their teeth a great deal.

I cannot get them to move around much. I have them on the ground but nothing seems to do them any good.

Please give me your advice in the next edition of Pennsylvania Farmer and what you think is the trouble with my hogs; also, state what I should do for them. H. M. T., Adams County, Pa.

Since you do not state what ration these pigs have been getting, it is difficult to point out the deficiencies in the ration. It is evident, however, that there is something lacking in the ration of the pigs which causes them to have such poor control and use of the legs.

The loss of appetite, the gritting of the teeth, and the lack of thrift are positive signs that the pigs are infested with internal parasites. The method of treating the pigs consists of feeding them a balanced ration and treatment for stomach worms. Secure some worm capsules from your local veterinarian and give them according to directions.

In addition to giving them this treatment, thoroly clean the pens and provide them with clean, dry sleeping quarters, and a place in which to exercise.

The grain ration should be properly balanced so as to contain plenty of protein. A combination consisting of four parts of corn or barley, three parts of wheat middlings, and one part of high grade tankage or fish meal will meet the body needs of these pigs.

If the barley is fed, it must be crushed or ground. The corn can consist of ear corn, in which case the weight of the cob must be considered, shelled corn, or cornmeal.

If buttermilk or skimmilk is available, it may be substituted for the fish meal or tankage. If the milk is fed it should be allowed at the rate of three pounds of milk to one pound of the grain, exclusive of the tankage or fish meal.

The treatment for worms, the change in feed, and plenty of sunlight and exercise should result in a change in the condition of the pigs in a short time.—W. H. Tomhave.

Pigs Need Exercise

TO G. C. H., Venango County, Pa. —I would suggest that you feed the pigs a ration made up of the following feeds:

Cornmeal or ground barley..	4 parts
Wheat middlings	3 parts
High grade tankage or fish meal	1 part

If you can supply the pigs with skimmilk, it can take the place of the tankage or fish meal and should be fed at the rate of three pounds of milk to one pound of the corn or barley and middlings. The tankage or fish meal can be secured from your local feed dealer.

In addition to the feed mixture suggested the pigs should have a lot for exercise and be allowed plenty of sunlight, and a dry bed as sleeping quarters.

The bowel trouble is no doubt due to the lack of proper feeding, altho piles are in some cases a natural weakness.

It is quite likely that the pigs are also troubled with worms, which adds to their unthriftiness. It will be well for you to secure some high grade worm capsules from your local veterinarian and give these according to his directions. The change in the ration and the management suggested and the treatment for worms should show an improvement in the pigs in a short time unless they have been stunted too long.—W. H. Tomhave.

Johnstown Market Receipts

CARLOT receipts of fruits and vegetables in Johnstown increased from 1640 cars in 1923 to 1845 cars last year, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. This was in addition to seasonable produce grown locally and marketed in the city.

Over one-third of the receipts, or 683 cars, consisted of mixed produce. Practically all of these cars originated on the Pittsburgh market, with the heaviest business done during the summer months.

Potatoes formed the next important commodity with 308 cars. This was more than half again as many as the 1923 receipts. The bulk of this increase was due to heavier receipts from the southern and intermediate producing states, altho the late producing areas in Maine, Michigan and New York accounted for at least one-third of the increase. Nearly two-thirds of the receipts were early potatoes from New Jersey, Virginia and states south to Florida.

Grapes from California

Bananas ranked third in amount of receipts with 187 cars, the majority of which came thru the port of New York. Grapes followed with 162 cars, almost three-fourths of which were California stock. Six cars came from Erie County, Pennsylvania, with the remainder from New York and Michigan.

Total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Johnstown during 1924 are as follows: Mixed produce, 683; potatoes, 308; bananas, 187; grapes, 162; watermelons, 90; apples, 86; oranges, 58; peaches, 57; cantaloupes, 54; onions, 29; strawberries, 24; tomatoes, 24; cabbage, 17; pears, 16; celery, 15; cucumbers, 12; sweet potatoes, 10; lettuce, 6; lemons, 2; peppers, 2; pineapples, 2; plums and prunes, 1. Total, 1845.

City-Born Farmers

A RECENT survey of the 160 freshmen enrolled in the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College showed that one-third of the students come from farm homes and two-thirds come from homes in cities. Twenty-three of the thirty-one freshmen who had vocational training in agricultural subjects in high school expect to return to the farm immediately after graduation or at a later date.—B.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

IN THE midst of it all Mr. Hackett arose and tapped his cup with his spoon.

"Oh you merry, God-blessed people," he said. "Michael Henry has bade me speak for him."

The schoolmaster took out of his pocketbook a folded sheet of paper. As he opened it a little, golden, black-tipped feather fell upon the table.

"Look! here is a plume o' the golden robin," the schoolmaster went on. "He dropped it in our garden yesterday to lighten ship. I fancied, before he left, the summer's work and play being ended. Ye should 'a' seen Michael Henry when he looked at the feather. How it tickled his fancy. I gave him my thought about it.

"'Nay, father,' he answered. 'Have ye forgotten that tomorrow is the birthday o' our little Ruth? The bird knew it and brought this gift to her. It is out o' the great gold mines o' the sky which are the richest in the world.'

"Then these lines came off his tongue, with no more hesitation about it than the bird has when he sings his song on a bright summer morning and I put them down to go with the feather. Here they are now:

TO RUTH

"'Little lady, draw thy will
With this Golden Robin's quill—
Sun-stained, night-tipped, elfish thing—
Symbol of thy magic wing!

"'Give to me thy fairy lands
And palaces, on silver sands.
Oh will to me, my heart implores,
Their alabaster walls and floors!
Their gates that ope on Paradise
Or earth, or Eden in a trice.
Give me thy title to the hours
That pass in fair Aladdin towers.
But most I'd prize thy heavenly art
To win and lead the stony heart.
Give these to me that solemn day
Thou'rt done with them, I humbly pray.

"'Little lady, draw thy will
With this Golden Robin's quill.'"

He bowed to our young guest and kissed her hand and sat down in the midst of our cheering.

I remember well the delightful sadness that came into my heart on the musical voice of the reader. The lines, simple as they were, opened a new gate in my imagination beyond which I heard often the sound of music and flowing fountains and caught glimpses, now and then, of magic towers and walls of alabaster. There had been no fairies in Lickitysplit. Two or three times I had come upon fairy footprints in the books which Mr. Wright had sent to us, but neither my aunt nor my uncle could explain whence they came or the nature of their errand.

MR. HACKETT allowed me to write down the lines in my little diary of events and expenses, from which I have just copied them.

We sang and spoke pieces until nine o'clock and then we older members of the party fell to with Mrs. Hackett and washed and dried the dishes and put them away.

Next morning my clothes, which had been hung by the kitchen stove, were damp and wrinkled. Mr. Hacket came to my room before I had risen.

"Michael Henry would rather see his clothes hanging on a good boy than on a nail in the closet," said he. "Sure they give no comfort to the nail at all."

"I guess mine are dry now," I answered.

"They're wet and heavy, boy. No son o' Baldur could keep a light heart in them. Sure ye'd be as much out o' place as a sunbeam in a cave' o' bats. If ye care not for your own comfort think o' the poor lad in the green chair. He's that proud and pleased to see them on ye it would be a shame to reject his offer. Sure, if they were dry yer own garments would be good enough, God knows, but Michael Henry loves the look o' ye in these togs and then the President is in town."

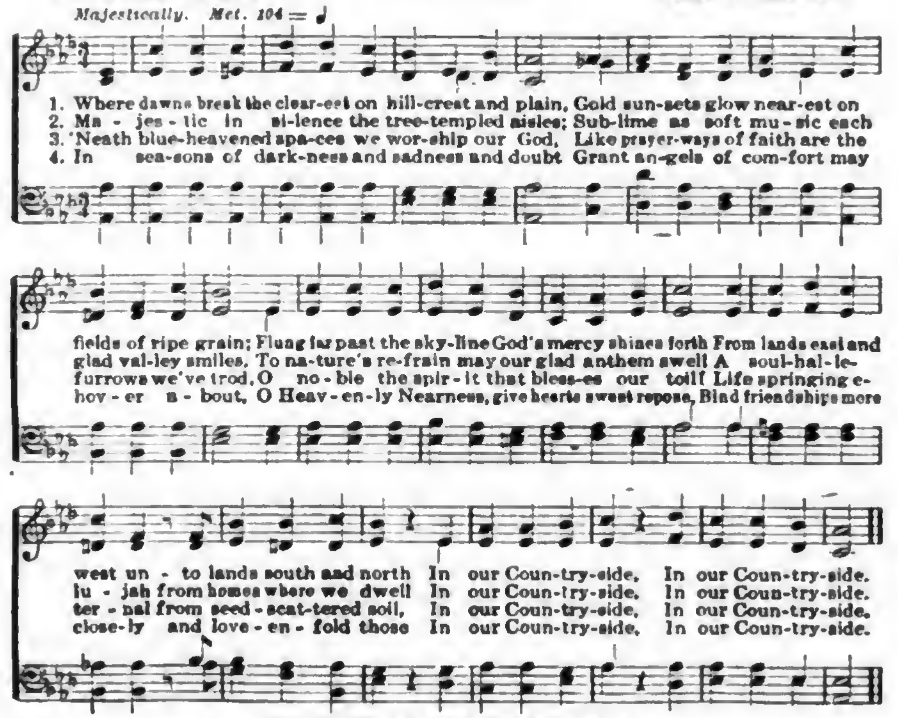
That evening he discovered a big stain, black as ink, on my coat and trousers. Mr. Hacket expressed the opinion that it might have come from the umbrella but I am quite sure that he had spotted them to save me from the last home-made suit I ever wore, save in rough work, and keep Michael Henry's on my back. In any event I wore them no more save at chore time.

TRY THIS NEW SONG

Here is one of the new country-side songs. It was written by Edith Lochridge Reid, widely known writer, and set to music by the famous composer, Charles H. Gabriel. It is reproduced here from the new "Master Country Sunday School Quarterly," by permission of the David C. Cook Publishing Co.

Countryside.

EDITH LOCHRIDGE REID. CHAS. H. GABRIEL.


Majestically. Met. 104 = ♩
1. Where dawns break the clear-est on hill-crest and plain, Gold sun-sets glow near-est on
2. Ma - jes - tic in si-lence the tree-templed aisles; Sub-lime as soft mu-sic each
3. 'Neath blue-heavened spa-ces we wor-ship our God, Like prayer-ways of faith are the
4. In sea-sons of dark-ness and sadness and doubt Grant an-gels of com-fort may
fields of ripe grain; Flung far past the sky-line God's mercy shines forth From lands east and
glad val-ley smiles, To na-ture's re-frain may our glad anthem swell A soul-hal-le-
furrows we've trod, O no-ble the spir-it that bless-es our toil! Life springing e-
hov-er a-bout, O Heav-en-ly Nearness, give hearts sweet repose, Bind friendships more
west un-to lands south and north In our Coun-try-side, In our Coun-try-side.
lu-jah from homes where we dwell In our Coun-try-side, In our Coun-try-side.
ter-nal from seed-scat-tered soil, In our Coun-try-side, In our Coun-try-side.
close-ly and love-en-fold those In our Coun-try-side, In our Coun-try-side.

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I began to make good progress in my studies that week and to observe the affection with which Mr. Hacket was regarded in the school and village. I remember that his eyes gave out and had to be bandaged but the boys and the girls in his room behaved even better than before. It was curious to observe how the older ones controlled the younger in that emergency.

Sally came and went, with the Wills boy, and gave no heed to me. In here eyes I had no more substance than a ghost, it seemed to me, altho I caught her, often, looking at me. I judged that her father had given her a bad report of us and had some regrets, in spite of my knowledge that we were right, altho they related mostly to Amos.

Next afternoon I saw Mr. Wright and the President walking back and forth on the bridge as they talked together. A number of men stood in front of the blacksmith shop, by the river shore, watching them, as I passed, on my way to the mill on an errand. The two statesmen were in broadcloth and white linen and beaver hats. They stopped as I approached them.

"Well, partner, we shall be leaving in an hour or so," said Mr. Wright as he gave me his hand. "You may look for me here soon after the close of the session. Take care of yourself and go often to see Mrs. Wright and obey your captain and remember me to you aunt and uncle."

"SEE that you keep coming, my boy," said the President as he gave me his hand, with playful reference, no doubt, to Mr. Wright's remark that I was a coming man.

"Bart, I've some wheat to be threshed in the barn on the back lot," said the Senator as I was leaving them. "You can do it Saturdays, if you care to, at a shilling an hour. Stack the straw out-of-doors until you've finished then put it back in the bay. Winnow the wheat carefully and sack it and bring it down to the granary and I'll settle with you when I return."

I remember that a number of men who worked in Grimshaw's saw-mill were passing as he spoke.

"Yes, sir," I answered, much elated by the prospect of earning money.

I left with a feeling of keen disappointment that I was to see so little of my distinguished friend and a thought of the imperious errands of men which put the broad reaches of the earth between friend and friend.

I remember repeating to myself the words of the Senator which began: "You may look for me here soon after the close of the session," in the tone in which he had said them. As of old, I admired and tried to imitate his dignity of speech and bearing.

When I returned from the mill they were gone.

The examination of Amos was set down for Monday and the people of the village were stirred and shaken by wildest rumors regarding the evidence to be adduced. Every day men and women stopped me in the street to ask what I knew of the murder. I followed the advice of Bishop Perkins and kept my knowledge to myself.

My life went on at the same kindly, merry pace in the home of the schoolmaster. The bandages over his eyes had in no way clouded his spirit.

"Ah, now, I wish that I could see you," he said one evening when we were all laughing at some remark of his. "I love the look of a merry face."

I CONTINUED to wear the mysterious clothes of Michael Henry, save at chore time, when I put on the spotted suit of homespun. I observed that it made a great difference with my social standing. I was treated with a greater deference at the school, and Elizabeth Allen invited me to her party, to which, however, I had not the courage to go, having no idea what happened to one at a village party.

I asked a boy in my Latin class to tell me.

"Oh, ye just fly around an' kiss and git kissed till ye feel like a fool."

That settled it for me. Not that I would have failed to enjoy kissing Sally, but we were out, as they used to say, and it would have embarrassed both of us to meet at a party.

Saturday came, and when the chores were done, I went alone to the grain barn in the back lot of the Senator's farm with flail and measure and broom and fork and shovel and sacks and my luncheon in a push cart, with all of which Mrs. Wright had provided me.

It was a lonely place with woods on three sides of the field and a road on the other. I kept laying down beds of wheat on the barn floor and beating them out with the flail until the sun was well over the roof when I sat down to eat my luncheon. Then I swept up the grain and winnowed out the chaff and filled one of my sacks. That done, I covered the floor again and the thump of the flail eased my loneliness until in the middle of the afternoon two of my schoolmates came and asked me to go swimming with them. The river was not forty rods away and a good trail led to the swimming hole. It was a warm bright day and I was hot and thirsty. The thought of cool waters and friendly companionship was too much for me. I went with them.

More ancient than the human form is that joy of the young in the feel of air and water on the naked skin, in the frog-like leap and splash and the monkey-chatter of the swimming hole. There were a number of the "swamp boys" in the water. They lived in cabins on the edges of the near swamp. I stayed with them longer than I intended. I remember saying as I dressed that I should have to work late and go without my supper in order to finsh my stent.

It was almost dark when I was putting the last sack of wheat into my cart, in the gloomy barn, and getting ready to go.

A RUSTLING in the straw near where I stood stopped me suddenly. My skin prickled and began to stir on my head and my feet and hands felt numb with a new fear. I heard stealthy footsteps in the darkness. I stood my ground and demanded:

"Who's there?"

I saw a form approaching in the gloom with feet as noiseless as a cat's. I took a step backward and, seeing that it was a woman, stopped.

"It's Kate," the answer came in a hoarse whisper as I recognized her form and staff.

"Run, boy—they have just come out o' the woods. I saw them. They will take you away. Run."

She had picked up the flail and now she put it in my hands and gave me a push toward the door. I ran, and none too quickly, for I had not

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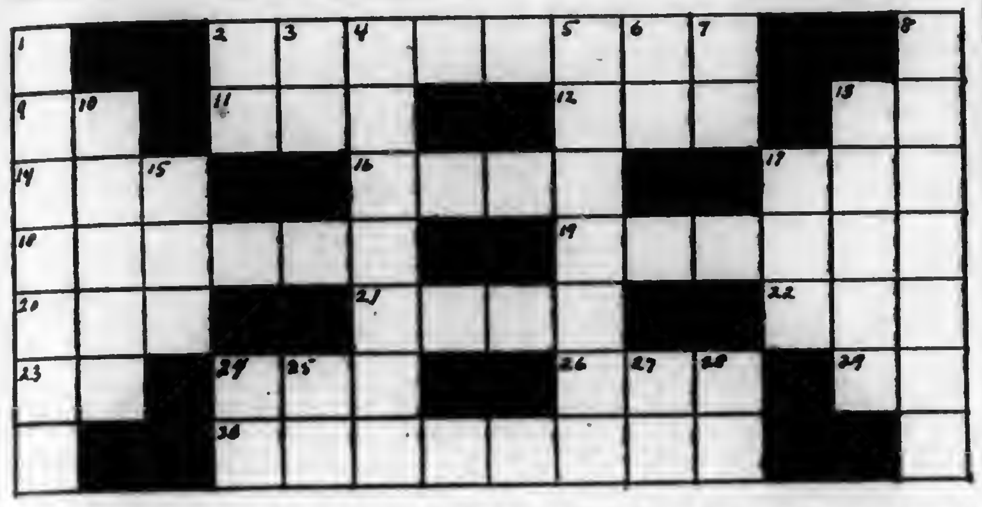
Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For examples: 11 (across) is ADO, and 5 (down) is BENEFIT. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

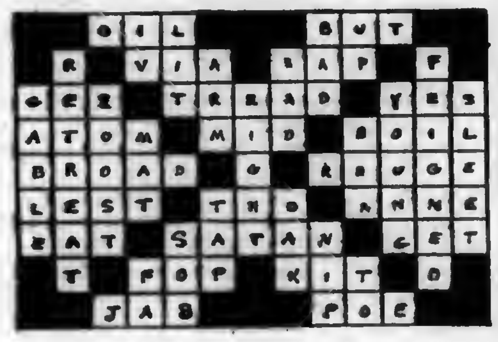
READING DOWN

1. The Christian denomination that believes in the necessity of immersion
2. Registered architect, abbreviation
3. Man's nickname
4. Belonging to the capital of the British Empire
5. To help
6. Life guard, abbreviation
7. Egypt, abbreviation
8. The domestic cock
10. Intended
13. The staff of life
15. Also
17. What some folks can't say to a goose
24. The state from which our first president came, abbreviation
25. Like
27. A point of the compass
28. A northwestern state, abbreviation

READING ACROSS

2 Trustworthy
9. Part of the verb "to be"
11. Bustle, trouble
12. What a hen lays
13. The first name of Miss Peep
14. A leguminous plant
16. Mid-day
17. Brother, abbreviation
18. Sunburnt
19. Repetition of sound, plural
20. A western state, abbreviation
21. A given name popular in Norway
22. A grain
23. The abbreviation of the title of a very good person
24. The front of an army or fleet
26. A hostelry
29. A French word meaning "of"
30. Agreed

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



stubble when I heard them coming after me, whoever they were. I saw that they were gaining and turned quickly. I had time to raise my flail and bring it down upon the head of the leader, who fell as I had seen a beef fall under the ax. Another man stopped beyond the reach of my flail and, after a second's hesitation, turned and ran away in the darkness.

I could hear or see no other motion in the field. I turned and ran on down the slope toward the village. In a moment I saw some one coming out of the maple grove at the field's end, just ahead, with a lantern.

Then I heard the voice of the schoolmaster saying:

"Is that you, my lad?"

"Yes," I answered, as I came up to him and Mary, in a condition of breathless excitement.

I told them of the curious adventure I had had.

"Come quick," said the schoolmaster. "Let's go back and find the man in the stubble."

I remember that I had struck the path in my flight just before stopping to swing the flail. The man must have fallen very near it. Soon we found where he had been lying and drops of fresh blood on the stubble.

"Hush," said the schoolmaster.

We listened and heard a wagon rattling at a wild pace down the road toward the river.

"There he goes," said Mr. Hacket. "His companions have carried him away. Ye'd be riding in that wagon now, yerself, my brave lad, if ye hadn't 'a' made a lucky hit with the flail—God bless ye"'

"What would they 'a' done with me?" I asked.

"Oh, I reckon they'd 'a' took ye off, lad, and kep' ye for a year or so until Amos was out o' danger," said Mr. Hacket. "Maybe they'd drowned ye in the river down there an' left yer clothes on the bank to make it look like an honest drowning. The devil knows what they'd 'a' done with ye, laddie buck. We'll have to keep an eye on ye now, every day until the trial is over—sure we will. Come, we'll go up to the barn and see if Kate is there."

Just then we heard the receding wagon go roaring over the bridge on Little River. Mary shuddered with fright. The schoolmaster reassured us by saying:

"Don't be afraid. I brought my gun in case we'd meet a painter. But the danger is past."

He drew a long pistol from his coat pocket and held it in the light of the lantern.

The loaded cart stood in the middle of the barn floor, where I had left it, but old Kate had gone. We closed the barn, drawing the cart along with us. When we came into the edge of the village I began to reflect upon the strange peril out of which I had so luckily escaped. It gave me a heavy sense of responsibility and of the wickedness of men.

I thought of old Kate and her broken silence. For once I had heard her speak. I could fell my flesh tingle when I thought of her quick words and her hoarse passionate whisper. She must have come into the barn while I was swimming and hidden behind the straw heap in the rear end of it and watched the edge of the woods thru the many cracks in the boarding.

I knew, or thought I knew, why she took such care of me. She was in league with the gallows and could not bear to see it cheated of its prey. For some reason she hated the Grimshaws. I had seen the hate in her eyes the day she dogged along be-

(Continued on page 34)

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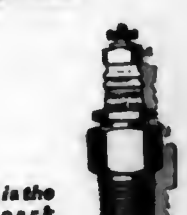

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32x3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00	7.00
31x4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.25	7.25
31x4 Straight Side	4.85	[illegible]	33x5	[illegible]	7.00
32x4	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33x4	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00	7.50
34x4	4.85	6.25	35x5	6.25	7.75
32x4½	5.00	6.50			

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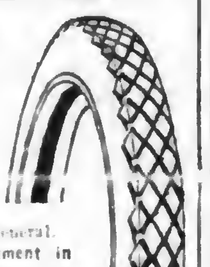

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

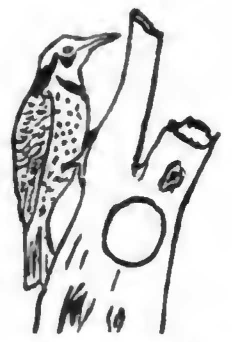
Dear Cousin Ruth:—This is my first letter. I am a girl twelve years old and live on a farm. I go to school at Putneyville. We are going to have an entertainment for Washington's birthday. I have two speeches to say. Our teacher sent for seeds for us to sell. We have a foot of snow here.

I almost forgot to tell you I am in the fifth grade at school. I feed the birds crumbs. Monday is groundhog day.

When we don't miss a word in spelling we get a card and whoever gets the most when school is done gets the prize. We are going to have chicken for dinner. Good luck to the Y. P. F.—Elmo Shreckengost, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I go to Newton School and am eight years old. I am in the second grade. I have one sister and one brother and live on a farm. We have horses and cows. At school I have reading, spelling, language and arithmetic. I like my teacher very much. We have two cats, a dog and a little puppy.

We had a very nice Christmas. I have never seen any letters from Lackawanna County so I thought I would write one. With best wishes to the Forum.—Irene Sholler, Lackawanna County, Pa.



FRIEND WOODPECKER
Charles Mendla, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and I enjoy reading the Forum page so much that I thought I would write again.

I am thirteen years old. I like school much better this year than last year. I made ninety-five per cent on the country of Australia. I live on a small farm about two miles from a village called Willow St.

I have two sisters, Grace and Dorothy. Dorothy is seven months old. She is getting fat and she got bigger since I wrote my last letter.

I have two pets, a dog and cat. I call the dog Brownie and the cat, Kitty. We also have a cow and a horse. The horse is another pet of mine. His name is Bob. I can ride him wherever I want to. I thank you very much for letting me join your club.—Blanche Cochran, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This is my third letter to the Forum. We have high snow drifts and good sleighing at present. Because of the blizzards I missed two days of school.

We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer about five years. I like the Y. P. F. page the best, but I also read the Passing Events in Pictures. I have one cat for a pet; she is lame. She was caught in a trap.

I would like to see more riddles on our page. I will send in a few laughters.

TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

Sign seen on a Chicago boulevard: "Autos will slow down to a walk."

Sign in London, Ohio: "Drive slow and see our town. Drive fast and see our jail."

PERHAPS IT IS

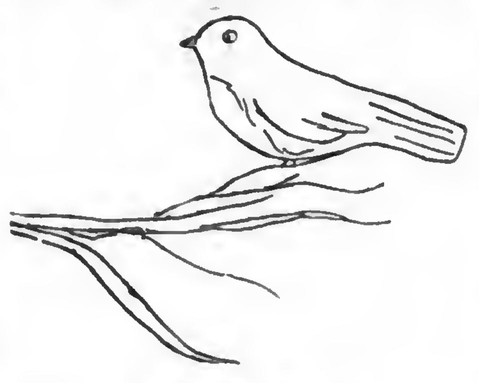
"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"

"Mercy, child, what a question!"

"Why? 'Cause if they don't the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be canned stuff."

I think this will do for this time. I will try to do better next time. Wishing good luck to all the Y. P. F. friends, also Cousin Ruth.—Marian Fay Buch, Berks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—May I join your happy circle? My father has been getting Pennsylvania Farmer for two years. I enjoy reading your letters. I am twelve years old and go to school every day. I am in the seventh grade. There are thirty-two pupils in my room, twelve of them are in my grade. I have two miles to go to school. My uncle has a sleigh and takes seventeen pupils every morning and evening. I go to Schaefferstown to school. If the roads are nice my uncle takes us to school in a truck.



A SPRING BIRD
Emma J. Hense, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

I have two brothers and one sister. I live on a farm and the buildings stand in the middle of the farm. The fields are all joined to the barnyard except one.

I did not see many letters from Lebanon County. I would like to see more. Wishing Cousin Ruth and the Forum friends good luck.—Amy G. Breidenstine, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I see you have asked for more riddles so here they are:

1. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt what relation is she to you?
2. What is that which a coach can not move without, and still is of no use to it?
3. When does a man eat two things at a time and still only eat one?—Eleanor Wasson, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer for two years and mother said I should write to you and ask you if I may join your club.

I am twelve years old and am in the fifth grade. I like school. I have three pets, two cats and a dog. This is my first letter, I will write again County, N. J.

Yes, indeed, Billie, you are very welcome.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I thought I would write a few lines to the Forum friends. I haven't written for a long time. We live on a farm. I helped out in the field in the summer time. It will soon be time to get the hot houses ready for sowing pepper, tomato and eggplant seeds.

In the winter time I work in the house. I am a girl thirteen years and am in the eighth grade at school. We are making valentines at school this week. We write our names on a little slip of paper and our teacher puts all the names in a box and shakes it up and no matter whose name you get you make a valentine for that person. If we get five correct spelling papers we get a valentine. We had fun last Friday making valentines.

I got our teacher's name; she is from Salem. I like her very much. I go to Sunday school nearly every sunday. We have fifty at our church every Sunday.

We have three Billy goats and two Nanny goats; one is a dear little thing. We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for four years. We have a pet rabbit we got for Christmas. I guess this is all for this time. With best wishes to all the Forum friends. — Mildred Bishop, Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer for two years and think it's a very good paper. I enjoy reading the forum page best of all.

I live on a large farm and like farm life very much. I go to Liberty School and like it. My teacher is the best teacher I ever had. I am thirteen years of age and am in the eighth grade. My seat mate is Sadie Musser. I have eleven schoolmates. There are thirty-six pupils in our school; mostly large ones in the A and B classes. I have five sisters and three brothers. We have horses and cattle and a car. My brother and my sister can both drive it. Two of my classmates are writing to the Forum. I hope they are all printed. Most of my classmates get Pennsylvania Farmer and all think it is a good paper. This is my first letter to the Forum but I hope it won't be my last.

I will write again if this one is printed. Wishing the Forum friends success. — Sara Hosterman, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We are sending this small poem in hopes of seeing it published.

Spring is coming and the bees are humming,
And we gather flowers all the day.
The grass is growing fast and all the day
We laugh and play, because the spring is coming.

Spring is coming, we can almost see it running.
And the brooks are bubbling o'er the stones.
All the dogs have dug their bones,
And all the children are very happy because spring is coming.

From three Forum members: Grace Munshower, Rebecca Wiley, Ethel Wiley, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Unionville Joint Consolidated School. There are over 700 children go to it. It is not a town school, but a country one. I have seven teachers.

I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Horace. My sister's is Miriam, and mine is Marjorie. We are three little wolves.

I have six pets, five cats and one dog. Our dog's name is Towser and the cats don't have any. I live four miles from Kennett Square.—Marjorie Wolfe, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—I was very glad to get my other letter in the paper. Today was a big day for me. After I had my work done I told them I was going for a walk. I went up on the hill back of here and there I saw deer tracks. I tracked one a ways; found where it had stopped. It came back in the same tracks. I got where there were some pines and heard a great thumping. I looked up and saw a doe coming toward me on the dead run. I stopped to watch it. It did not come more than a couple of yards from me, I guess not that.

When I came home I told my folks. I was satisfied.—Mable Foote, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—My aunt has been taking P. F. for a long time and I have enjoyed reading the letters. I have one mile to go to school. I go every day. I live with my aunt because my mother died five years ago but she is just as good to me as my own mother and father would be. I am fifteen years old now and have been with them three years. Next time I will tell you about my pets.—Harriet Van Nort, Oneida County, N. Y.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Muriel A. Knox, Eleanor F. Pebers.
BEDFORD COUNTY.—Russell Smith.
BERKS COUNTY.—Hermie Florence Dietrich.
BUCKS COUNTY.—George H. Riley.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Orvella Baumann.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Leona C. Smith.
ERIE COUNTY.—Margaret Osborn.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Everett A. Cramer.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Bernadine Guillaume.
MERCER COUNTY.—Dorothy Misner.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Ruth G. Heffner.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Albert Flinsbaugh.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Dorothy C. Heag.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Emma Jane Hense (D).

MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Grace Zimmerman (D).
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Mildred Darby (D).

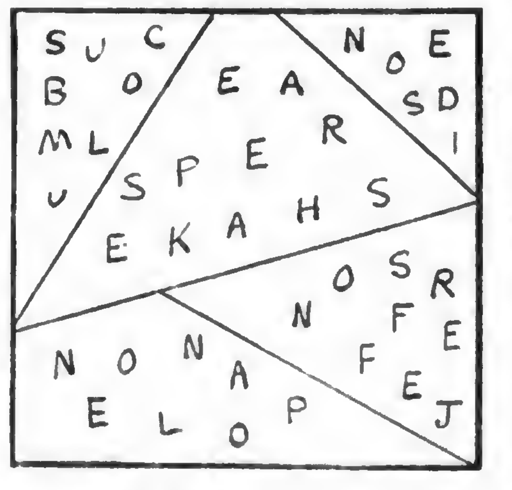
NEW YORK

MADISON COUNTY.—Frances Choate.
ONEIDA COUNTY.—Harriet Van Nort.
ULSTER COUNTY.—Kitty Friedrich

VIRGINIA

LOUDOUN COUNTY.—Alice Marshall.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



Dear Little Folks.—It looks as tho the books in the schoolroom had been blowing around, too, but the men whose names you are to find this week are secure, each in his own place both in the puzzle picture and in the minds of all of us. In each of the five sections in the puzzle you will find the name of a great man; one is an explorer, another an inventor, one a great general, another a great statesman and the other a great writer. To help you a little bit, I'll tell you that one of these great men is still living; also that two of them are Americans. When you have found the names send them to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than March 21. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the February 21 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GEORGE WASHINGTON; ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The prize winners are: Hilda Anderson, age 10, Stewartstown, Pa.; Ellis M. Brumbaugh, age 9, Martinsburg, Pa.; John Corson, age 12, Hughesville, Pa.; Leroy Deremer, age 9, Townville, Pa.; Marian Dietz, age 10, Halifax, Pa.; Arthur K. Groff, age 10, Lancaster, Pa.; Margaret Klynowsky, age 7, Weatherly, Pa.; Elmer S. Myers, age 8, Bareville, Pa.; Martha Warner, age 9, Thurmont, Md.; Veronica Zereski, age 9, McDonald, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1.—Where the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden is anchored on the west side.
2.—The new Senator from Minnesota, Thomas D. Schall, and his wife who is his right hand man. The Senator has lost his sight and depends entirely on Mrs. Schall.
3.—A Chinese bridal pair, decked in their very best for the marriage ceremony.
4.—Our new Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. William M. Jardine, formerly president of Kansas State Agricultural College.
5.—When is a white elephant not a "white elephant?" When you are lucky enough to be a prize winner by modeling one in snow for the Omaha, Nebraska, snow and ice sculptoring contest.
6.—The dog is once more the friend of man—This is the sort of Alaskan dog team which brought the anti-toxin to Nome.
7.—This Indian tepee village at the gateway of Glacier National Park, Montana, is maintained in memory of the Blackfeet Indians who ceded a large tract of land to the United States.
8.—A charming family group—Mrs. John MacMurray, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, with their three children.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

At the End of the Purse Strings

This Trio Wrote the Contest Letters Voted Best

Winner of First Prize

I WAS born in Suffolk County, England. I am the daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of farmers, and have been twice married—each time to a farmer.

My home in the old country was (and is, for my brother owns it now) one of those old moated Halls so frequently found on the farms in East Anglia. It was built about 1556 and has stone-mullioned windows and used to have a draw-bridge until about fifty or sixty years ago.

In 1898 I was married and went to another old Hall, this time with water lilies on the moat, and the upper story projecting over the lower in the old Elizabethan style, and French windows opening onto the lawn. In 1904 I came to Canada with my husband and little boy, two years old. For a year or so we lived near Winnipeg, but kept constantly hearing of the opportunities "west, farther west," so finally we took land where the Canadian Northwestern Railroad had just gone thru on the way to Edmonton.

For one summer we practically camped out (had a small shack for cooking and slept in tents, and our dining room was the great outdoors) whilst our home was building. It was a three-room log house, eighteen by twenty-four, built of logs which were cut on an island in the wide Saskatchewan River and "snaked" up the steep bank by an ox team. It was quite cozy and homelike inside, for I had brought cushions, curtains, pictures, etc., from the old country, and we lived happily there for a few months until—my husband was injured by a fall from the roof of a barn we were building. We were eighteen miles from a doctor. Autos and telephones were unknown. He died in two days and my little boy and I were alone in a strange country. But I found wonderful friends.

Maryland and Then Bucks County

Two years later I married again and, being tired of Canada's snow and ice, we came to the eastern shore of Maryland. But "trucking" was too hard on the back and knees, so we traveled around with real estate agents till I was tired out and stayed at home, whilst my husband came up to Bucks County by himself.

I soon received a wire telling me to come up at once, as he had "found God's country at last." So we bought a farm here in Bucks County, and in spite of having lived a year in sunny California and visited wealthy Iowa, we still consider Pennsylvania the best we have found yet, and hope to stay not far from here until we "cross the bar."—Mrs. Edith Gratias.

Winner of Second Prize

A BEAUTIFUL farm in Ohio was my home for the first fifteen years of my life, after which we moved to a nearby city, where several of us were in high school. I never really left the school room, for when I graduated I became a teacher, and taught for fourteen happy years.

City schools in Ohio and Montana, with one year in the country, were, and still are, a big interest. My summers, too, were busy, for if I wasn't supervising a playground or teaching, I was attending school myself. In 1918 I took up special work at Columbia University, and thru the Red Cross activities at that time decided to go abroad as bedside teacher of crafts in the army hospitals. The glad day of the Armistice interrupted, and I returned to work for four years in hospitals here.

Now I have been on the farm for two and one-half years. My husband is one of the boys of the First Division and works about our chicken-and-fruit farm in New Jersey with an artificial appliance in place of his right leg, which is in the Argonne.

Our Page is such a help to me. I love the farm, farm folks and farm papers, and hope to live here always.—Gertrude S. Stewart.

Winner of Third Prize

I WAS born just the other day, so it seems, on a farm, with a leaning to rhyming and writing. When I was three, I ran around to the kitchen door from play, calling, 'Mamma, mamma, hurry and give me a piece of pie, or else I die!" A neighbor woman, visiting, almost laughed herself into a fit, to my great discomfiture.

There were six other children in our family. Money was very scarce, and I was put to work very young.

I started going to school at five and won the most headmarks in my class for nine consecutive years. At fifteen I was thru our public school and then worked my way thru normal school and college. Teaching paid most of my expenses. In all I taught eleven terms.

Likes the Country Best

Before finishing my education I refused several high school principalships and the leadership of a business college. I love the country better than cities and the school atmosphere.

On our farm I am a jack of all trades. In my other field of endeavor, as in this contest, I have always been an "also ran,"—seldom winning a prize. Besides contributing to Pennsylvania Farmer, I have written articles for a number of other journals and newspapers. I took as my pen name the name of my sister, Mrs. Mary W. Eck. In the case of this contest, I hadn't told her that I was competing, and she knew nothing about it until she received the letter announcing that "she" had won a prize.—Robert I. Weigley.

Ideas for Our Page Cover Whole Span of Life

TAKEN singly, the suggestions offered on the contest ballots for the improvement of Our Page represent many different circumstances and interests. But when put together, they fall into a series of living pictures which might have been taken from the experience of any one of us.

The story that follows is made up entirely of suggestions submitted in the contest, arranged in "life" order:

CHAPTER I

"Should a girl marry, and if so, when and whom?"

"Knowing what you do of farm life, do you want your daughter to marry a farmer?"

CHAPTER II

"Who shall be the boss?" "Should the wife or the husband start the fire?" "Should a woman always stay at home?" "Should farm women vote?" "Should they serve as jurors?"

CHAPTER III

Requests for patterns, fancy work, millinery, designs for couch covers, bed spreads, beauty hints, recipes.

CHAPTER IV

Care of the expectant mother. Care of infants and children.

CHAPTER V

"Who should train the children, —father or mother?" "The difference between city children and country children?" "How shall we interest the children in home and farm?"

CHAPTER VI

"Shall we remove the children's tonsils?" "Our country schools." "How much should parents and children sacrifice for a high school education?" "Tales from school."

Health Articles—Vacations

CHAPTER VII

Short cuts in homemaking and sewing. Spring cleaning. Budgets. A working schedule for overworked, overtired women. "Should the wife help finance the home?" Paying side-lines for homemakers,—roadside markets, jelly-making, etc. "How shall we interest the girls from fifteen to twenty in housekeeping?" "What should young people do Sundays?" "Shall children in their teens be taught to dance or play cards?" "What is to become of the old-fashioned girl?" "Athletics during the school term." "The homemaker's part in Arbor Day, Bird Day, etc." "A fair day's work for a woman with four or more children, and hired men to board and room." "Is the world getting better or worse?" "What privileges did we sacrifice when we married?"

CHAPTER VIII

"Fly proof kitchens." "Home conveniences." "Are home dishwashing machines practical?" Wall and floor coverings. Antique furniture. "Getting rid of junk." Beautifying the home. Gardening. Books. Music. The country church. Table talk. Poetry. Life insurance. Endowment insurance. "Should there be struggling farmers?" "Are unsuccessful farmers justified in trying to keep their children on the farm?"

CHAPTER IX

Law enforcement. Moral and spiritual training. Love of the beautiful. "Is radio hindering church attendance?" Present-day dress. "What is your idea of success?" "What is real happiness?"

CHAPTER X

The man's point of view. "How to induce the laboring man to labor for the farmer?" Tenant farmers. Efficiency indoors and out. Farm and home sanitation. Bachelor farmers and their responsibility.

CHAPTER XI

"What have improved roads and autos done for the farm?" "Are we spending too much time on the three F's,—food, fashion and folly?" "How can the 18th Amendment be enforced?" "What do you think of the Child Labor Amendment?" "Why is there more crime in the U. S. than in any other country?" "At what time should a girl be her own boss?"

CHAPTER XII

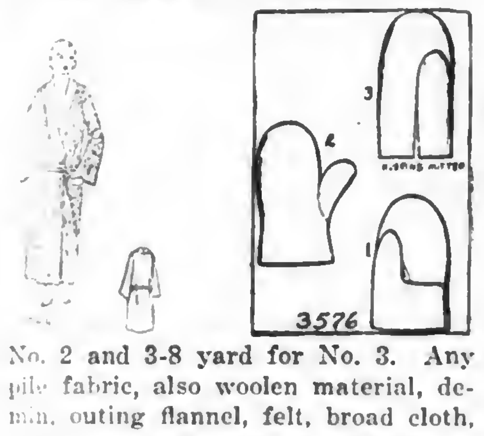
"What provision do the state laws make for a widow whose husband left no will?"—I. S. H.

Housewives Welcome These

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

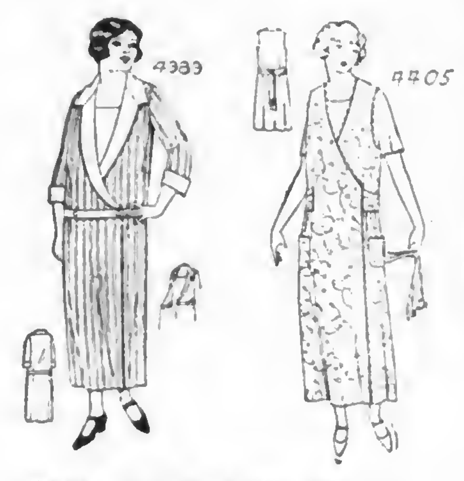
4885.—A Practical Garment.—Blanket cloth, eiderdown, fleece lined flannel, silk and crepe are all serviceable materials for this model. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 6 3-4 yards of 27 inch material. For collar and pocket facings of contrasting material 1 yard 27 inches wide is required. Pattern 10c.

3576.—A Useful Set of Mittens.—Three desirable models, cut in four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. It will require 1-2 yard for one pair made like No. 1, 3-8 yard for No. 2 and 3-8 yard for No. 3. Any pile fabric, also woolen material, denim, outing flannel, felt, broad cloth, muslin, drill or crash is suitable for these designs. Pattern 10c.



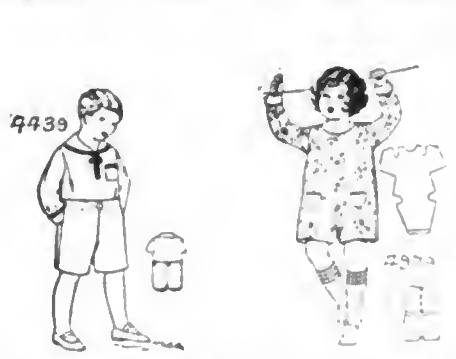
4989.—A Comfortable Dress with Reversible Closing.—Here is a splendid style for the woman of mature figure. It has a comfortable closing —slips on and off like a coat. Gingham, percale, linen or cotton rep are suitable for this style.. Eight sizes: bust measure, 40,42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches, and corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 46-inch bust will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material, with seven-eighths yards of contrasting material to face collar, revers, cuffs, vest and belt. The width at the foot of the dress is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

4405—An Attractive Apron Model. —No buttons or snap fasteners to be considered, easy to adjust, so easy to launder—and withal so comfortable and neat. An ideal apron, indeed. The pattern as here shown was developed in figured percale, and trimmed with rick rack braid. The style is good for all apron materials. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



4439.—For a Small Boy.—To be comfortably dressed, adds much to the joy of your boy's playtime. This suit is easy to develop, and is suitable for flannel, linen, gingham and khaki. For warm weather, pongee or linen would be attractive. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2⅜ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4979. — One-piece Rompers. — A very simple practical style is here portrayed. It may be made with or without sleeves. Figured percale, gingham or linen could be used. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size, if made with sleeves, requires two yards of 27-inch material. Without sleeves it requires five-eighths yard less. Pocket and cuffs of contrasting material require one-quarter yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

PLAYTIME PROBLEMS

Here's the Answer to Questions That May Arise

HAVE you ever tried to lead games at a party, or get up sports for a church picnic, or direct an amateur play? Then you know that helping other people to have a good time is hard work. Even in the home mothers know that finding ways to keep the children amused is a constant tax on their ingenuity. Often it would be a great help to have the advice of an authority in these matters and to know how they have been managed successfully in other towns.

Where You Can Get Play Pointers

Very few small communities are included in the 680 American towns and cities which now employ trained leaders of recreation. Thru the mail, however, the most out-of-the-way town can always receive expert advice and suggestions from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which for nineteen years has been helping cities to secure playgrounds and start recreation activities.

The association maintains at its headquarters, 315 Fourth avenue, New York City, a correspondence bureau, which is glad to answer, without charge, questions on any phase of recreation.

The association is constantly answering questions about children's playgrounds, community singing and other forms of community music, amateur dramatics, pageants, outdoor sports, recreation in the church and in the home. It maintains a library of information on all phases of play and recreation and can recommend the best books and pamphlets on recreation subjects. A number of practical handbooks and bulletins are published by the association and sold at cost.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was the first honorary president of the association, said: "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in until it is a good place for all of us to live in."

An increase in outdoor games and social gatherings is making towns all over America better places to live in.

A housewife with an inquiring turn of mind has discovered that popcorn may be shelled on a grater.

No sermon can touch the oratory of a life that is worth while.

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Need not be old-fashioned

No one need guess that your home is an old one. The walls, ceilings or the arrangement of rooms can easily be made new and modern by using Beaver Fibre Wall Board. These economical and durable panels of spruce fibre are light and strong, easy to handle, easy to apply, easy to decorate and, best of all, easy to buy. They are nailed right over old walls and ceilings without muss, fuss or litter. Send for a free sample and a copy of the Beaver Plan Book. Learn what Beaver Fibre Wall Board can do for the old home.

Insist on genuine Beaver Fibre Wall Board

The genuine is best because it is stronger. It will not fall or crack. It is seasoned and the art mat surface primed at the factory. Every panel of the genuine is stamped with the Red Beaver Border. *See your dealer for particulars.*

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In 5 lb. Lots or More BEAN or GROUND DELIVERED FREE Within 300 Miles
Try it for a real treat. Its price is low considering its rare richness and superb cup quality. Composed of small and broken beans of extra selected, high grade coffees.
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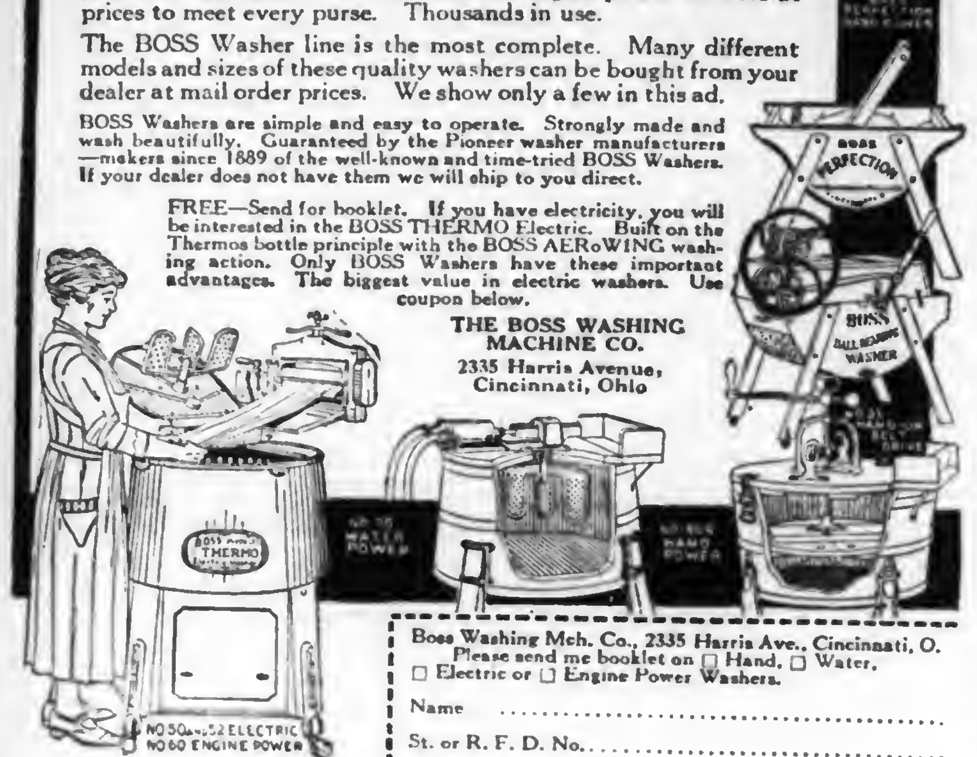

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Hand-Electric-Water and Engine Power $7.75 up

You can now buy a famous BOSS Washer for as little as $7.75—not just a first payment, but *the complete price!* Other hand, water, electric and engine power washers at prices to meet every purse. Thousands in use.

The BOSS Washer line is the most complete. Many different models and sizes of these quality washers can be bought from your dealer at mail order prices. We show only a few in this ad.

BOSS Washers are simple and easy to operate. Strongly made and wash beautifully. Guaranteed by the Pioneer washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried BOSS Washers. If your dealer does not have them we will ship to you direct.

FREE—Send for booklet. If you have electricity, you will be interested in the BOSS THERMO Electric. Built on the Thermos bottle principle with the BOSS AERoWING washing action. Only BOSS Washers have these important advantages. The biggest value in electric washers. Use coupon below.

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Please send me booklet on ☐ Hand, ☐ Water, ☐ Electric or ☐ Engine Power Washers.
Name ....
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Town and State ....

A good old Friend

Remember the good old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma used to pin around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It did the work, but my, how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds in a hurry, but it does its work more gently—without the blister. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep the little white jar of Musterole on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

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WILL NOT BLISTER
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QUEEN ELECTRIC, water, or hand washers have been designed to wash clothes the best and quickest way. Every possible feature to improve the operation of these washers has been embodied through the thirty-nine years of construction.

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THE KNOLL MFG. CO.,
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Washes a Tubful In 4 to 8 Minutes

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We have an attractive proposition for reliable men with autos to collect renewals and solicit subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer. Those who can devote their entire time to the work preferred. Write today for full particulars, stating your age, experience, and give two references.

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THE YARD LONG BEAN is an excellent variety as well as being an interesting curiosity. The vines are rampant growers and produce an enormous crop of long, slender pods, many of which grow to three feet or more in length, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Produce late in the summer, very productive, excellent quality for snap beans, tender and of fine flavor. Packet of seed 10c; 3 for 25c.

Japanese Giant Radish

18 to 30 lbs. each; Jumbo Pumpkin, 100 to 300 lbs.; Lima Peas, as large as Lima Beans; Vine Peach, fine for canning, ripe fruit in 80 days after seed is planted; Garden Huckleberry, a big crop of fruit the same season seed is planted; Burgess' Earliest and Best Tomato, earliest and best tomato on earth.

Take your choice of these varieties at 10c per packet; 3 for 25c; or all 7 for 50c, postpaid. Copy of our new book, which tells all about other rare, scarce, curious and valuable fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants, SENT FREE.

BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO.
264 E. Floral Street, Galesburg, Mich.

What's the Matter with Jenny?

Neighbor Brown's Wife Gets Along All Right

"WELL, this is the third kettle of boiling water, and this old pump seems as frozen as ever. Here it is the middle of the forenoon and I have hardly gotten the work started yet, what with heating water, thawing out this pump for cistern water, and thawing the pump in the well for cooking water, I have spent enough time to have done the morning work.

"And they do say the landlord has gone to Florida to spend the winter. Little he cares how we poor farm women spend our winters, how we must thaw out old worn-out pumps, tramp thru drifts for want of a phone, and even dispense with the full bath for want of a warm room in which to take it."

Landlords Count the Cost

Mrs. Jones is the wife of a share farmer. The farm is owned by a rich man and the farmer gets a share of the proceeds for working the land. The landlord generally counts the cost many many times before supplying the farmer's wife with labor-saving equipment. Only the barest necessities are provided. Landlords often fail to practice the "Golden Rule," and this makes the life of such farm women far from pleasant.

"But what is the use of grumbling? He is there and I am here and this old pump is here and has to be thawed out. Only one more kettle of water in the house, too." Thus Mother Jones' talk flows on and on, a habit acquired while at the monotonous work that never ends. With the last kettle of bubbling water she again attacks the offending pump. With horror she sees the water going without success. The handle is as stubborn as ever. Oh joy! just when all seems hopeless the handle gives and water comes.

"Now to get some heated quickly for those dishes and chickens. Well, the hens must have theirs first, should have had it long ago. The water for the dishes can heat while I take this to the hens."

The Hens Must Be Cared For

The hatching hens for the early broods must be fed, watered and seen back on the nests. Back she comes to the kitchen. All this time the fires have been taking care of themselves.

"Now the fire is almost burned out, I must chase to the cellar for coal!" Back she comes puffing, for carrying a big scuttle of coal is hard work. She peeps into the living room to see what the children are doing. "Well, that room looks like a cyclone struck it, but the poor dears must do something when left so much alone."

Quietly she closes the door, so they will leave the kitchen clear and let her work undisturbed, for much is to be done before dinner.

She starts the fire, attacks the huge stack of dishes. Glasses, cups and saucers, knives and forks and plates done, she glances up to see how much time she has before dinner. Horrors! It is almost time now and all those pans yet!

There's Meat but Little Coffee

She frantically seizes a plate and knife, rushes to the meat house. Here she must do some brain work as well, meat must be selected that will cook quickly, with so little time. Meat on the stove, she starts to make coffee, finds the can almost empty. "If I only had known that before the children went to school, now we will be out before tomorrow evening."

Next another trip to the cellar for vegetables and fruit, some in jars and some to be freshly prepared.

"Dinner on the stove, but I have not had time to tidy up the house or myself, for now I must finish those pans and set the table for dinner."

Father's Trip to a Neighbor

Meanwhile father has been over at neighbor Brown's on an errand. Mrs. Brown, neat and tidy, is leisurely preparing the dinner. When she wants water hot or cold, she turns the faucet and uses all she needs. Her dishes were washed and chickens watered while Mrs. Jones was heating water and thawing pumps.

She, too, when making coffee discovered the can almost empty, but she went to the phone and, calling the grocer, said, "Will you please send some coffee by the school children? I will send the money by them in the morning."

Dinner at Home

Farmer Jones, seeing dinner almost ready at the Browns', says, "I must go, mother will have dinner ready, too." When he reaches home he takes a look at the kitchen, the disheveled, worried mother. "Why, Mrs. Brown had dinner just about ready, and as neat and trim, too, as her house was! What a difference in women. Why, Jennie, what have you been doing?"

Jennie looked up, with an agonizing cry, said, "WHAT HAVE I BEEN DOING?"—and crumpled down beside those pans, sobbing and sobbing. Father gazed at her, turned and walked out. "What ever has come over Jennie? She is getting to be such a baby."—A. S.

A Full Day's Work

TO MAINTAIN speed and accuracy women are beginning to make periodic short rest periods a part of the day's program. Instead of saying, "Today I shall be too busy to rest," housewives are realizing that the fuller the day, the fitter the worker should be.

This is a step in the right direction, but it is only one step. Housewives have still much to learn from modern industrial plants in the business-like use of woman-power. One of our high-class laundries shuts off its machinery for five minutes every hour and requires its workers to sit and rest until the machinery starts again. The purpose of this rule is to turn out more and better work with less effort.

Penny Savings—Dollar Investment

Rest periods once an hour, used in a business-like way, are not intended to replace vacation periods once a year. The former is a penny savings bank, the latter a full-fledged investment. Both are for the purpose of making the worker more efficient.

When home-makers fully accept the fact that it pays in dollars and cents to keep themselves fit, they will begin to list well-spent vacations as savings instead of as expenses.—I. S. H.

"Yes, when she wasn't looking I kissed her."

"What did she do?"

"Refused to look at me for the rest of the evening."

Second Lesson in Reed Work

We Make a Waste Basket with a Wooden Base

NOW that you have had an opportunity to become familiar with the handling of reed, you are doubtless ready to learn how to go about making a waste basket. You will need the following materials:

1. An 8 or 9-inch basket bottom of wood with an uneven number of holes. The 8-inch bottom costs 10 cents if bought at a basket supply house, and has 21 holes.

2. As many spokes as you have holes. These should be 18 inches long and should be "No. 4 large, American." Those of you who have sent for the price lists will be able to check this up. You will see that there are three grades on the market—"extra white," "prime," and "second."

3. Weavers of flat reed, and of round reed (No. 3½). Prepare your spokes and weavers as directed in the February 21st number.

At the Start

Push the spokes thru the holes in the base, so that you have 2-inch-long ends on the under side of the base. Hold the base with these short ends up, and bind them off as follows:

Take spoke 1 (beginning at any spoke you choose), bring it in front of spoke 2, and behind spoke 3. Now take spoke 2, bring it in front of spoke 3 and behind spoke 4, and so on clear around. When you get to the last spoke, push it to the outside thru the first turned-down spoke and to the inside thru the second turned-down spoke. (Widen the opening for this with your nut pick.)

This completes the base of your basket. Now turn the basket over, with the long spokes up. Fasten a weaver of flat reed by pushing the end into one of the holes back of a spoke. Weave 8½ inches, using hte "one over, one under" weave described in the first lesson. When you come to the end of a weaver, join a new one by lapping it over for about 2 inches.

"Triple Weave"—How It's Done

Now take three pieces, each two yards long, of the round reed weavers. Put the ends of these weavers into the spaces back of three adjoining spokes. Weave one and one-half inches of "triple weave." To do this, take the weaver that is farthest to the left; bring it to the right over the two other weavers, behind the first empty spoke, and out. Continue this until you have 1½ inches of triple weave.

To join round reeds, push the short end of the weaver that is used up, inside the basket. Then push the end of the new weaver on top of it thru the space thru which the old weaver would have come out.

Finished with a Border

Finish your basket with a border by bringing each spoke behind the spoke next to it, on the right, in front of the two beyond that, and down inside the basket back of the third spoke to the right. Don't pull too tightly when you begin the border, or you will have trouble in weaving the last part of it.

The rings are made by taking a 1½-yard piece of the round weaver for each ring, looping it over four fingers, and winding the long end round and round over the foundation loop.—H. H.

Change of Color at Little Cost

GARMENTS will in time become faded. We sometimes like a change. One may tire of white and prefer a slight tint. If dyes have been in disfavor, it was most probably because they were crude.

The first point in all dyeing is to have the garment absolutely clean. Washing in hot suds will not only remove all grease, but will possibly extract a little of the original color.

What You Can't Do with Dye

One must never expect to be successful in coloring dark goods a light color. One can paint over a dark color and get a light one, but a dark blue cloth can never be made into anything but dark blue or black.

Sometimes it is desirable to boil or bleach out some light shade in order to have a clear ground.

Again, the light shade may help in making another even more attractive. For instance, if one wants peach color instead of the old yellow blouse, a dip into a weak pink dye will give the soft shade desired.

Color Combinations

Pleasing combinations of the soap dyes can be worked out almost indefinitely. These, if wisely chosen, are softer and more artistic than pure colors. Some knowledge of colors and combinations is necessary to blend properly.

Red, yellow and blue are the primary colors. Red and yellow make orange; red and blue, purple; and yellow and blue, green. Orange, purple and green are secondary colors. In the blends, mix a primary and a secondary to gain softness. Modify the crude colors, and you will be delighted with results.—B. L. P.

A Way to Make Quilts

FOR three days it snowed, rained, sleeted, blew—at last filling the roads full in places. School-going was out of the question. Even the teacher in the family had to abandon the idea for the day.

Now was the time for the task that had been waiting for just such a day, when there were other hands than mother's to cook and wash dishes. It is so much pleasanter to do a long task without interruption. So I made a trip to the attic and assembled all the worn coats and trousers.

While busily ripping them apart, son, who had braved the drifts to get the day's mail, came in. All work stopped for a time to look over the mail. I selected Pennsylvania Farmer. The first thing I saw on our household page was the quilt block. I thought maybe some one would like to know my way of making comforts—not only pretty, but warm and durable.

I first cut large squares from all the good material, then a smaller size, and even a third size. By this time there was very little waste material left. These aquares I basted and sewed on an old worn blanket, after which I briar-stitched or cat-stitched all seams in a bright cotton, preferably red. The lining was made of bright-colored outing cloth.—A. S.

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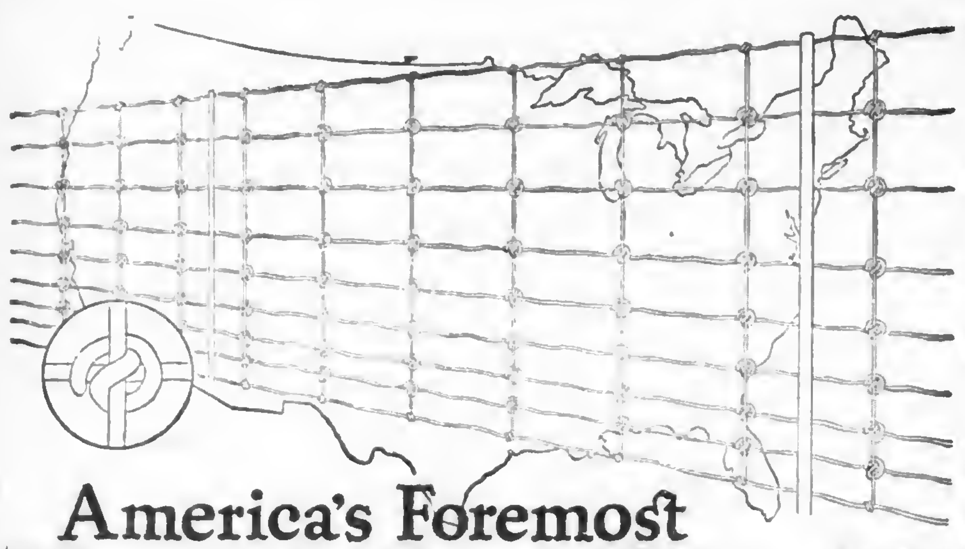

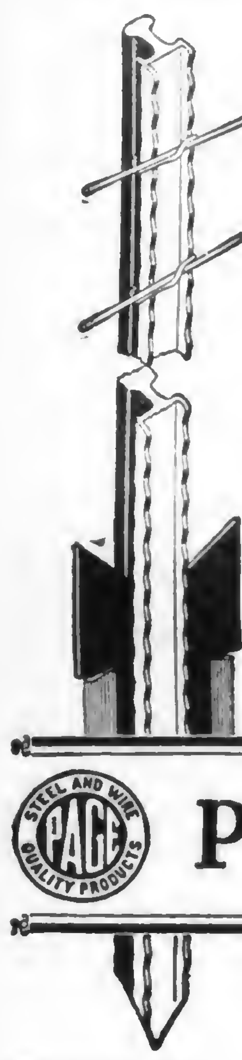

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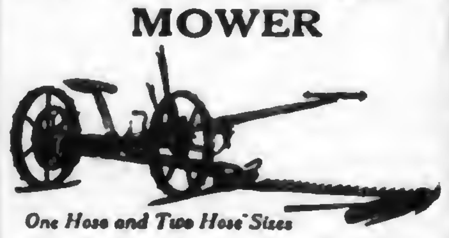

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Answering Those Questions about Child Labor

I WILL be very glad to answer the questions addressed to me in the issue of February 21st, if I may have space to give my reasons for being opposed to the child labor amendment.

I have read the amendment. I know the history of the child labor movement, all the facts stated by my questioner.

I am exceedingly sorry that persons under sixteen are working in mines and quarries, or more than eight hours a day. But until living conditions are improved in certain sections such employment is decidedly the lesser of two evils. If my mountain home was as bare of necessities as some of the mountain homes of the South, if Father were ill or the brood larger than he could feed, I would choose sending a boy of fourteen to the mine rather than sending my children hungry to bed.

Faith in Our Legislatures

I am very glad that in this amendment fight the people of this country have given the women lobbyists at the national capital to understand that they have more faith in their state legislatures than in a congress to which these women are trying to dictate. There are women high in the councils of the League of Women Voters that are engineering a social lobby that makes the American soul of me sick. I think that is straight from the shoulder. I meant it to be.

In my love for children I try not to let sentiment entice my common sense off for an aeroplane joy ride. There are many boys of fourteen much more able to work ten hours a day than their fathers. I saw a man of sixty and a boy of fifteen making the hay on a Pennsylvania farm. The boy came in on his toes, ready to fish until midnight. The man found the easiest chair on the porch trying to rest a bit so he could sleep, when he hit "friend bed." Youth is the most dynamic thing in the world.

Three Boys from the Mines

I am going to tell of three Pennsylvania mine boys for the benefit of those who think that work stunts the brain and dwarfs the body. They worked in the coal mines in the days before there were child labor laws. Their father had a little mountain farm in Westmoreland County. Their mother was the daughter of a country preacher and ambitious for her children.

Between school,—terms were short forty-five years ago,—these boys worked in the mines. When money enough was scraped together these boys went to a little college in Indiana. The oldest brother obtained his Ph.D. from his alma mater and later a degree from Yale. The youngest brother, a Latin teacher, has an M. A. from Harvard. The third brother is a Congregational minister. All the help they had from home was their father's faith and their mother's prayers. It is a long way from a coal mine to a Ph. D. The boy who made the climb broke all the child-labor regulations to smithereens.

The small college they entered was a nonentity in athletics. The three brothers made the football team. That football team licked Indiana University, cleaned up Purdue, and claimed the championship of Indiana. It never happened before, it has never happened since. That was in the days when they treated 'em rough. But these three coal mine runts were given the credit for the victories.

Couldn't Work Today

Today they could not work in a Pennsylvania mine, but to have taken from them work, was to have taken from them opportunity. The same thing may be said of millions of America's successful men and women, including most of our presidents. If the father had had to support and educate his family without its help, those boys would be in coal mines yet.

I am asked, "What would be the use if parents lived in Georgia?" The southern states are not conscripting children for the mills, the mines, the quarries. They are simply not barring their doors against the children of the poor. My sister, whose husband has a good salary, is bringing up her family in Georgia. She pays thirty-five cents a quart for milk, which she boils to be sure it is safe food for her baby. It is easier to raise ticks than calves in Georgia.

I am glad there was this mention of the South. My most burning opposition to the amendment was the fact that it was aimed quite as point-blank at the South as those cannons were aimed at Ft. Sumter the day the big fray started.

Sympathy for the South

I am not a southener, but I have much sympathy for the South. My father and five uncles were Union soldiers. Two of my uncles are sleeping their long youth away in warm southern soil. But we were not imbued with hatred.

I sat on a bunk in an army tent at Camp Mills by the side of my baby brother, who was soon to go to France with the Rainbow Division. He and a nephew and a friend had enlisted at Dallas, Texas, and been sent east from Camp Bowies with the 117 Supply Train. This 42nd Division was drawn from many states. Camped next to them was the heavy artillery from Indiana. These "big guns" liked to sing. Every evening they'd tune up. One of their favorites was "Marching thru Georgia." When that started, gloom like dark night settled on those Lone Star boys. One evening my brother couldn't stand it. He walked down to the singers.

"Fellows," he announced, "I hate to butt in. I'm a Hoosier, too. My Dad was South three years with the 189th Indiana Volunteers. I always thought 'Marching thru Georgia' a grand song. But these fine buddies from Texas take it like a funeral dirge. Could you cut it from your repertoire?"

"Sure. We'll substitute 'Dixie'."

What It Meant Down There

We have been gayly singing for sixty years: "So we made a thorofare for freedom from her train, Sixty miles in latitude, three hundred to the main." Never once have we stopped to multiply. Eighteen thousand square miles of devastation thru the heart of the south. It staggered them, it defeated them, they haven't recovered from it yet. They have had to reclaim their land, reconstruct their agriculture, main-

(Continued on next page)

Two Sides to Sunday Selling

(Continued from page 2)

So, therefore, we are obliged to keep the Sabbath holy and not use it for gain and serve man when God comes first. If it were not for the love of money, folks would not want to work on God's day. If all people used the Sabbath as intended there would be no buyers. Most of the Sabbath buyers could just as easily provide the things on Saturday. For if they are able to own cars to travel on Sunday they are able to obtain fresh vegetables at home. There are farmers who would be glad to have reliable steady buyers for their vegetables, dependable every-week buyers.

The one who keeps the roadside market open on Sunday sets a very harmful example to the younger generation.—A Reader, Perry County, Pa.

Dollar Is Getting Too Big

IN REGARD to Doctor Fletcher's article on marketing of fruit, and as one who is interested in the social and spiritual state of his fellowman, would say I was very glad for the young Pennsylvania grower's stand in closing his market stand Saturday for over the Sunday. Let me say that it seems the dollar is getting so big in our sight we can hardly see beyond it to the much greater need of our soul's eternal welfare. Why not all of us help to check this mad rush for money and pleasure and quietly assemble ourselves in our respective houses of worship on the Lord's day?

Let us not abuse these earthly blessings which our Creator is blessing us with that He may see fit to continue to bless this land as in the past.—J. E. L., Lancaster County, Pa.

Cannot Serve Two Masters

THERE is much to be said concerning this subject, but we should all be guided by the law which was given to humanity, as a guiding star, which says, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." There is no other way to interpret this command.

We all know there is a great deal of work we are compelled to do on Sunday, which cannot be neglected, but the picking and selling of fruits, and vegetables, of any kind, on Sunday, is in direct opposition to that command, and we cannot serve two masters.—W. B., Bucks County, Pa.

Saturday Real Sabbath

WHAT is Sunday? The first day of the week, the best day of all the seven to buy or sell. You may read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and you will not find a single line authorizing the santification of Sunday. God knew man would change His law and He said: "For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."—Matt.5-18. Therefore, no one is breaking God's law when he sells vegetables and fruit on Sunday. But he breaks the law when he does the same thing on Saturday, the seventh day.—A. M. S., Sussex County, N. J.

Interferes with Church

PERHAPS many of us fail to grasp [illegible] of "logical argument" as [illegible] "platitudes," etc., but sure[illegible] is abundant reason for the [illegible] of roadside markets on Sun[illegible]

We never have had a roadside market ourselves, tho we have sometime [illegible] thought of it. The market won't m[illegible] itself and some one must [illegible] with it. Obviously, whoever stays can't attend church unless the market closes. One market in a community might be negligible in its influence, but if one man has a right to use the Sabbath in this way, every other man has the same right, and if every farm had an open market on Sunday what would become of the country church?

The open market might be financially profitable because of the Sunday tourist trade (tho I doubt if it would) but every public spirited citizen who honestly believes in community betterment will close his market as surely as he puts away his plow or his mowing machine on Saturday night.—E. M. A., New York.

Each to His Own Trade

CONGRESSMAN TEMPLE, of Pennsylvania, tells of a son of Ham in his district who was caught with a number of chickens in his possession that belonged to a prominent citizen.

It was brought out at the trial that the fowls were abstracted from the hencoop in a most peculiar manner. The place was not broken into at all. The lock was not tampered with. Everything in the morning was exactly as the owner had left it the night before, but when the door was unlocked the coop was empty.

Perplexity was written all over the features of the judge as he told the prisoner to stand up.

"Sam," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind but what you stole these chickens. But I am puzzled to know how you got them without breaking the lock or smashing a board. If you'll tell me how you worked this scheme I'll agree to give you the lightest possible sentence under the law."

The darkey pondered for a full minute, and scratched his head considerably. Then slowly turning to the judge, said:

"Mistuh Jedge, yuh honah sah, I knows y'all means to be kind and nice to me, an' I suah does 'preciate it, but ah done reckons y'all bettah stick to y'all's perfession an' I'll stick to mine."

Child Labor Questions

(Continued from preceding page)

tain two sets of schools, and courteously reject a lot of free advise from Yankees.

If Smyrna was in flames, if Tokyo was falling into the earth, we'd get busy. We have had little concern for the South. They are not asking alms.

If Congress or the women want to help the children of the South, they might finance their schools, combat their insect pests, equip their farms, reduce freight rates, (hang a few of the sugar trust for an horrible example). By the time this program is out of the road the South will have made her own laws.

Future Looks Bright

It takes money to keep idle children out of mischief, to educate them, to feed, and to clothe them. That's the one thing the South is not lousy with. They are making great strides in agriculture, in manufacturing. Fifty years more will see great changes. When the rural homes of the South have electric razors to "saw 'em off," the boys will play more baseball and do more fishing. Then the zealous women mentioned by our New Jersey friend will not have to take the South by the nose and pour their ideals down its throat.

I, for one, am not anxious to coerce the South. She will fight, and she is hard to lick. Moreover, between friends, she is a wee bit stubborn. "Ahl-ah-bah-mah twenty-four for Underwood."—Nora Del Smith Gumble.

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PRODUCE

March 9, 1925.

During the past week the volume of supplies of new potatoes from Florida and asparagus has increased quite a little and the prices on these commodities are much lower. Supplies of old carrots and parsnips are fairly liberal, and we also have quite a few southern new carrots on our market. There has been an advance in the price of new cabbage during the past week of about 25c per hamper, but old cabbage continues slow and dull at practically unchanged prices. Old potatoes are firmer and a trifle higher than last week's quotations. Spinach is also firmer and higher. Sweet potatoes are moving slowly and prices are a little lower. The range of prices on the various commodities is about as follows.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $5.25@15. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $4@8; wax, Fla, hmpr, $4@7. BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $1.75@2.25; do, Fla, bch, 4@6c; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@85c; do, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.50. CABBAGE, old, N Y, ton, $12@15; new, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.75. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1@1.35; new, Fla, crate, $1@1.25; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@75c; old, Penna, bbl, $1.75@2.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.25@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@3.75; Penna, bch, 12@30c. CUCUMBERS, hot house, doz, $1.50@2.50. DANDELIONS, N J, hot bed, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@2. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2@3. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $12@13.50; N J, bu, $3@3.50. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; So Carolina, hmpr, $1@2; Georgia, boxes, $1@1.50; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.75@4.50; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $3@4.25. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.00[illegible]. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $5@6. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt, Penna, 75c@1.55. PARSLEY, New Orleans, barrel, $[illegible]. PARSNIPS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@65c; Penna, bbl, $2@3.25. PEAS, Calif, crate, $[illegible]; Arizona, crate, $8@8.50. Fla, hmpr, $[illegible]. PEPPERS, Fla, fancy, $6@7; choice, $[illegible]. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $10@11; No 2s, $8@9; Maine, 150-lb sack, Green Mountain, $[illegible]; Spaulding Rose, $1.90@2; do, 120-lb sack, [illegible], $1.75; Spaulding Rose, $[illegible]; N Y, 150-lb sack, $1.65@1.80; N Y, bulk, cwt, $1.10@1.35; Penna, 150-lb sack, $1.90@2; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1.15@1.40; extra fancy higher; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c. RHUBARB, western 5-lb carton, 60@90c. RADISHES, So Carolina, hmpr, $1@1.25; Miss, long red, doz bch, 15c. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbl, $10@12. SPINACH, Texas, bu, 75c@$1; So Carolina, bbl, $2.75. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.25@1.75; fancy, $1.85@2; No 2s, 50c@$1.25. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $2.75@7.50; choice, $2@4.50. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, $1@2.75. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, cwt, $1@1.40; white, N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@90c; Penna, bu, $1@1.50; yellow, Penna, ⅝ bskt, 60@85c. YAMS, Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1.50@1.90. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $1.50@3.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Gilliflowers, $4.50@6.50; Kings, $6@7; Baldwins, $6@6.50; Greenings, $4@7.50; Wagners, $5.50; Rox Russets, $4@5.50; Penna, Yorks, $6@7; Ganos, $5.75; Virginia, Winesaps, $7@7.50; Staymans, $5@7.50; fancy large, $8. Bushels, N Y, Greenings, $2; Penna, Black Twigs, $1.75@2; York Imperial, $1.75@2; ⅝ bskts, N J, Ben Davis, 75c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, $1.25@2.15; Staymans, $1.25@2.50; Baldwins $1@1.50; Yorks, $1@1.50; Paragons, $1.50@1.75; Starks, $1@1.65. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 45@55c; poorer, 35@45c. CRANBERRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $1.50@5.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 31@32c; medium quality, 29@30c; ordinary, 25@27c; Leghorns, 28@[illegible]. Chickens, 1½@2 lbs avge, Plymouth Rocks, 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, [illegible]; mixed breeds, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, 23@25c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, White Pekins, 30@35c; [illegible], 23@25c. Geese, 18@22c.

Eggs—Firsts [illegible]; extra firsts 31c; seconds, 27½@28½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—[illegible] firm and higher [illegible] the offerings [illegible] choice, $9@[illegible] good to choice [illegible] $1.50@7.50; [illegible] 6.50; fair to good [illegible] $1@16.50; fair [illegible] mon, $8@11. [illegible] fair to good. [illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible] ularly in [illegible] Prices [illegible] ers, extra $11[illegible] @8.50; [illegible] fat, $8@9; [illegible] choice, $18.75@19; [illegible] @17.50; common, $1[illegible] heavy lambs, $13@15.

Hogs—Firm and higher in sympathy with the West. [illegible] light [illegible] Western, best, $15@15.50; nearby, hand [illegible] $12.50@13.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 155 tons of hay. Quiet and steady. Good hay, timothy, No 1, [illegible]; No 2, $19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17; straw, straight rye, $16@16.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran steadily held. Car lots, including sacks, ton: City mills, hard winter bran, $33@34; western spring bran, $32.50@33.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.90@1.91; No 3, $1.87@1.88; No 4, $1.85@1.86; No 5, $1.82@1.83; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.90@1.91; No 3, $1.87@1.88; No 4, $1.8[illegible]@1.85, No 5, $1.82@1.83, mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.40½@1.41½; No 3, $1.35½@1.36½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 65@66c; No 3 white, 63½@64½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 4764 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 48½c, higher-scoring goods, 49½@58½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 47½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 43c; 88 score, 39½c; 87 score, 38½c; 86 score, 38c; packing stock, 18@24c; best prints, 92@94 score, 50@52c; cartons, 51@53c; good prints, 89@92 score, 45@49c; cartons, 46@50c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@44c.

Cheese quiet but firm. N Y, whole milk flats, 26@27c; longhorns, 24@24½c; daisies, 24½@25½c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; [illegible] creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 25@35c, mostly 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50 ea; squabs, 35@45c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Beans, yellow, 20@25c qt; green, 12@15c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 20@45c hd; celery, 15@30c stalk; egg plants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, Irish, 20c ½ pk; do, new, 35c qt; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, [illegible] 15c ½ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, [illegible] ½ pk; poke, 13c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@20c ½ pk; rhubarb, 15c bch; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.85 bu; corn, $1.27; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18 ton; straw, $14@15 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38 ton; shorts, $38@39 ton; hominy, $52@53 ton; middlings, $45@46 ton; linseed, $53@54 ton; gluten, $46@47 ton; ground oats, $17@18 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent protein, $39.50@40.50 ton; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50 ton; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50 ton; 24 per cent, $49.50@50.50 ton; 25 per cent, $51.50@52.50 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $53@54 ton.

The Trend of the Markets

The figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .48½	$ .44	$ .39½	$ .48¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.31½	[illegible]	.46¾	.25¾
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	[illegible]	[illegible]	.50	.57½
Potatoes, Penna. bulk per cwt (Phila.)	1.25	[illegible]	1.75	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.60	9.50	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	19.00	19.50	21.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.90½	2.09½	2.06½	1.20½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.41	1.44	1.45	.96½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.65½	.65½	.70½	.58¾

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market moderately active; beef steers, steady; quality mostly plain; top $10.25, average weight, 1250 lbs; some held higher. Several loads, $9.25@9.50; bulk $7.75@8.50. Bulls, she stock and [illegible] slow, about steady. Calves, firm; top vealers, $16. Hogs, strong to 50c higher, top, $15. Receipts, 13 cars, 132 head driven in from nearby farms. Total, 255 cattle, 115 calves, 247 hogs, 21 sheep.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 13 cars, 11 from Penna, 1 Virginia, 1 St Paul, containing 296 head, 223 head driven in; total cattle, 519 head; 11 calves. Receipts for week ending March 7, 1925: Cattle, [illegible] cars, 26 from Penna, 1 St Paul, [illegible] Virginia, 2 Tennessee, 1 Kansas, [illegible] St Louis, 1 Maryland containing [illegible] head, 163 head driven in [illegible] farms. Total, cattle, 1676 [illegible] calves.

Steers—	
Good	$9.25@10.25
[illegible]	8.50@9.25
Medium	7.75@8.50
Common to medium	6.00@7.75
Cows—	
Good [illegible]	5.25@6.75
Medium to good	4.25@5.25
Common to medium	3.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves—	
Good to choice	14.50@16.00
[illegible]	11.00@14.50
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs—	
[illegible]	13.75@15.50
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]

YORK PRODUCE

[illegible] dozen.

Poultry—[illegible] lb; dressed, 75c [illegible].

Butter—[illegible] lb, separator, [illegible].

Vegetables—[illegible] 15@30c ½ pk; [illegible] hd; celery, [illegible]; beets, [illegible] bch, parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; [illegible] soup beans, 25@30c qt; [illegible] qt; oyster roots, [illegible] bch.

Fruits—[illegible] ½ pk; $1@3 bu; [illegible].

[illegible] Market—Wheat, $2.25; [illegible] $2.50 cwt. [illegible] Market [illegible] corn, $1.35; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $42 ton; middlings, $15 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47c; do, choice, 44@46c; do, good, 42@43c; prints, 47@49c; blocks, 46@48c; do, ladles, 28c; Maryland and Penna rolls, 21@25c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby, fresh-gathered firsts, 27¾@28c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30@31c; do, mediums, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 28@29c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25@26c; Leghorns, 25@27c; old roosters, 18c; young, large, smooth, 33@35c; capon, 7 lbs and under, 40c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 34@35c; do, puddles, 32@33c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 31@32c; do, smaller and poor, 25@26c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c; do, western and southern, 23@24c; do, Kent Island, 25@26c. Pigeons, pair, 40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 75@85c; do, small, each, 40@50c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 9398 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 49@49½c; do, extras, 92 score, 48½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@48c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 23½@24c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 29,168 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@31½c; do, firsts, 29@30c; do, seconds, 28@28½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 39½@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 34@39c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38½@39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 34@37½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 76,316 lbs. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24@24½c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@26½c; do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry steady; chickens by freight, 23@28c; do, by express, 30@40c; broilers, large, by freight, 40c; do, by express, 50c; do, small, by freight, 55c; do, by express, 65c; fowls, by freight, 35c; do, by express, 35@36c; roosters, by freight, 16c; turkeys, by freight, 40c; by express, 40@45c; ducks, by freight, 28c; do by express, 26@30c; geese, by freight, 20c; do, by express, 25c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 27@40c; fowls, 20@31c; old roosters, 16@21c; turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southwestern, 30@42c; do, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; steady; steers, $6@10.00; state bulls, $3@5.50; cows, $2@4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1690 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $11@17; culls and little calves, $6@7.50; buttermilks and fed, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 410 head; steady; sheep $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@18.00; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts 500 head; steady; light to medium weights, $11@12; pigs, $10.25@11; heavy hogs, $12.50@13.50; roughs, $10.50@11.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $[illegible]@21; No 3, $20@22; sample, $17@19. Straw, [illegible] rye, $17@18; oat $15.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f dom, $[illegible]; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $[illegible]; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.91[illegible]; No 1 Northern [illegible], in bond, f o b, export, $[illegible]; [illegible] durum, [illegible]. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.40[illegible]; No 3 yellow, $1.35½; No 2 mixed, $1.[illegible]. OATS, No 2 white, 61c; No 3 white, 59[illegible]; No [illegible], 57½c; ordinary [illegible] clipped, [illegible]; fancy white clipped, [illegible]. RYE, c i f, export, $[illegible]. BARLEY, [illegible]ing, c i f, domestic, $1.10@1.14.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 9, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Cal, crate 1 doz, $6@12. BEANS, Fla, bu hmpr, green, $6@7. BEETS, N Y, bu bskt, $1.25@1.40; Texas new stock, bu bskt, $[illegible]. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.25; Penna, bbl, $1.50@$1.75; Texas, new stock, bulk, bbl, $2.50; Fla, 1½-bu hmpr, $1.25@1.75. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas new stock, best, $1@1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.25@2.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $3.25@3.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, [illegible]; choice, $1.75@[illegible]. EGGPLANT, [illegible] and [illegible], $5@[illegible]. ENDIVE, La, [illegible] crate, $2.75. ESCAROLE, La, bbl, $4.50. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.75. LETTUCE, Calif, crate 5 doz hds, $3@4; 4 doz, $4@5; Ohio, hothouse, 10-lb bskt, $1.20@1.25; 3-lb bskt, 35@40c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25. ONIONS, Ohio and Indiana, 100-lb sacks yellows, large, $2.65@2.75; medium, $2.50@2.65; small, $2.25@2.50; Mexico, new stock, bu crate, yellows, $4. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curley, $8. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. PEAS, Calif, 45-lb box, $10@11. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $5.50@7.50; choice, $4@4.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Michigan Rurals, $1.90@2; N Y whites, $2@2.10; new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $16; Texas, bu hmpr, $4. RADISHES, La, bbl, best, $10@12; poor stock $3. RUTABAGAS, Canada, bulk, bbl, $2.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6.50@6.75; Kings, $6.50@7; Maine, No 1 Baldwins, $5@6; Penna, York Imperials and Starks, $6; bu bskts N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2; Hubbardstons, $1.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 40@50c.

Butter, creamery, 92 score, prints, 49@49½c; tubs, nearby, 42@43c.

Eggs, fresh, select, 34@36c; current receipts, 30@32c.

Cheese—Full cream, N Y, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40@42c; hog dressed, 33@35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies moderate, demand good, market firm. Hens, heavy, 32@33c; light and Leghorns, 27@28c; roosters, 18@20c; springers, heavy, 32@32c; light and Leghorns, 27@28c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $9.50@10; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $8.75@9.25; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $8@8.50; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $8.75@9.75; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7@7.75; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5.50@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6.50; heifers, $1@8.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 double decks; market steady to 5c lower. Prime heavy and heavy mixed, $14.65@14.75; mediums and heavy yorkers, $14.60@14.65; light yorkers, $13@13.50; pigs, $12@12.50; roughs, $12@13.25; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market higher on sheep and strong on lambs. Prime wethers, $11.50@12; good mixed, $11@11.50; fair mixed, $8.50@9.50; culls and common, $1@6; culls to choice lambs, $15@18.35.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $15.50@16; heavy and thin, [illegible]@10.

FEED PRICES

The quotations are for [illegible] nearby shipments, Thursday, March 5, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (100-lb sacks) and grain per bushel in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

Pure spring bran	$32.00
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	[illegible]
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	[illegible]
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Wilmington rate points, subtract 50c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal [illegible] per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May points, add $1.40 per ton.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Better grade heavy steers slow, weak, others, yearlings, stockers and feeders 25c [illegible] higher; fat she stock 25c up; [illegible] calves steady to 50c higher; [illegible] up. Bulk prices follow: Fed [illegible]; fat cows, $4.75@[illegible]; [illegible]@8.50; canners and cutters [illegible]; veal calves, $11.50@13, feeders [illegible].

Hogs—Light butchers [illegible] lb averages $14.25; bulk [illegible].

Sheep—[illegible] lambs [illegible] @21 [illegible]. Week's bulk [illegible].

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March [illegible], 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna [illegible]—Delaine, combing [illegible]; ½-blood [illegible] unwashed, [illegible]. New York fleeces—[illegible] ½-blood unwashed [illegible] combing [illegible] fine unwashed, [illegible]. Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 64@65c; ⅜-blood, [illegible] blood, 65c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March [illegible], 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, old and new, [illegible]; March, $18 asked; October, [illegible]. Alsike, cash and March, $13.50; August, [illegible]; March, $12 bid. Timothyseed, cash, [illegible] asked; May, [illegible] asked; September, $3.10.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—A very sudden and severe change in the temperature. Some snow, a high wind and very cold. Farm operations are at a standstill. A little plowing has been done. Wheat prospects good, but March is yet to reckon with. Hay quite plentiful and the price of grain feeds slightly lower. Plenty of eggs being produced in our county, the Pittsburgh market being dull at about 50c per dozen retail.—C. K., Feb. 27.

Bradford County, Pa.—During the past two weeks and up until a few days ago the weather has been very mild for February. The deep snow disappeared and together with a few rainfalls made the rivers rise to the high water mark. Many sink holes appeared on the highways. On February 26 the weather changed and now is at zero and below with considerable wind. Due to the warm spell the egg production of poultry generally increased. The price dropped 20c in about two weeks. Dairy profits return rather slowly with feed costing $40@55 per ton. Milk selling to co-operative creameries for 48c per lb butterfat. Silage still holding out well. Very large percentage of hay crop still to be hauled. Farmers are cutting wood, hauling hay and lime when the roads are passable, and tending stock. Much sickness thruout the county due to the variable weather conditions.—G. E. E., Feb. 27.

Centre County, Pa.—We are having a cold snap which has given a jolt to those folks who thought they saw spring tripping over the hills from the southland. On Thursday, February 26, the thermometer dropped to zero and the cold wind rose to a sixty-mile velocity which drove the cold into houses and made it hard to keep comfortable. On Sunday, March 1, we had a snow which still covers the ground. Wheat, $1.80; rye, $1.20; corn, $1.20; barley, $1; buckwheat, $1.10; oats, 55c; butter, 40c; eggs, 40c; lard, 18c.—A., March 4.

Fulton County, Pa.—The belief in the ground hog as a weather prophet seems to be substantiated this year as we have been having ideal spring weather. Roads have dried off nicely where they have been scraped. The severely cold weather of last month did much damage to the peach orchards of the county. However, the robins have arrived now and we are all hoping for an early spring to compensate for the early winter. Farm sales are well attended and unusually good prices have been received for farm animals and machinery. Grain and grass have had six weeks continuous snow protection. Quotations: eggs, 30c; butter, 35c; wheat, $1.70; oats, 80c; corn, $2.75 per cwt.—T. H. T., Feb. 25.

Luzerne County, Pa.—Snow and rain the first day of March. North Mountains covered with snow the last couple of days in February. This county also had very low temperatures the latter part of January. It ranged between twenty-eight and thirty-four degrees below zero, at New Columbus. Many of the farmers find work around the mines and at the new electric power plant which is being built along the Susquehanna River at Hemlock Creek. Another electric power plant is to be erected along the Susquehanna River above Pittston near a place called Harding, on the Wyoming County border. Luzerne County spent $1,291,289.62 on county road work for the year 1924 according to the annual report of the County Controller. This includes new road consruction and road making and maintenance of roads under the supervision of the county authorities. County Superintendent Frank P. Hopper has completed twenty-five years of service at the head of the Luzerne County school system. He celebrated the event by taking a trip to California this winter. Prices: eggs, 40c; butter, 35c; shelled corn, $3.25 cwt.; wheat bran $2.45 cwt.; buttermilk, 40c gal, retailed in the mining towns.—M. F. T., March 1.

Snyder County, Pa.—Snow all gone, but zero weather last week of February brought winter back in full force. All stock wintered well. Pigs scarce and command good price at public sales. There are seventy-five sales advertised in this county; farmers retiring or going into other ventures. Most farmers sold their wheat at $1@1.25. Corn scarce and much sought for planting. Considerable sickness among school children. A few sugar camps have been started along streams where maples grow. The superpower plant at Shamokin Dam in this county is arousing interest, as it is said to be one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the world. It is at the mouth of the hard coal region, favorably situated along the Susquehanna River. Farmers are looking for the facility of electrical power within a short time. Wheat at local mills, $1.75; corn $1.45; oats, 50c; eggs [illegible]c.—W., Feb. 28.

Sullivan County, Pa.—The mild weather of the past month has been broken by a sudden cold snap. The uncovered winter crops will be hard hit. Since the rains, the water supply has been abundant. Census survey of the county was taken two weeks ago. There is an excessive number of sales, largely due to the farmers becoming discouraged because they could not sell their crops. Stock and machinery bring good prices, but farms sell poorly; absolutely no sale for potatoes or hay. A [illegible] reported seen. Road activities start March 15 or April 1. Fruit trees are somewhat damaged by rabbits and mice. Prices: eggs, 35c; butter, 40c; lard, 25c; potatoes, 50c; buckwheat, $1.10; oats, 80c; wheat, $1.80.—M. G., March 1.

Warren County, Pa.—Mild, balmy weather entire month of February, a change from the steady zero weather of the entire winter. The sun shone for several days and ice in streams went out without rain. Considerable damage done at Jackson Run, Kinzua and North Warren by the ice. This week and last have had considerable rain. Thunder and lightning on February 21 was followed by spring weather, showers and sunshine. Roads are almost impassable at present; mud deep and frost not yet out of roads, but entirely gone from meadows. Prices: butter, 42c lb.; eggs, 48c doz.; apples, $2 bu.; potatoes, 90c bu.—H. C. J., Feb. 24.

Tobacco Situation

BUYING has progressed steadily in all sections of the Pennsylvania tobacco producing belt during the past several weeks. With the beginning of the concerted buying movement on the part of independent packers and representatives of manufacturing firms, prices showed a slightly upward tendency. The leaf has been moving at from fourteen to seventeen and seventeen and one-half cents per pound, and growers, on the whole, seem pretty well pleased with the turn taken by the market.

The very backward season which greatly delayed the movement of the tobacco into warehouses thruout Lancaster city and county has caused a "jam" in delivery.

Crop of Good Quality

The general consensus of opinion among growers and packers seems to be that the 1924 crop is a fairly good type of cigar leaf tobacco. The burn is said to be excellent, and the texture and color are not bad. The only fault that can be found with the new crop (and this has been reflected in the price of the leaf) is that it is rather short. Most crops have a good percentage of short lengths.

A spurt in the 1923 leaf tobacco market has undoubtedly been the cause of much of the buying movement on foot in the 1924 leaf.

A committee of about 150, representing all farm organizations of the county as well as business and civic bodies, has been named by J. C. Brubaker, president of the Lancaster County Farm Bureau, to confer on the question of co-operatively marketing the Pennsylvania tobacco crop. This committee will meet in the near future with Frank M. Evans, of the American Farm Bureau Federation.—Garden Spot Farmer, March 5.

INSTALL THIS MODERN BATHROOM YOURSELF. SAVE 50 PER CENT

Add to the comfort and value of your home and enjoy the benefit of the latest plumbing innovations.

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IT COVERS more square feet per gallon and more thoroughly hides the surface, due to finer grinding of materials, a higher percentage of pure linseed oil, and *LUCAS* superior methods of combining all ingredients into one perfectly finished product.

IT BEAUTIFIES and its beauty lasts because of its high gloss and clear, perfect shades, made with pure tinting colors of *Lucas'* own manufacture, possessing maximum permanency.

IT LASTS longer because it is made of highest grade materials, carefully selected, scientifically combined by skilled workers of long experience.

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Its GREATER PROTECTION saves costly repairs.
Its GREATER BEAUTY increases the value of your property, reflects prosperity and radiates happiness.

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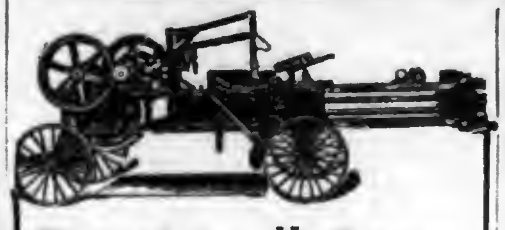

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Famous foreign treatment quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases owners believed hopeless. Formula available for every farmer.

Complete freedom from the ravages of the terrible abortion plague is now assured every worried farmer through a famous Swedish treatment. For many years it has been used with complete success in the old country, banishing this disease from whole dairy sections literally rotten with abortion.

After great expense of time and money the formula was reproduced and given to farmers in this country. History repeated itself. Herd after herd was rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless were restored to health and produced fine, sturdy calves.

Saved Every Calf

Frank H. Halfman, Crown Point, Ind., is one of hundreds of grateful users, he says: "Two years ago for a period of three months I lost every calf in my herd of forty cows. All abortion remedies failed. I was desperate. I heard of your C. C. C. treatment, used it and have never lost a calf since. It completely stopped my abortion troubles."

For nine years the fame of this easily given treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is distributed on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion: that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf or the treatment cost is refunded. Such a broad guarantee is possible only because C. C. C. is practically 100% successful.

Send No Money

Mr. John W. Froberg, who is a native of Sweden and is responsible for introducing this treatment in the U. S. A. will gladly send every farmer troubled with abortion full information about it. Don't send any money—just your name and address to Froberg Remedy Co., 16 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind. Full details will be mailed you without any obligation. Read the wonderful true story of C. C. C. You will be surprised how easy it is to treat your herd, how little it costs, how quickly you get results.

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Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 13c each; BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 15c. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

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	Per 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00
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Mixed Chicks	11.00
Special Matings	
S. C. White Leghorns	15.00
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BUY CHICKS NOW

Chicks for Early Broilers Ready February 1 and every week thereafter.

All Standard Breeds, $15 per 100

large lots cheaper.
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BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
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All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	11.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	11.00
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Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
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Baby Chicks of Quality

ALL BREEDS

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $16.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds $18.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes $19.00. Lots of 500 chicks 1/2c each less, lots of 1000 chicks 1c off. Mammouth Pekin Ducklings $35.00 per 100. For prompt delivery order direct from ads. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue.

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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 11c; Wh. Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed, 10c; Blk. Minorcas, 15c.

Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box P.A. Silver Lake, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 13c; and mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv.

N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville, Pa

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 23)

hind the old money-lender thru the streets of the village when her pointing finger had seemed to say to me: "There, there is the man who has brought me to this. He has put these rags upon my back, this fire in my heart, this wild look in my eyes. Wait and you shall see what I will put upon him."

I knew that old Kate was not the irresponsible, witless creature that people thought her to be. I had begun to think of her with a kind of awe as one gifted above all others. One by one the things she had said of the future seemed to be coming true.

When we had pulled the cart into the stable I tried to shift one of the bags of grain and observed that my hands trembled and that it seemed very heavy.

As we were going into the house the schoolmaster said:

"Now, Mary, you take this lantern and go across the street to the house o' Deacon Binks, the constable. You'll find him asleep by the kitchen stove. Arrest his slumbers, but not rudely, and, when he has come to, tell him that I have news o' the devil."

"This shows the power o' knowledge, Bart," he said to me when we entered the house.

I wondered what he meant and he went on:

"You have knowledge of the shooting that no other man has. You could sell it for any money ye would ask. Only ye can't sell it, now, because it's about an evil thing. But suppose ye knew more than any other man about the law o' contracts, or the science o' bridge building, or the history o' nations or the habits o' bugs or whatever. Then ye become the principal witness in a different kind o' case. Then it's proper to sell yer knowledge for the good o' the world and they'll be as eager to get it as they are what ye know about the shooting. And nobody'll want to kill ye. Every man o' them'll want to keep ye alive. But mind, ye must be the principal witness."

Deacon Binks arrived, a fat man with a big round body and a very wise and serious countenance between side whiskers bending from his temple to his neck and suggesting parentheses of hair, as if his head and its accessories were in the nature of a side issue. He and the schoolmaster went out-of-doors and must have talked together while I was eating a bowl of bread and milk which Mrs. Hacket had brought to me.

When I went to bed, by and by, I heard somebody snoring on the little porch under my window. The first sound that reached my ear at the break of dawn was the snoring of the same sleeper. I dressed and went below and found the constable in his coon-skin overcoat asleep on the porch with a long-barreled gun at his side. While I stood there the schoolmaster came around the corner of the house from the garden. He smiled as he saw the deacon.

"Talk about the placid rest of Egyptian gods!" he exclaimed. "Look at the watchful eye o' Justice. How well she sleeps in this peaceful valley! Sometimes ye can hardly wake her up at all, at all."

He put his hand on the deacon's shoulder and gave him a little shake.

"Awake, ye limb o' the law," he demanded. "Prayer is better than sleep."

The deacon arose and stretched himself and cleared his throat and assumed an air of alertness and said it was a fine morning, which it was not, the sky being overcast and the air dank and chilly. He removed his greatcoat and threw it on the stoop saying:

"Deacon, you lay there. From now on I'm constable and ready for any act that may be necessary to maintain the law. I can be as severe as Napoleon Bonaparte and as cunning as Satan, if I have to be."

I remember that thru the morning's work the sleepy deacon and the alert constable contended over the possession of his stout frame.

The constable shouldered the gun and followed me into the pasture where I went to get the cow. I saw now that his intention was to guard me from further attacks. While I was milking, the deacon sat on a bucket in the doorway of the stable and snored until I had finished. He awoke when I loosed the cow and the constable went back to the pasture with me, yawning with his hand over his mouth much of the way. The deacon leaned his elbow on the top of the pen and snored again, lightly, while I mixed the feed for the pigs.

Mr. Hacket met us at the kitchen door, where Deacon Binks said to him:

"If you'll look after the boy today, I'll go home and get a little rest."

"God bless yer soul, ye had a busy night," said the schoolmaster with a smile.

He added as he went into the house:

"I never knew a man to rest with more energy and persistence. It was a perfect flood o' rest. It kept me awake until long after midnight."

(To be continued)

VOTED FOR RUSSETS

Rusty Potato Preferred When Baked, Boiled or Chipped

RUSSET potatoes were awarded first place on all around cooking qualities in a potato cooking demonstration held by Centre County potato growers and consumers in the Spring Mills Vocational School, according to County Agent R. C. Blaney.

Home economics extension and vocational school workers baked, boiled, mashed, and chipped five varieties of Centre County grown potatoes; Russet, Sir Walter Raleigh, Blue Victor, Spencer, and Early Rose. The varieties prepared in the different ways were numbered by the school superintendent, who was the only person who knew which variety each dish contained.

Ten judges, consisting of four women and six men, were selected by the audience. Each judge was given a score card and asked to taste and score each of the various dishes on its quality. The result was a unanimous vote in favor of the Russets on all-around cooking qualities.

Win on Every Count

In addition to superior cooking quality, Russets boiled in the shortest time, taking thirty minutes when the other varieties required up to thirty-four minutes. They also baked in the quckest time, taking fifty-four minutes when the other varieties required up to sixty-eight minutes.

E. L. Nixon, extension plant disease specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, in discussing the demonstration said that the results checked very closely with the culinary tests at State College which brought out forcibly the fact that Russets on a heavy limestone soil are the outstanding cooking potato.—A. L. B.

Bride (to butcher)—What sort of roast do you think would go well with a perfectly darling blue-and-white dinner set?—Life.

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Without Help or Horses

"I pulled 74 stumps in one day, without help, at cost of less than 4c each. Some were 2 feet in diameter."

(signed) J. F. Sherrill, Shoals Mills, N. C.

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Kirstin ONE MAN Stump Puller

Multiplies your strength [illegible] times. Pulls big, green, or tap-rooted stumps alone. No help or horses needed. Made entirely of steel. Fastest, most powerful, durable One-Man Puller made. 4 speeds, double-action lever, mounted on wheels. Clears 2-3 acres without moving.

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Plows 7 Inches—Backs on Own Power

The CENTAUR is a riding tractor on all jobs. Does plowing, harrowing, discing, seeding, cultivating, hauling, feed grinding and all other belt and draw bar work. It is equipped with finest air-cooled motor built; has Hyatt Roller Bearings, Bosch Magneto and Automatic governor; perfect lubrication. Low cost. Fully guaranteed. Get the facts about this money-making, work-saving tractor at once. Write today.

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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

	25	50	100
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	$4.00	$8.00	$15.00
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All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
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...th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered [illegible] Single Comb White Leghorn pullets that laid [illegible] salable eggs an average of [illegible]. Individual Records 218-201-178 182 169.

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[illegible] Free. No [illegible], no reports of any [illegible]. Breeders on range. Write for [illegible] Circular and Prices. You can [illegible]

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BABY CHICKS

Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	5.50
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREICI
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Baby Chicks

	100	50	25
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$12.00	$6.00	$3.00
Barred White & Buff Rocks	14.00	7.00	3.50
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Pure bred stock prepaid to you. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. Reference Mt. Gilead Natl. Bank. You take no risk. Catalog on request.

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Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business [illegible] Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 213, 2[illegible], 208, 251. Catalog

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Chicks With Pep

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

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SHIPPERS and buyers of day-old chicks will be glad to know that embargoes on poultry placed because of the poultry influenza do not apply to shipment of day-old chicks when placed in new or disinfected containers. Parcel post shipments are in no way affected by state embargoes. There is no reason to believe that the disease can be spread thru shipment of day-old chicks.

HILLPOT Quality

STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

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makes them ideal for early broilers. It enables that snappy activity that is quick growth's closest ally.

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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS are produced by this Hatchery. Every bird comes up to the standards set by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University and every breeding bird has been inspected and leg banded by inspectors trained by them.

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White Rocks,
S. C. R. I. Reds,
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White Wyandottes,
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The above selection will give what you need whether you want eggs, meat, or both. Write us.

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"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks about."

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
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White Wyandottes	...	...	18.00	....	...

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio chicks are better."

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	25	50	100	500
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$68.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.00
Rocks, Bd. & Wt., R. I. Reds, S.C. & R.C.	4.25	8.25	16.00	78.00
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Member Internat'l Baby Chick Assn.

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30,000 Chicks Weekly, 10c UP EACH

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This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal better than any other brooder. Also burns hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks, gives pure air. 500 and 1000 chick sizes. Backed by 8 years' success. Guaranteed. Express paid E. of Rockies. Stovepipe outfit sent FREE with brooder. Lowest price. Write us TODAY.
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BABY CHICKS—Heavy laying strains S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv. or write for circular. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. T. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. No. 2.

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E. A. SOUDER, SELLERSVILE, PA.

DAIRYMEN IN SCHOOL

Delaware Farmers, Tho New at the Game, Ship "A" Milk

A TWO-DAY dairy school for farmers of the Nassau community in Sussex County, Delaware, was recently held under the co-operative direction of the Extension Department of the University of Delaware and the Philadelphia Inter-state Dairy Council. There was an average attendance of 250 farmers and their wives.

Discussions on the selection, breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, and the care and value of dairy products were led by representatives of the University of Delaware, and the Dairy Council. One of the features was a dairy cattle judging demonstration and contest, in which 160 farmers took part.

Started Dairying One Year Ago

The success of this school is all the more interesting because of the fact that until a year ago no market milk was produced in this community. As the result of a farm management survey conducted by the Extension Department of the University of Delaware, it was found that dairying could be made a valuable source of income in the community. Thru the co-operation of the Inter-state Milk Producers' Association and the Dairy Council, a cooling station was erected at Nassau, and since last April over seventy producers have been shipping Grade A milk to a Philadelphia distributor. These producers have been able to keep their average bacteria count below 10,000, and boast of having the only Grade A station in Delaware.

As a result of the dairy school the dairymen of Nassau community are planning to organize bull rings, using several high test sires to improve the quality of their herds in the future. They will also start testing work in their herds on a modified cow testing association plan, and in co-operation with one of the local banks will organize a calf club among the boys and girls.—C.

A New State Champion

ONLY three other junior three-year-old Holstein cows in the United States have exceeded the yearly butter production record made recently by Pennsylvania's new champion of this class. This new dairy queen is Wynola Tobe Pontiac Lass, owned by A. S. Deysher, of Reading. Under the supervision of the Pennsylvania State College, this cow completed her 365-day test period with 23,498.2 pounds milk and 949.43 pounds butterfat (1186.7 pounds butter), according to the advanced registry department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

A home-mixed grain ration including oil meal, cocoanut meal, molasses and beet pulp is fed to all cows in milk in the Deysher herd and all receive the same care. In addition to the grain mixture, the new state leader consumed large quantities of corn silage and alfalfa hay daily. She is the daughter of the present herd sire on this farm, King Tweed Spring Farm, who has two other daughters, each having recently produced thirty-one pounds of butter in seven days as senior two-year-olds.

It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.

If you can keep your head in turmoil, the turmoil generally ceases. The best blacksmith I ever knew, always smoked his pipe until a mule got thru kicking.

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Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

PARTIAL LOSS OF POWER.—One of my neighbors has a horse that has been ailing for the past six months. The flesh seems to have left both hind quarters, when down is unable to get up without considerable help. Now the owner keeps her standing. She is only six years old. He dislikes to destroy her. She has a good appetite; when in harness she travels fairly well but remains about the same. Will she recover?—W. T. F., Monroe County, Pa. Give her one dram of acetate of potash, also one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose in drinking water two or three times a day. Feed her plenty of roots and wheat bran, exercise her some every day. Hand-rub hind quarters twice daily. Her recovery is doubtful.

FEEDING ORPHAN PIGS.—I have a sow that has large litters of pigs. This last litter was nineteen, and as she can only raise twelve of them, I should like to know how to start them.—J. L., Broome County, N. Y. The sow's milk is very rich, therefore you should feed them milk from your best cow, also be particular about keeping the feeding utensils clean.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.—We have two good cats, but both have catarrh, one of them has been ailing for two years. They are fat and both good hunters.—S. C., York County, Pa. Dissolve a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in one-half pint of tepid water, then dip nose into this solution once or twice a day.

WARTS ON EYELIDS.—Have two calves troubled with warts on eyelids.—R. A., Lebanon County, Pa. Warts may be removed with scissors, twisted off with the fingers, or ligatured. Acids should never be used in removing warts about the eyes or mouth. Papillomas of the eyelids sometimes change to cancers and should be removed by taking out a wedge-shaped section of the eyelid. It is good practice to give Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day. The dose is from one to eight drams, depending upon the weight and age of the animal.

CONTAGIOUS FORM OF MAMMITIS.—Have now several cows that have a black scab on end of teat, some very small, some quite large; it can be pulled off and in some cases a sort of core comes away, much like a boil, some of the scabs can't be pulled off. Iodine does not seem to be effective, as a neighbor has three good cows who lost their milk from that condition. Will you please give me a remedy?—D. H. R., Mercer County, N. J. You may have some success in checking the progress of this disease, by applying pure carbolic acid to sore only; flush teat with a saturated boric-acid solution at tepid heat. Dissolve one grain of corrosive sublimate in a pint of water and flush teat, also apply same to teats of other cows; but wash it off before milking. It is good practice to inject some hydrogen peroxide into teat, slowly. This will help to keep teat canal open. Prevention is to be especially sought in all such cases, the milker must be careful and not spread this disease.

The Peacemaker: A telephone pole never strikes an automobile except in self-defense.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.

BABY CHICKS—60,000 each week. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas and White Rocks. Write for prices, stating quantity you desire. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box R, Harrisonburg, Va.

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FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels, $3.00 each. Also eggs for hatching, $1.50 for 15 eggs; $4.50 for 50; $8.00 per hundred. John Stultz, Orrtanna, Pa.

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YOUNG MAN—Single, 21, to learn poultry farming. Educated, live with refined family; handy around. Not over 25 miles City Hall, Phila., Pa. State wages. Full details to Penna. Farmer, Box No. 85, Philadelphia.

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VALUABLE MINERALS look commonplace. Send samples for analysis. Fees reasonable. J. Lyol Bush, Chemist, Lock Haven, Pa.

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BRIGHTEN YOUR GARDEN—A limited number of tubers of a very fine strain of the premier of all dahlias—Mrs. I. de Ver Warner. One of the most wonderful of dahlias, a beautiful bright lilac rose. A very strong grower—with giant flowers that can be grown under ordinary good cultivation, 7" or 8" in diameter and 4" or 5" deep, with very long stiff stems. When first put on the market sold for $25.00 a tuber, now $1.00. Green plants 65c. Green plants if cared for when planted to see they do not dry are better in every way. Better flowers and grow as good tubers. John I. Gurney, Boston's Dahlia Specialist, 22 Highland St., Dor. Station, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled. 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

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Catalogue Number 102
Spring & Summer 1925
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925

STATIONS ✱ LIBRARY ✱
MAR 17 1925

Deciding how many acres of potatoes you will plant this year and planning new ways to cut the cost of the crop. Page three.

Select the Right Analysis for Your Crop

Through years of research and actual field experiments, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations have determined the analyses of fertilizers which will give you the best results on each crop and soil.

For Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following analyses:

Corn—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; medium soil, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Wheat, rye and oats—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, all soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa when seeded—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa, top dressing—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 0-12-6, rich soil, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Timothy—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 7-6-5, 6-8-4; medium soil, 7-6-5, 10-5-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 0-16-0.

Potatoes—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6; medium soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; rich soil, 2-12-4; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Leaf crops.)—No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4. With manure or clover sod, medium soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plants—No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Root crops.)—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soil, 4-8-6, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soil, 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soil, 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

Tobacco—With or without clover sod, medium and rich soils, 5-8-5, 4-8-4.

As an Authorized Swift Agent for the sale of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

Come in and we will help you select the analysis and decide on the amount per acre to make you the most profit.

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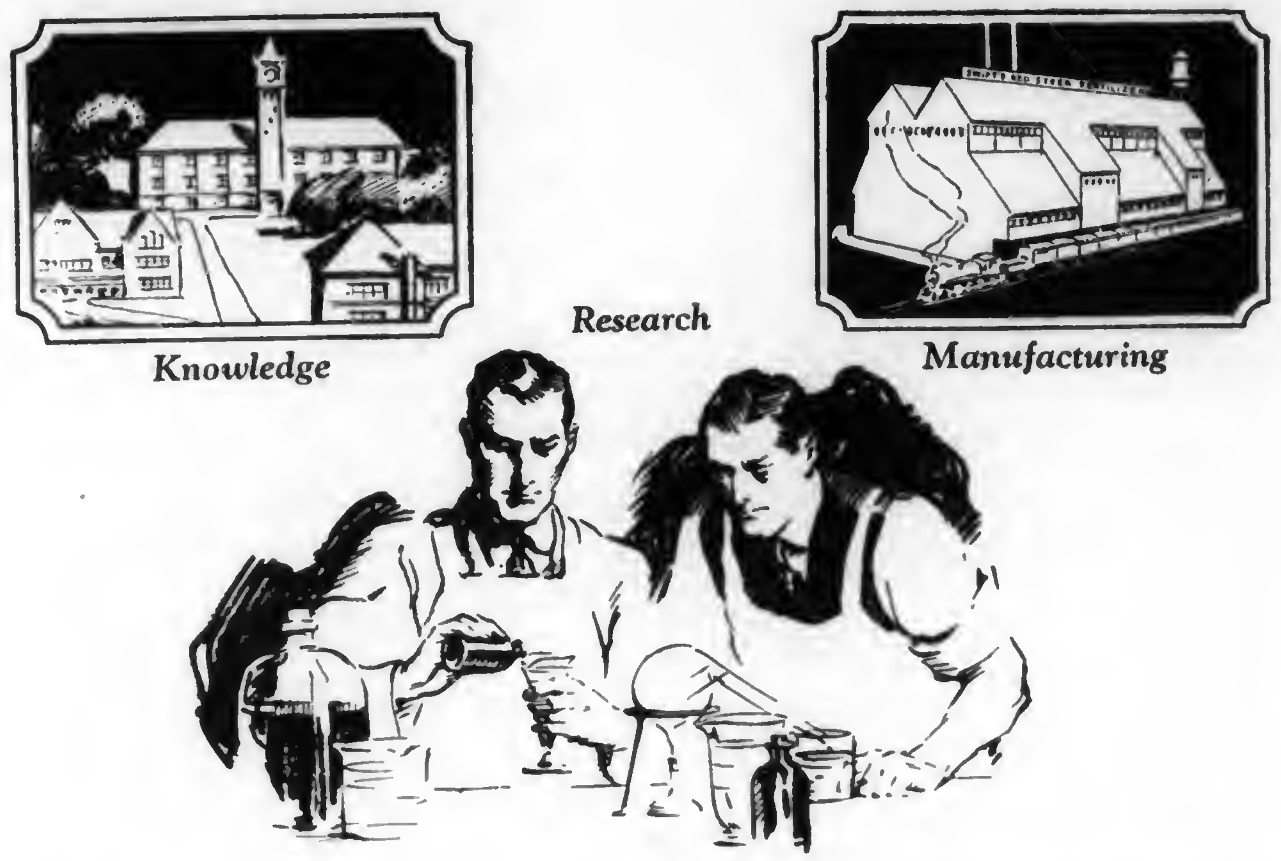

Back of the fertilizer you buy

Profits from your crops depend largely on the fertilizer. It is of utmost importance, therefore, to consider carefully who makes the fertilizer you use.

The manufacture of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers is based upon years of research, upon Experiment Station results, and upon the experience of thousands of farmers. Only the most productive sources of plantfood are used. A large staff of chemists and agriculturists is maintained to safeguard and improve their quality.

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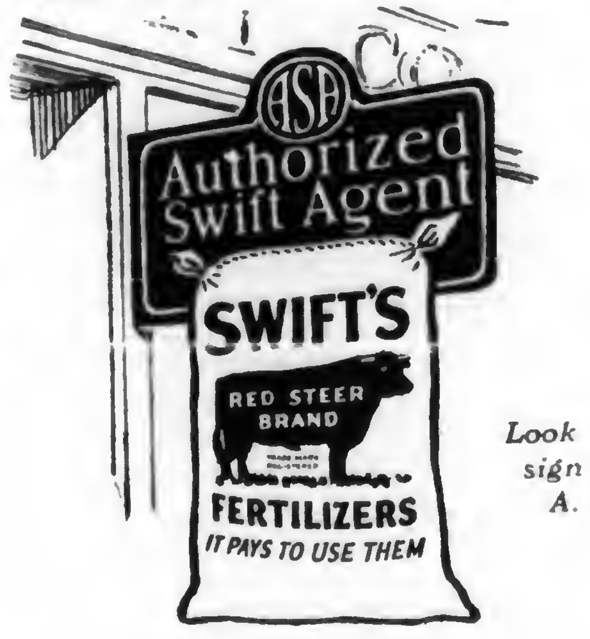

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 12 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 21, 1925 Whole No. 1453

How Many Acres of Potatoes in 1925?

As Competition Becomes Keener More Intensive Methods Must Be Adopted

By Daniel Dean, Tioga County, N. Y.

EACH American potato grower must soon decide how many acres he will plant this year, and what is just as important, how much fertilizer, improved seed, spraying or better care he will or will not give each acre.

Potato growers are not now and probably never can be organized as a labor union. Because brick-layers hold together to get a better price for their labor my brother-in-law got all last season either $1.50 or $1.75 per hour. Ten years ago he worked far harder and got sixty cents. Now the potato grower must pay several bushels of potatoes to get the number of bricks laid that he could get then for one bushel. In the meantime, each of us potato growers must lay his plans to fit the facts we must face in 1925, whether we like them or not.

From 1920 to 1925 prices of farm products have been little above the average of five years' prices before the war, while practically everything we buy has been far higher than before. When the war began farm prices were even then so far below city prices that farmers were emigrating to cities by hundreds of thousands each year.

Prices Depend on Weather

A single crop like corn this year may be high in price, but the same cool season that damaged growth of corn gave us ruinous prices for a big potato yield. We must plan for 1925 with the expectation that prices of farm products will rise some, but not much, over last year's prices. Any crop may be higher from a poor yield, or may be lower from a bumper crop.

What are the facts potato growers must face in 1925? The old plan of general farming which lasted from the time of Plymouth Rock and Jamestown nearly to the present worked fine under the conditions of those days. Each farm produced nearly everything it needed, because without railroads it could buy but little, and as there were few opportunities to sell a surplus, there was no incentive.

Now potato growing, like the rest of American farming is fast becoming a vast manufacturing business, in which each section specializes more and more in the production of those crops or products to which its soil and climate are best adapted. Two years ago this spring, over 600 cars of potatoes came from Idaho to New York and Philadelphia in April to fill the shortage in the eastern crop. This spring it is the West that is short of potatoes, and already the Pacific Coast is buying many cars from as far east as Minnesota, half way across the continent.

Just as Henry Ford manufactures cars, or George F. Johnson makes shoes, we farmers are producers of potatoes, corn or wheat. Henry Ford is the richest man in the world today because he can make an automobile cheaper than any one else, and Johnson's shoe factory makes 14 [illegible] pairs a day because he has learned how to cut production costs.

In the past, each farm grew a few acres of potatoes, largely by hand labor, and at a cost of labor for each bushel which has driven New York and Pennsylvania potato growers by the thousands into Johnson's factories to help produce shoes. Henry Ford's factories contain thousands of men who have left Michigan potato farms.

For the last thirty years potato growing has become more and more specialized in those sections where soil and climate help the grower produce at low cost per bushel. Our largest early crop production is around Chesapeake Bay. Long Island specializes on high quality stock to sell at high prices. Maine and the great potato belt reaching from Michigan to the Dakotas grow a larger proportion of our main crop every year.

Becoming a Specialized Business

Why? Because in these sections the growers have adopted those manufacturing ideas used by such men as Ford and Johnson. Just as shoes are made in a big factory instead of the cobbler's little shop, the grower of Minnesota or North Dakota is often raising potatoes on a whole quarter-section, 160 acres, and some on as many as 640 acres. A Long Island grower thinks nothing of planting seventy-five acres out of a 100-acre farm in potatoes,—land worth $500 per acre.

The change in potato growing is the same that occurred in dairying when the old family dairy of three to six cows was replaced by the present dairies of fifteen to thirty, and even more.

Machinery Cuts Cost per Bushel

The small potato field is too expensive in labor to compete with the big field. The little field cannot profitably use teams of more than two or three horses, and cannot pay for the tractor at all. The big field can be worked by teams of four or five heavy horses for each driver, at less cost per acre, or a tractor can be used.

With a 10-20 horsepower tractor one man can plow three-quarters of an acre an hour, or disc two acres. With two spring-tooth harrows together three acres can be covered. Land that is too stony for the potato digger is steadily going out of use for potato growing. The labor-saving machine pays fast for itself in the large field, but more sprayers, diggers and planters are discarded because out of date than are ever worn out.

Just as Henry Ford once took two weeks to study out one point where he could save fifteen cents in the cost of every car, let us as growers study over our production costs per bushel and see where we can cut them.

When we compare the prices received by American farmers for all food products last year with those of the five-year period from 1910 to 1914 we find last year's were from eighteen to forty-one per cent higher in different months. This, of course, includes the high price of wheat caused by a world shortage when we were fortunate in having a good crop. But the general price level of all commodities was sixty-five per cent above pre-war in January. As this included the low priced farm products, city products were higher still, and it is these city products which farmers must buy for their families.

The largest single item in the cost of potatoes is labor. Either the farmer must hire at high wages, or he must give up his own chance to get high wages, perhaps on road construction thru his farm.

Manufacturers in Trouble, Too

Most of our labor saving farm machines are still eighty to 100 per cent above pre-war prices, due to high labor costs. Many of the manufacturers are now bankrupt. When I buy a new machine at such prices I want to have enough business to make it pay for itself quickly in its saving of labor.

Horses are very low in price, only sixty-five per cent of pre-war prices in New York. Hay is very cheap, oats fairly so, but the labor to care for horses is dear. This is the year to sell the old team and buy young horses, as horses are going higher before many years.

Tractors are high in price, kerosene not so high. Tractors pay best on large fields. They have a very high emergency value when a late spring or a rainy period has put work back.

Farm land is cheap, thirty-five per cent above pre-war prices in New York. It often pays well to let land grow organic matter one year.

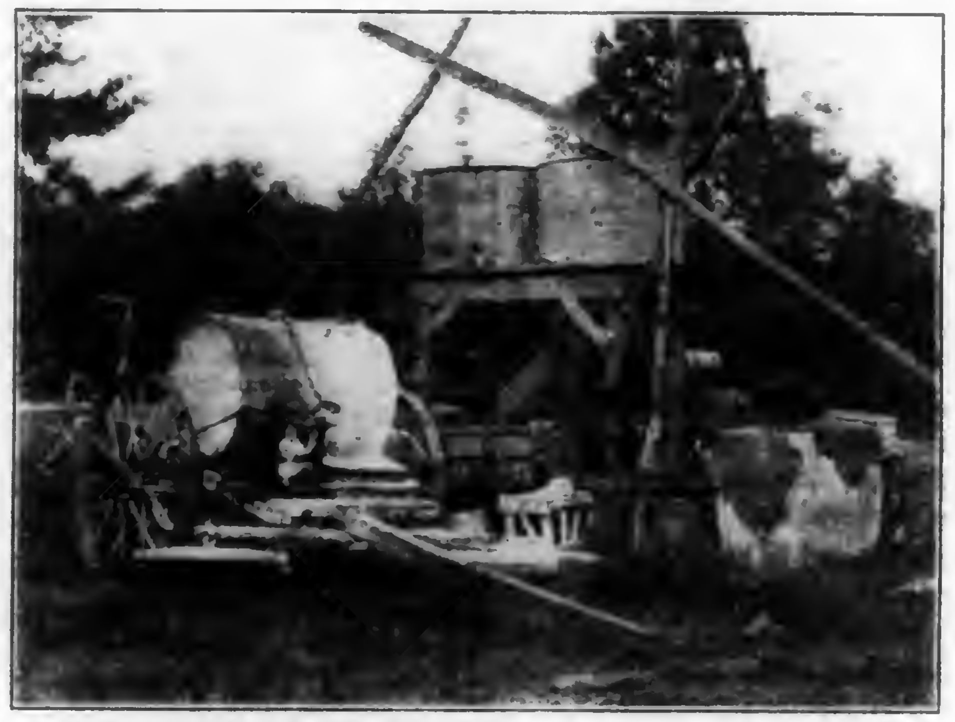
Seed potatoes are very cheap this year. This spring car lots of high producing certified seed can be bought for a fraction above the price of table stock before the war.

Corrosive sublimate for seed disinfection is cheap, and with a tank, treating potatoes in crates takes but little labor. It is a good insurance against loss of stand as well as against scab.

Copper sulphate for spraying costs but little more than five cents per pound, the lowest for a long time. The spray machinery and labor are high, rotten potatoes cost still more.

Marketing potatoes in car lots pays far better than marketing in small lots. For twenty years I have made big money on the margin I get over the wagon load price. No dealer can pay much more for the best load of potatoes in a car lot than he can for the poorest, for it is the poorest which sets the price of the whole car. Good seed, seed disinfection, thoro spraying and good machinery for digging and grading help to get ten to twenty cents more for the car of clean, uniform stock.

An Outfit That Simplifies Potato Spraying



This photograph, taken last summer, shows the potato spraying outfit of P. R. Smith, of Potter County, Pa. Mr. Smith is able to cover ten acres in a half day with this 150 gallon sprayer. A four horsepower engine forces the water from a 211-foot well into the tanks on the platform. The potato vines are covered with Bordeaux mixture at least [illegible] times a year.

That last apple *and* Ford Lubrication *have much in common*

PUTTING cheap oil into your Ford engine is like risking a tumble by reaching for that last apple on a dangerously high branch. Even if your engine *does* keep out of the repair shop, the amount you are trying to save is only a pittance. At the most, it can hardly be $5.00 a year, *even if poor oils gave as good mileage.*

But cheap oils *don't* give cheap *mileage.* Low price per quart never indicates low cost per mile.

Mobiloil "E" has won its popularity on low-cost-per-mile. In addition to lower oil bills, the almost universal experience includes such benefits as—

More repair-free miles
Decrease of carbon and fouled spark plugs
Smoother running and more powerful motor
Minimized frictional heat

You can quickly prove this by calling on a responsible Mobiloil dealer near your farm. Mobiloil "E" is not peddled around from door to door by "job lots oil men" who get their oils from no one knows where.

The Mobiloil dealer is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than he is in loading you up with long-profit, short-performance lubricating oil.

On his wall he has the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations which specifies the grade of Mobiloil for every motor. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is correct for Fords.

In the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations. In your Fordson Tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloils, "BB" in summer and "A" in winter.

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

READERS will notice a change in the heading of this column this week. After a nameless existence for more than two years our farm has at last been christened, "The Neshaminy Gardens." It seems to us an appropriate name, first, because of its location, and second, because of the kind of products to which it is to be devoted. The Neshaminy (Ne-sham-i-ny) Creek which winds its way thru the valley below the farm was so named by the Indians and is noted far and wide for its beauty. There are many historic incidents connected with its history.

* * *

THE word Garden has a less exact meaning. A garden may be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but we have also known the word to cover a multitude of sins, both of omission and commission. In the country the word garden is applied only to the plot of ground devoted to raising the family supply of vegetables. In the city it usually means a nook devoted to flowers. But in a broad sense it means, "any rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of land." So, in deference to the traditions of the place, and in full consciousness of the obligations assumed, we, in full unity, name that plot of ground heretofore known as Our Farm, NESHAMINY GARDENS. And that's that.

* * *

IT HAS seemed safest to provide some stable manure for the quick growing vegetables such as beets, lettuce, carrots, etc. Hence we have had several loads delivered at a cost of four dollars per ton. It is good, partially rotted horse manure and will be just what is needed for these crops. Of course, it will be supplemented by commercial fertilizer, but certain vegetables require fertility—plus, and unless the soil contains an abundance of humus from some other source there is no quick substitute for good stable manure.

* * *

IT USUALLY pays to place a forkful of well-rotted manure in the bottom of melon hills, also. Melons are gross feeders and require plenty of moisture and plantfood within easy reach. For the other crops, such as sweet corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, etc., we shall depend upon an alfalfa sod, fertilizer and cultivation.

* * *

THE beneficial results of cultivation of fruit trees was well shown last year. The rows of trees between which we planted vegetables made twice as much growth as the trees in the rows not cultivated during the summer. Of course, the whole orchard was disced up in the spring and soy beans and sweet clover sowed, but nothing was done afterward. This plan was followed because of the cost of hiring team work done. This year we plan to start cultivation early and continue it up to mid-July when a cover crop will be sown.

* * *

THERE was a rank growth of soy beans and weeds in the orchard last year. It is planned to put a double-disc on this and cut it up fine, and keep going over the area every few days. While there will be a supply of nitrogen available from the legumes later in the season, we shall apply a good handful of nitrate of soda to the two-year-old trees early this spring to make up for last year's neglect. It pays to keep young trees on the jump during their first years, providing the growth is secured in the fore part of the season.

* * *

I OFFER by way of explanation, if not of apology, the information that a line of type dropped out of my March 7 letter and made it appear as if I were using rather strong language in reference to the knife used in bridge grafting. The sentence should have read, "Make cuts thru the bark of the tree about two inches above and below the damaged part with the point of a sharp knife."—R. P. K.

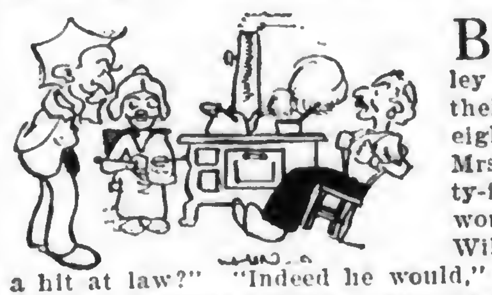
Two chance acquaintances from Ireland were talking together.

"An' so yer name is Riley?" said one. "Are yez anny relation to Tim Riley?"

"Very disthantly," said the other. "Oi was me mother's first child, an' Tim was the tenth."—Market Growers' Journal.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

A Twenty Year Narrative



BESIDE the blazing kitchen stove, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked about their kids. Sam he was crowding thirty-eight but looked a trifle more, while Mrs. Sam was rather gray tho only thirty-four. "This farming's mighty uphill work, and don't you reckon, Maw, that Willie with his gift of speech would make a hit at law?" "Indeed he would," said Mrs. Sam, "and as I've said before our Tommy's smooth at figuring and ought to run a store!"

"And Dick," said Sam, "can size up men; he's firm but not a crank; he's got a careful, level head, and ought to run a bank!" "Our Susie has a better voice than most kids of her age. It seems to me," said Mrs. Sam, "she'd star upon the stage!" Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe and Mrs. Sam her spool. They vowed they'd work their knuckles bare to send their kids to school!

Beside the blazing kitchen stove, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked about the kids. Sam he was crowding fifty-eight and getting older fast, while Mrs. Sam was grayer too than when we saw her last. "Our Willie's written home for cash, and don't you reckon, Maw, that we could spare a little more while things are slow at law?" "Indeed we can," said Mrs. Sam, "and Tommy's written too. The goods aren't moving in the store, so we must help him thru!"

"I have a letter here from Dick. His bank has gone ker-smash, and Maw, to square his own account he needs a thousand cash!" "And Sam, our Susie and her man have had an awful fuss, and Susie and her little ones are going to live with us! Oh, won't it seem like heaven, Sam, to hear that voice and tone? We'll educate her little ones as we have done our own!" Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe, and Mrs. Sam her spool. They vowed they'd send their kids the cash, and Susie's kids to school.—J. Edw. Tufft

---

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 12. Phila., Pa., March 21, 1925 Whole No. 1453

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

Grain on Farms

THE amount of wheat still in the farmers' hands on March 1 was a little over thirteen per cent of the 1924 crop. This is the smallest proportion in many years. The amount of corn was about thirty-two per cent of last year's crop, and this also is the smallest carry-over in a generation. On the other hand, farmers have on hand 100,000,000 bushels more oats and 4,000,000 tons more hay than a year ago. These figures will give an intimation as to the probable trend of the markets during the next four months in these products. The farm prices on February 15, 1925, show the following increases over the same date 1924: Corn, forty cents; wheat, seventy cents; oats, nine cents, and barley, twenty-six cents. Hay sold at about eighty cents per ton less than a year ago.

Automobile Insurance

THE question of compulsory automobile insurance is being argued pro and con by law makers and the public. Those who favor such a law argue that it is now not possible to recover damages from a reckless driver who causes damage if he owns no property. Such a law would provide a fund, collected from every auto owner, which would be used to indemnify those who suffer loss by collision or otherwise when operating upon the highways.

Those who oppose such a law say that it would tend to make the careless more careless, and that it is not fair to tax every autoist to pay the damage done by comparatively few. Such a law would not cover loss by theft or fire. There is no question but that travel on the public highways must be made safer, both to life and property. We have developed machines faster than brains in this country and have reached a point where something more than speed and pleasurable excitement must be considered. The pecuniary loss suffered thru the smashing of machines is slight compared to the 22,000 lives lost and the 600,000 injuries received by travelers on the public roads during 1924. No scheme of insurance can ever compensate for such loss. The public must give more earnest consideration to making the public highways safe for the public.

Top-Dressing Wheat

THE price of wheat last year and the generally discouraging condition at seeding time last fall no doubt caused many farmers to skimp in the matter of fertilizer. While it is impossible to say what the price may be this year at threshing time, it would not be improper to top-dress the young wheat this spring. A few farmers have given their fields a thin coating of fine manure during the winter. This is a good general practice regardless of the price of wheat as it brings big returns in the grass crop.

A good bit of the wheat sown last fall was put in late and it did not get a good start before winter closed in. For such fields, unless the wheat has been winter killed or frozen out, a top-dressing with a fertilizer containing a rather high percentage of nitrogen will no doubt pay. It should be applied with a grain drill with fertilizer attachment, or with a regular fertilizer distributor. In using a grain drill the hose should be set so as to barely touch the ground. The top-dressing should be done when the ground is fairly dry and after growth has begun, say the middle of April.

Shall We Have Relief ?

ONE of the many sensible things said by President Coolidge in his inaugural address was to the effect that there is no excuse for continuing war-time taxes in peace time. The general public thoroly agrees with him in this, but the question is, how shall we go about lowering them? Not only were salaries generally raised during the past five years, but thousands of new jobs were created and thousands of unusual expenses assumed, and most of these are being continued in peace time. The land is simply littered with propaganda tending to show how the welfare of the nation is dependent upon continuing the commissions, bureaus, officials, experts, etc., many of which were established for emergencies only. One of the inconsistencies in our so-called progressive era is the increasingly large number of people who are being supported by a decreasing number of producers. How can taxes be lowered so long as this condition continues?

The Business End

DURING most of the time agriculture has been developing in this country the farmer has thought that his business was essentially a business of production; that the very nature of his calling forced him to release control of his products at the line fence and let others take them and sell them. Farmers in general have accepted and acted upon this idea until they have reached a point where it is almost impossible to proceed unless the idea is repudiated and a change made. A little thoughtful research will show that the farmers who have made their business successful in the past never did accept this general idea. Such farmers followed their products to the market and exercised a personal care at the selling end. They didn't believe the other fellow's statement that farmers should let "a business man" attend to the business end.

The very general awakening to the fact that farmers like other producers must act as their own salesmen, either singly or in combination, is bearing fruit in the cooperative movements of the day. Of course, some of them will not be immediately successful. Farmers as a class have too long neglected some things to know at once all they must know about merchandising, but we are sure they are as capable of learning it as any other class. What is most needed at the beginning is a willingness to cooperate and a willingness to learn. To this must be added a sense of loyalty that will make them stick to the ship even when breakers are near.

Beautify the Grounds

A MAN who has traveled all over the world said recently that southeastern Pennsylvania was the best-kept rural section he ever saw. By this he meant that the farms were kept in good shape, the homes were substantial and well kept, and the home grounds were well planted and cared for. Whether he was justified in his statement we do not know, but we are sure that the facts bear evidence that the generations who have lived and farmed in this section have taken more than the usual interest in making their homes and home surroundings attractive. Of course it takes years to grow big trees, but it is never too late to begin planting. Other plantings may be made which will revolutionize the appearance in a couple of years. There is no more desolate place imaginable in which to live than home grounds on which nothing is growing but weeds and elder bushes. Yet there are such places, and they have been the so-called homes of several generations. Plant trees, plant vines, plant flowers, and by so doing you will plant love of the country in the hearts of the young people.

Washington Letter

MAY ACT ON WORLD COURT.—The Senate is still in session. The world court question, the treaties and other matters with expected lengthy discussions may prolong the session for a considerable time. Senator Willis, of Ohio, has reintroduced his resolution for adherence to the world court embodying the reservations approved by President Coolidge, and Senator Swanson, of Virginia, has introduced a similar proposal. The emphasis placed upon the world court proposal by the President, the influence of the Administration in its favor, and the insistence of church leaders and many organizations that such a tribunal be created may spur the Senate to take action upon the proposal before adjournment.

WHAT DO THE FARMERS WANT?—There is a wide difference of opinion among farm organization leaders as to the future of the cooperative marketing program recommended by the President's agricultural conference. Those who claim to be in closest touch with the real farmers say there is little interest among the farmers in any sort of cooperative marketing legislation; that the farmers are not greatly concerned about what Congress does. They say that it is a dead issue even with Congress. Others are sure that an attempt will be made to pass a cooperative marketing bill next winter.

RUMORS OF A "SHAKE UP."—Many rumors of a general "shake up" in the Department of Agriculture are circulating. Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific work, and Chester Morrill, in charge of the packer and grain administrations, have resigned. Dr. Henry E. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will resign at an early date, it is said, to accept a better position elsewhere. It is predicted that there will be other changes in the department but as to what they will be Secretary Jardine has not indicated.

CHILD LABOR BILL LOSING OUT.—The child labor amendment has been defeated by many state legislatures, only two voting for ratification; nevertheless advocates of the proposed amendment say they are not going to give up the fight. In the resolution submitting the proposed amendment to the states, Congress did not designate any time limit within which they must act. This question of time and rescinding previous action may have to be settled in Supreme Court, but the proponents of the amendment are going to agitate more persistently than ever to persuade the state legislatures to ratify the amendment.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.—Unemployment is the ever present outstanding problem in Great Britain, says E. A. Foley, American agricultural commissioner at London, who is now in this country. One million, two hundred thousand wage earners are out of work in England at this time. More than five million persons have been aided by the "dole" system of relief within the past year. The government is obliged to feed the unemployed. Efforts have been made to locate these people on the land but they will not stay there. Inducements are offered to get them to emigrate to the British colonies where there is land to spare, but they will not go unless guaranteed that they will be provided with farms, comfortable homes, a living until they get a start, and modern forms of entertainment such as they had at home when they were employed.

NEW ZEALAND PROSPERING.—In contrast to conditions in Great Britain, Dr. S. Sorensen, the Danish agricultural representative in the United States, who has returned from a study of dairy conditions in New Zealand, says he found agriculture there in a prosperous condition. Settled by English speaking people with a favorable climate and good soil, and limited immigration for many years, wages are high and other conditions conducive to general good times. The farmers and wage earners live in well built modernly equipped houses. Great strides are being made in dairying. The New Zealand dairymen are putting a high grade of butter on the world markets that is competing successfully with the best Danish and American creamery butter.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

A MONTH OF LEGISLATING.—The Legislature of 1925 has just one month to go. On the day it met in January, April 16 was fixed as the date for adjournment and the word passed out that as few laws as possible were to be placed upon the books. There are no signs of anything going to interfere with that program. In spite of much criticism of doing nothing the work of the session has been consistently advanced and in mid March there are more bills in hand, more disposed of in committee and more on the calendars than known at this season in a dozen years.

COMMITTEES CLEARING UP.—The committees on agriculture are clearing up their files, indications being most of the bills confided to them will die and never see the floor of either house. The committee in charge of agricultural bills in the Senate has sent out both the emergency appropriation and corn borer quarantine bills and as soon as the appropriations committee sees what they mean they will come to a vote.

MILLION FOR CATTLE.—In spite of all the discussion there will be at least a million dollars voted for payment of indemnities for cattle killed because of tuberculosis and three fourths of this is scheduled, according to plans now standing, to come from general funds.

SPRING ROAD ACTIVITY.—The bill adding about a thousand miles to the state road system will likely become a law and the problem of financing it is getting earnest consideration. One scheme is to continue the gasoline tax for a year or two, devoting it to road construction. Another is for a third $50,000,000 bond issue. This could not come for several years.

THE FORESTRY ISSUE.—It seems now as tho the Senate would determine to let the people decide what they want to do about the $25,000,000 forestry bond issue. Advocates of a biennal appropriation instead of a bond issue have made a strenuous fight but they have not made much headway.

SCHOOLS WELL PAID.—The state's schools have been getting millions of dollars the last six weeks. Almost all of the money due has been paid and the contrast between what used to be the case is marked.

PEACH CURL MENACE.—Warnings are being given by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the dangers of apple scab and peach leaf curl, two common enough and costly fruit tree pests. People are being urged to spray early and to be vigilant.

HORSERADISH AND EGGS.—State marketing and food authorities have made some interesting discoveries the last few weeks. Owing to poor shipping and grading methods heavy losses have been charged against Pennsylvania egg producers. Eight per cent of the total value of a case of eggs has been a common estimate of damage on a case. The other discovery is that ground red beet pulp is being mixed with horseradish and widely sold in the state.

BILLS HIT ROUGH GOING.—The numerous educational bills designed to control children of school age outside of the school room are apparently setting for a rough time. One bill which would require certificates for boys and girls engaged in farm work or domestic service has brought forth many protests.

POWER BILLS ALL IN.—The last of the giant power legislative program is now in hand, but there is more or less uncertainty as to what is going to be done about it. The final bills dealt with rural aspects. Indications are multiplying that the survey will be continued for two years.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS NEXT WEEK.—The New Jersey State Legislature, which has considered a number of agricultural measures this year, is scheduled to adjourn during the week of March 23. The formal year of legislative business was finished last week and a week's recess has been allowed for consideration of measures passed by the Governor. The legislative program of the farm organizations in New Jersey met with considerable success. The measures asking for an increased penalty upon the owner of a roving bull; providing means for licensing and bonding of milk dealers; appropriating funds for the conduct of work against poultry diseases and several other measures of importance to farmers, have gone thru.

CONTESTS UNDER ONE-YEAR SYSTEM.—In order to give the small breeder as well as the large commercial poultrymen an opportunity to take advantage of the trap-nesting stations at the Vineland and the Bergen County egg laying contests the entries this coming year will be received on a one-year basis. At Vineland, the contest which begins next fall will receive fowls on the one-year entry plan with ten birds to a pen and an entry fee of $20 per pen. The Bergen County contest will continue the present plan of twenty birds to the pen with an entry fee of $30. The Vineland contest has now been in operation since 1916.

SPRING WORK UNDER WAY.—Farmers in many parts of New Jersey are now out in the field on their early spring operations. Plowing in southern and central New Jersey commenced in a small way as early as late February while the favorable weather of early March found much stubble and potato land being plowed in preparation for early operations in the field. Meadow land is generally in good condition and pastures in the northern part of the state, altho exposed somewhat during the winter, are in fair shape. Some winter damage is reported on grains altho winter wheat and rye are generally in good condition.

COLLEGE FIELD DAY.—The New Jeresy State College of Agriculture in announcing the date of its Annual Field Day as June 17 this year, states that elaborate plans are under way for an even more extensive affair than in previous years. The attendance at the event last June brought out close to 2000 farmers and with good weather the College expects several hundred more will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the College this year. All departments will be opened for the inspection of visitors and the field and experimental work under way on the College farms will be described by those in charge.—B.

New York Letter

FARMERS LIKE OLD SYSTEM BEST.—At a recent conference with legislative leaders in Albany the farmers' organizations protested the proposal to abolish the present farms and markets law and opposed the proposal to place the state fair under direction of a manager.

TO RAISE MILK PRICES.—The Onondaga County Darymen's Association will ask five and one-half cents a quart for milk for the first five months of the year and six cents for the remaining months. Milk produced by the organization is retailed in Syracuse at more than double the wholesale price. The members furnish thirty-five per cent of the milk consumed in the city and have been receiving from $1.50 to $2.40 per 100 lbs. of milk.

STATE NURSERY PROGRESS.—The state nursery for tree seedlings at Lowville is entering on its fourth year, and will employ seventy-five men and women this year. There are 1200 seed beds, and 1000 more are to be added. This year over 11,000,000 trees will be available. More farmers are using trees yearly to occupy unproductive land. But perhaps more really good farms will stand idle this year than ever before.

CHANGES SINCE FIRST CENSUS.—With a farm and state census to be taken this year, there is interest in the first census ever taken in the state. Records show this to have been 139 years ago. At that time the Indians were the main problem. Henry Glen took the first census when the white population of the state numbered 238,897 in twelve counties.—M. F. F.

County News and Comment

Bedford County, Pa.—The winter seemed to have been very hard on clover and on wheat, which looks very yellow after this last hard freezing. Some of our fruit growers say the peaches are going to be a failure this year. The diseases of the apple are getting so bad that farmers will have to do some spraying in order to have fruit free from worm holes and scab. The men have been cleaning up the barn yards and hauling [illegible] while the ground was frozen and the women have had numerous quilting parties the last few months. Wheat, $2; oats 70c; corn, $1.10; fresh cows, $70@100; calves 10c; 3.7 to 1 per cent milk, $2.55; butter 45c; eggs, 25c; potatoes $1; apples, $1.50.—J. O. A., March 10.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Eggs have dropped in true spring-like fashion. They are now 30c; butter, 45c; potatoes 50@75c. Some farmers have made a little maple syrup, others are just tapping. The price is reported to be $3 per gallon. As the mail carrier said today, everyone has either just had the grippe or is just going to have it. Chautauqua has lived up to her reputation in the way of low temperatures, thirty-two degrees below, sometimes with sudden and great changes, and for extra measure she has treated us to one earthquake.—E. M. A., March 11.

Clarion County, Pa.—March zero weather has [illegible] the wheat fields look brown. Roads in bad condition. Lots of farms [illegible] sale, but buyers seem to be very scarce. High wages for carpenter work, and the oil and gas fields are taking help off the farms. Cattle wintering well; hay [illegible] enough but grain is scarce. Pork and beef a drug on the market at present. Market prices: wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.70; oats, 65c; potatoes, $1; creamery butter 45c; eggs, 26c; pork, 15c; beef, 10c; veal 12c.—C. R., March 9.

Clearfield County, Pa.—We have had a warm February and the heavy snows have vanished. The roads were deep in mud but with the first days of March the mercury has held near zero for several days, the road frozen and traffic [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

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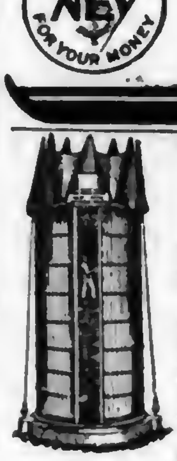

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The finest that can be produced. Bred from bearing orchards warranted true to name. Also small fruits of all kinds. Evergreens, shade trees, roses and shrubbery, the healthiest, best-grown, best rooted and best all-round stock offered the planter for spring, 1925.

Special bargain collections, freight prepaid. See catalog. Write for it today.

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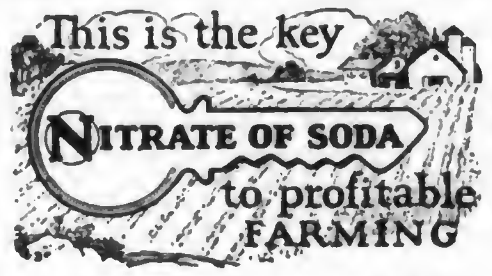

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to increase the yield of wheat

Increased yields of five to ten bushels of wheat per acre are reported by five different State Experiment Stations from using Nitrate of Soda as a top dressing in the spring.

Michigan reports a gain of 7.47 bushels from a spring top dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre.

New Jersey used 160 pounds per acre and obtained a gain of 5.8 bushels of wheat and 925 pounds of straw.

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Virginia reports that an increase of 5 bushels may be expected from the use of 100 pounds per acre.

Kentucky reports 10½ bushels increase from the same application.

Our own demonstrations in Pennsylvania and Maryland show equally good results.

This bureau recommends the use of 100 pounds per acre early in the spring.

Advice on the use of Nitrate of Soda and lists of dealers will be sent on request. In writing please add, to identify this advertisement, the number 2302

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Cucumbers in Rows

Please give me some information about growing cucumbers. What are the early productive varieties? What plant food is best for this crop, and how should the soil be prepared?—J. A., Cumberland County, N. J.

Your best advisor as to varieties of cucumbers and planting dates is any good grower in your own neighborhood, as these things are hard to decide from a distance. I suggest that you choose the White Spine variety and make your first planting as soon as you can safely plant early snap beans, another ten days later between the first hills, so that one or the other lot will be sure to escape frost.

It is usual to plant cucumbers in rows instead of hills; then you plant the first seed, four or five to the place, two feet apart, and the second lot half way between. If there are too many by the middle of May, it is easy to hoe out enough to make a good stand.

On the Less Sandy Spots

If your land is very sandy, yet shows some spots a little less sandy than others, choose the less sandy for the cucumbers, if possible, because they need more moisture than cantaloupes, watermelons, and sweet potatoes. On the very coarse sands, tho the crop may be early, disease may be so severe that profits are small.

Manure will give you best results, placed in the rows under the seed; that is, if it is well rotted. Next best is a sod or green manure crop plowed under, and fertilizer in the row. Some years you can get good results with fertilizer alone in the rows, but in dry weather the crop runs down quickly with fertilizer alone.

If fertilizer alone is to be used, about 800 pounds of a mixture like 3-8-6 will give a crop, spread in the row. If it is to be put over the whole surface, use 1500 pounds.

Use of Fertilizer in the Hill

When you use fertilizer in the hill or row, it is best to put it there a week or ten days before planting the seed, and to mix it well with the soil. This will help prevent damage by the fertilizer.

When the ground is plowed and well harrowed, you can throw out shallow furrows five feet apart, spread the fertilizer in the bottom of the furrows, mix it with the soil there, and plow back enough soil to make a slight ridge. It may be necessary to run a drag of some kind over these ridges to make a smooth, firm place for the seed. If you use manure, make the furrow deeper, full plow depth, and make a ridge over it.

Again let me advise you to get what facts you can in your own neighborhood; every locality has ideas that work out best in that place. W. C. P.

Crust Delays Tomatoes

What means can be used to be sure of getting a stand of tomato plants from seeds sown outdoors? Sometimes I get good growth, and at other times a heavy rain comes after planting and makes a crust that keeps the plants from breaking thru. The loss of ten days in getting the plants started is too costly. L. M., Sussex County, Del.

You are right, that delay is too costly, but so is the remedy, either in time or materials, as you choose. If your land has this habit of making crusts after rains, the best thing to do is to put a mulch over the rows just as soon as you have sown the seed.

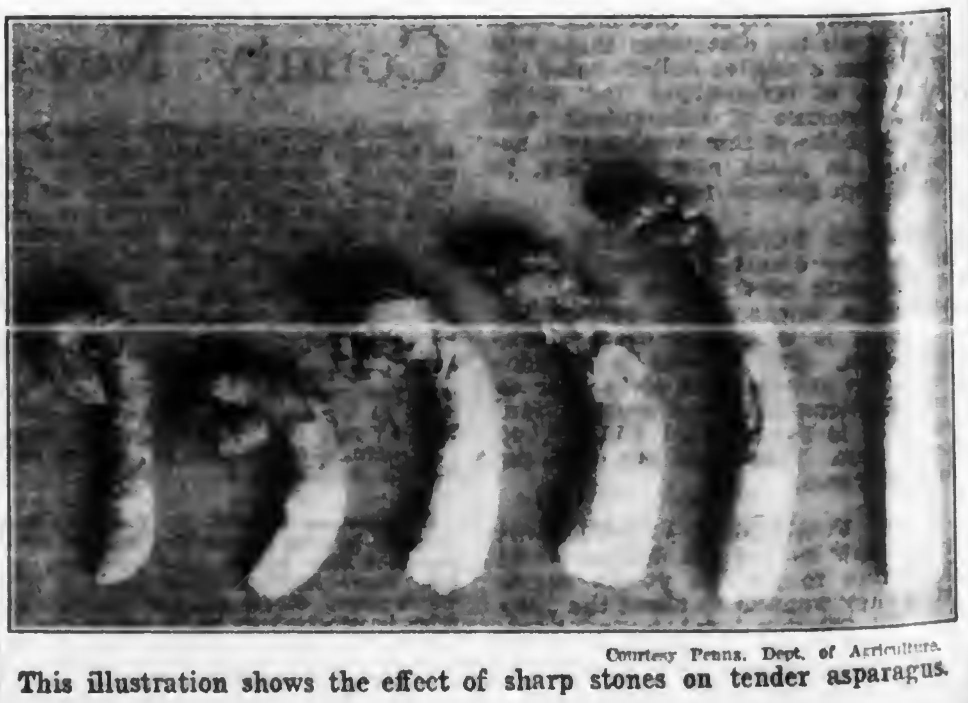
When you plan to use a mulch you do not make much covering of earth over the seed; in case you use a seed drill, take off the covering shovels and leave on the compacting wheel. The wheel will put on as much soil as you need.

Leaf Mold Usually Needs Sifting

Leaf mold from the woods will do for a mulch, put on thickly enough to cover the rows, say a quarter inch deep. It has to be sifted, usually. Probably sifted black soil from fresh strawberry fields, Gandy type, will do also, if after testing it you find it will not bake.

There is a commercial form of pulverized peat moss that can be had at reasonable prices, but it is perhaps better adapted to large scale operations where leaf mold is too hard to gather and sift. Tankage of the fertilizer type is sometimes used, but the cost is perhaps a little high.—W. C. P.

What Stones Do to Asparagus



Courtesy Penna. Dept. of Agriculture.

This illustration shows the effect of sharp stones on tender asparagus.

Manure and Moisture

BOTTOM heat for egg plants is the real thing when it comes to forcing rapid growth. Of all the plants we have to grow, these are the tenderest; they need warm feet. They damp off a little more quickly than most other things, unless it is cauliflower. I know of nothing that can be done to flats of plants that have started to damp off, except to keep the surface as dry as possible until the plants can be transplanted. Some growers sprinkle flowers of sulphur over the surface. This is worth trying. Choice of clean soil and care in watering and ventilating are the best preventives.

Heavy mulches of manure on cold soil do not help that soil to warm up and dry out. Of course, no one ought to be trying to grow the earliest crops on heavy soil, but when that is the only kind at hand, we are sure to try it for early crops. Some years we lose all we gain by getting the manure on early, with the aim of having less to do in warm weather, by having to wait longer before we can plow the land.

A Paying Garden

A ONE-THIRD acre demonstration vegetable garden in Lancaster County yielded vegetables worth $230.75 in 1924 and won $50 in fair premiums. The cost of operating this garden for the year was $59.10, according to C. R. Mason, State College vegetable gardening extension specialist. Nine garden plots totaling nearly two and one-half acres yielded vegetables valued at $1186.25 at an operating cost totaling $437.60.

Good Drainage Helps

The practice of mulching crops in midsummer to save soil water is a good one, but the principle behind it, working in spring, saves undesirable water. Good underdrainage helps, of course, to take the surplus water away, so that it is not necessary to wait so long to get the same result thru drying at the surface.

How about mulching the asparagus and rhubarb plantings with manure in late March? Is this not likely to make the crops just a little later, without making them any larger?

The manure, as fertilizer alone, will not be likely to make the asparagus bear any better crop the same year, but it is likely to help the rhubarb. When earliness is not called for, spring applications may be best because of convenience.—W. C. P.

Plant More Asparagus?

SHOULD more asparagus be planted? No one knows the true answer to this question. It seems to me, tho, that large plantings for wholesale shipping are not to be made hastily, because the commercial acreage has greatly increased in late years.

Plantings of an acre or less near local markets are much more promising, both because the heavy wholesale shipments go to the large cities, often leaving the small places poorly supplied, and because an acre or less can be handled usually with home labor.

Many a man forgets the backaches that go with asparagus harvesting, when he plans a new and larger planting. Prices have been good in late years, but we must not let this fact cause us to overlook the cost of starting asparagus.—W. C. P.

Drive over and See for Yourself

JUMP into your car and take a holiday trip to Canada.

Many of your neighbors have made the trip. They have seen for themselves what a fine country it is. They saw wheat, oats, barley, equal or superior to any they had ever seen before. They saw wonderful crops of potatoes and all garden fruits and vegetables. They saw alfalfa, clover and hay breast high. They saw fat, well-nourished cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. They saw organized, thriving communities of up-to-date people. They saw some of the finest,

Richest Land in the World

This virgin prairie land—some of the best soil in North America—can be bought at from $15 to $20 per acre, and this within reasonable driving distance from railroads, towns and markets. Good roads, churches, telephones, are everywhere.

Canada, the young giant of the north, is forging ahead. The wheat acreage of the prairie provinces has more than *doubled* since 1914. The creamery butter production of all Canada has *doubled* since 1915.

Canada grows the finest wheat in the world. For the thirteenth time Canada has captured the championship for hard red spring wheat at the latest Chicago International Show. At the same show Canada captured 24 out of 30 prizes for oats, first prize for flax seed, first prize for alfalfa, grand championship for Clydesdale stallion, three-fourths of all prizes for sheep, and many other prizes for horses and cattle. In all kinds of livestock and crops Canada grows the prize-winning quality.

Opportunities for Farmers

Canada wants more good farmers. She has the land, the railroads, the markets, the opportunities. Government officials are at the service of the newcomer to direct him to his best advantage. You owe it to yourself to get full information about these opportunities. Mail the coupon.

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Ask us to tell you where they are so you can see them and talk with their owners.

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Send for Handsome Catalog of Certified and Guaranteed True to Name Apples, Pears, Plums and other fruit trees; also shrubs, roses, grapevines and ornamental trees.

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More than
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Most of these culls were caused by aphis. These insects are very destructive. They not only stunt and deform the fruit, but also retard tree growth and help spread scab and blight.

Damage by aphis can be prevented by spraying with Hall's Nicotine Sulphate. It contains 40% pure Nicotine—the deadliest aphis poison known.

Being a vegetable extract, it does not harm blossom, fruit or foliage; but it does kill aphis every time.

A ten-pound tin makes 800 to 1100 gallons of spray. The cost is less than 2c a gallon. Buy from your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us your order along with his name.

NOTE—Hall's Nicotine Sulphate is also deadly effective against red bugs, leaf hoppers, thrips, psylla and many similar insects.

It mixes easily with Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur and any other standard insecticides.

10-lb. tins.	$13.50
2-lb. tins.	3.50
½-lb. tins.	1.25
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Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction

High Grade Fertilizers, Reading Meat Meal, Kil-Tone Sprays
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Write for booklet and further information.

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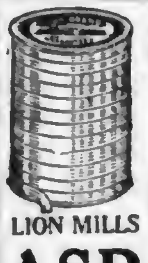

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Kill Aphis

Or you'll pay the penalty in dwarfed, specked fruit and culls. "Black Leaf 40," is the "Old Reliable" for Aphis, Red Bug, Pear Psylla, Thrips and other similar insect pests. Use with other insecticides and make one spraying do double duty.

Recommended by Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges everywhere.

Your dealer has "Black Leaf 40" and a FREE complete Spray Chart. If he is out, write us at once.

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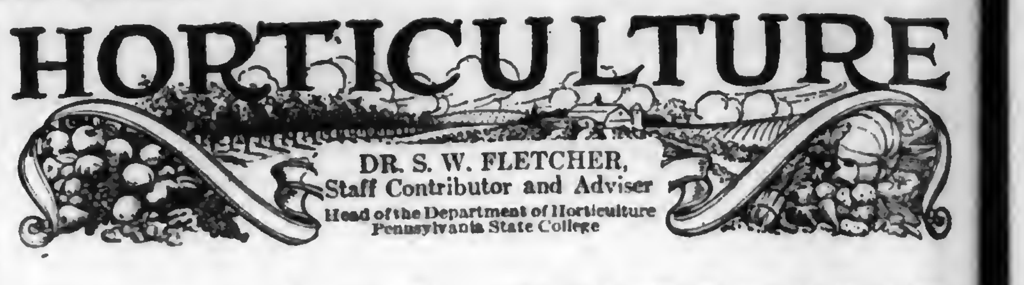
Spray Black Leaf "40"

kills Aphis

40% Nicotine



HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Spraying for the Scale

I have some waste oil from motor car shops with some grease in it. Can this be used safely for a dormant spray on peaches and apples? If not, what should I use?—T. M., Atlantic County, N. J.

It would not be advisable to use waste motor oil for spraying fruit trees. It would kill the scale, but might kill or injure the trees also, being variable and unstable in composition.

The following formula is recommend by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology:

Red engine oil, diamond paraffin oil, or oil of similar grade	2 gallons
Water	1 gallon
Potash fish oil soap	2 lbs.

These materials are brought to a boil in an iron kettle, then removed from the fire, and emulsified by pumping twice, while still hot, back into itself. This is a stock emulsion and contains 66⅔ per cent of oil. For the dormant spray against San Jose scale, a two per cent dilution should be used, or three gallons of the stock material to ninety-seven gallons of water.

Oil sprays are cheaper than the standard lime-sulphur spray, and are fully as effective against scale insects, but are inefficient for fungous diseases, hence most growers prefer to use lime-sulphur, especially in the delayed dormant treatment.—S.W.F.

Spring Borer Treatment

Is it safe to use paradichlorobenzene on peach trees for borers in the spring?—P. R., Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Paradichlorobenzene may be applied to peach trees in the spring. This is advised when for any reason the treatment is not given the preceding fall, but fall treatment is preferable, both from the point of view of greater effectiveness of material and lessened danger of injury to trees.—S. W. F.

Grafting Black Walnuts

Please advise me if black walnuts and English walnuts and shellbarks can be grafted on white or pig-nut hickories? When should the work be done and what size trees should be used. Can pecans be grafted also?—H. T. C., Kent County, Md.

Black walnuts cannot be grafted readily on the white, or pig-nut hickory (carya glabra) but will take on butternut. Its own seedlings are the best stock. Shagbark hickory (carya ovata) can be grafted on the pig-nut. The English or Persian walnut, cannot be grafted on the pig-nut, but can be grafted on black walnut. The pecan does not succeed on the pig-nut.

Graft in the Spring

Established trees from three to twelve years old make good stocks, but older trees can be top worked. The grafting is preferably done in April or May, but the scion wood (one year old wood) should be cut not later than the middle or last of February, and stored in a cool cellar, wrapped in moist sphagnum moss. Cleft or bark grafting may be used, and both stubs and scions completely covered with melted paraffin. The buds readily push thru this—S.W.F.

"I have only one request to make," groaned the college man who had come to participate in the harvest.

"What is that, Mr. Smart?" returned the farmer.

"Please let me stay in bed long enough for the lamp chimney to cool off."

Club Boy Grows Tomato Plants

AT THE Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association annual meeting, in conjunction with that of the Maryland Agricultural Society and the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, held at Cambridge recently, one of the most interesting reports of successful work accomplished was that of the community tomato bed planted and cared for by Stanley Sutton, a nineteen-year-old Kent County club boy.

Stanley has been a club boy for several years. First he raised corn. After a time his brother Albert worked with him in growing purebred seed corn. They sold their annual crop to the farmers of their county receiving fair prices.

Stanley got fourth place in the cattle judging contest at the Timonium Fair one year and brought home proudly a purebred Holstein bull calf. After a little he bought two dairy calves, purebred Holsteins. He was sent to Camp Vail, Springfield, Mass., as a Maryland club member representative to the Eastern States Exposition; he came out first in the dairy judging contest there.

County Agent Derrick wanted someone to raise quality tomato plants. He asked young Sutton if he were willing to try it; the youth went at the task with might and main. He and Mr. Derrick selected about an acre of ground formerly planted to alfalfa as a very suitable piece.

The preparation of the soil was a serious task in itself. After the plowing and harrowing were done, alfalfa crowns to the tune of several wagon loads were picked up. On this ground were applied about eighteen tons of well composted manure, fifteen hundred pounds of 2-8-5 fertilizer, about two and one-half tons of leaf mold, seven hundred pounds of eight per cent tankage as a mulch, and ten tons of chicken manure.

Grew a Million Plants

Tomato plants! There were about a million of them, but the weather was decidedly unfavorable and so there were only about half a million of fine ones to sell to the growers of Kent County. The price received was $1.50 per thousand.

Another brother, Martin, also has won honors. His purebred Holstein heifer had sixth place at the Timonium Fair and ninth place at the National Dairy Show. This same animal won fifth place as a yearling at Timonium this year. Martin was on the team that represented Maryland at the National Dairy Show. Another brother, Albert, mentioned above, has made a success in raising seed corn. He is only fifteen and doubtless has many agricultural victories before him.—Marylander.

FREE Spraying Calendar containing valuable information for Fruit Growers
Free upon request

You must Spray for the Fruit that pays

MECHLING'S
Concentrate Lime Sulphur
Dry-Mix Sulphur Lime
Scale Oil and
CALCIUM CASEINATE

The Spreader that carries the spray evenly to every part of leaf and bark.

Write for complete information

MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL CO.,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Philadelphia Boston

Here is the Correct Solution of Your Spring Seed Puzzle

S C A R L E T T S
A U
F R
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ORIOLE BRAND

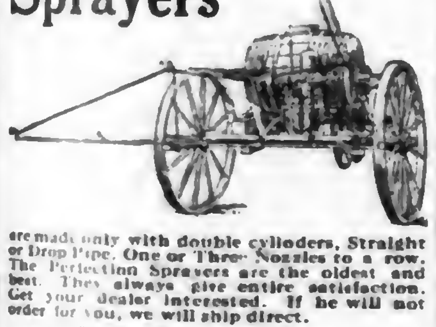
How to solve your seed problem without using any cross words.

Buy "Oriole Brand"

clover, grass, **field seeds from your** local dealer.

Wm. G. SCARLETT & CO. Wholesale Seedsmen
Baltimore, Maryland

The PERFECTION
Sprayers



are made only with double cylinders, Straight or Drop Pipe. One or Three Nozzles to a row. The Perfection Sprayers are the oldest and best. They always give entire satisfaction. Get your dealer interested. If he will not order for you, we will ship direct.

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THOS. PEPPLER, SON & CO.
BOX 20, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

We also Manufacture the Improved "Riggs" Walking Cultivators and Markers.

OATS

[illegible] one of the most productive oats in cultivation. [illegible] bus. and upward per acre are frequent with large [illegible] meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured [illegible] of the highest quality. Prices as follows [illegible] bus. 85c per bu. 50 bu. 80c bu. 100 bu. or more [illegible] per bu. Bags free. Orders direct from this ad will receive instant shipment. You should by all means [illegible] these oats. Sample and circular free.

THEO. BURT & SONS
Box 50, Melrose, Ohio

FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; 100 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early White Ca[illegible] nearly all 1923 crop, above 90% germination. Write for price, Sample and Circular. Order early to save money.

SHULL FARM, Box 4, Tullytown, Bucks County, Pa.

SEED POTATOES Rural Russets, Irish Cobblers, Circular. Seven varieties. I. E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

SAVE THE TREES

Bridge and Cleft Grafting on Trees Damaged by Rabbits

R. P. K., in the March 7 number of Pennsylvania Farmer has a timely article on bridge grafting. My method of bridge grafting is a little different from the usual and I have been very successful with it in my own orchard.

For rapid work where much injury has been done by mice or rabbits I use a half-inch chisel to make the openings for inserting the scions. The punctures are made slanting so as to be sure to cross the cambium layer of the bark. The scions are cut in the usual way and sprung into place, then waxed over with melted paraffin. This is the best and most easily applied of any article now known to use when grafting. A thin coat applied with a camel hair brush is all that is needed and it can be rapidly used to cover the scions as well as the chewed surface of the tree.

Cleft Graft for Small Trees

R. P. K. advises replanting where trees one or two years old are girdled. This I don't do unless the bark of the roots is destroyed. A young tree one or two years old has already formed a root system and the benefit of this can be gained by cleft grafting the young tree below the injury and covering the wound and scion with melted paraffin. A scion placed on a young tree makes a very vigorous growth and a year or two is gained over replanting.

When even a small amount of grafting is to be done it will pay anyone to get a wax melter. The amount of heat applied is easily regulated with the wick and one can keep on grafting for hours. There is no assistant needed and the paraffin is not a mess like the usual grafting wax.

In bridge grafting be sure to set your scions right end up and not up end down.—J. S. Rittenhouse, Berks County, Pa.

Pennsylvania's Nurseries

THERE are approximately 300 licensed nurseries in Pennsylvania whose 4500 acres of growing nursery stock are annually inspected by the nursery inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture. These state inspections are made to discover insects and diseases which may be present. Infested or infected stock is promptly cleaned-up or eliminated from the nurseries under the supervision of the state inspector. Every effort is made to insure the cleanliness and freedom from diseases and insects of stock before licenses are issued to the nurseries.

The growth and prominence of the nursery industry in Pennsylvania is due to the favorable geographic and climatic conditions. The native flora of Pennsylvania is particularly rich in desirable trees and ornamental flowering shrubs.

The climate is such that both southern grown and northern grown species do extremely well in the state. This makes it possible for Pennsylvania nurserymen to acclimate northern and southern grown species for the needs of buyers within the state.

Some motorists, riding near a farm orchard, stopped the car, got out, climbed the fence, and gathered half a peck of apples. To complete the "joke" they slowed down as they went by the farmhouse, and called out to the owner: "We helped ourselves to your apples. Thought we'd tell you."

"Oh, that's all right," the farmer called back. "I helped myself to your tools while you were in the orchard."

Seed Oats

This Field of "Improved White Russian" Oats yielded 100 bushels per acre

Heavy-Yielding Variety—Clean, Sound Seed

Good Seed Oats are scarce this Spring, but we've a good supply—for those who order promptly. Strong-germed, plump Oats, carefully cleaned by modern machinery—free from foul weeds. "Improved White Russian" shown above, has pleased our customers for nine years. A splendid "horse-mane" (side-type) Oats. Has strong, stiff straw. Large well-filled kernels with thin hulls. Our seed was grown in North Dakota—very hardy. Three times cleaned. Bags included in price and freight prepaid. **Catalog** also describes "Shadeland Eclipse," "Shadeland Climax," "Silver Mine," "Swedish Select" and "Peerless Oats." **All tested varieties.**

Corn *Seed That Will Grow -Kinds for Crib and Silo*

"Lancaster County Sure Crop"—Splendid All-Purpose Variety

The best Seed Corn costs so little—only about 50c an acre—you can't afford to take chances. Ours is grown in rich Lancaster County soil, famous for big corn crops. Carefully cured. Tested for germination—must test 90% or better. Shipped in strong new cotton bags on Money-Back Guarantee. Time permitted for making your own test.

Hardy Clover and Alfalfa Seed

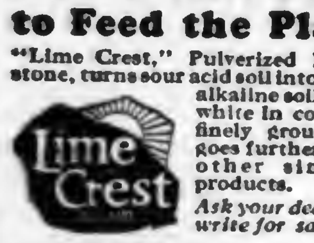
Medium Red, Alsike and Sweet Clover—all cleaned clean with special machinery. Our Medium Red is hardy Northern grown seed—will withstand heavy freezing. "Northwest" brand and true "Grimm" Alfalfa, also very Fancy Kansas Seed. Tests average over 99½% pure.

New Catalog FREE

Catalog fully describes all these varieties and many others—Timothy, Canada Field Peas, Barley, Seed Potatoes, Soy Beans and other Field Seeds. Write for this Book today. Mention Samples you would like to see. Hoffman's Seeds will pay you—investigate.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., BOX 40, LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

You Can Grow GIANT WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS *Easily*



Easily grown, our Giant Roots planted this spring can be cut next year. Tender, palatable, from the purplish green tips to the ends of the gigantic stalks.

Last year, Giant Washington Asparagus sold for $15 a dozen bunches in New York markets! No asparagus is easier to grow, because it is rust-resistant. Stalks 1" to 2" in diameter, 8 stalks to the bunch.

Just a packet of seeds, or 50 roots, will plant three 50-foot rows—more than enough for average family requirements. Write today for *free* booklet about this wonderful Asparagus.

SEED PACKET (very specially selected seeds) $1.00
50 GIANT ROOTS $5.00 25 GIANT ROOTS $3.00
Cultural directions included—by parcel post prepaid anywhere.
An attractive proposition is offered Commercial Growers.

Riverview Farms, Box 251, Bridgeton, N. J.

Feed the Soil to Feed the Plant

"Lime Crest," Pulverized Limestone, turns sour acid soil into sweet alkaline soil. Pure white in color; so finely ground it goes further than other similar products.

Lime Crest

Ask your dealer or write for sample.

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORP. of AMERICA
Newton, New Jersey

·PLANT STOKES SEEDS
for The Very Best Vegetables

By concentrating our entire effort on vegetable seed problems, we have developed certain seed stocks which should have a place in every gardening operation. Don't fail to give Stokes Seeds a trial this year. You will quickly see the difference. No planter should be satisfied with his seed unless it is the best obtainable.

Our policies include:

1. Simplified variety list—emphasizing only the very best stocks.
2. Germination tests printed on every package.
3. Chemical treatment of all seed for the eradication of surface-borne disease.
4. Orders filled the same day as received.

SEND FOR STOKES 1925 SEED CATALOG
No charge, no obligation—but you cannot fail to be interested

"Play it safe, neighbor, plant Stokes Seed"

FRANCIS C. STOKES & CO.
(Founded in 1881 as JOHNSON & STOKES)
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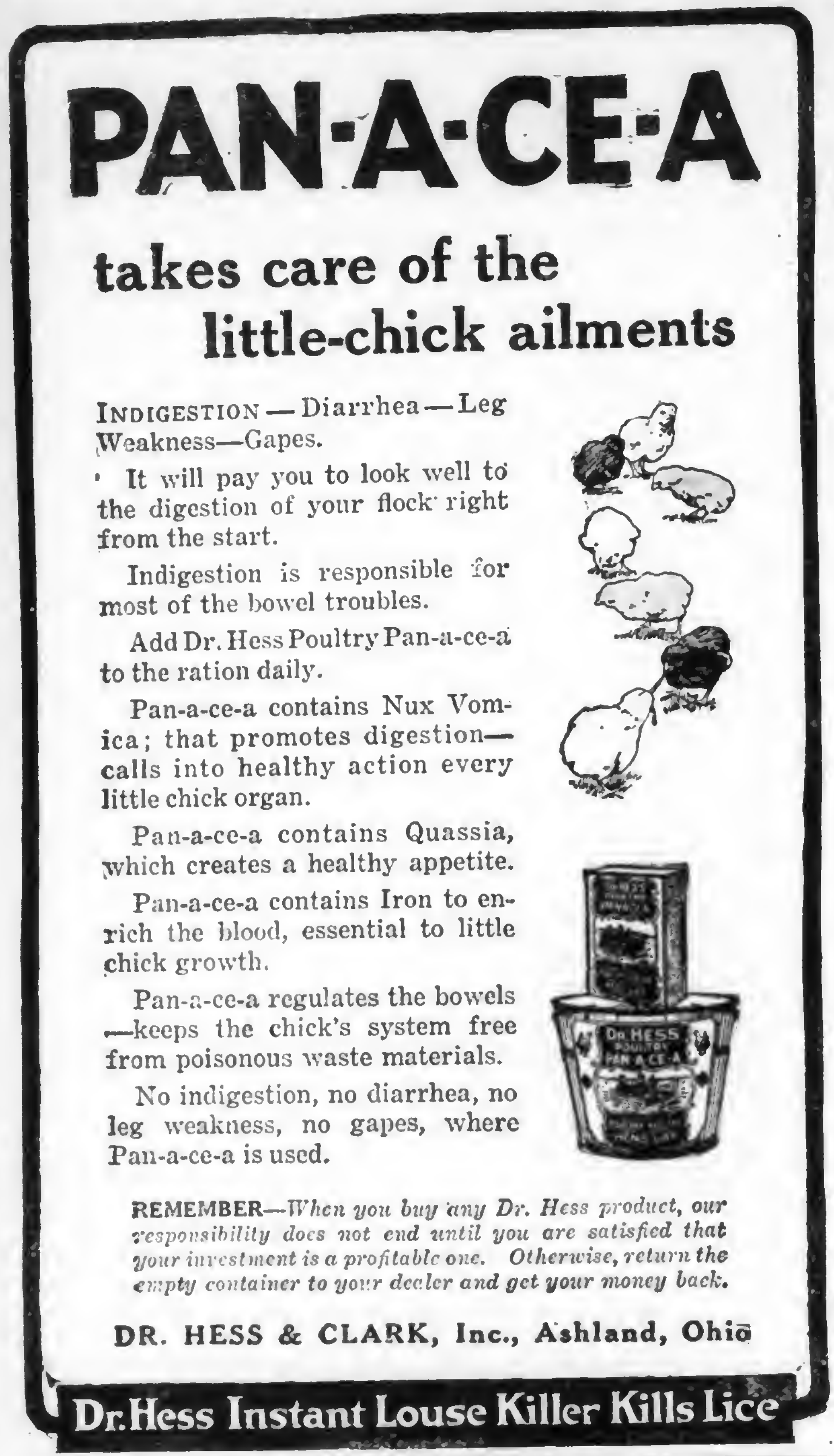

PAN-A-CE-A

takes care of the little-chick ailments

INDIGESTION — Diarrhea — Leg Weakness—Gapes.

It will pay you to look well to the digestion of your flock right from the start.

Indigestion is responsible for most of the bowel troubles.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion—calls into healthy action every little chick organ.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Quassia, which creates a healthy appetite.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Iron to enrich the blood, essential to little chick growth.

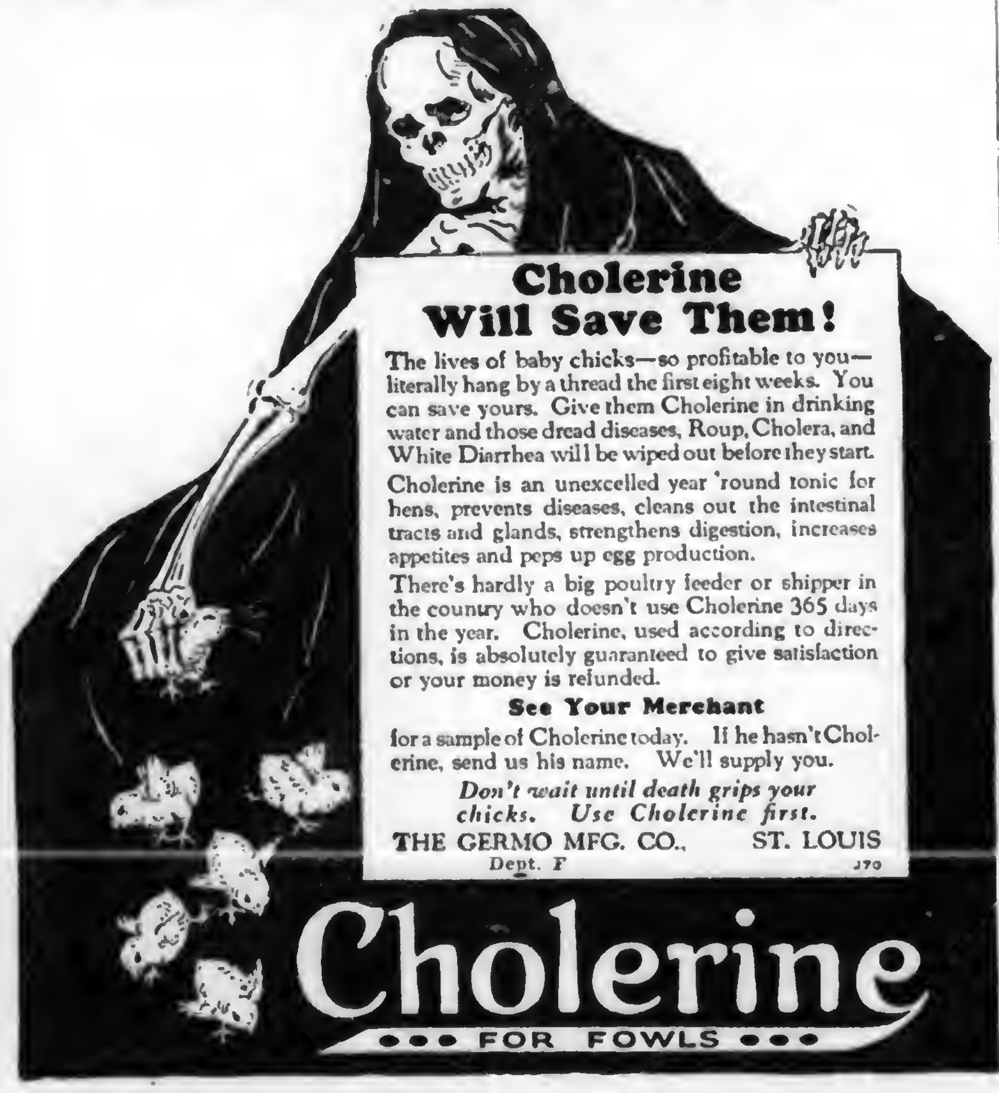
Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels —keeps the chick's system free from poisonous waste materials.

No indigestion, no diarrhea, no leg weakness, no gapes, where Pan-a-ce-a is used.

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice


Cholerine Will Save Them!

The lives of baby chicks—so profitable to you—literally hang by a thread the first eight weeks. You can save yours. Give them Cholerine in drinking water and those dread diseases, Roup, Cholera, and White Diarrhea will be wiped out before they start.

Cholerine is an unexcelled year 'round tonic for hens, prevents diseases, cleans out the intestinal tracts and glands, strengthens digestion, increases appetites and peps up egg production.

There's hardly a big poultry feeder or shipper in the country who doesn't use Cholerine 365 days in the year. Cholerine, used according to directions, is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is refunded.

See Your Merchant

for a sample of Cholerine today. If he hasn't Cholerine, send us his name. We'll supply you.

Don't wait until death grips your chicks. Use Cholerine first.

THE GERMO MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS
Dept. F 370

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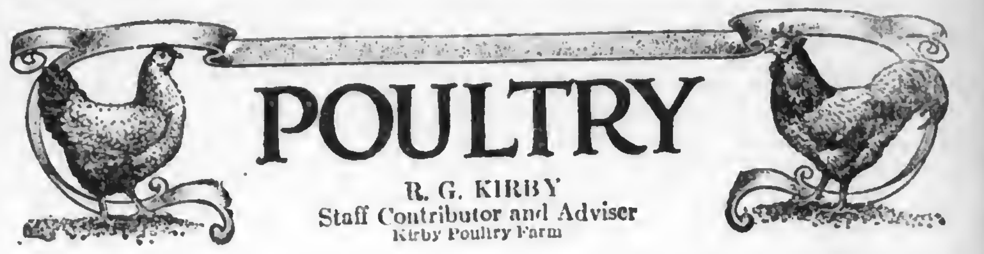

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

How to Treat Common Diseases of Baby Chicks

By L. W. STEELMAN

Poultry Specialist, Penna. State College.

LEG weakness is an ailment of baby chicks with which most poultry keepers are well acquainted. This trouble can be prevented almost entirely if the following measures are given due consideration.

Make chicks exercise for every bit of scratch feed they get. Have one inch of litter on the floor. We find that hay chaff, or sweepings from the barn floor which are free from mold, are very successfully used on some of our larger commercial poultry farms. Feed milk and greens of some kind liberally.

Infertile eggs may be fed by boiling them twenty to thirty minutes and grinding them thru a food chopper, shell and all, and feeding at the rate of one egg daily for every thirty chicks. The purpose in boiling them for this long period of time is to make sure that disease germs, such as white diarrhea, will be killed.

What White Diarrhea Is

Cod liver oil is a splendid thing to feed chicks. Mix one-half pint to twenty-five pounds of mash. It is well to mix cod liver oil with the mash at least every three to seven days and not hold it longer than this period of time, as it would lost its strength. Bone meal, such as steam cooked bone, can be added to the mash mixture to advantage. Leg weakness may also be caused by allowing the chicks to over-eat, or by using a poor system of feeding.

Again, we find this trouble where poultrymen keep their brooder houses entirely too warm or where chicks are allowed to crowd in the corners or under the brooder stove at night. It is very important that we get chicks out of doors in the direct rays of the sunlight by the time they are seven to ten days old. This is one of the best preventative measures that can be followed.

Scientists tell us that the ultra violet rays of sunlight are absorbed by ordinary window glass. It is, therefore, necessary to get the chicks out of doors in the direct rays of the sun. This in turn also permits them to consume a greater amount of less digestible material and also some roughage.

The one important trouble that confronts every poultry keeper is the so-called white diarrhea in chicks. If it were possible to ask 1000 poultry raisers how many ever had this disease in their flock at one time or another, I am sure 999 would state that their chicks had been affected by this disease.

It is a very hard matter for a poultryman to detect white diarrhea when his flock is so affected. When the chicks die during the first three or four days after being hatched, the trouble may be white diarrhea, altho such losses may be caused by poor management. The best way to detect this disease is to have a test made by a bacteriologist.

How Disease Is Transmitted

Most of the trouble is nothing more than bowel trouble. There is quite a big difference between bowel trouble and white diarrhea. The latter disease is transmitted from the hen to the chick thru the egg from which it is hatched, and the diseased chick in turn will contaminate a whole flock of healthy ones. Bowel trouble is caused mainly thru faulty or poor management.

This latter trouble may be brought about by over-heating the eggs in the incubator or over-heating the chicks in transit. For example, chick boxes may be placed against steam pipes in a railway car, or they may become chilled by putting them off at a station where they are unprotected on a cold, windy day. They might also be chilled or over-heated under the brooder stove.

Again, it may be caused by feeding too soon before the yolk is properly absorbed, using a food that is hard to digest before first feeding grit, feeding them something that is constipating, over-feeding, or by giving sweet milk one day and sour milk the next day.

Coccidiosis Is Destructive

Coccidiosis is a problem with which most Pennsylvania farmers are well acquainted. It is one of the most destructive diseases which makes its appearance in the flock after the soil becomes dried out in the spring and the days become warm. On account of the damage done to flocks of chicks during the months of May and June, most poultry keepers should learn how it acts.

You no doubt have noticed some

icks standing in the corners of the rooder houses, their wings drooped nd their eyes closed, or perhaps anding near or under the brooder ove. When they are picked up, one ill notice that they may have food their crop, but are almost as light a feather.

The coccidium is a parasite that is ked up from the ground in the re stage. On passing thru the instine, it develops and multiplies idly. These parasites seem to ialize in destroying the walls of e intestines which feed the blood. reality the chick will eat and yet e from starvation due to the fact at the blood has not been properly urished.

Young Chicks Have Disease

This disease is most common ong chicks between the ages of o to ten weeks, altho it has been ticed in younger birds and also in ture hens. Post mortem examinan often shows a thickened small testine, with a pale mucus memane extending its entire length. en the walls of the intestines are amed. The ceca, or the long blind uches, attached to the lower parts the intestine may also be affected. ey are inflated with a mass which either hard and core-like or soft nature.

The trouble is most common among hatched birds, especially where y are reared on ranges. Faulty agement, such as poor rations, er-feeding, overheating and chill, will often bring about this uble. All of these may so devital the birds that they become easy for the parasites.

Prevention Is Best Cure

Prevention is the best cure. This in adequate sanitation and keep the youngsters fit by feeding and using them properly. The treatnt that has been recommended d used with success during the t few years is as follows:

1. Do not over-crowd.
2. Feed sour milk at all times.
3. Feed a limited amount of wet, mbly mash two or three times ly. Do not over-feed.
4. Give no hard grains until birds again normal.
5. One teaspoonful of hydrochlor- acid to each quart of drinking ter.
6. Give one-quarter pound of ep- salts to every 100 chicks in a t mash. One dose is usually sufient.
7. Observe strict sanitation in ltry houses and yards.
8. Clean houses daily and burn the litter.
9. Spray the floor with a good nfectant.
10. Remove birds to new ground plow and spade the yards and ways and lime heavily.

an Ground Prevents Many Losses

Some of the experiment stations recommending the use of powd crude catechu in three gallons water. Allow the chicks this water for three days, a clear drink for day, then repeat the medicated k for three days. It is advisable give a dose of epsom salts at the e of one quarter pound to every chicks each week while this is fed.

One of the most successful poultry in the state keeps diseases of cks down to a minimum by pracng a three-year rotation in order keep his chicks on fresh, clean und.

t is claimed by some poultry horities that fifty per cent of the cks produced die each year due to r feeding. The feeding system lined in the accompanying chart one that has been used with sucs by some of the larger commer poultrymen of Pennsylvania.

Chick Feeding Chart

Age	Mash	Grain	Drink
2 days to 2 weeks	Wheat bran, 5% dried buttermilk, 2% mineral mixture	Chick feed or rolled oats	Water
2 weeks to 4 weeks	½ wheat bran mixture, ½ growing mash	½ chick feed, ½ cracked corn and wheat	Water
4 weeks to 8 weeks	Growing mash including mineral mixture	Cracked corn and wheat	Water
8 weeks to 6 months	Growing mash (hopper fed)	Corn and wheat (hopper fed)	Water

Growing mash contains:

200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 50 lbs. fish meal, 35 lbs. dried buttermilk, 30 lbs. mineral mixture (3 lbs. bone meal, 2 lbs. pulverized limestone, 1 lb. table salt).

If liquid skimmilk or buttermilk is available, omit dried buttermilk in each mixture.

Keep grit and oyster shell before chicks at all times.

Meat scrap may be substituted for fish meal.

THE BOY—"*What makes little baby chicks grow big and strong?*"

HIS MOTHER—"*The same thing that made my baby a big strong boy—the right kind of food.*"

Great Saving in Chicks!

Big Death Rate for Baby Chicks Inexcusable Today

Baby chicks are *babies* and require *baby food.* Death of baby chicks is *rare* when their feed is *right!* If you still believe a large percentage of chicks must be lost, you don't realize what the experts have done to *change* that condition.

Put your baby chicks on Pratts buttermilk baby chick food for *twenty days.* Then count the big brood of *healthy* chicks ready for strong, steady growth. See how few you have lost—*from any cause.* This scientific food gives the chicks a *quick start.* Pratts is the kind that's *mechanically* pre-digested; it's a real baby food for baby chicks. And later, Pratts growing mash is best for making chicks *grow.*

Don't ask if you can *afford* this ideal food for chicks. It costs you *nothing* compared to the chicks t saves and the bigger chicks it raises. Baby chicks *are* delicate, but they don't have to die! Pratts offers the most scientific, sensible, and *successful* form of nourishment for baby chicks. Sixty thousand dealers sell it. FREE: ask for valuable illustrated Poultry book—new edition ready now—write PRATT FOOD CO., 314 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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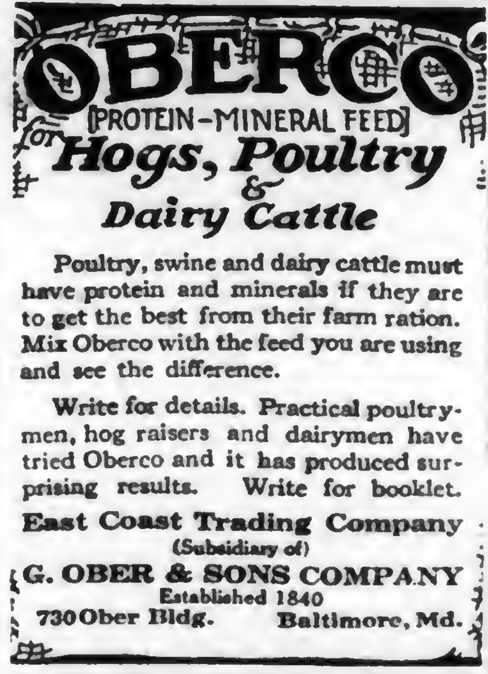
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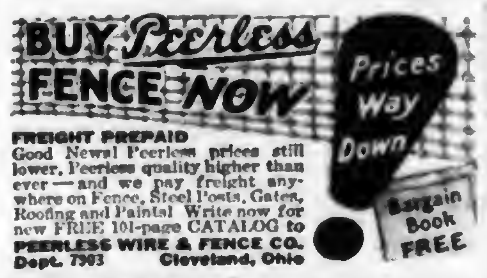
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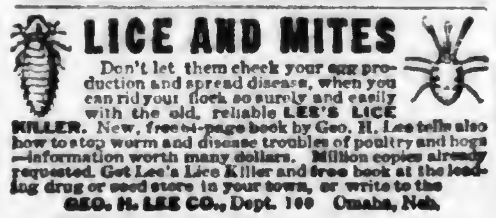
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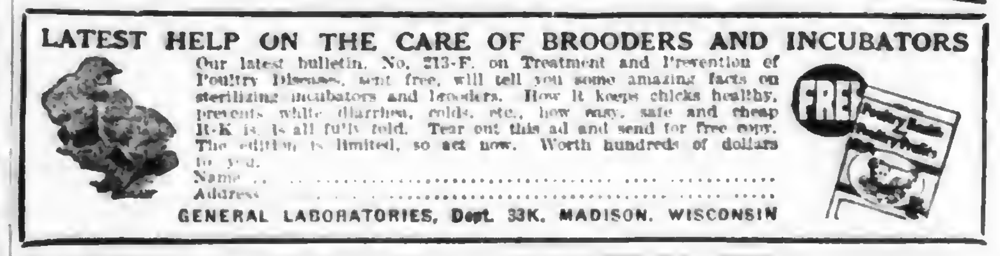
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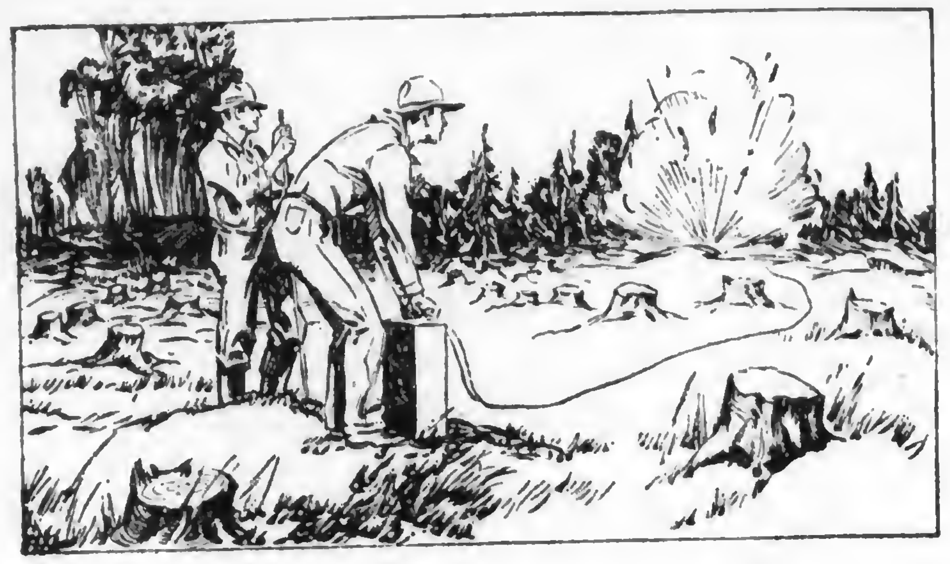

Loafers *never* produce

STUMPS and boulders are "loafers" on the farm—they produce nothing while they prevent the entire cultivation of the field.

Stumps and boulders are breeding places for vermin and are frequently the cause of broken implements. Thoroughly clearing the land you now have under cultivation increases its value and lessens the cost of farming.

Ask for du Pont, and *look* for the du Pont Oval *when buying* dynamite. Your dealer handles the du Pont dynamite you need to move those "loafers"—the stumps and boulders.

And don't forget—a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" is yours for the asking. Its 110 pages tell all about the use of dynamite on the farm. Write for your *free* copy today.

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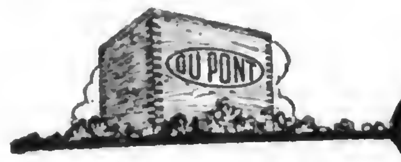

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The President Wasn't Treated Right

NOW that we git our speeches by radio somebody has to fix up some new rules on ettyket. I heard President Coolidge talk when he was swore in the other day, here in the Agricultural College chapel and it made me feel kind-a funny because I didn't know exactly how to behave. Josephine not bein' thar to keep me straight on my manners. When that thar announcer sez over the radio that the Congressmen and Senators was filin' in from the Capitol to the speaker's stand, I didn't know if I should let out a good western holler, clap my hands, or put one hand on my pocketbook.

When the Chief Justice give the President the oath of office I nearly choked, I felt that solemn. The trouble is we been gittin' our information thru the eyes, visual instructions it is called, like movie films, and some kinds of shows where the baldheads allus take the front row. We're all the time lookin' at something or other and sometimes, in my holler than thou moments, I feel that it's being a blessing to be near-sighted.

They Walked Out on Coolidge

Now along comes this here radio and it upsets all our notions about imbibin' information, because it gives it to us thru the ear only. We cain't see the speaker to make faces at him if he sez something we don't approve of and we don't know hardly whether we ought to applaud when he makes a good hit.

We got to git used to the new way and fix up some kind of rules to go by. When I seen people git up in that audience and go out while President Coolidge was talkin' I felt ashamed of 'em. It seemed like the President was right thar, no matter if he was 2000 miles away. What's 2000 miles to the radio? They ain't no distance any more and if you kin bring the voice so near, why it's just the same as if the man was thar hisself. . . . What next? Science is a wonderful thing.—Thos. Jefferson Putnam, "Specialist in Rural Devilment," Colorado Agricultural College.

Laurels for Lewisburg

INVESTIGATORS for the United States Department of Agriculture have been making a study of small towns and villages in the United States, with the view of learning how these small centers of population may be made more attractive places in which to live, and better shopping, school and social centers for farmers.

The town of Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., is cited as a good example of what may be done when people plan and carry out a program of community improvement.

The Department points out that a town dump at Lewisburg has become a scenic asset thru the activities of women, who formed a civic club, launched civic improvement propaganda, and accumulated funds for an improvement program. Formerly the first impression a visitor got on arriving and the last one he took away with him on leaving was one of squalor, because the town dump lay across the main approach to the town. Today the land where the dump stood is the property of the civic club. Old shacks have been removed from it and refuse cleared away. It has been leveled and planted to grass, flowers and trees. It is spanned by gravel walks and surrounded by ornamental lighting standards. Now the visitor enters thru a green and smiling park.—W

News and Notes

HERE'S an item for those who are interested in speculation. If you were a billionaire in 1914 and had bought one billion dollars' worth of German paper money,—marks,—your investment would now be worth one-tenth of one cent. The new German bank, established under the Dawes Plan, redeems the old paper money at the ratio of one trillion to one.

* * *

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is proud of the fact that the Leviathan, the world's largest steamship uses League milk. For her last trip across the Atlantic she took aboard at New York 4000 quarts of fresh milk, 550 quarts of cream, 141 quarts of buttermilk and 150 cases of evaporated milk. If you want to know how long the world's largest ship is, step off 300 three-foot paces down the lane some day. The Leviathan is that long,—and then some. She is 920 feet long and 100 feet wide.

* * *

THE New York Central Railroad has been running a soil fertility train thru northern and central Pennsylvania counties. Farmers along the lines of the railroad were invited to bring soil samples to be tested for lime and fertilizer requirements, without charge, in the laboratory car. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, State College and the State Chamber of Commerce assisted with lectures, exhibits, motion pictures.

* * *

"BEANS OR BEETLES?" is the title of a new motion picture film produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It emphasizes the danger from the Mexican bean beetle which is now found in southwestern Pennsylvania. An animated cartoon shows that the American bean crop would make enough bean soup to run Niagara Falls for three hours.

* * *

TWENTY-FOUR radio broadcasting stations were connected by land wire with the microphones in front of President Coolidge when he delivered his inaugural address. His words were broadcast simultaneously from stations in fifteen states—from Massachusetts in the East to California in the West, and from Michigan in the North to Georgia in the South.

* * *

FARMERS in western Illinois are seeking government aid in their war on wolves. They claim that the fight against these animals in Missouri has driven them across the frozen Mississippi into the border counties where they are causing heavy losses to sheep growers.

* * *

NEARLY 700,000 persons in the United States were married when they were under sixteen years of age, or were married to children under sixteen, according to the Russell Sage Foundation. Early marriages are more frequent in small towns and rural districts than in large cities. The percentage of fifteen to nineteen-year-old girls who are married is lowest in New England, the ratio being half of the percentage for the country as a whole. The percentage of youthful marriages is highest in the central southern states.—W.

Moyer
Specific for White Diarrhoea

Don't wait for white diarrhoea to appear in your young broods. See that every newly-hatched chick drinks first of all, water containing Moyer's Specific for White Diarrhoea. See that every one of them gets it. See that they drink nothing else for the first thirty-six hours.

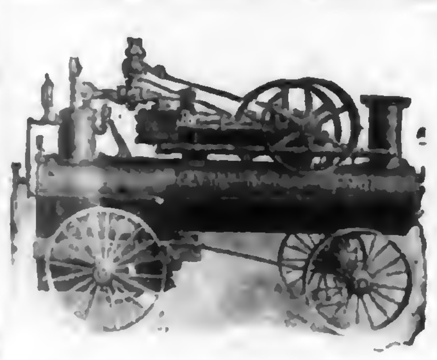
This noted prescription has proven over and over again to be one of the most valuable remedies that the poultry raiser can keep on hand. Used both as a curative and preventive measure it enables him to cut his losses from this dreaded disease to practically nothing, and to keep it out of his flocks.

Order from your Moyer Service Salesman or send $1 for large trial bottle.

Moyer "8"
Wh. Diar. Specific
Poultry Powder
Cow Health
Calf Scour Specific
Anti-Bloat
Horse Tone
Hog Powder
Dy-O-Fly

William Groff Moyer Laboratories
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Moyer "8"



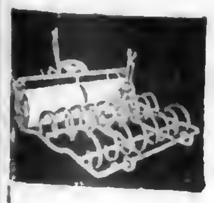
Your Best Buy

[illegible] —the FRICK Portable engine [illegible] with the same care and [illegible] as a modern high-speed [illegible]. Price is right—terms [illegible] and the service you get with [illegible] FRICK engine is wonderful.

[illegible] Saw Mills, Threshers, [illegible] Tractors and Steam Traction Engines in sizes to suit your requirements.

Portable Engines are made in five sizes.

FRICK COMPANY, Inc.,
347 W. Main St. Waynesboro, Pa.



THE
IMBODEN
Combined Harrow and Roller Saves Time and Labor

It digs up the clods and crushes them while they are damp. All in one operation and the draft is no heavier than the ordinary harrow.

Sold on 30 days free Trial

Write for detailed information and price

A.M. DELLINGER, 727 N. Prince St. Lancaster, Pa.

35c for 6 Size WRENCH SET
5-16" to 5-8"

[illegible]

Only 35c to end broken Hame Strap Troubles.

[illegible] Send 25 cents [illegible]

APAS PRODUCTS, Inc.
Dept. L-6, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Boy Agents Wanted. Make Big Money. Write for FREE Plan Today!

Tile Drain Preferred

I have a field that is somewhat rolling and with the exception of a wet spot at each end is very productive. These spots are non-productive in any season. One side seems to dry up during a hot summer. It is pretty level and the ground bakes so that the crop never does well there. The other side slopes considerably but never dries up completely. It looks as tho this field might easily be drained. What kind of drain would be best; one of stone or of tile?—R. E. Y., Somerset County, Pa.

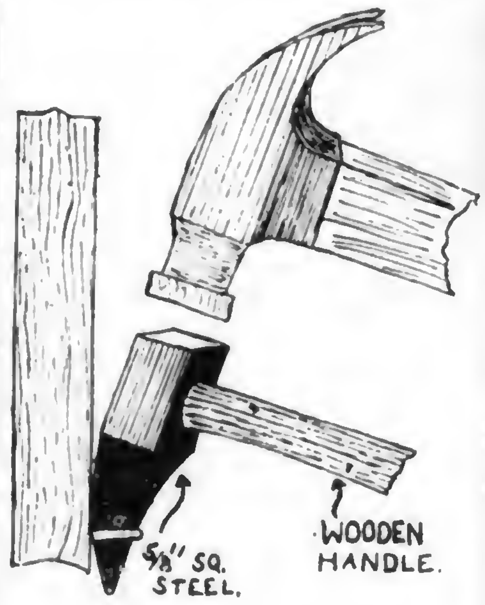
You evidently have a low spot at one end of your field and a seeping spot at the other sloping end. I have no doubt that a very modest little drainage system could be installed which would relieve the situation entirely.

From the standpoint of economy, efficiency and time and labor saved, I would suggest a tile drain rather than one of stone. My suggestion would be that you consult your county agricultural agent and have him arrange for an extension agricultural engineer to look over your field. He can guide you much more intelligently if he is on the ground than I could by merely replying to your inquiry.

A little extra time devoted to properly planning the system, digging the tile ditches to proper grade and running them to the best outlet, will mean much in ultimate results.

I would further suggest that if you lay a tile drainage system, you use nothing smaller than a four-inch line for the laterals and perhaps a six-inch tile for the mainlines. Much will depend upon the extent of the system, however. In any event, I feel certain that drainage will solve your problem.—Frank A. Meckel.

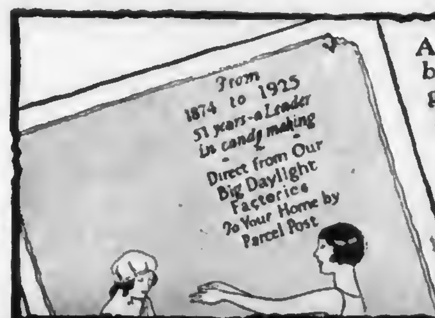
A Hardy Staple Puller



HERE is a handy tool that we have constructed for use when pulling staples from an old fence. It is quite simple, and any blacksmith can make it. The tool consists of a piece of five-eighth-inch steel sharpened and bent, with a wooden handle thru a hole in the steel head. In use the point of the implement is driven thru a staple, and an upward lift on the handle draws the staple out.—A. C. W.

Field Selection Best

COUNTY AGENT F. W. MYER, of Northumberland County, reports that seed corn secured from the farm of P. S. Albright, Milton, which was selected in the field before the corn was cut and then placed on a hanger to dry, showed a germination of ninety-five per cent. The seed corn, which was selected in the field at husking time, germinated eighty-one per cent, and a composite sample taken from the crib tested but seventy-seven per cent.—B.



From 1874 to 1925
51 years—a Leader in candy making
Direct from Our Big Daylight Factories To Your Home by Parcel Post

A fascinating new catalog of candy combinations. Here is a book that we will gladly send you if you write at once. It will save you many dollars on your candy purchases—show you how to order a varied candy supply for your home each week and acquaint you with the Loft method of service—Loft quality and Loft low prices. *You can have this beautifully illustrated book if you send for it. A postal card is sufficient, but ACT AT ONCE.*

Write for your FREE copy of this CANDY BOOK

This book illustrates specially selected combinations at prices that will simply astound you—for the purest and most wholesome candy that can be made—with over a thousand delicious kinds to choose from.

SENT PREPAID

Offer A
1 lb. Peanut Brittle
1 lb. Special Assorted Chocolates
1 lb. Crystal Mixture
All for only 1.00 Prepaid

Offer B
1 lb. Milk Chocolate Covered Pineapple
1 lb. Chocolate Double Dips
1 lb. Fancy Hard Candies (in metal containers)
All for only 2.00 Prepaid

Offer C
1 lb. Very High Grade Assorted Chocolates
1 lb. Milk Chocolate Covered Parlays
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All for only 3.50 Prepaid

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LOFT CANDY is sent to you prepaid by Parcel Post. The convenience of ordering by mail from a profusely illustrated book—plus immediate delivery **direct from our kitchen** to you assures you fresh supply of confections, every day of the week at prices so low that you will hardly believe your eyes.

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Loft

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Our 51-year reputation assures all patrons of fresh, pure, delicious candy and we guarantee it—or your money will be refunded. You must be satisfied!

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Address Dept. 17 400 Broome St., New York

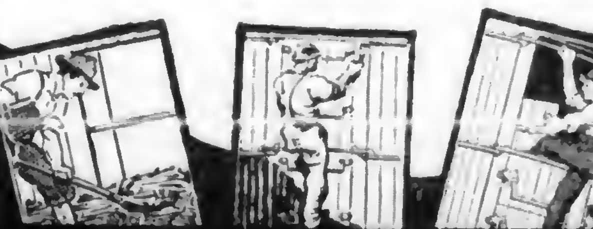
Are You Satisfied?

"Am I satisfied? I should say I am, and *more* than that. This Unadilla has made life a lot easier for me."

"See that ladder? Well, it can't slip. It's a permanent part of the silo, and when the hoops need adjusting I just climb up and they're all within easy reach. And say—pitching silage out is a *cinch!* No more back breaking work tossing it out over *my* head. I shove it out thru the air-tight, water-tight doors that *always open at the level of the silage!* I wouldn't trade my Unadilla for twice its cost if I couldn't get another.

"Recommend it to you? I certainly do! Write the Unadilla Silo Company for their big catalog. They'll give you all the information and they'll treat you right, too! Give you easy time payments if you want."

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box P Unadilla, N.Y.



UNADILLA SILOS

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

The Feed Standard of Your Cow

"What shall I feed my cows?" This is a plain question any dairyman might ask. Our answer is: "Feed what the cow needs to make milk and keep in good flesh, for the least money spent."

Ti-o-ga Dairy Feeds are made to fit exactly these food requirements of the cow. They are not made by guess or just to have feeds to sell. They are feeds made to help the dairyman make money. Feed as directed by the tag on every bag.

Red Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with low protein succulent roughage; Silage, Pasturage, Green Fodder, etc.

White Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with medium protein dry roughage; Timothy Hay, Mixed Hay, Corn Fodder, etc.

Blue Brand Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed to be fed with high protein dry roughage; Clover Hay, Alfalfa Hay, etc.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

TIOGA MILL & ELEVATOR CO. Waverly, N. Y.

RED BRAND WHITE BRAND BLUE BRAND

Use the TI-O-GA Dairy Feed which forms a balanced ration with your own roughage.

TI-O-GA FEED SERVICE

Look for the *extension roof*

THAT'S how you can tell a Globe Silo. It is an exclusive feature and reduces cost per ton capacity. Spruce and fir, the best materials, make a Globe Silo last over a generation. Heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors absolutely insure complete air-tightness. Increases value of farm. A Globe Silo lasts longest, is most profitable, most convenient. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO. Box B, Unadilla, New York

GLOBE SILOS

A GOOD Stave Silo LOW in Price

Superiority of workmanship and quality of materials make Crasco Silos good for unusual service. Made of selected tongue and grooved stock and bound with steel rods. Doors close tight and open easily. Convenient door front ladder.

The result of years of experience in making superior silos such as the Craine Tripple Wall.

Write for complete information.

CRAINE SILO CO. Box 300 Norwich, N. Y.

CRASCO STEEL RODDED SILOS

For Sale
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

We are offering for sale about twelve head, all backed by desirable blood lines and nearly all have good official milk and butter records. [illegible] are in calf to our "Ormsby [illegible] Bess Burke 2d" herd sires. They are priced low for quick sale.
We are also offering several young bulls from a few weeks up to the ready-for-service age. A few are out of 20-lb. two-year-olds [illegible] official test while others are from cows with records up to 29 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1000 lbs. in a year.
A postal would bring you our price lists and a booklet describing [illegible]

WINTERTHUR FARMS, WINTERTHUR, DEL.

$3 down Brings Any Size American SEPARATOR GUARANTEED

New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay.

30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning.

Old separators taken in exchange
Shipped from stock nearest you
Write for free catalog and low prices.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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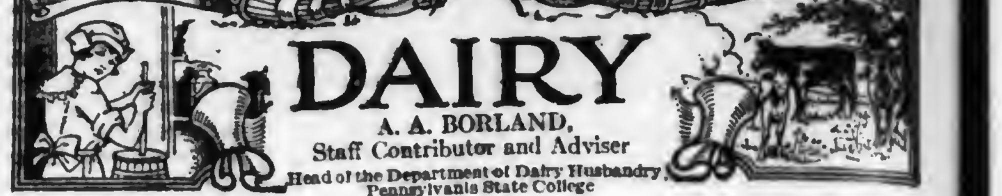


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Cows Need More Protein

What should we feed to cows to produce a large quantity of milk? I am feeding wheat bran, corn bran, oats chop, a commercial stock feed, corn chop, besides fodder and hay.—G. A., Montgomery County, Pa.

The feeds which you mention are all low in protein and a mixture of them will not make a good milk producing ration. Corn chop contains 9.5 per cent protein, oat chop about twelve per cent, the stock feed you mention about ten per cent, wheat bran sixteen per cent and corn bran 9.7 per cent. A mixture of these is likely to contain only eleven to twelve per cent of protein whereas to go with roughage such as fodder and mixed hay the grain mixture should contain approximately twenty-four per cent protein.

The following mixture would give you much better results than your present mixture:

100 lbs.	wheat bran
100 lbs.	ground oats
100 lbs.	cottonseed meal
100 lbs.	linseed oil meal

Feed this mixture at the rate of one pound of grain to every three to three and one-half pounds of milk produced by a Jersey or Guernsey cow, and one pound of grain to every four to four and one-half pounds of milk for a Holstein or Ayrshire cow. —A. A. B.

"Tuts" Was Champion

COW testing associations spot the best cows in the herd as well as aid in weeding out the low producers. "Tuts," a purebred Holstein cow, produced 2538 pounds of milk during January and thereby won first honors over all association cows in the state for the month. The milk tested 3.9 per cent, yielding ninety-nine pounds of butterfat. She was kept under ordinary farmer's conditions but was milked three times a day. Her feed consisted of 540 pounds of hay, 1000 pounds of silage and 650 pounds of grain.

"Tuts" is owned by Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pennsylvania, a member of the Goodville Association in Lancaster County. Another Holstein cow owned by Mr. Stoltzfus produced 1885 pounds of milk.—F.

Bradford Holstein Sale

THE Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding and Sales Association of Bradford County, Pa., is to hold its fifth sale of registered Holsteins in the Sale Pavilion at Troy, on Saturday, May 9th. About sixty animals, practically all from herds that are fully accredited or are being tested under the accredited herd plan, will be offered to buyers. Among this number will be several young cows fresh or due soon, several bred heifers for fall freshening and a limited number of bulls of service age.

Catalogs of the sale may be obtained from D. K. Sloan, Towanda, Pa. Other members of the sale committee are: R. H. Fleming, Alba, Pa., J. O. Cowl, Troy, Pa.—W.

Her Own Monument

A FITTING memorial in honor of her life's work of usefulness is being planned for Lilith Gem Kolkluff, a purebred Holstein, owned by the Pennsylvania State College, according to P. D. Jones, dairy herdsman. After producing nearly fifty tons of milk during five lactation periods, her usefulness is to be extended indefinitely after her death, if arrangements now being made to mount her skeleton for use in the classrooms of Ag Hill can be carried out. Certain measurements of this animal will be taken for use in the experiment now being conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Dairying. In this experiment an effort is being made to secure data to use in the development of a more scientific basis for judging. —B.

We Waste Much Plant Food

By J. G. LIPMAN

Staff Contributor and Adviser

THE subject of conserving the nitrogen in animal manures is still receiving much attention. There is justification for the interest in the subject, since the annual losses of ammonia from animal manures are so great as to involve values running into many millions of dollars.

It is well known that the loss suffered by farmyard manure may be three-fold in character. Manure exposed to the weather is certain to lose a considerable proportion of its nitrogen and potash because of the leaching action of rain. About one-half, or more, of the total nitrogen and potash are present in fresh manure in water-soluble form. Hence, the losses due to leaching are bound to be very large.

Loss of Ammonia

Another source of loss which falls on the nitrogen only, is that due to the decomposition of manure and the escape of the ammonia formed in the process of decomposition. The keeping of manure under cover will protect the manure against losses due to the leaching of soluble nitrogen and potash compounds. It will not, however, protect the manure from losses due to the escape of ammonia.

A third source of loss lies not in the direct escape of ammonia or other constituents of manure, but in the changing of the soluble and, therefore, more readily available constituents into less soluble and, therefore, less available forms from the standpoint of crop production.

In manure stored in heaps or under the feet of livestock there is an intensive multiplication of bacteria and fungi. These eat up, as it were, the soluble nitrogen compounds and convert them into less soluble products, which, before they become available to crops in the field or garden, must undergo decomposition.

Sheds Prevent Leaching

These facts, already familiar to every progressive farmer, are used as the basis of methods of treating manure that would diminish the losses referred to above. Farmers attempt to protect the manure against the leaching action of rain by keeping it under cover.

In some of the European countries covered barnyards are considered quite essential on every well-kept dairy or livestock farm. The tendency to build covered sheds has become more manifest of recent years in certain sections of the United States: in others the covered shed is less in evidence than it was twenty-five or more years ago.

Where covered sheds are not available and where the storing of any considerable quantities of manure for any length of time is not practicable, livestock owners prefer to haul the manure to the field and spread it at more or less frequent intervals. The soluble nitrogen and potash compounds in fresh manure are thus washed into the soil and held there more or less firmly.

Cause of Fire Fang

While this is not the most effective method of conserving plantfood in animal manure, it is a reasonably effective method and perhaps the most acceptable one where manure cannot be carefully stored under cover.

As to the losses which occur in manure heaps kept under cover, it is recognized that in so far as the air is allowed to enter freely into the interior of the heap bacterial activities will be stimulated and, as a result of the more rapid decomposition of the manure, much ammonia may escape.

Furthermore, the rapid rise in temperature, because of the intensive multiplication of bacteria, leads to so-called "fire fanging," an undesirable condition which involves not only the escape of ammonia, but also the transformation of the readily available nitrogen compounds into the more insoluble and less available products.

To avoid this condition a number of expedients have been adopted. In some of the European countries—notably in France and Belgium—the solid and liquid manure are kept separate.

The liquid manure is allowed to run into a cemented pit, where certain changes take place, but the resulting losses of ammonia are very slight. The solid manure, kept by itself and in a moist condition, does not seem to suffer any serious loss or deterioration. Shortly before hauling the manure to the field the liquid manure is pumped on the solid manure and the entire mass then hauled and spread.

Keeping Out Air Prevents Losses

In other cases the manure is allowed to accumulate under the feet of cattle in open or covered barnyards and because of the moist condition of the manure and the constant tramping of it by the cattle, the air is more or less thoroly kept out of it and the resulting losses of ammonia are, therefore, quite slight. Where manure is stored in heaps these are also kept moist and compact in order that the air may be kept out as much as possible and the escape of ammonia prevented.

(Concluded on Page 19)

One Way to Lose Money

A NORTHERN New Jersey fertilizer dealer is quoting a 4-8-4 mixture at $36.80, and a 2-8-2 mixture at $27.20, both f.o.b. the factory. One ton of the former at $36.80 contains just as much plant food as two tons of the latter at $54.40, excepting eight units of phosphoric acid which can be purchased retail at about $9. In other words, the purchaser is losing $8.60 when he buys two tons of the 2-8-2 fertilizer instead of a ton of the 4-8-4. An even greater difference would be shown in comparing a 2-8-2 with a still higher analysis mixture such as 5-10-5.—H. R. Cox.

Addressed to the man who *"will probably buy a milker some day"*

PERHAPS you are one of the thousands of men who are dairying in a small way—say six or eight cows.

You expect to buy a milking machine some day. Very probably it will be an Empire Milker. You realize that hand-milking can not compete with Empire milking. That it is becoming harder and harder to get competent help. That hand-milking is a back-breaking job.

You probably have figured out that you will get your milking machine when you have a dozen cows or more. You haven't been able to see quite how it would pay you to install a machine for *six* or *eight* cows.

You were perfectly right—*up to now.*

But you aren't right about it any longer.

And here's why—

The Empire Electric Milker Makes Machine Milking Profitable for the Small Dairy

After several years spent in getting it absolutely mechanically perfect, the Empire Milking Machine Company is now offering the Empire Electric Milker.

With a ¼ h.p. motor, the Empire Electric Milker operates a Double Unit Milker—milking two cows at a time. The ½ h.p. outfit operates two Double Units—milking four cows at once.

Never before has anyone been able to get the *power end* of the milking machine down to a point where it would be economical to operate in a small way.

Now—it has been done. The Empire Electric Milker is economical in original cost, economical to install, economical to operate.

It works with the time-tested Empire Units. You realize the importance of that.

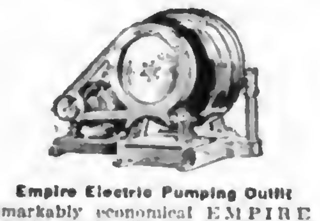
It works with the famous Empire Pulsator.

It uses the patented and exclusive Empire Teat Cups which imitate the natural sucking action of the calf.

It has all the Empire advantages listed at the left—advantages which set the Empire apart from all other milkers.

It does everything that an Empire Milker does on the biggest dairy farms in the country. And it does it so economically that no farmer who owns six or more cows can afford to be without it.

Write for the free Empire catalog No. 33. Read it. Then take it with you to the nearest Empire agent. He is ready to prove every statement we make.

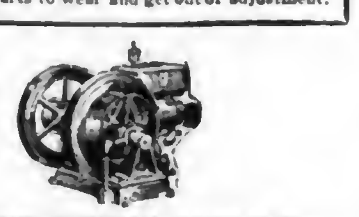


Empire Electric Pumping Outfit

The remarkably economical EMPIRE Electric Milker Pumping outfit. Type R-2 with ¼ h.p. electric motor operates 1 double unit milker. Type R-3 with ½ h.p. electric motor operates 2 double unit milkers.

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Standard Empire Milker Units used with Empire Electric or Engine type Pumping Outfits provide a practical size for *every* dairy of 6 or more cows.
3. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
5. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
6. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for single or double unit.
7. Low power cost—¼ H. P. outfit milks 2 cows at once—larger sizes proportionately economical.
8. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.



Empire Engine Combination Pumping Outfit

For every farm not equipped with electricity there is an ideal Empire engine-operated milker pumping outfit—"A size for every dairy"—from the big Type J-Duplex outfit that operates eight double units at a time to the wonderfully economical Type R—Engine-Combination pump shown above. This outfit operates 2 double units; is provided with pulley so that engine may be used for all the light power jobs on the farm. Engine has ample surplus power to run separator or churn while milking.

A size for every Dairy EMPIRE TRADE-MARK REG'D. Milking Machines *For any kind of Power*

H. E. McWhinney, *President*
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.

Sales and Service Branches:
Elgin, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Peterborough, Ont., Canada

POWER MILKER $142 Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

ADD $5 FROM PITTSBURGH

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for selling 30 pkgs. Chewing Gum at 5c a pkg. Rifle first class. When sold return our $1.50 and we will send rifle, all postage prepaid.
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on this well-known silo. A real saving to you. Used on thousands of farms. The Special Door Frame just one of its [illegible] features.
Made by a 75-year old company.
Also makers of the Copper-Content ROSSMETAL Galvanized Silo since 1912. When writing state whether interested in wood or metal silo.

Splendid agents' and dealers' proposition.

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Ensilage Cutter & Silo Company,
Established 1850
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"Wilson" Soy Beans - - $3.80 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas - - - - $4.40 Bushel
Wisconsin Certified Seed [illegible]
[illegible]
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

Mr. Landis Tells the World

He is Satisfied That Bull Associations Pay

By S. J. BROWNELL

THIS is the story of what a purebred sire association has done for a Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, farmer. In 1919 forty-six farmers in the vicinity of East Greenville organized a seven-block Holstein bull association. Seven outstanding yearly record bulls were purchased, at an average of $1000 each, and one was placed in each of the seven blocks.

One of the members of this purebred sire association was William H. Landis, of East Greenville. After five years of membership in the organization Mr. Landis, to use his own words, "can tell the world that bull associations pay."

In 1921 twenty-six members of this association, including Mr. Landis, decided that they must free their herds from tuberculous animals before they could continue on a definite program of improvement. Twenty of the members refused to test and were, therefore, disqualified to have the services of the association bulls.

A 570 Per Cent Increase in Purebreds

The test gave the association's program a setback of two years, for the percentage of reactors was high, but events have proven the wisdom of this move for disease-free herds.

Since the testing of the herds a steady breeding program has been carried out which showed a 310 per-cent increase in purebreds in the herds of the twenty-six active members up to the year of 1923. Inventory of the herds taken at the close of the present year of organization shows the increase in purebreds in the herds of the active members to be 570 per cent. In other words they have practically five and three-fourths times as many purebreds as they had at the time of organization.

Realizing that he had developed some high-class stock thru the use of these outstanding purebred sires, Mr. Landis started on the fair circuit in 1924 with three of the daughters of one of the association bulls.

Daughters Win at Fairs

At the Allentown fair where they were first shown, the judge announced it was a very hard proposition to place the three because of their similarity, and they all got into the money class. They also won first place in the get-of-sire class.

At the Quakertown Fair in Bucks County they won second over all breeds in the get-of-sire class, and one was placed first by a different judge.

At Doylestown, in Bucks County, the third heifer, which had not as yet received a blue ribbon individually, was placed first, and again the three won second over all breeds for get-of-sires. This gave the three heifers each a first place decision at the three fairs where three different judges made the decision.

These conditions are no reflection upon the ability of the judges in placing the animals, but are brought out to emphasize the uniformity of type and similarity of conformation.

Prove Worth at Milk Pail

The three heifers, whose picture is shown herewith, were again shown in the get-of-sire class at the Tri-State Fair, Trenton, New Jersey, in a class of ten competing herds. At this fair they placed fourth. They were somewhat handicapped due to the fact that they freshened during their stay there.

In October one of these three heifers was first in production in the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association for all breeds and all ages, with a production of 1251 pounds of milk and 77.69 pounds of butterfat. Another was second in the association the same month, with 1112 pounds milk and 66.72 pounds of butterfat. This record is all the more remarkable because these animals are but two years old. The following month all three of the animals were placed with the ten highest cows in the association.

Mr. Landis's three ribbon-winning record-making heifers.

Made High State Record

The heifer which was first in October was again first in November and was third high cow for all breeds and all ages in the whole state of Pennsylvania, with a production of 1875 pounds of milk and 84.11 pounds of butterfat. This is a phenomenal record when it is considered that the competition was with twenty-six associations consisting of 8500 cows, and the record was made by a two-year-old.

Mr. Landis has sold two of the daughters of the association bulls to buyers from out of the county at a price of $500 each. Other buyers are now interested in obtaining some of the same blood. Without a doubt the association bulls have increased the value of the herds, thru their daughters, very materially, for the members of the association now own 141 daughters of these bulls. It is readily seen that the members have greatly increased the inventory value of their herds.

Mr. Landis, like other members of the organization who realized the necessity of keeping records of their herds, helped form a cow testing association for this purpose. This group was organized last July and is showing some very creditable results; in fact, the measure of progress of the bull association is due mainly to the records obtained in the cow testing association.

Not one buyer in a hundred who sees and tries a De Laval in comparison with any other, ever fails to choose the De Laval.

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If you then choose the other machine you will know what you are doing; but the chances are a hundred to one that you will not, and you will know why you do not.

We can make no claims of De Laval superiority which seeing and trying the machine itself will not more than substantiate.

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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Write now for Special Winter Discounts.

International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Wasting Plant Food

(Continued from page 17)

Some of the experiment stations on the Continent of Europe have advised farmers to mix fresh manure with well-rotted manure, alternating a layer of fresh manure and a layer of well-rotted manure, and, when the heap is completed, to keep it compact and moist. The mixing of well-rotted manure with fresh manure seems to favor a more rapid and efficient decomposition of the fresh manure with but slight loss of ammonia.

Chemicals to Hold the Ammonia

For the conservation of ammonia in manure it has been suggested further that the addition of chemicals or other products that would hold on to the ammonia more or less tenaciously would be desirable. Among the products that have been used more or less extensively, mention may be made of land plaster, kainit, ground phosphate rock and acid phosphate.

The use of acid phosphate or ground phosphate rock is being recommended by our experiment stations and our colleges of agriculture because of the fact that manure in itself is not a balanced fertilizer and that the addition of materials containing phosphorus improves its character for crop production.

Where acid phosphate is used the escape of ammonia is, no doubt, partly prevented. This is true also of land plaster. Nevertheless, the use of land plaster or acid phosphate, while it may help to reduce the loss of ammonia, will not serve to prevent the escape of a large part of it.

Georgia Experiments with Sulphur

The writer proposed some time ago that sulphur might be a helpful means for conserving ammonia in manure. This suggestion was based on the thought that sulphur is changed by certain bacteria into sulphuric acid, which, on its part, has a great affinity for ammonia. Hence, by adding a certain quantity of sulphur to manure, the conservation of ammonia might become feasible at a very reasonable cost.

Evidently this same thought has guided the Georgia Experiment Station in undertaking experiments for the purpose of determining whether sulphur added to manure would help to stop the escape of ammonia. In Press Bulletin No. 189, entitled "Sulphur to Stop Nitrogen Waste," the Georgia Experiment Station describes some interesting experiments.

What the Experiments Showed

A compost mixture was made up in these experiments consisting of six parts of Florida soft phosphate, three parts dried soil, two parts cottonseed meal, and one part dried stable manure. This mixture, when kept moist in jars, lost in a period of seven months about sixty percent of the nitrogen. This loss was not due to leaching, for the mixtures were kept under cover in tight receptacles. It must have been due, therefore, to the escape of the ammonia.

When a similar mixture had added to it two pounds of ordinary flowers of sulphur for each 100 pounds of the dried compost mixture there was no loss of nitrogen. In fact, the proportion of nitrogen in ammonia form increased in the mixture from 0.065 per cent to 0.767 per cent. The sulphur, changing into sulphuric acid, had evidently combined with the ammonia and held it in the mixture in the form of sulphate of ammonia. The loss of nitrogen was thus prevented.

The investigations in question are still being continued at the Georgia Experiment Station.

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Five Passengers

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THE NASH MOTORS COMPANY, KENOSHA, WIS. (1332)

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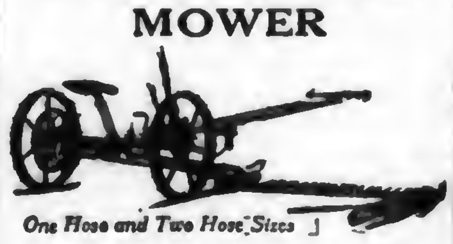

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SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

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100 pounds of Ryde's Cream Calf Meal equals 800 lbs. of whole milk in feeding value. Raise bigger, better calves the Ryde Way, without milk and for less money.

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WANTED Rabbits and Easter Bunnies. State price in first letter.
NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Rd., New York, N. Y.

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102 Registered HOLSTEINS
March 25th at 10 o'clock

Bonnymead Farms Dairy Herd

60 cows and first calf heifers, 10 heifers up to 2 years of age. The average production is over 10,000 lbs. milk per cow. Herd under Federal and State Supervision and sold subject to the 60 day retest. One mile from Harrisburg, Pa., on the Wm. Penn Highway. Send for Catalog.

BONNYMEAD FARMS,
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R. R., Harrisburg, Pa.
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BARNYARD GOLF RULES

Official Rules and Regulations for Horseshoe Pitchers

QUESTIONS are frequently raised as to the rules governing the good old game of quoits (horseshoes). The official rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association say the regulation distance between the stakes shall be forty feet for men, and thirty feet for women, measuring where the stake enters the ground. To those accustomed to pace off any convenient distance as in the old days this makes quoits a real man's game.

The rules also specify that the stakes shall be of iron, one inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined one inch toward the opposing stake and extending eight inches above the ground. This also means that real skill is required, also real muscle to throw a "ringer."

The Pitcher's Box

The pitcher's box shall extend three feet on each side to the rear and front of the stake and the pitcher may stand anywhere inside the box. A standard regulation game consists of fifty points, and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched shall be declared the winner.

Pitching rules specify that no contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes before making his last or final pitch. All contestants shall pitch both shoes from the pitching box into the opposing pitching box or forfeit the value of one point to his opponent.

Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel caulks and clear the stake.

A foul line shall be established three feet in front of the stake, and any contestant stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch, and no score shall be accredited to him.

In Case of a Tie

A shoe that does not remain within six inches of the stake shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or where players decide upon some other distance).

All equals shall be counted as ties, and the next closest shoe shall score. In case all four shoes be tied in distance from stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last shall lead off.

A ringer scores three points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four points. A double ringer shall score six points and is the highest score a contestant can make. In case of each contestant having a ringer the next closest shoe shall score, and all such ringers shall be counted as ringers pitched, but not counted as a score.

If each contestant has two ringers all are cancelled and no point is scored. If one contestant has two ringers and the other a single ringer, the pitcher having the double ringer shall score three points only.

Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake. All such shoes are tied. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

Size of Horseshoes

No shoe shall exceed seven and one-half inches in length, seven inches in width or two and one-half pounds in weight. No toe or heel caulk shall measure over three-quarters inch in length. Opening between the caulks shall not exceed three and one-half inches. No horseshoe constructed in freak design will be considered regulation. All measurements shall be made by use of callipers and straight edge. There shall be no coaching or interference except in four-handed games. Partners have the right to coach each other. At the beginning of a second game the loser of the first game shall have first pitch. All teams are to be shifted to opposing box at the end of each game.—M. G. F.

Would Pay to Borrow

A DEALER in South Jersey is quoting a fertilizer of 4-8-7 analysis at $39 a ton payable September 1. This dealer sells the same fertilizer for $36 a ton if paid for on March 1. This means that the farmer who settles on September 1 is paying interest at the rate of 15½ per cent a year. Would it pay him to borrow the money from his bank at 6 per cent?—H. R. Cox.

Keystone Wool Scores

PENNSYLVANIA wool triumphed at the recent Tri-State Wool Show in Wheeling, West Virginia. The grand championship cup was won by a purebred ram fleece shown by J. W. Stewart, Jefferson, Pa. This same fleece also won the grand championship at the recent State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg.

Keystone growers showed fully seventy-five per cent of the fleeces on exhibition, according to W. B. Connell, sheep and wool extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, who was one of the judges. Space was not available for many more Keystone fleeces which had been shown at Harrisburg.

The wool on exhibition sold for seventy cents a pound to Horkheimer Brothers, of Wheeling. Louis Horkheimer is well known thruout the Tri-State region as sales agent of the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association. W. B. Connell was auctioneer of the wool sale.

Hogs in the Movies

A NEW hog film, entitled "Hog Breeds and Hog Management" is available for circulation from the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be circulated thru the film distribution system of the Department of Agriculture and the co-operating state institutions. Copies may be borrowed for short periods, the only cost being the payment of transportation charges both ways.

A complete list of the Department of Agriculture's 182 films, with information on the method of distribution is contained in Miscellaneous Circular 27, which may be obtained on application to the Department at Washington, D. C.

Fewer Stallions Licensed

OWNERS of stallions and jacks who stand them for public service in the state are required to procure a license from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The licenses issued in 1924 were not valid after January 1, 1925, and therefore, the licenses should be renewed immediately in order to meet the provisions of the law. A total of 271 licenses were issued in 1924 as compared with 357 in 1923 and 408 in 1922. So far this year the applications for licenses have come in even slower than a year ago.

About everybody who could would spend most of his time in the open air if it only cost something.

Now Only $5.69 Puts A Witte On Your Place

Thousands Accept Liberal Offer On This Famous Throttling Governor Engine.

Thousands of farmers, appreciating the need for cheap dependable power on the place, have accepted the liberal offer of Ed. H. Wittte, world-famous engine manufacturer. Mr. Witte makes the startling offer to put the standard Witte Throttling-Governor Engine to work for you for as low as $5.69 down.

The famous Witte Throttling-Governor Engine, known all over the world, comes fully equipped on this offer. Has celebrated water-proof WICO Magneto and forty other improvements, including a new device that makes starting easy at 40 degrees below zero.

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Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

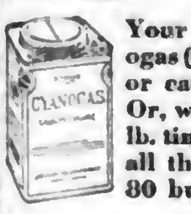
Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a postcard will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 2043 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 2043 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on the farm.

Wood Chucks Are Expensive

They cost you real money in the crops they destroy. They are an expense, and an unnecessary one. Woodchucks, rats and other destructive rodents can be effectively and economically exterminated with

CYANOGAS
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Simply place a heaping tablespoonful of Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) in the mouth of each burrow. The moisture in the air liberates a powerful poison gas which reaches the animals and kills them.



Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you. Or, we will deliver a 5 lb. tin sufficient to kill all the woodchucks in 80 burrows for $2.50.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
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Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any time and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write

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KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
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E. B. Osborne Mower—A simple, durable, internal gear machine that excels for long service. Frame is one piece. Low crank head reduces wear on knives and cutting parts. Flexible cutter bar easily raised or lowered.

The *E-B Osborne Self Dump Rake* is light, strong and easily operated. Curved teeth lift and carry the hay. All parts, except pole, are steel or malleable. The *E-B Side Delivery Rake and Tedder* can be operated either as a rake or tedder by shifting a lever. Does not shatter leaves.

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Friends:—May I join your happy circle? I live on a farm not far from a village called Arcola. I go to the Arcola School. I have been reading the letters for some time on the Y. P. F. page and the children said that there was a deep snow. We have not got any. Some of the people are plowing.

I am twelve years of age. I have two brothers and one sister. I will send some riddles some of these days. Wishing all good luck.—Alice Marshall, Loudoun County, Va.

Dear Y. P. F.:—May I join your merry page by sending my letter? I enjoy reading the letters every week.

I live on a dairy farm near Erie, Pa. I have one sister and two brothers. I am ten years old and am in the fifth grade at school. We have a fine teacher. Our school is near our home.

My sister and I take piano lessons in summer, and our work is outlined for the winter. We try to practice an hour each day.

We go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday in the summer and as much as possible in winter. Aside from helping in the house, I feed the hens and gather the eggs. We have about fifty hens and usually raise about 200 little chicks. We are raising two calves and have had lots of fun with them. We had a good deal of snow this winter and had good times sledding down hill.

This is a fine spring day and it makes us think of summer and the flowers.—Margaret Osborn, Erie County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—May I join your happy circle? We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for four years. I like to read the Forum page very much. I am thirteen years old and have three sisters and one brother, a niece and a nephew.

I live on a farm. We have cows, pigs and chickens. For pets I have two dogs and one cat. I have a half mile to go to school. We have thirty-five scholars in our school. We have lots of fun playing games.

With good wishes and good luck to every one.—Anna Katharine Holtzer, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have not seen a letter from Madison County so I thought I would write a letter. I am fourteen years old and in the eighth grade. I belong to the girl scouts of Morrisville. I have a brother and one sister.

HER LITTLE COUSINS
Frances Choate, Madison County, N. Y.

We have a horse who is very gentle and I drive her quite a lot. I am sorry to say my brother has a broken collarbone at this time. We have cows and hens.

I am enclosing a picture of my two little cousins. This is wishing you all good luck and hoping that you will let me join your circle.—Frances Choate, Madison County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been enjoying your letters ever since I could read English.

I came to America three years ago. Father has been in this country for ten years. Mother and I started for America before the World War but did not succeed in getting here.

We had a terrible time during the war in Hungary. The front was only about 100 miles from our town. After the war the Bolsheviks captured us. After three weeks they were forced to leave the country. Then after the Bolsheviks went, the Rumanians took possession of Hungary.

I would like to tell you all I went thru but it would be such a long story.

I am in the eighth grade. I got two brothers. I will write again soon and send you some pictures.—Irene Zimmerman, Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Forum Friends and Cousin Ruth:—I am twelve years old and live on a farm of about sixty acres. I go to Bell Air High School. There are over 500 pupils in the high and grammar school. There are forty-two pupils in the seventh grade; which I am in. I have to go three miles to school.

I have two little cats, Blackie and Tabby. They are cute.

How many have heard, or belong to, the boys' and girls' Four H. Club. I do. I like it fine. Love to write again.—Mattie L. Kirby, Harford County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—As I have not seen any letters in your Forum page from Silver Run, Md., I will send you one. It won't be a very large one for the first one, maybe the next time I can do better. I am nine years old and go to Green Valley School. I am in the third grade. We live on a farm and keep two horses and three cows and hogs and chickens. I like to help mother milk. I like to ride the horses. I have a pet cat; she is very nice. I have one brother who is younger than me. I hope to hear from some others from Carroll County, Md.—Edgar J. Myers, Carroll County, Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading "Our Young People's Forum" for a long time but have never gotten right down to writing to you.

I am eleven years old and am in the sixth grade. We take our final examinations in May. School closes on May 25th and then we are going to have a picnic.

On our farm we have dogs, cats and cows, but my father is a butcher and we kill the cows. We have two horses named Cap and Bob. Would you mind telling me if I could join?—Helen Faust, Yerkes, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for about two years and as soon as we receive it I turn to the Forum page. I sure do enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls.

I live on a farm and go to the Pedricktown public school. I like my teacher and school friends. Father went to [illegible] this winter and has not come home yet but is on the way.

Cousin Ruth I was very sorry to hear you were sick. I am ten years old and am in the sixth grade. I walk to school but I think I would rather walk than ride. I am going to ask you a question before I close and it is: Do I have to send a drawing or a picture to become a member of the Young People's Forum. I would thank you very much if you told me.—Anna Gaventa, Salem County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Wouldn't you like a new member? This is my first letter. I am a girl thirteen years old and am in the eighth grade. I go to South Presten School. My teacher is a good teacher and I like her. I have four schoolmates about my size and age.

I am very sorry you have been sick and hope you get well soon. I never like to have anyone sick.

I have read the Y. P. F. for many years and enjoy it the best of any page in Pennsylvania Farmer. I hope you enjoy my letter for this is the first time I have written.

For pets I have banties, a dog, cats and a horse that comes to our house every day for apples. His name is Tony. The name of my pet cat is Tidily-winks. He is gray and white. The name of our dog is Watch, and all the banties have names, too. I have two brothers.

Mamma said perhaps you like short letters better than long ones.—Dorothy C. Hoag, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum. I am eleven years old and live on a farm. We have cows, horses and chickens. I milk three cows and my mother milks three.

PLAYING MOTHER
Gladys H. Rettinger, Dauphin County, Pa.

I have a good teacher and she is very kind to us. I have two sisters that are married and a brother. We have three cats and a puppy.

I am sending my picture to you, with love to Cousin Ruth.—Gla
H. Rettinger, Dauphin County,

Answers to Eleanor Wasson's Riddles:

1. Mother.
2. Noise.
3. When he eats a pear (pair).

Last week the name of one of
Forum friends was omitted from
end of his letter. The last sente
should have read, "This is my
letter, I will write again soon.
Billie Ambacher, Camden County,
J." We hope Billie will keep
promise.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Forum Memb

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Gladys Bucker, da Lochbaum, Estella Rebert, J White.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Edith selman (D), Viola Shaffer.
BEAVER COUNTY.—Paul Vea and P).
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Erma Elliott, Fenton Robinson, Ida M.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Sidney Haas
CARBON COUNTY.—Irene Mel
CENTRE COUNTY.—Gladys Risbd
CHESTER COUNTY.—William Jr.
CLINTON COUNTY.—Guy Nichols
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Mary Margaret Mayberry.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Gladys H. tinger (P).
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Phyllis Chamberlin, Catherine C. Goell, Ada ers.
FULTON COUNTY.—Marian Walters, Eliza Motter, Alfaretta Ruth Reel.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Myra A. H
JUNIATA COUNTY.—Harriet Naugle.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Lena Z. senig (D only).
LEBANON COUNTY.—Dorothy
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.— Faust.
PIKE COUNTY.—Anna Thek.
SNYDER COUNTY.—Emma Ruth Musser.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Mary Staggers.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.— Katherine Holtzer, Alice Johnston, Jones.
YORK COUNTY.—Edith Norris, ryn Wildasin, Ruth E. Wildasin.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Carrie
MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Wilbur Elvaine.
SALEM COUNTY.—Anna Gaventa.

NEW YORK

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Mary Di
DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Marg Garrison.
STEUBEN COUNTY.—Gladys E. dett.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—If you begin at the right spot and go right along, without skipping any letters you will find that this strange looking puzzle will form the words of a saying well known to you all. You may not hit on the right place to begin the first time you try. You remember about finding the thing in the last place you looked for it? Maybe something like that will happen with this puzzle. When you have found the familiar saying, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than March 28. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVA FARMER, 261 SOUTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

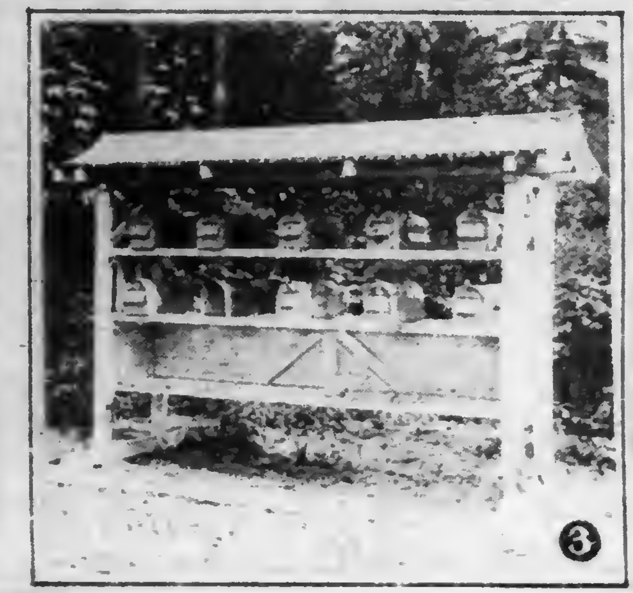
▨	N	I	A	G	▨	A	Y	R	T	▨
Y	R	T	▨	D	E	E	▨	C	C	U
S	T	N	▨	O	D	U	▨	O	Y	T
▨	S	R	I	F	▨	T	A	F	I	▨

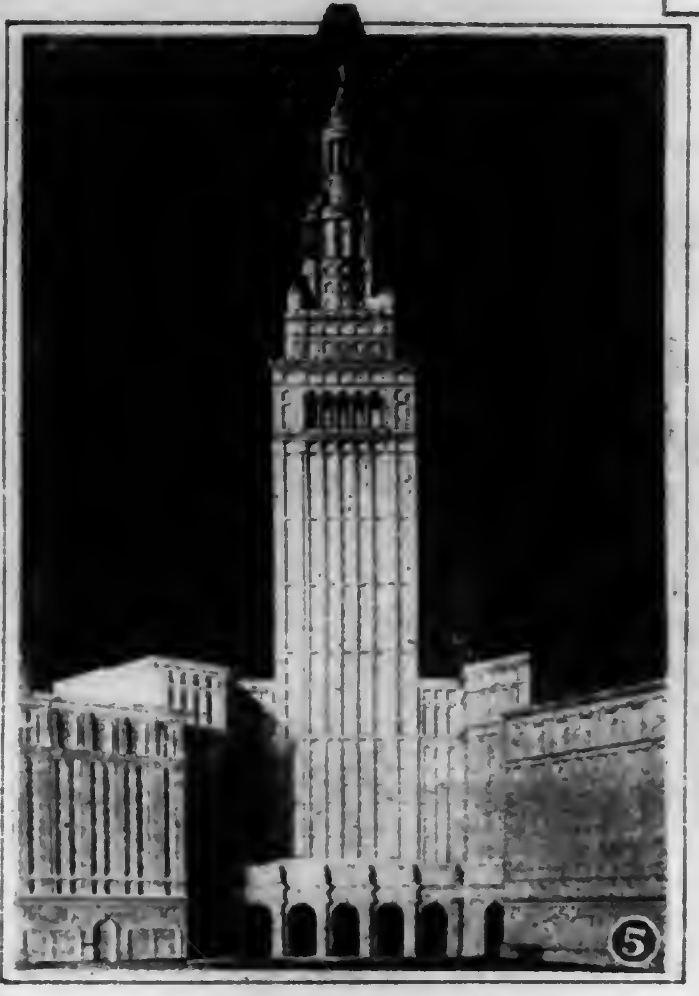
Puzzle Prize Winners

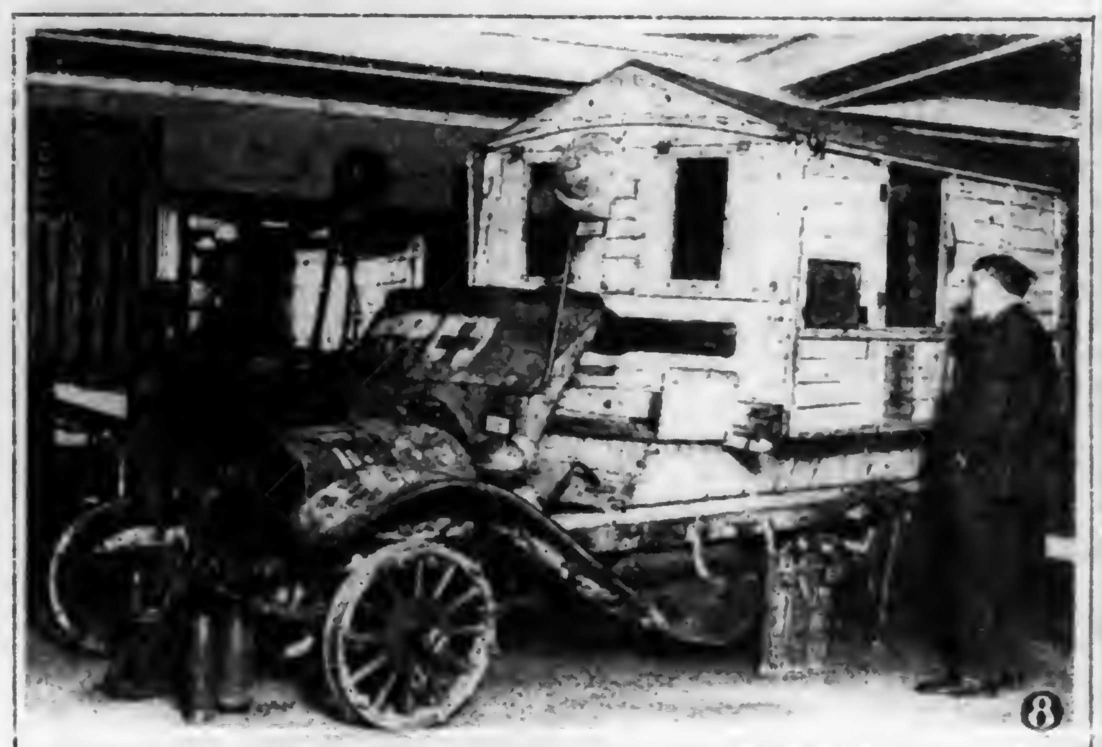
The answer to the puzzle publi
ed in the February 28th issue
Pennsylvania Farmer is, BECA
WHEN YOU FIND IT YOU S
LOOKING FOR IT.

The prize winners are: Isabel
Williams, age 8, Rhode Isle.
Mabel J. Naylor, age 10,
burg, Md.: Edna R
Johnstown, Pa.; Frank B. Roy,
7, Sussex, N. J.; Herman Schalk,
10, Lava, N. Y.; Milton H. Stick
age 10, Claverack, N. Y.; Marg
Thornley, age 7, Camden, Del.; E
Turner, age 9, Ivyland, Pa.;
Weidner, age 11, Gardners, Pa.;
gar E. Wolfe, age 10, H apton.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, who will be missed from Washington official life, now that her husband is no longer in the Cabinet.
2.—Huge stacks of cork, as it comes from the trees, and a pile baled for shipment from Almorania, Spain.
3.—An apartment mail box, which is certainly more sightly than the usual haphazard placing of rural boxes. It took an enterprizing citizen of the State of Washington to get this improvement under way, and his neighbors did their share.
4.—A pet crow, with his owner—he speaks only Italian, but much of that.
5.—A model of the new Union Terminal to be built in Cleveland, Ohio.
6.—The heir to the throne of Roumania learning the "moves of the game" at a chessboard. His grandfather is now king.
7.—On the eve of his retirement, the oldest member of Congress, General I. R. Sherwood, gives the youngest, C. J. McLeod, a few kindly words of advice.
8.—A relic of the World War—this Red Cross ambulance saw service from 1914 to 1918, and valiant service, too, as it wears a Croix de Guerre and three stars.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Our Weaving Goes Merrily On

This Week We Undertake a Sewing Basket

IN MAKING a sewing basket the materials needed will be:

8 long strands No. 3 round reed.

5 long strands No. 2 round reed.

A nut pick.

A pail of tepid water.

A tape measure.

A knife, shears, or razor blade.

Cut the foundation pieces as follows:

16 pieces of No. 3 reed, 30 inches long.

32 pieces of No. 3 reed, 14 inches long.

Roll the 5 strands of No. 2 (the weavers) into little coils which fit in your water pail, and soak these and your cut pieces of reed thoroly. When they are perfectly pliable, start the basket base by arranging the 16 thirty-inch pieces in groups of four, as in Figure I.

Start with the Weavers

Now weave for two rounds, using one of your long weavers. Start the end of the weaver under D, weaving toward the left, over A, under C, over D, under B, over C, under A, over B. That is one round. Weave a second round in the same way, then start the third row of weaving by separating the spoke groups, A, B, C, D, into groups of two instead of four.

Use your nut pick to help push the weaver up close to the preceding round if necessary. Weave just one row over the spokes in groups of two. The spoke where we first started weaving (D group) is called the initial spoke. Now that each group is divided, let us call the second half of the D group (or D 2) the initial spoke.

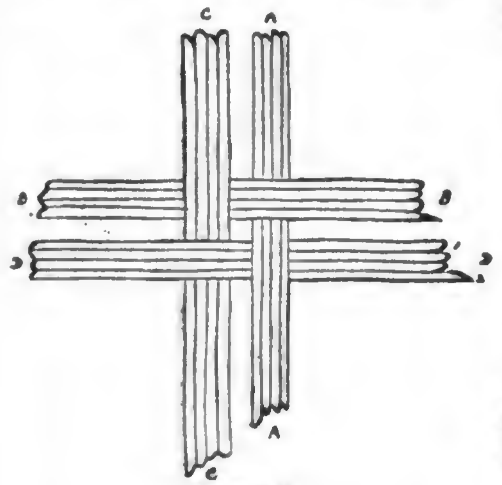


Figure I.

With an Even Number of Spokes

Because an even number of spokes makes different weaving (See Lesson 1) we now introduce a second long No. 2 weaver. Place the end of this under the first spoke group to the left of D1, and weave one round.

You will notice that this second weaver passes under the spokes which the first weaver passed over. Continue weaving in this way with the two weavers kept separate, and the first weaver always ahead of the second, to avoid crossing.

When your base is five inches in diameter, soak it again. Now to the right of each spoke (widening the opening with your nut pick) insert the 32 extra spokes, 14 inches long. Push each spoke in for about one inch. Then continue weaving, over 4, under 4, until the base measures six inches across. Gather the spokes into a group and tie them together at the end, while you give your work another good soaking.

Shape the Spokes Upward

When you start weaving again, keep shaping the spokes upward by holding them firmly with your left hand as you draw your weaver tight with the right. Set your base flat on a table and weave on the outside of the basket.

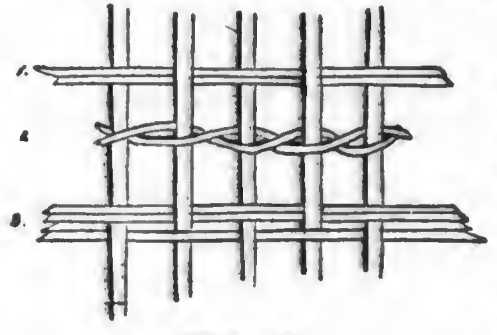


Figure II

When your basket is one inch tall, separate the spokes into groups of two again, and change your weave to "pairing." This also requires two weavers, so continue using the same two, but let them cross each other, the left one passing in front of one set of spokes, back of the next, and out, when the other weaver (now on the left) repeats—in front of one set of spokes, back of the next and out. (See Figure II).

Two Weavers Instead of One

After one and one-half inches of pairing make a one-inch border of double under and over. (Figure II). This is the simple weave described in the first lesson, only you use two weavers like one. Then weave two inches more of pairing, drawing the spokes together so that the shape of the basket rolls in.

Soak thoroly once more, and finish with this border: Pass one pair of spokes under the next two pairs to the right, over the next pair, under the next, and in, rolling the entire border inward. Clip all ends about one inch from the spoke that holds them.

Finish this basket with a coat of clear, thin shellac. Refer to Lesson I for directions on joining weavers.—G. S. S.

Early Tomato Plants

TOMATO plants are easy to raise. For a number of years I have raised my own, and find that I get far better results than when I bought them.

It is quite a little work, but work that I enjoy. They grow so fast that it is interesting to watch them. If the seeds are soaked in warm water for a few hours before they are sown, they will sprout more quickly. Have the earth warm when sowing and keep in a warm place. They do not need sunlight until the plants come up. I keep them on a shelf near the fire or on the incubator top if I am using the incubator.

When the Plants Have Come Up

After the plants begin to come thru the ground they must have sunlight. I like to use part woods dirt and part rich dirt from the barnyard. Having good earth for them is half the battle. I put the earth in the oven and let it get hot, but do not let it stay in the oven and bake, as that spoils it.

When there are four leaves, transplant to four or six inches apart. They may be set into separate dishes at this time or put into pots, when they are again transplanted. I sow my seed on St. Patrick's Day. I have raised plants that were blossomed when set in the garden, and which gave us ripe tomatoes in the middle of July.

This is a good way to make a little pin money, as there is always a demand for healthy home-grown plants.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Another Reader Seeks Advice

She, Too, Would Improve the Plan of Her Kitchen

Dear Pennsylvania Farmer:—We get your good paper every week. Others have asked you to help plan their rooms. Here I come too. My kitchen is twelve by twenty feet. Is it too large? I have a dining room. Hope you will understand my rough plan, and help me if there is a better way to arrange it.—Mrs. C. D. L., Penna.

The kitchen is much too large; a great deal of energy and effort is wasted, in walking from one piece of equipment to another.

I notice that there is a sewing machine in the kitchen. Therefore, the housewife would probably appreciate a convenient little sewing room near at hand, where she could keep her sewing all spread out, and not have to gather it up every time she leaves it.

This Is What to Do

So, here are my suggestions:

1. Divide the old kitchen into kitchen and sewing room by a partition of tongued-and-grooved boards. The exact position of this partition will depend on just where the window comes.

2. Move the cabinet into the new kitchen. Make a place for the oil stove by shifting the range a little.

3. Build a new cupboard in the new kitchen, against the new partition.

4. Put a glass door in the new partition; cut a new window in kitchen; perhaps replace the door to porch with a glass door.

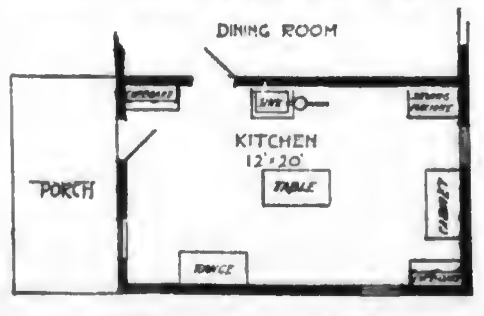
5. Put shelves across the end of sewing room, covered by a curtain.

6. Put a water closet or chemical toilet, shut off by a curtain, in the sewing room, where I have marked it on plan. This feature will, I believe, be a very great comfort and convenience to the housewife.

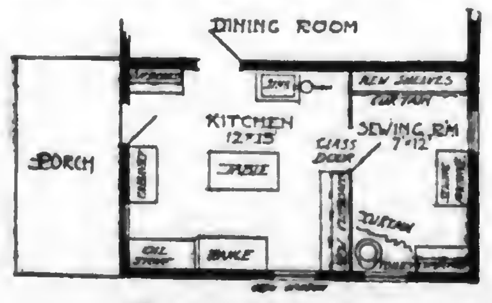
7. The sink is not in the best place, but since it and the pump are all set, the expense of changing would probably be quite high.

8. The old cupboard should remain in the new sewing room; it will be extremely handy to hold sewing materials, etc. Moreover, it helps to screen the toilet.

If these changes seem too expensive, something much simpler may be done. A denim curtain may be put up, instead of the partition; all the other new work being left until later, and done by degrees.—W. D. B.



The present plan.



The improvements

"Leave Out Electricity"

DEAR EDITOR:—I think it would be better to give thoro discussion to the training of children, and not so much to this electric equipment stuff. Every farmer has children that ought to be well trained, while 90 out of every 100 cannot afford an electric equipment, and some not even lights. In the eyes of many readers, the electric fuss in a recent issue was wasting precious space in your good paper.—Mrs. F. N. R.

Editors' Note:—The aim of the "electric fuss" is that ninety per cent of the farmers may have electric power as well as children.

For Richer, for Poorer

A MAN came home one day and said to his wife, "We have lost everything; everything is in the sheriff's hands and will be sold!"

The wife, looking up, said, "Will he sell you, too?"

"No."

"Will he sell me?"

"No, no."

"Then we still have health and two hands each. We will start anew together!"—J. W. L.

"Tommy, stop eating with your fingers."

"But, mamma, weren't fingers made before forks?"

"Not yours, Tommy."—American Legion Weekly.

"Politicians used to cater to the plain people."

"Well?"

"But now we must consider the good-looking vote."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

---

o Need to Worry about Them

r Girls Are Learning to Be Good Housewives

FEW weeks ago we were having an institute in a fine, modern school building in Southern Ohio. g the morning session I slipped from the meeting long enough lt the home economics class.

re are six girls in that home nics class, all from farm homes. embers of the class, under the vision of the teacher, are serv- afeteria lunches at noon to the l children. They serve five- soup, three-cent cocoa, a five- baked dish, and five-cent sand- s.

A Division of Labor

girl was general manager of afeteria for one week and each as given definite work to do for day.

t as I entered the class room irls were taking stock of sup- The general manager was mak- ut the list of supplies to be . Quantities and prices were n down. Some things had to minated, because they could not l them, others because they l take too long to prepare.

girls had some marshmallows rom a party that week, and in ng how they might use them to advantage, I learned a way new e, anyway, for preparing baked h. I also learned that the best to cut marshmallows was with d scissors.

woman is hired each day to come to the kitchen from ten o'clock until three. She helps in the preparation of the vegetables and in washing the dishes. She is paid from the profits made in the lunch room.

Profit Goes toward Equipment

So far this year the girls have been able to make enough profit to buy some much-needed equipment that the board was unable to purchase for them.

The girls were serving lunches to around eighty each day. All this was a part of regular school work in home economics.

I fancy when those girls are in their own homes they will plan and serve properly balanced meals to their families, easily and quickly and will not become slaves to the getting of meals.

When Son Comes to Marry

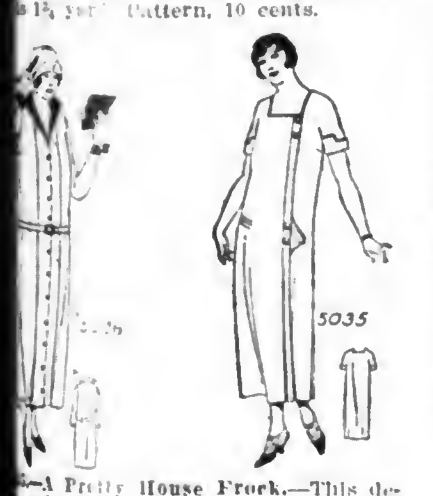
If my son were at the age to be looking up a girl—well, I should either send him down to that town, or I should invite some of those girls to my home—to visit me.

Yes, I am quite sure those girls when they get into their own homes will budget, because they are being trained in school not only to budget their money, but also their time. And I think one thing that definitely impressed me that morning was that the girls were planning first to use the food supplies on hand.—M. H. M.

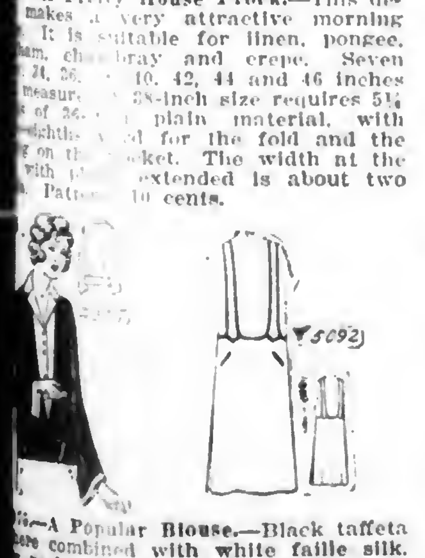
When Spring Is in the Air

irections for Ordering.—Give figures letters of each pattern exactly as ted at beginning of each description. bust measure when ordering waist rns, waist measure for skirt, and for children's patterns. Address nsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third et, Philadelphia, Pa.

—A Good Style.—Kasha, broad- taffeta or crepe could be used for model. Nine sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 54 and inches bust measure. A h size will require 5½ yards of one ial 40 inches wide. For facing on cuffs and revers portions of the three-eighths yard will be re- d. The width of the dress at the is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



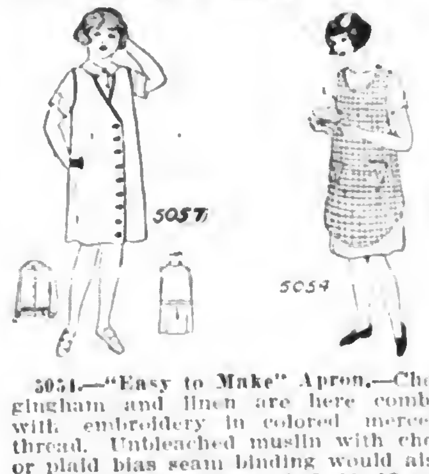
—A Pretty House Frock.—This de- makes a very attractive morning It is suitable for linen, pongee, ham, chambray and crepe. Seven 34, 36, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches measure. 38-inch size requires 5¼ of 36 plain material, with eighths yard for the fold and the on the pocket. The width at the with plaits extended is about two . Pattern, 10 cents.



—A Popular Blouse.—Black taffeta are combined with white faille silk. model is also pretty in crepe or de chine. The collar may be rolled high or turned back together with the fronts, as shown in the large view. Six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires three yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 2⅝ yards of one material and five-eighths yard of contrasting material 32 inches wide for vest, collar and facings on the sleeve. Pattern, 10 cents.

5092.—A New and Popular Skirt Model.—This style is youthful and attractive, and will look well with some of the new spring blouses and "shirts." Charmeen, flannel, kasha, or linen could be used to make a skirt like this. It is also excellent for sports silks. Seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1⅞ yard. To make this model for a 29-inch size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5057.—A Seasonable Style.—Linen, poplin, chambray or pongee could be used for the dress, and crepe, lawn, batiste or linen for the guimpe. The dress is sleeveless. The sleeve of the guimpe may be short as in the large view or in wrist length as shown in the small guimpe view. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress for a 10-year size in 36-inch material will require two yards. The guimpe will require 1¾ yard if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 1⅝ yard is required. The belt of contrasting material requires one-eighth yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



5054.—"Easy to Make" Apron.—Checked gingham and linen are here combined, with embroidery in colored mercerized thread. Unbleached muslin with checked or plaid bias seam binding would also be attractive. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made of one material, a 10-year size requires 1⅛ yard of 36-inch material. Pockets of contrasting material require one-eighth yard cut crosswise. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER
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Choice of Color Is Importan

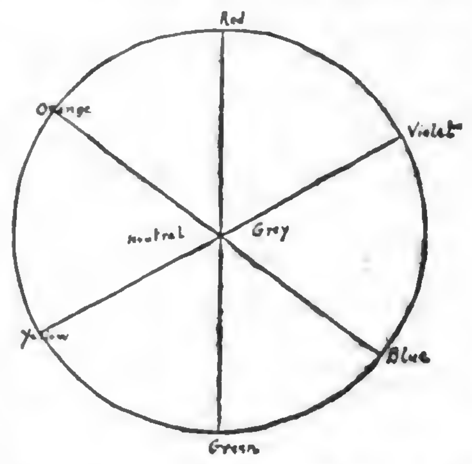
A Few Simple Rules to Guide the Home Maker

THE present-day housekeeper is learning the value of color in successful home decoration. She may possess an appreciation of color in a harmonious room without having a working knowledge of how to obtain like satisfactory results for herself.

For the benefit of housekeepers who did not enjoy the privilege of studying color harmony in school, a practical decorator has made these suggestions.

The Diagram Will Help You

Make a diagram like the illustration. Self-tone harmony means the use of two or more of the tones or shades of one primary color toward the next. For example, one may safely use various tones of color between and including orange and yellow and feel certain that they will harmonize satisfactorily.



Complementary harmony is obtained by going from one primary color down through neutral grey to the color at the opposite side of the circle.

For example, if we are doing a room in tones of yellow and wish introduce some color that will trast with and bring out our scheme, we may safely choose This little hint is of great help we are choosing the new curtains wall-paper for a room.

Color Applied to Large or Small

The amount and intensity of is also a stumbling block. Here our decorator friend has a not- forgotten rule. "Look at she suggests. "The larger the the less intense the color. One leaf may be intensely green, but forest-covered mountain takes on soft, neutral tone.

"In a room, use the bright for small objects such as a bowl, cushion or a book-binding. For large areas, such as walls, floor upholstery reserve the softer, shades."

Another rule it is wise to is that the walls should be in tone than the floor and the lighter than the side-walls.

Effect of Figured Material

Sometimes the question of to choose plain or figured seems a problem. Remember if floors, walls, draperies and stery are all plain, it gives a bare and uninviting While if all are figured the effect cluttered and fatiguing.

With these simple rules in mind, can be reasonably certain of ing satisfactory results in the of new furnishings.—G. L. S.

This Luxury Costs Nothing

IT WAS early in the winter and not exceedingly cold, but the woman next to me at the entertainment was in heavy garments, as all the rest of us were, and those garments fairly reeked with mingled odors of onions, grease, cabbage and others not easily identified because of the perfume she used. If you have ever sat in a warm room next to such a being you can imagine how the pleasure was marred for those nearby. Yet that woman was a good housekeeper, so called, and prided herself on her neatness and thrift.

She is one of those who feel very virtuous and saving when every crack in the house is stopped tightly the first day of November, and the stuffing is not pulled out until the first of May. Even the keyhole has a nice little plug in it and there is a sign on the front door inviting callers to come to the storm door at the side. Everything is as near air tight as possible.

Of course, she has her garments hung in a closet with the door shut and this she blissfully thinks keeps out the odors, but to make matters sure she puts on a quantity of perfume and sallies forth.

Easy to Heat Fresh Air

If fresh air cost good money we would find it more common, but because it can be had for nothing housekeepers strenuously keep it out. Contrary to common belief fresh air heats more readily than stale, so it is economy to air the house well daily. It is also pleasing to all cerned to air heavy wraps, and suits in the winter sunshine.

Aside from the fresh air in bedrooms at night the living should be supplied with this ing atmosphere every hour of the After meals put the children in warm room and air all the rest of house until any one coming in outdoors can not detect what you for dinner. Then collect the in one of the warmed, aired and complete the task by the air where they have been. whole thing need not take more twenty minutes.

To Ventilate the Living Room

A piece of board as wide as window put under the raised sash lows a constant inflow of fresh air the living room without a draft. course, in a howling winter leakage will take care of the fresh problem in spite of all the around the doors and Weather strips are excellent and even cloth stuffed along windows is a great help in comfortable, but don't shut all air out. Make sure that every ber of the family gets enough— the new baby.

The best smell is no smell, everybody who has occasion to go a crowded, overheated room in will agree. Therefore it is well take what can be had for nothing make life more healthful and pleas thru its use.—Hilda Richmond.

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FACTS ABOUT STARCH

Not Necessarily Indigestible When Under-cooked

RAW or slightly cooked starch as an article of diet, according to recent authorities, is not indigestible, in spite of what we have always been taught.

"There seems to be no question that cooked starch is more readily absorbed. The next question is, is it more completely absorbed, and is complete absorption wholly desirable?" says Dorothy E. Lane of the University of South Dakota, writing in the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association for January.

Mrs. Lane sums up the results of a number of recent digestion experiments with raw and cooked starches. She shows that cooked starches were completely absorbed. So were separated raw starches, tho their absorption was slower. Starches surrounded by cellulose, however, were not so completely digested.

Two Types of Bacteria

The fact that starch in certain forms is more slowly absorbed, or even not completely digested, Mrs. Lane considers an advantage rather than a drawback. She shows that there are two chief types of bacteria in the human digestive tract. One produces beneficial lactic acid fermentation, and the other causes harmful putrefaction of the unabsorbed protein which has passed into the large intestine.

Mrs. Lane states that other investigators as well as herself, have found that starch surrounded by a certain amount of cellulose and thus escaping earlier complete digestion, reaches the large intestine and undergoes bacterial fermentation, producing lactic acid. This, she says, antagonizes the harmful putrefaction of the unabsorbed proteins, and thus greatly lessens the amount of putrefactive products entering the general circulation.

This writer also declares that the cooking of starchy foods destroys a large proportion of the vitamins, alters the organic mineral substances and in many cases induces flatulency.

She advises cooking oatmeal ten minutes, new corn five minutes and new young peas ten minutes, while bananas and apples are always to be eaten raw.—R. G. H.

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The best way out of a difficulty is thru it.—Elyria, Ohio.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continuea

THAT last peril is one of the half-solved mysteries of my life. The following affidavit, secured by an assistant of the district attorney from a young physician in a village above Ballybeen, never a matter of record, heightened its interest for me and my friends.

"Deponent said that about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 24th of September (that on which the attack was made) a man unknown to him called at his office and alleged that a friend of the stranger had been injured and was in need of surgical aid. He further alleged that his friend was in trouble and being sought after and that he, the caller, dared not, therefore, reveal the place where his friend had taken refuge. He offered the deponent the sum of ten dollars to submit to the process of blindfolding and of being conducted to said place for the purpose of giving relief to the injured man. Whereupon the deponent declares that he submitted to said process and was conducted by wagon and trail to a bark shanty at some place in the woods unknown to him where the bandage was removed from his eyes. He declares further that he found there, a strong built, black-bearded man about thirty years of age, and a stranger to him, lying on a bed of boughs in the light of a fire and none other. This man was groaning in great pain from a wound made by some heavy weapon on the side of his head. The flesh of the cheek and ear were swollen and lacerated. Deponent further declares that he administered an opiate and dressed and put a number of stitches in the injured parts and bound them with a bandage soaked in liniment. Then deponent returned to his home, blindfolded as he had left it. He declares that the time consumed in the journey from the shanty to his home was one hour and ten minutes."

IT SHOULD be said that, in the theory of the district attorney the effort to retire the principal witness, if, indeed, that were the intention of their pursuit of me, originated in the minds of lawless and irresponsible men. I know that there are those who find a joy in creating mysteries and defeating the law, but let it be set down here that I have never concurred in the views of that able officer.

At the examination of Amos Grimshaw my knowledge was committed to the records and ceased to be a source of danger to me. Grimshaw came to the village that day. On my way o the court room I saw him walking slowly, with bent head as I had seen him before, followed by old Kate. She carried her staff in her left hand while the forefinger of her right was pointing him out. Silent as a ghost and as unheeded—one would say—she followed his steps.

I remember when I went on the stand my eyes filled with tears. Amos gave me an appealing look that went to my heart. It was hard for me to tell the truth that day—never has it been so hard. If I had had the riches of Grimshaw himself I would have given them to be relieved. Was there nothing that I could do for Amos?

I observed that old Kate sat on a front seat with her hand to her ear and Grimshaw beside his lawyer at a big table and that when she looked at him her lips moved in a strange unuttered whisper of her spirit. Her face filled with joy as one damning detail after another came out in the evidence.

AUNT DEEL and Uncle Peabody came to the village that day and sat in the court room. They had dinner with us at the schoolmaster's,but I had little chance to talk with them. Aunt Deel went up to my room with me and slyly gave me some fresh cookies wrapped in a piece of newspaper which she carried in a little basket bought from the Indians.

"Here's somethin' else," she said. "I was keepin' 'em for Christmas—ayes!—but it's so cold I guess ye better have 'em now—ayes!"

Then she gave me a pair of mittens with a red fringe around the wristbands, and two pairs of socks.

I remember that my uncle laughed at the jests of Mr. Hacket but said little and was not, I thought, in good spirits. They went home before the examination ended.

The facts hereinbefore alleged, and others, were proven, for the tracks fitted the shoes of Amos. The young man was held and presently indicted. The time of his trial was not determined.

I received much attention from young and old in the village after that, for I found soon that I had acquired a reputation for bravery, of the slender foundation of which the reader is well aware. I was invited to many parties, but had not much heart for them and went only to one at the home of Nettie Barrows. Sally was there. She came to me as if nothing had interrupted our friendship and asked if I would play Hunt the Squirrel with them. Of course I was glad to make this treaty of peace, which was sealed with many kisses as we played together in those lively games of the old time. I remember that I could think of nothing in this world with which to compare her beauty. I asked if I could walk home with her and she said that she was engaged, and while she was as amiable as ever I came to know that night that a kind of wall had risen between us.

I wrote a good hand those days and the leading merchant of the village engaged me to post his books every Saturday at ten cents an hour. Thenceforward until Christmas I gave my free days to that task. I estimated the sum that I should earn and planned to divide it in equal parts and proudly present it to my aunt and uncle on Christmas day.

One Saturday while I was at work on the big ledger of the merchant I ran upon this item:

October 3. S. Wright—To one suit of clothes for Michael Henry from measures furnished by S. Robinson $14.30
Shirts to match 1.70

I knew then the history of the suit of clothes which I had worn since that rainy October night, for I remembered that Sam Robinson, the tailor, had measured me at our house and made up the cloth of Aunt Deel's weaving.

I observed, also, that numerous articles—a load of wood, two sacks of flour, three pairs of boots, one coat, ten pounds of salt pork and four bushels of potatoes—all for "Michael Henry" had been charged to Silas Wright.

So by the merest chance I learned that the invisible "Michael Henry" was the almoner of the modest statesman and really the spirit of Silas Wright feeding the hungry and clothing the naked and warming the cold house, in the absence of its owner. It was the heart of Wright joined to that of the schoolmaster, which sat in the green chair.

I fear that my work suffered a moment's interruption, for just then I began to know the great heart of the Senator. Its warmth was in the clothing that covered my back, its delicacy in the ignorance of those who had shared its benefactions.

I count this one of the great events of my youth. But there was a greater one, altho it seemed not so at the time of it. A traveler on the road to Ballybeen had dropped his pocketbook containing a large amount of money—two thousand seven hundred dollars was the sum, if I remember rightly. He was a man who, being justly suspicious of the banks, had withdrawn his money. Posters announced the loss and the offer of a large reward. The village was profoundly stirred by them. Searching parties went up the road stirring its dust and groping in its grass and briers for the great prize which was supposed to be lying there. It was said, however, that the quest had been unsuccessful. So the lost pocketbook became a treasured mystery of the village and of all the hills and valleys toward Ballybeen—a topic of old wives and gabbing husbands at the fireside for unnumbered years.

BY AND by the fall terms of school ended. Uncle Peabody came down to get me the day before Christmas. I had enjoyed my work and my life at the Hackets', on the whole, but I was glad to be going home again. My uncle was in high spirits and there were many packages in the sleigh.

"A merry Christmas to ye both an' may the Lord love ye!" said Mr. Hacket as he bade us good-by. "Every day our thoughts will be going up the hills to your house."

As he was tucking the bl around my feet old Nick Tubbs zigzagging up the road from tavern.

"What stimulation travels that man!" said the school "He might be worse, God Reeling minds are worse than ing bodies. Some men are born like our friend Colonel Hand that kind is beyond reformati

THE bells rang merrily as we ried thru the swamp in the snow paths.

"We're goin' to move," said uncle presently. "We've agr get out by the middle o' May."

"How does that happen?" I

"I settled with Grimshaw agreed to go. If it hadn't 'a' for Wright and Baldwin we wo 'a' got a cent. They threaten bid against him at the sale. settled. We're goin' to have a home. We've bought a hundred fifty acres from Abe Leonard. to build a new house in the It will be nearer the village."

He playfully nudged my ribs his elbow.

"We've had a little good Bart," he went on. "I'll tell ye it is if you won't say anything it."

I promised.

"I dunno as it would much," he continued, "but I want to do any braggin'. It anybody's business but ours, an An old uncle over in Vermont three weeks ago and left us eight hundred dollars. It was Uncle Ezra Baynes o' Hine Died without a chick or child. aunt and me slipped down to dam an' took the stage an' went an' got the money. It was money than I ever see before life. We put it in the bank in dam to keep it out o' Grims hands. I wouldn't trust that fur as you could throw a bull tail."

It was a cold clear night when we reached home the stove was snapping with the its fire-box and the pudding in the pot and old Shep dream the chimney corner. Aunt Deel me a hug at the door. Shep and leaped to my shoulders.

"Why, Bart! You're growin' a weed—ain't ye?—ayes ye be," aunt said as she stood and look me. "Set right down here an' ye—ayes!—I've done all the —ayes!"

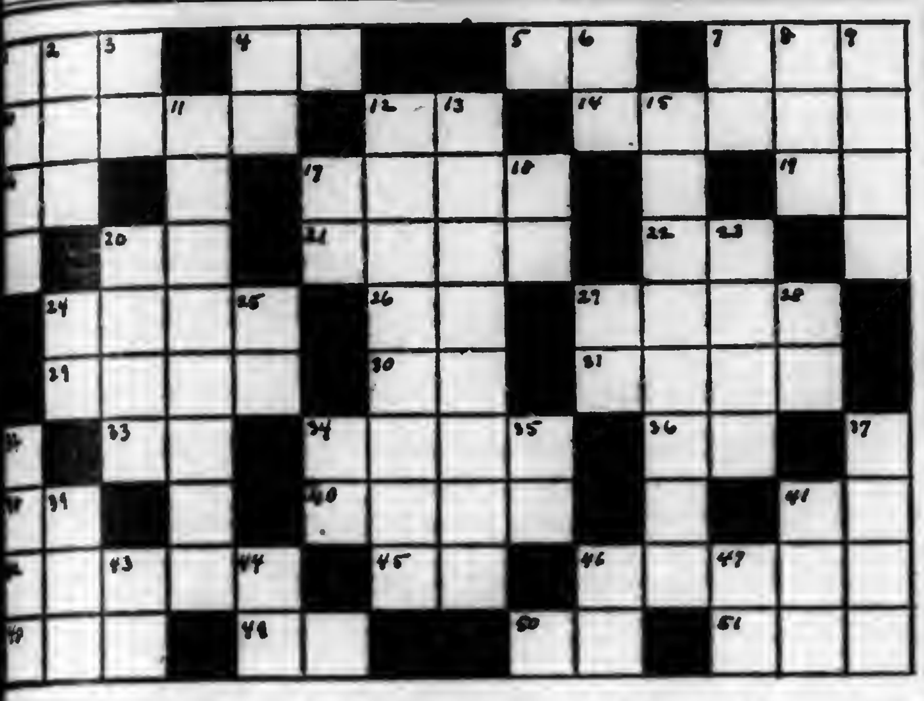
How warm and comfortable the dear old room with those ed faces in it. I wonder if pa itself can seem more pleasant I have had the best food this can provide in my time, but anything that I ate with a relish than the pudding and milk bread and butter and cheese pumpkin pie which Aunt Deel us that night.

Supper over, I wiped the dish my aunt while Uncle Peabody out to feed and water the Then we sat down in the

Activities of Al Acres: *Hi Has Too Many Friends* : : : ; : : —By Le

HOW'S BUSINESS HI?
SMOKE EL GARLICO PANETELLAS
PRETTY GUM, AL! WHAT I NEED IS SOME SCHEME TO GET MORE STRANGERS TO COMIN' HERE
CHEW OUR CAST IRON PLUG
?
YES, HI! OR SOME SCHEME TO KEEP YOUR FRIENDS OUT!
TRY OUR SIX FOOT BIGGIES
CHEESE
CRISPO CRACKERS
AN' I SEZ TO HIM-SEZ I —
GOSH! THIS 6 SOME FINE FEW HI

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



O SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 24 (across) is MACE d 9 (down) is DYER. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you ll soon have a clew to help you. The solution to this puzzle will appear an early issue.

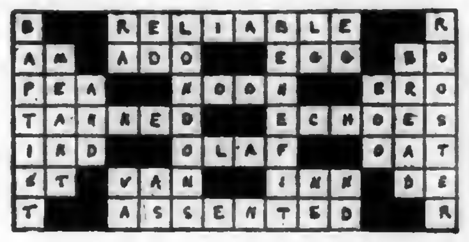
READING ACROSS

A part of the head
Over 1925 years ago
Between midnight and noon
Not sane
Large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for use as food
Preposition
A hard, heavy, black-colored wood
Civil engineer, abbreviation
A disease affecting cereal grain
Personal pronoun
Another personal pronoun
One of the things that waits for no n
Like
Covering of the nutmeg
Point of the compass
Where one can find lodging (plural)
Having a forbidding aspect
Senior, abbreviation
Sour and sharp or biting to the taste
Accomplish
A tumult
Measure of power, abbreviation
Exists
A measure of time
Note in scale
Superlative of little
Nova Scotia, abbreviation
A species of poplar tree
A number
Belonging to
An ecclesiastic degree, abbreviation
A lyric poem

READING DOWN

1. To engrave by biting out with an d a drawn design
2. Part of the verb "to be"
3. A state from which a famous breed poultry comes
4. Another part of the verb "to be"
6. A personal pronoun
7. The state from which we all are at some time, abbreviation
8. An indefinite number
9. One who alters the color of a fabric
11. Valuable
12. Something left out
13. Many
15. Limbs of trees or plants
17. A public highway, abbreviation
18. The initials of a famous inventor
20. Not soft
23. To cut
24. Magnesium, abbreviation
25. Printer's measure
27. Western state, abbreviation
28. One of the Dakotas, abbreviation
32. Covered with a golden color
34. Right hand, abbreviation
35. Initials of a famous rough-rider
37. To decrease
39. To perceive
41. Nourished
42. Article, (part of speech)
44. Toward
46. Within the last 1925 years.
47. Where our letters go, abbreviation.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



armth while I told the story of my e in "the busy town," as they call- it. What pride and attention they ve me then!

Three days before they had heard my adventure with the flail, as to hich Mr. Hacket, the district at- rney and myself had maintained e strictest reticence. It seemed at the deacon had blabbed, as they d to say, regarding his own brave rt in the subsequent proceedings. My fine clothes and the story of w I had come by them taxed my genuity somewhat, altho not im- operly. I had to be careful not to them know that I had been hamed of the home-made suit. hey, somehow, felt the truth about and a little silence followed the ory. Then Aunt Deel drew her air near me and touched my hair y gently and looked into my face ithout speaking.

"Ayes! I know," she said present- y, in a kind of caressing tone, with touch of sadness in it. "They ain't ed to coarse homespun stuff down here in the village. They made fun ye—didn't they, Bart?"

"I don't care about that," I assur- them: "'The mind's the measure the man.'" I quoted, remembering he lines the Senator had repeated to e.

"That's sound!" Uncle Peabody exclaimed with enthusiasm.

Aunt Deel took my hand in hers and surveyed it thoughtfully for a moment without speaking.

"You ain't goin' to have to suffer that way no more," she said in a low tone.

I rose and went to the parlor door.

"Ye mustn't go in there," she warned me.

Delightful suspicions came out of the warning and their smiles.

"We're goin' to be more comf'table —ayes," said Aunt Deel as I resumed my chair. "Yer uncle thought we better go west, but I couldn't bear to go off so fur an' leave mother an' father an' sister Susan an' all the folks we loved layin' here in the ground alone—I want to lay down with 'em by an' by an' wait for the sound o' the trumphet—ayes!—mebbe it'll be for thousands o' years —ayes!"

"You don't suppose their souls are a-sleepin' there—do ye?" my uncle asked.

"That's what the Bible says," Aunt Deel anewered.

"Wal the Bible—?" Uncle Peabody stopped. What was in his mind we

(Continued on page 32)

Power without interruption–

Popular uses include–
gas engine ignition
telephone and telegraph
doorbells
buzzers
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heat regulators
tractor ignition
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ringing burglar alarms
protecting bank vaults
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Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

"On 15 acres of corn, I lost but 3 or 4 hills"—

writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

No. I'm not dead, but what is that stuff.
Let's get him out of this quick.
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Offerings of nearly all kinds of vegetables are quite liberal and trading is fairly active on most all of the more important lines. Altho the supplies of apples are a little heavier, there was a fair outlet and prices on all good stock well maintained. Strawberries showing a wide range in condition. Asparagus is lower as the first arrivals from South Carolina make their appearance. Beans are in light supply, strictly fancy bringing very high prices. Peppers bring high prices. New potatoes are a trifle lower than a week ago, and old potatoes rule about steady. Spinach is in excessive supply for the demand. Sweet potatoes move slowly at practically unchanged values. Tomatoes show a very wide range in price. Turnips are about steady. Yams are firm. Watercress is in good demand.

Vegetables—ANISE, New Orleans, bu, $2. ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $5@13; So Carolina, doz bchs, $5@8. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $3@8; wax, Fla, hmpr, $3@7. BEETS, new, Fla, bch, 7@8c; new, Texas, bu, $1.50@2.50; old, Penna, bbl, $2.50@3.75. CABBAGE, old, ton, $8@15; new, Fla, half bbl hmpr, $1.25@1.50. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.50; old, Penna and N J, bbl, $1@2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $1.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@3.50. CHICORY, Calif, crate, $1.25@2. CUCUMBERS, Boston, hot house, box, $13; Indiana, hot house, doz, $1@2.25. DANDELIONS, N J, hot bed, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@1.75. EGGPLANTS Fla, crate, $2.50@4; Cuban, crate, $2.50@3.75. ENDIVE, New Orleans, bbl, $2. ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $1.75@1.85; Fla, hmpr, $1@1.25. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1.40. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $10@13; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@2.25. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2.75; So Carolina, box, 75c@$1.75; Georgia, box, 75c@$1.25; Calif, crate, $2.50@4.50. MUSHROOMS, 3-lb bskt 50c@$1.25. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $6@7.50. ONIONS, N Y, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.50@3.10; No 2s, $1.50@2; Michigan, yellow, 100-lb sack, $3; Indiana, yellow, 100-lb sack, $2.75@3; new crop, Mexico, crate, $2.75. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $4@5; Calif, crate, $2.50; Texas, bu, $1.50. PARSNIPS, Penna and N J, bbl, $1.50@2.75. PEAS, Calif, crate, $5.50@7; Fla, hmpr, $2.50@4. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $4@6.50. POTATOES, new crop, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $8.50@10, No 2s, $7.50@9; No 3s, $5; Fla, bu boxes, No 1s, $3; No 2s, $2; old crop, Maine, 150-lb sack, $1.85@2; 120-lb sack, $1.50@1.70; Penna, 150-lb sack, $1.65@1.75; New York, bulk, cwt, $1.10@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@65c. RHUBARB, western, 5-lb cartons, 60c@$1.10. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.40. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@2. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbl, $10@11. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, $1.25; Texas, bu, 35@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskts, No 1s, $1.25@1.75; fancy, $1.85@2. No 2s and mediums, 50c@$1.25. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fcy, $3@5.50; choice, $2@4.50. TURNIP GREENS, Eastern Shore Md and Va, hmpr, $1@2. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabagas, cwt, $1@1.50; N J, white, bu, $1.25@1.60; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@4.50; Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1.50@1.85. WATERCRESS, Va and Penna, 100 bchs, $3@5.

Fruits—APPLES, barrels, N Y state: Baldwins, $5@6.50; Greenings, $4.50@7.50; Kings, $6@7.50; Sutton Beauty, $6@6.50; Boyntons, $6; Mann, $5@6; Black Twigs, $4@6. Virginia, Winesaps, $3.50@6.50; Yorks, $3.50@6; Albemarle Pippins, $7.50@8; Penna, Starks, $6@8; Staymans, $5@7.50. Bushels: Penna, Yorks, $1.90@2; N J, ⅝ bskts: Staymans, $1.25@2.25; Paragons, $1.15@1.65; Ben Davis, 80c@$1.25; Rome Beauty, $1.50@2.25. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 50@60c; poor, 20@40c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 26@28c; medium quality, 23@25c; ordinary, 20@22c; Leghorns, 24@26c. Chickens, 1½@2 lbs avge, Plymouth Rocks, 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 33@35c; mixed breeds, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, 23@25c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Ducks, 30@35c; Muscovys, 23@25c. Geese, 18@22c.

Eggs—Extra firsts, 33½c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 29@30c; carefully selected, candled fresh eggs, in crate, 39c; duck eggs, 50@52c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.25; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5@6.50; fair to good, $4@5; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $12.50@14; common $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@12, fair to good, $8.50@10, common $5.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $11.50@12, fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common, [illegible]@5.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $8@9. Lambs, handy weight, choice, $18.25@18.50; fair to good $16@17.50, common [illegible]@15.50; heavy lambs, $13@14.

Hogs—Western, best, $15@15.50; nearby, handy weights, [illegible].

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@19; heifers, $11@18; cows, $10@12; yearlings, [illegible] good, [illegible] dressed, $25@26; country dressed, $21@24; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; spring lambs, [illegible]@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $21.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.78½@1.79½; No 3, $1.75½@1.76½; No 1, $1.73½@1.74½; No 5, $1.70½@1.71½. No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.78½@1.79½; No 3, $1.75½@1.76½; No 4, $1.73½@1.74½; No 5, $1.70½@1.71½. Mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.38½@1.39½; No 3, $1.33½@1.34½.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 62@63c; No 3 white, 60½@61½c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17. Straw, straight rye, $16@16.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: City mills, hard winter bran, $33@34; western spring bran, $32.50@33.50.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 49c; higher-scoring goods, 50@53c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 47½c; 90 score, 46c; 89 score, 44c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38½c; packing stock, 19@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 53@56c; carton, 54@57c; good prints, 89@92 score, 48@52c; cartons, 49@53c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@47c.

Cheese quiet but firm under light offerings. New York, whole milk, flats, 26½@27c; longhorns, 23½@24c; daisies, 24@25c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c lb; creamery, 50@60c lb; fresh eggs, 28@30c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50 ea; ducks, $1.25@2.25 ea; squabs, 35@40c each.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 25@$1 bch; beans, yellow, 25c qt; green, 15c qt; beets 15c bch, Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; eggplants, 20@45c ea; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 25@45c hd; celery, 15@30c stalk; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; potatoes, 20c ½ pk; new, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c qt; radishes, 5c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk; rhubarb, 15c bch; poke, 13c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 65@75c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.70; corn, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18; straw, $14@15.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38 ton; shorts, $38@39; hominy, $52@53; middlings, $44@45; linseed, $51@52; gluten, $45@47; ground oats, $43@44; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $39@40; 18 per cent, $43@44; 20 per cent, $45@46; 24 per cent, $49@50; 25 per cent, $51@52; horse feed, 85 per cent, $50@51.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 10 cars from Penna points containing 236 head, 192 head driven in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 429 head, 12 calves. Receipts for week ending March 14: Cattle, 37 cars; 29 Penna, 2 Tennessee, 2 Virginia, 1 Chicago, 1 St Paul, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, containing 826 head, 670 head driven in. Total, cattle, 1496 head, 158 calves, 422 hogs, 21 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.75@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.75
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.25@6.75
Medium to good	4.25@5.25
Common to medium	3.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	11.00@13.50
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	13.75@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.50@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	9.50@12.50
Rough stock	6.75@ 9.50

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .48	$ .48½	$ .40½	$ .48¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32¼	.31¾	.47	.25¾
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.50	.50	.44	.57½
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	1.29	1.25	1.55	1.87½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	19.00	19.00	20.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.79	1.90½	1.95½	1.15
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.39	1.41	1.41	.95
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.62½	.65½	.66½	.60

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 9908 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 48c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@47½c; packing stock, current make No 2, 20½@21c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 22,8[illegible] cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32@32½c; do, storage packed, [illegible]; do, firsts, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@32½c; do, seconds, 29½@30c; nearby, hennery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 35@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 34@37½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 80,061 pounds. State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 21@21½c; do, average run, 20c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@27c; do, average run, 25@25¾c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations. Chickens, by express, 30@38c; broilers, by express, 45@55c; fowls, by express, 28c; turkeys, by express, 40@45c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 25@41c; fowls, 20@32c; old roosters, 16@21c; turkeys, western, 30@41c; southwestern, 30@42c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; steady; steers, $6@11; state bulls, $3@5.75; cows, $2@[illegible].

Calves—Receipts, 790 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $10@15; culls and little calves, $6@7; buttermilks and fed, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 700 head; irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $9@17.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1560 head; steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@14.25; pigs, $11.25@12.25; heavy hogs, $13@13.75; roughs, $11.50@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $20@21; sample, $17@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $16@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.93½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.99½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.83½; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.95¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.84¾. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.32¼; No 3 yellow, $1.27; No 2 mixed, $1.31½. OATS, No 2 white, 59c; No 3 white, 57½c; No 4 white, 56½c; ordinary white, clipped, 58½@60½c; fancy white, clipped, 62@64c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.36. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.02@1.06.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—28@30c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c lb; separator, 55@60c lb; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 15@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@18c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 25@30c ¼ pk; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; strawberries, 50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $2.25; corn, $1.60; rye, $1.25; oats, 60c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $2.05; corn, $1.35; rye, 95c; oats, 55c; bran, $42 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 16, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEETS, Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $1.75@2; poor stock, 75c; N Y, bu bskt, $1.50. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.50; Penna, bbl, $1.50@1.75; Texas, new stock, bulk, bbl, $2@2.50. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, best, $1@1.25; poor, 75c. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, 1 doz hds, $1.50@2.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $3@3.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $5@5.50; choice, $4@4.50. EGGPLANT, Cuba, 40-qt crate, $4.50. ENDIVE, La, bbl, $4.50; Calif, crate, $2.25@2.50. ESCAROLE, La, bbl, $4.50. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.50. LETTUCE, Calif, crate 5 doz hds, $3.50@4; 4 doz, $4@4.75; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.20@1.25; 3-lb bskt, 35@40c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.15. ONIONS, Ohio and Indiana, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $2.75@2.90; mediums, $2.50@2.75; small, $2@2.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50@1.75. PARSLEY, Texas, bu bskt, curley, $2.25@2.50. PEAS, Calif, 45-lb box, $7@8.50. PEPPERS, Fla and Cuba, 40-qt crate, fancy, $6.50@7; choice, $4.75@5. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Michigan Rurals, $1.90@2; N Y whites, $1.90@2; new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $13@13.50. RUTABAGAS, Canada, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $10@11. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, best stock, 65@75c; poor stock, 25c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, Del, $1.75@2.65; N J, $3. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $9; choice, $8; originals, fancy, $6@6.50. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y Baldwins, $6@6.50; Kings, $6@7; Starks, $7; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75; Russets $1.50. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 65@75c.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 54@55c; tubs, 53@54c; nearby tubs, 47@48c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 33@35c; current receipts, 29@30c.

Cheese—N Y full cream, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 33@35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand fair, market firm. Hens, heavy, 32@33c; light and Leghorns, 28@30c; roosters, 17@18c; springers, heavy, [illegible] light and Leghorns, 28@30c; stags, 25@26c; ducks, 32@33c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c; common pigeons, 40@45c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, light; market steady. Good to choice, $10@10.55; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9@9.75; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $8.25@8.75; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9@10; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $7.25@8; common, 700@800 lbs, $5.50@6.25; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.25; common to good fat cows, $2@7; heifers, $4@8.50; fresh cows and springers, $20@90.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; market lower. Prime heavy, heavy mixed and mediums, $14.10@14.50; heavy yorkers, $11.50@14.10; light yorkers, $13@13.25; pigs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $11@11 $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $11; good mixed, $11@11.50; fair mixed @9.50; culls and common, $4@6; choice lambs, $14@18.

Calves—Receipts light; market Choice veal calves, $13.50@14; heavy thin, $4@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Pa. R. R., 10 cars cars straw, 3 cars shelled corn, oats; B. and O., 1 car of hay. P. E., 1 car of hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $2[illegible]@21; No othy, $16.50@17.50; standard $18.50@19; No 1 clover, $18.50@1 1 light mixed clover, $17.50@18; mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; No 1 clover, $18.50@19.50.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $1 Wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.38@1. 2 shelled, $1.33@1.34; No 3 shelled @1.31.

Oats—No 2 white, 59@60c; No 3 57@58c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MAR

Cattle—Receipts, 5000 head. C with week ago, fed steers, yearl she stock generally 25c higher; 25@40c on lower grade steers; grade weighty steers closing 15@ der week's best time; canners and ters steady to 25c up; bulls, 25c lower; veal calves steady to weak; ers and feeders scarce; top year week, $12.35; top heavy steers, $1 prices follow: Beef steers, $9@ cows, $5@7; heifers, $7.25@9.50; and cutters, $3.25@3.75; veal $11.50@13; stockers and feeders, $

Hogs—Receipts, 5000 head; uneven $13.85; bulk, 170@300-lb averages, @13.85; bulk, 140@150-lb kinds, 13; bulk, packing sows, $12.70@12 jority strong weight slaughter @12.25.

Sheep—Receipts for week around direct and 169 double-deck feed lots pared with a week ago: Fat lambs $1 lower; fed sheep steady; lambs, 25@50c lower. Bulk week: Desirable heavyweight @17.50; bulk, good 90@94-lb @16.50; freshly sheared lambs, 14.40; fat wool ewes, $9.50@10.50; $10.75; shorn ewes, $[illegible]@9.25; lambs, $15.50@16.50.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50@5 choice, 47@49c; do, good, 45@46c; 51@53c, blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 30c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, store packed, 23c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered

Live Poultry—Chickens, old lbs and over, 26@27c; do, medium, lbs, smooth, 25@26c; do smaller and poor, 23@24c; Leghorns, 23@ roosters, 16@17c; young, large, 35c; capon, 7 lbs and under, Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and 35c; do, puddles, 33c; do Muscovy mongrels, 32c. Geese, nearby, Pigeons, pair, 40c. Guinea fowl, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1. choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; blers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do and crooked breast, 25c.

FEED PRICES

The quotations are for transit and by shipments, Thursday, March 1 according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. figures show the approximate cost per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

Pure spring bran
Spring bran
Soft winter wheat bran
Hard winter wheat bran
Standard middlings
Soft winter wheat middlings
Flour middlings
Red dog flour
White hominy
Yellow hominy
Gluten feed
36 per cent cottonseed
41 per cent cottonseed
43 per cent cottonseed
34 per cent linseed meal

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Harrisburg rate points [illegible] ton (for cottonseed meal [illegible]); for New York, Newark [illegible] 10c per ton (for cottonseed meal [illegible] ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton [illegible] points, add $1.00 per ton; for Toms River, Cape May [illegible] per ton.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 1

Domestic Ohio and [illegible] unwashed, [illegible] ing, 60@61c, ⅜-blood [illegible] Michigan and New York unwashed, 62@63c; [illegible] 59@60c; ⅜-blood, [illegible] blood, unwashed, [illegible] Missouri and average [illegible] blood 61@65c; ¼-blood [illegible] 60c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PR

Toledo, Ohio, March 1

Cloverseed, cash, old [illegible] March, $17.75; October [illegible] cash and March, $11.2[illegible] Timothyseed, cash and [illegible] ed; May, $3 asked; September [illegible]

ounty News and Comment

(Continued from page 7)

er grain is quite bare. The wage convention between coal operators miners is yet heated and our [illegible] are unsteady. Potatoes, 80c@$1; apples, $1@1.50; turnips, $1; cabbage, 2c; 10@12c quarter; eggs, 40c; farm 55@60c. Are few farm sales advertised and no farms changing owners. H. W., March 5.

wford County, Pa.—Many have up their maple sugar bushes and a good run of sap. Dirt roads are muddy. Not many spring pigs offer sale yet. Milk condensary asking men to increase the butterfat in milk but putting in a few Jerseys or cows with high butterfat tests. price for February, $2.21 cwt. for tterfat test. Farm butter, 40c; eggs, calves, 11c; pork, 16c; hay, $10 in —O. W. C., March 9.

derick County, Md.—Grain looking; grass should be good if weather is favorable the next few months. t and corn continue high in price there is none to sell. Spring farm have just been started; indications at stock is going to sell high, especially tuberculin tested cattle. Several ly reported bringing over $100. Eggs as 24c on the local markets; butter remains about the same, good bringing c.—R. J. W., March 9.

ester County, N. J.—The first in March showed much activity on e truck and fruit farms. The warm spell in February resulted in a lot spring plowing being done and of the cold frame duties attended Tomato and pepper beds look fine, the plants ready for the cold frames the time comes for that work. seems to be no tendency towards over planting unless it be peppers. will be a big reduction in the planting of potatoes. The canners are offering ton for tomatoes, and the decreased potato acreage will probably go into toes. There seems to be a bigger supply than in several years. Onion are very scarce and the price is high; will curtail the acreage to some extent. There is a greater tendency to sify on all the truck farms.—A. K., h 7.

iana County, Pa.—Farmers are in fields early these mornings folowing plow. Roads are to the bottom now, not nearly so deep as in former. The drag has been helping them rd summer hardness very rapidly. ng February many meetings were over the county in the interests of try, better fruit trees and bull associations. These all met with great success. Many farmers are interested in spraying machines and a trip is made to Ohio on March 13th to ase association bulls. T. b. testing been delayed this spring but a great farmers are interested. Fruit growers report no peaches for 1925, but apples not affected, it is thought. Hay is most unsalable; eggs, which have reasonably high, are down now c. Pigs are gaining in price.—H. A. March 10

caster County, Pa.—Tobacco sales been very slow, but during the last weeks buyers have been out and half the 1924 crop has been contracted for. The price ranges from 10c to per pound for wrapper and 2c to 4c fillers. The greater part of it was hased for 15c and 2c. Wheat is slowicking up and the fields look much r than they did a few weeks ago. price of wheat has dropped from to $1.80. A number of farmers still a part of their crop on hand. Parare finding ready sale at Lancaster 10c each; potatoes, 60c; butter, 45c; 28c; lard, 17c; bran, $37; gluten, ground oats, $32; dairy feed, 20 per protein, $16.50.—R. C. R., March 10.

wrence County, Pa.—Cold weather nues. Ground still covered with; roads frozen and rough, yet the birds are all here. Our road supers are taking advantage of the solid ition of the roads and are hauling rs for the betterment of bad spots on dirt roads. Hay is moving lively. thy, $15@17. The balers are having harvest now. Local stores paying for butter; eggs, 28c; butter, retail in 55c; eggs, 50c. Good health generally prevails considering sudden changes of perature.—M. L. V., March 4.

banon County, Pa.—The warm days ebruary, accompanied by some rain, ied off most of the snow in a few, with the result that the streams e swollen and damage done to some e bridges. The wheat and new grass make a fine appearance. In several ions of the county some plowing has n done in February. Sales are well nded and fair prices are realized. At cent sale cows brought up to $140 a. A sale of South Dakota horses was lately in Lebanon, the average price head being $175. From appearances it looks as if there would be several ant farms in the county this year. es: wheat, $1.90; corn, $1.30; oats,; potatoes, $1; veal, 12c; eggs, 30c; er, 50c; apples, $1.50 bu.; chickens, —P. L. M., March 2.

coming County, Pa.—The warm ther of the last few days of February offset by a six-inch snowfall on March 1 and the woodlot lumber jobs have again started up. Some very good logs have been cut from the scattered standing timber for repairs to the buildings. The farmer bee keepers report nearly a fifty per cent loss of swarms due to lack of stores in the hive. The fall of 1924 did not produce a very heavy honey flow. Fresh cows are quite plentiful, butter still holding at around 50c lb.; eggs, 30c; hay, $12, loose at barn, pressed $15; potatoes, 80c; apples, 75c bu.—C. I. C., March 2.

Monmouth County, N. J.—The spring weather of the early part of February was almost as great a change as the snow during January. Several days of weather with the thermometer ranging forty-five to sixty degrees made some fruit growers realize that a continual spell of cold weather is an advantage unless spring has come to stay. March begins more like a lion than a lamb. So far it looks like a cut in the potato acreage. Some potato land is being taken up by vegetable crops while the records indicate that a number of farms will probably be vacant. Canhouse tomatoes will be grown to some extent in the Freehold area and increased in the section of Upper Freehold and Allentown. Eggs have taken a severe drop and at present are selling for 35c and less in some local communities, while the retail price is around 40c. Plant growers are busy with their greenhouses. A dairy program is on foot in the county which contemplates the holding of community meetings with the ultimate aim of perhaps a county association where problems of better management will be considered. Farmers' meetings are being held occasionally over the county where such subjects as the Japanese beetle quarantine, vegetable marketing, and economic crop production are discussed.—E. D., March 3.

Monroe County, Pa.—A few farmers are hauling manure; many are gathering wood. Lettuce and early cabbage seed have been sown in hot beds; no clover yet sown. Dr. Phoebe Hagenbaugh, of Stroudsburg, celebrated her ninety-third birthday on February 22. Eggs, 30c; beef, 12@14c; hay, $21.70; wheat, $2; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.25; pork, 16c; shoats, $8@10 each.—G. E. S., March 6.

Passaic County, N. J.—The temperature for the past month has been above normal on the average. The roads are in fair condition. The oiled macadam roads where there has been heavy hauling have broken thru in places. Tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, etc., are being transplanted and potted. There has been no plowing yet.—N. D., March 10.

Perry County, Pa.—Last two weeks very much like spring. Farmers getting early spring work out of the way, such as manure hauling, wood supply. A few loads of fat cattle have gone out but at a very moderate price. Most of the wheat looking good for this time of year. Public sales in full swing and prices fairly good; real quality stuff is bringing good prices. Farmers realizing more and more that the scrub and common stock barely pay their feed, while real quality stock return an income. Prices: wheat, $1.70; potatoes, $1; veal, 11c; eggs, 25c; corn, $1.60; butter, 55c; hogs, 10c, live; milk, $2.67, League price, for four per cent butterfat delivered at Duncannon.—J. L. B., March 10.

Potter County, Pa.—The frost is leaving the ground and spring seems to have arrived. Robins, bluebirds, cuckoos and muddy roads are with us. Sugar making is keeping many farmers busy. There are still hundreds of bushels of potatoes stored. An interesting Grange meeting was held February 26-27. State Master P. H. Dewey stated that the man who lends money pays a tax of four mills on the dollar, while farmers often pay as high as eighty-six mills on their investment. Cows are bringing a fair price. Eggs, 28c; butter, 50c. We pay $3.10 for 19 lbs. of wheat flour.—M. C. S., March 7.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—March came in "like a lion." Farmers are kept busy doing chores and cutting pole-wood in piles—getting ready for the buzz-saw. That means a bunch of men for at least one day to work, tell stories, and help each other out. One old gentleman remarked that "seasoned wood is better than money at interest." Cars were "hung up" for a week on account of mud but are being used again, the ground having frozen, and enough snow having fallen to fill the ruts. Bluebirds have made their appearance but the cold March winds will sadly disappoint our feathered friends. Price of milk too low for the price of feed. Hogs are scarce. A few sales advertised for March. Apples, $1, potatoes, 75c, eggs, 35c; hay, $15.—J. A. G., March 4

Tioga County, Pa.—Many older people declared this the mildest February of their memory, but on the twenty-seventh the thermometer registered zero and the wind blew a gale. A new supply of ice formed, and those who did not get ice earlier hustled to get some. A few tapped their sugar orchards during the warm days of February and made a little syrup. The March meeting of the Dairymen's League was held in the Courthouse at Wellsboro with a full house. Eggs, 22c; cow feed, $17@50; potatoes, 75c.—P. W. L., March 9

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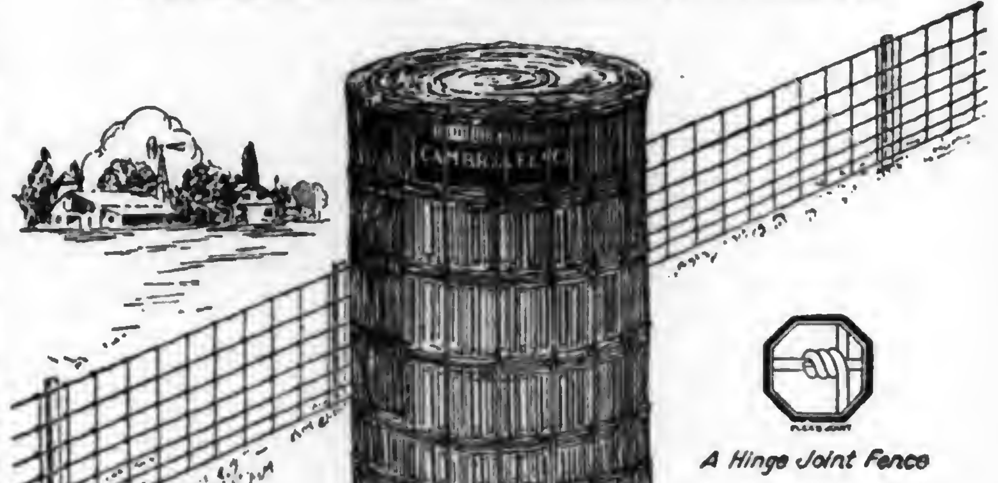

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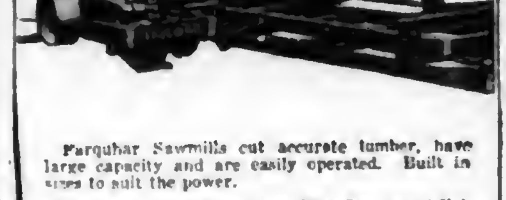

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Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. 5% discount allowed when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.

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He Lives in the Land of Golden Weddings

WE BELIEVE our readers will be interested in the following letter, received from our friend H. H. Hall, of Potter County. The editor of this paper first made his acquaintance at a farmers' institute held at a little mountain town in Clearfield County more than twenty years ago. Besides practical farm talks Mr. Hall could entertain an audience with good songs well sung. On the occasion mentioned he was singing "Little Britches," a poem by Ex-Secretary of State, John Hay. Mr. Hall's good health, physical prowess, and good age recalls another song entitled, "I'm Old, but I'm Awfully Tough."—R. P. K.

"Well, old friend, don't say you are not surprised, for I believe you are as you see my name on the envelope that brings you this.

"Mrs. Hall and I, seventy-two and seventy-seven years young, respectively, are alone on our dairy farm near the head of the Genesee River, on the northern slope of the Allegheny Mountains, about 2200 feet above sea level, and where the average season between killing frosts is about 102 days. One year in ten it may not be more than eighty-five or eighty-six days, then one will go 120 days.

Cattle Are Healthy, Too

"You whistle and say, 'What do you raise in such a climate?' I answer and say, 'About the healthiest lot of human beings on this terrestrial ball.' Within a circle of one and one-half miles from where I sit there have been celebrated within the last five years five golden weddings. Besides, in the same area are two men and two women all over eighty years of age; also, fourteen over seventy years. In addition to this we have never had a single reactor among the dairy herds of this section.

"The high altitude makes this an ideal dairy section, with one drawback, viz., the extremely short seasons make a good crop of corn for ensilage an X, Y, Z problem in milk production.

(Mr. Hall here gives production figures showing his dairy herd of seven cows has produced from 63,000 to 67,000 pounds of milk per year, feeding grain only nine and one-half months. The test is 3.7 per cent. Few do better than this any place. —Ed.).

Like the Garden of Eden

"However, good health and long life has some drawbacks. Our's is not the only farm here run by aged people. Good help in the house is out of the question. 'There ain't no such animal' as women or girls willing to do housework in small and aged farm families who are usually 'sot in their ways.' The farms do not earn enough to hire good help outside, and there you are. Now don't call this letter the squeal of a pessimist. I don't know an eighty-year-old, no, nor a seventy-year-old who is willing to trade a milking stool or a kitchen stove for a harp. We get too much out of life,—rubbering on the telephone, listening in with the radio, betting dollars to doughnuts whether our little railroad is going to lie down and die or not.

"Wouldn't you like to see the only known territory that answers the description of the Garden of Eden 'Where the rivers divide into four heads?' If so, get in your car next summer and come to see me and I will show you around. But wear something besides fig leaves, because this is not a fig leaf climate, especially in winter.—H. H. Hall."

Another Horseless Farm

DEAR EDITOR:—In a recent issue of Pennsylvania Farmer, under "Our Farm" by R. P. K., was a paragraph relative to working a thirteen-acre farm with a small tractor and without keeping a horse. Wish to say I am doing this myself, using a 950-pound walking tractor and a one-half-ton truck and not keeping a horse. We raise berries, corn, potatoes, soy beans and garden truck.

Last year I did all my plowing, seed bed work and cultivating with my small tractor. I find the machine will do any kind of work that a 1500-pound horse can do and for cultivating it works much better than a horse. My tractor will work on a five-tooth cultivator eight hours on one gallon of gas and one-half pint of oil.

You will not find it necessary to engage a single horse for any work if your farm is nearly level. But where the power of a team of horses is necessary you will find it will pay to have your heavy plowing and breaking done with them or with a heavier tractor, as the walking machines are not heavy enough to do such work satisfactorily. Mine has engine power enough but the bull wheels will slip in heavy plowing and discing.

Two-wheeled Cart Carries Half Ton

I have a home made two-wheel cart I use for hauling everything around the farm with my machine. It will handle a one-half-ton load very nicely.

The tractor requires but little practice to handle it effectively on any farm implement. I use an eight-inch bottom plow and it will travel right along in stubble ground, plowing six or eight inches deep; also use an eight-disc harrow, the discs being twelve inches in diameter. The tractor can also be used for belt work.

Tractors never tire in hot weather, and when the engine stops the operating costs stop with it; with reasonable care they seem to operate right along with no trouble. I think you will, after a trial, be very well satisfied with results in this undertaking. —C. L. C., Hunterdon County, N. J.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 29)

may only imagine, as he did not say.

To our astonishment the clock struck twelve.

"Hurrah! It's merry Christmas!" said Uncle Peabody as he jumped to his feet and began to sing of the little Lord Jesus.

"Off with yer boots, friend!" he exclaimed when the stanza was finished. "We don't have to set up and watch like the shepherds."

I scampered up the stairs in my stocking feet, Uncle Peabody following close and slapping my thigh as if my pace were not fast enough for him. In the midst of our skylarking the candle tumbled to the floor and I had to go back to the stove and relight it.

(To be continued)

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White Leghorns headed by males direct from Eckart; last year's M.A.C. International Egg Contest winners. Also leading strain Anconas, Rocks, S C Reds. Culled by experts. Modern hatching methods. Guarantee 100% express delivery. Free Catalog.

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Guaranteed pure bred. Excellent for the farm. From healthy flocks bred for better egg laying qualities. Personal culling, testing and inspection gives the fine utility strains from which our chicks produced. Prompt service. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. Prices very reasonable. Reference: Van Wert National Bank. Let us send you our illustrated chick booklet. Write for it now.

eries, Route R-84 Van Wert, Ohio.

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Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P

The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

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IX
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CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $14. White & Buff Rocks, Rhoda Island Reds $15. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $15. Mixed $10. Booklet. Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. D, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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SHIPPERS and buyers of day-old chicks will be glad to know that embargoes on poultry placed because of the poultry influenza do not apply to shipment of day-old chicks when placed in new or disinfected containers. Parcel post shipments are in no way affected by state embargoes. There is no reason to believe that the disease can be spread thru shipment of day-old chicks.

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—in dollars and cents to our customers—are frequently amazing to those unacquainted with the sterling merit of Hillpot Quality Chicks.

Quick growth and early—and sustained—laying are responsible for big poultry profits. That's a rule of successful poultry keeping that Hillpot Quality Chicks are daily proving the truth of.

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W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

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100% Live Delivery Postpaid.	Prices on 50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Sheppard Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Barred and White Rocks, Black Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	155.00
White Minorcas	10.50	20.00	95.00	
Silver Laced Wyandottes	10.00	18.00	85.00	
Light Brahmas	13.00	25.00	120.00	
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For quick action, you can order direct from this advertisement in perfect safety. Reference: Farmers State Bank, Bradstreets, or Duns. Or get our free Catalog and further details as to prices on extra select Chicks. Write your exact wants at once if you cannot make up your order from above price list. I want your business this season and you may rest assured that we will take care of you RIGHT. I am the only one of the Uhl family in the hatchery business. To reach me be sure to use this address.

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VARIETIES	PRICES ON 50	100	300	500	1,000
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Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S.C. and R.C. Reds	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
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THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 27 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

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S. C. Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$13	$60	$115
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Blk. Minorcas Bd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

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Hollyw'd Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$13	$63	$122
Bar'd Plymouth Rocks,	4.50	8.00	16	78	148
Wh. Plymouth Rocks,	5.00	9.00	17	83	160
S. C. Wh. Wyandottes,	5.00	9.50	18	88	175
S. C. R. I. Reds,	4.75	8.50	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons,	5.50	10.50	20	98	190
Black Minorcas,	5.00	9.00	17	83	165
Ass't'd, Broiler Chicks,	3.75	6.50	12	60	120

Save time by ordering from ad before orders pour in. Low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Special Mating. Get these prices.

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Rhode Island Reds *Both Combs*
White Wyandottes *Price Strain*

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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.[illegible]	$3.50
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Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
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S. C. Wh. Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

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Barred, White & Buff Rocks	14.00	7.00	3.
R. C. Reds & Anconas	14.00	7.00	3
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From selected, pure bred flocks. Quality guaranteed. Send for list. Est. 1905. SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box 35, TIFFIN, OHIO

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CHICKS—Best quality Barron and free farm range utility S. C. White Leghorns. Well bred Barred P. Rocks, no mills or mixed chicks. We guarantee satisfaction. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $5.00 EACH—13 firsts at Madison Square Garden. Eggs for hatching $5.00 per setting of 15. A. J. FELL, LANSDALE, PA.

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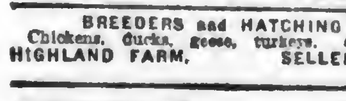

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FUNDS FOR RESEARCH

New Agricultural Experiments Undertaken at State College

THE further endowment of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, starting now with $20,000 a year and reaching $60,000 a year on and after 1929, is provided for by the Purnell Bill signed a few days before his inauguration by President Coolidge.

This bill provides for the same support for all agricultural experiment stations of the United States.

Dean Watts, director of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, expressed relief in the fact that the program of research at State College could have more leeway starting in July when the new federal support becomes effective. He said:

"Economic production and cooperative marketing are the biggest problems facing Pennsylvania farmers today and these will receive first consideration for investigation at the Experiment Station, along with the completion of an excellent program of important projects now under way.

To Study Selling Problems

"The new act emphasizes that experiment stations pay special attention to marketing, rural sociology and home economics. We will proceed immediately with the beginning of the new fiscal year in July to carry out these provisions in the best possible way."

The Pennsylvania Station is conducting the oldest soil fertility experiment in the United States. It will be continued with new phases. The breeding of new farm and garden plant varieties has recently given three new high yielding tomato varieties, a new cabbage variety, Pennsylvania 44 wheat and two new outstandng oats varieties. This plant breeding work can now be continued on a larger scale.

Plant Pests Need Attention

The need for more marketing research was shown in the Blair County survey, and work in other communities along this line will doubtless aid farmers in securing better returns for their produce. Standardization and grading will receive further study.

The landlord and tenant problem is another serious question that Dean Watts feels should have immediate attention. There are many serious plant pests and diseases that are without adequate control measures, such as potato blight, apple collar blight and wire worms of truck crops.—D. M. C.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

ITCHY SKIN.—Mare ten years old eats well but is thin; she is inclined to rub tail and hind quarters. She bites the manger but does not crib, or eat wood.—F. S. S., New Sheffield, Pa. Groom her twice daily, give her one-half ounce of baking soda and a teaspoonful of common salt in feed or in drinking water three times a day. Feed her plenty of roots, keep stable well supplied with fresh air.

SHOULDER SWEENY.—I have cured three cases by blowing air under the skin, but it has to be done twice a week and the animal gets tired of the knife. I have applied a blister, the muscles are not much atrophied.—F. M. G., Frankford, Del. Veterinarians do not approve of your line of treatment for atrophy of the muscles. A mild, stimulating liniment should be freely and frequently applied, or a mild blister applied every ten days.

BUNCH ON SHOULDER.—I have a gray horse nine years old, which when worked gets a bunch on shoulder. I don't believe it pains him, but how can I get rid of it?—J. R., Sewell, N. J. Have your veterinarian cut out bunch; no other treatment will prove effective.

SHY BREEDER.—I have a cow that has been bred several times, but fails to get with calf. Comes in heat regular.—E. H. C., New Albany, Pa. If too fleshy, reduce her, and give her plenty exercise. Keep on breeding her and she will perhaps get with calf.

E. V. M., Bloomsburg, Pa.—A healthy heifer two years old which comes in heat regularly should get with calf, if bred to a bull which is a fairly sure calf getter.

LIGHT MILKERS.—We keep two cows, both free from tuberculosis. They are eight or nine years old, but do not give much milk. One had attack of milk fever and recovered, the other was cleaned by our veterinary and she is some stiff.—O. S., Pa. Mix equal parts bicarbonate of soda, gentian, powdered cinchona, common salt, together, and give each cow a tablespoonful at dose in soft feed two or three times a day. Feed some clover, alfalfa, and roots.

NERVOUS HEIFER.—We have a heifer eleven months old, seemingly healthy, but inclined to fight other animals; when slightly punished, gets excited or faints and may fall down. She will fight everything that comes in her way. So far as I can tell she is healthy and looks fine.—E. T., East Windsor, N. Y. If she comes in heat, breed her and she will quiet down. You had better keep her in box stall away from other cattle. It is a mistake to allow her to fight other stock.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—I have a cow that has been sick for a month. She has some pain after eating much food; first symptom was loss of the use of her hind quarters. She sits up like a dog, but is unable to get up on her legs. Don't believe she has been hurt.—H. P. S., West Grove, Pa. Give her one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica at dose in drinking water four times a day. Apply mustard and water to loin and hind quarters three times a week. Feed her plenty clover and roots.

COW URINATES WHEN BEING MILKED.—I have a cow which freshened in November; since then she has developed the bad habit of urinating when being milked. She never had the habit before. I have bred her, but do not know as yet if she is with calf.—O. C., Mt. Jewell, Pa. Kindness and avoiding excitement at milking time is about all that can be done to overcome this habit. When one cow in a dairy urinates others are likely to follow by doing the same.

CATARACT.—I have a puppy four months old that is blind; caused by cataract, our veterinary says. Can he be cured?—S. O., Newfield, N. J. No, cataract in dogs is incurable.

NERVOUSNESS.—We have a collie dog, spayed, eight years old, who has been ailing lately. Two weeks ago she was unable to get up, had little use of her legs, but after a time we helped her up. She staggered, but in an hour seemingly recovered.—J. T. M., Drumore, Pa. Give her one ounce of castor oil once a week; feed her plenty carrots and increase her exercise, for she is perhaps too fleshy.

COUGH.—Puppy four months old has cough.—W. W., Tuckahoe, N. J. Give him ten or more drops of paragoric at dose four times a day.

FELINE DISTEMPER—CHRONIC CATARRH.—Every one of my kittens has died; the old cats have nasty discharge from nose.—W. H., Marwood, Pa. Your cats are incurable, better destroy them. Disinfect their kennel and secure new stock.

PUT your horses in sh[illegible] for spring. Don't let the[illegible] start the season with min[illegible] ailments that might put the[illegible] out of commission. Get the[illegible] fit—and keep them fit—with G[illegible] bault's Caustic Balsam. K[illegible] everywhere for 41 years as [illegible] reliable remedy for Spavin, C[illegible] Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryn[illegible] Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind G[illegible] Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, [illegible] Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds. Won't scar or discolor the hair, [illegible] more effective than firing. Keep [illegible] handy—*always*. Get your [illegible] to-day—$1.50 at all druggists, [illegible] direct from us upon receipt of [illegible] The Lawrence-Williams Comp[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.
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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 pe[illegible] Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Rhode [illegible] Reds $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth [illegible] White Wyandottes $16.00. Lots of 500 [illegible] each less, lots of 1000 chicks 1c off. Mammoth [illegible] in Ducklings $35.00 per 100. For prompt delivery [illegible] direct from adv. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Our 14th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan[illegible] ed flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leg[illegible] per 100. Black Minorcas, and Anconas, $14 pe[illegible] White Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, $15 pe[illegible] R. I. Reds, $16 per 100. Broilers, $9 per 100. [illegible] prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to you[illegible] Free illustrated catalogue.
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PEDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets and Irish Cobblers. Yields of 300 to 562 bu. per acre. Highest yielding strain at Ithaca, N. Y. State seed test, 449 bu. per acre. First and sweepstakes Cornell Potato Show for past 3 years. Gardner Farms, Box 186, Tully, N. Y.

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SEED CORN Lancaster County Sure Crop $3.25 per bu. shelled and graded. Shipped F. O. B. Cash with order. Jason M. Eby, Gordonville, R. 2, Lancaster County, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925

AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS * LIBRARY *
17 1925

In spring when the ground is soft the tractor makes quick work of stump pulling and cleaning out brush-ridden fence rows.

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Buick

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How about that wood lot on the hill. It's a long way from the sawmill, perhaps, but then there is at least 25,000 feet of spruce there waiting to be cut. Then there's Neighbor Smith's lot, 50,000 feet, just as far away. Both of these lots are more profitable in lumber than in taxable real estate.

Why not get a Lane Tractor Sawmill and take it up to the lots, saw the logs right on the ground (only one haulage), then when you've turned your lot into cash, give Neighbor Smith a boost, then Mr Jones. Keep that small tractor of yours busy 12 months in the year instead of 3. Get the most out of your machinery and from your farm.

The Lane Tractor Sawmill is built for the man with the small wood lot who wants some ready cash from his own farm or by helping out his neighbors.

It's a real Lane mill in every feature. One day, two men, and a small Tractor is all that is required to take down, move several miles, and set up ready for business.

6,000 feet of lumber or 500 railway ties is its 8 hour capacity.

And the cost is very small, in fact, within the reach of almost any reader of this advertisement.

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Lane Manufacturing Company
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Dept. HC-17

HARRIS BROTHERS CO.
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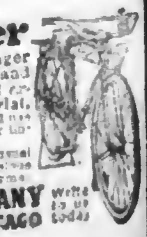

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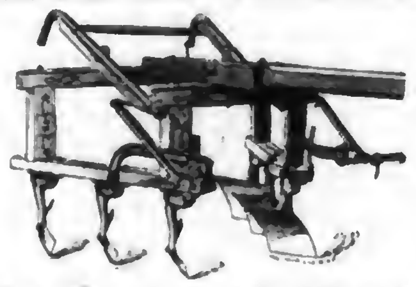

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Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

If you can not buy them of your local Dealer we will ship direct.

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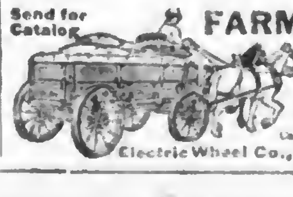

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

1—No. 13 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MARCH 28, 1925 Whole No. 1454

The Motor Cultivator Has Arrived

his Machine Takes the Place of Many Hoes on the Modern Vegetable Farm

OTOR cultivators, or garden tractors as some folks call them, have arrived. Of they have been used by a few forward people for several years back but today have reached the point where great numbers tical growers use and believe in them. If oubt it, go to any meeting of vegetable or take a trip thru a gardening section.

few days ago I visited a number of the com- l gardeners around Bustleton, the inten- vegetable growing section for the Philadel- market, and found a far different attitude them regarding motor cultivators than I a similar trip four years ago.

them the machines have passed perimental stage, and as far as d find, every large grower is at least one and several have than one.

replies of Clarence Shallcross, had a motor cultivator for two in answer to my questions, are l of the general opinion in the leton territory.

h, I like it," he said. "I got no on it. I get mad at the darn once in a while but find out my own fault."

Valuable for Early Crops

course, the little machines will o anything and everything, but led to find a grower who would dmit they would pay for them- in one season if given a ce.

e Philadelphia men find motor vators especially valuable in the spring for the first working of "hard ground salad." This is ttuce crop which is sown on unplowed d as early in the season as possible. As the this district has a tendency to bake, the cultivation with push plows is very hard.

th his motor machine Mr. Shallcross told e does as much in half a day in the "hard ground salad" as three men will do in the same time with hand tools. This is a big saving just at the time when men are most needed. Following early lettuce cultivation there are any number of opportunities for the little tractors as their tool adjustments are practically unlimited.

It is not only on the average run of commercial gardens that the small power machines are proving popular, but on the extra large and smallest gardens as well. A friend of mine in West Springfield, Massachusetts, who operates possibly the largest market garden in New England, last spring did all his seeding with a three-row drill hitched to his motor cultivator. The year before it took six men to do the same work.

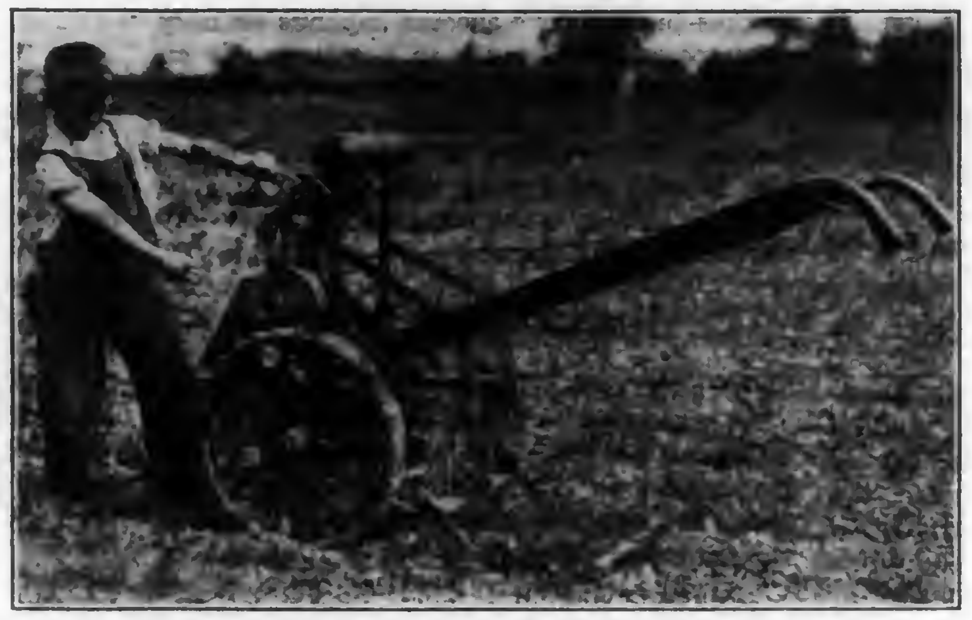
With the tractor drill he not only did his seeding in less time but had straighter rows, was more certain the seed was planted right and saved a lot of money. He has three motor cultivators now and finds lots of ways to use them to advantage, such as three-row cultivating, cutting spinach, carrying and operating from the power pully two hand dusters to combat the aphis, throwing furrow to plant row to smother small weeds, working close to large plants previous to horse cultivation and a great variety of straight one-row cultivating and hoeing.

As to what a motor cultivator can mean to the man with a small place let me tell you a little about the Philadelphia high school teacher who has had one for the past four years. This season he will buy another one, not because the first is worn out, but because he has bought two more acres of ground and his son is now old enough to run a machine.

He has devoted his time after school, Saturdays and summer vacation to intensive gardening on his two-acre place about fifteen miles from the city. He has raised the general run of garden crops, planting as large an acreage of late celery as possible, with some fruit and plenty of cut flowers to sell at his roadside market. How well he has succeeded would be telling family secrets altho he will admit taking in $750 gross last year from the half-acre plot beside his house.

Gives Tractor the Credit

His financial success he credits largely to the little tractor, for without it he could not have done what he has. When it was most needed a horse could not be hired for love or money, and the two acres would never warrant keeping one. The ground was always plowed and fitted in the spring with a team but afterwards the small tractor took care of it. This year my friend plans to keep accurate cost records of what his two tractors do for him and next fall he ought to have a real small tractor story to tell.—Montgomery Dodge.



This ten-year-old boy did all the cultivating of 100.000 asparagus roots last year with garden tractor. He is shown starting the motor.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

By Dr. J. G. LIPMAN
Director New Jersey Experiment Station
Questions on these subjects are invited.

tilizer Mixing—Danger of Scab

For fertilizing potatoes I, as well as most the other growers here, use the chemicals mix them by hand. Nitrate of soda, sul- of ammonia, acid phosphate and muri- of potash, with ground limestone as a ditioner, are the chemicals generally used. Generally these chemicals are mixed and in the fertilizer drill, or the potato ter, the same or the following day, thus g up considerable help at a rush time. If mixing could be done, say a month be- planting, much time would be saved in rush of planting.

Kindly advise me if a mixture of these terials would deteriorate if allowed to for, say, one month. How would the chanical condition be? Any information can give me will be much appreciated. a mixture about as follows: 125 pounds nitrate of soda, 65 pounds of sulphate of monia, 700 pounds of acid phosphate, 250 nds of muriate of potash, and 250 pounds ground limestone.—K. A. S., Prince Ed- rd Island, Canada.

theoretical grounds, two objections might ed against mixing the chemicals you men- ome time prior to their use. One has to do the effect on the mechanical condition of the zer, and the other with the possible loss of ammonia. When sulphate of ammonia is mixed with lime there is some loss of ammonia from the mixture, even at ordinary temperatures.

The loss might be quite small where the lime consists of ground limestone and where the materials are kept in a dry condition. If hydrated or ground burned lime is used, the loss would be much greater, especially when the material is kept in a moist atmosphere.

When only 65 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per ton of mixed material containing also 250 pounds of ground limestone and 700 pounds of acid phosphate are used, the danger of loss of ammonia would be quite slight. On the other hand, the tendency of the mixed material to harden on standing would be fairly pronounced.

Tends to Develop Potato Scab

If the saving of labor due to mixing a month or more before the use of the materials were large enough, the farmer might take a chance of being obliged to regrind or pound up the material and to screen it prior to its use.

There is another feature about the mixture which you are using that should not be overlooked. The addition of ground limestone to potato fertilizers always has a tendency to favor the development of potato scab. The practice of using ground limestone as a filler, if continued year after year, is certain to lead to considerable trouble from potato scab.

If this condition arises, the use of sulphur might become necessary for ridding the soil of the potato scab fungus. Where the land is free from scab, where clean potatoes are being grown, and where the seed is treated with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde, there may be no serious objection to the using of ground limestone as a filler as you are doing.—J. G. L.

The Value of Oyster Shell Lime

Please advise us on the value of oyster shell lime for grasses, general crops and orchards. Would you recommend its use in preference to hydrated lime for any of the above uses?—O. E. L., Cape May County, N. J.

Hydrated lime usually contains sixty-five to seventy per cent of actual lime: on the other hand, ground raw oyster shell lime is sold on the basis of fifty per cent of actual lime. One and one-half tons of oyster shell lime should, therefore, be equivalent to one ton of hydrated lime. It should be remembered, also, raw oyster shells contain about three fourths of one per cent of nitrogen and of phosphoric acid. The value of shell lime for grasses, general crops and orchards should be as great as that of the hydrated lime.—J. G. L.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Vol. 91, No. 13. Phila., Pa., March 28, 1925 Whole No. 1454

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

It may be a little farther around the corner of a square deal, but the road is better.

A Phenomenal Growth

THE past twenty years has seen the development of many additions to modern life, some of them having an unprecedented growth. Perhaps the leading two are the automobile and the radio. Even so short a time ago as four years the radio was known to the majority of people simply as a principle, and few imagined that in the next few years it would be found in millions of homes. Even when it became evident that its development would be general many people felt that it was but another passing fad which the American people are wont to indulge for a while and discard. But the benefits which the radio brings to families is so real and so much appreciated that it has already passed out of the age of fadism and has become almost a household necessity. No class of people are more benefited by a good radio set than farmers. Shut away by distance from much of the best music, lecture halls, etc., the simple process of "tuning in" gives them many of the things which country life lacked heretofore. As time goes on, transmission of the more practical things will no doubt become even more common and a radio will be considered as necessary as a telephone.

Public Censorship

A GREAT deal of publicity has been given to the news item that certain books and plays made public during the past winter have offended the moral sense of the general public. What is more interesting is the fact that in almost every instance they have proven to be financial failures because of lack of patronage. This result was not due to the work of the censors so much as it was the disapproval expressed by the public in withholding its patronage. This is but another example that the public as a whole has a rather high moral standard and that it does not approve of obscenity, lewdness and other risque forms of entertainment. Will H. Hays, in a speech the other day to motion picture directors, said: "I simply lay before you one formula, and that of what you must not do. You must not offend common decency. That's all."

What is "Business"?

THE question most frequently asked during the past few years when a political or economic subject was under consideration has been, "What will be the effect on business?" Of course, the word is used loosely by the majority, but among politicians and city editors business means, manufacturing, transportation, buying and selling, and making loans. It should include agriculture, but most frequently this fundamental business is not in the minds of those who talk most about lessening taxes, fixing rates, passing restrictive laws, etc. They seem to forget that agriculture is the foundation of prosperity in the United States, and proceed on the assumption that a permanent structure can be built upon an insecure basis.

Farmers as a class are anxious that other legitimate business shall be prosperous. They fully realize that their own business success depends upon a prosperous buying public, but they do object to the assumption that the business of producing the nation's food and clothing material is conducted on a different economic basis than that upon which other lines of business is conducted. To be told repeatedly that the farmer's success depends entirely upon personal efficiency in production is an affront which, we hope, will arouse farmers to the duty of forming strong selling organizations. The wielding of a business "club" has become even more effective in modern times in getting what you want than was the old-time voters' "club."

Planting Intentions

THE acreage of leading crops which farmers expect to plant the coming season, as estimated on March 15 and reported by the Department of Agriculture, is slightly above the 1924 acreage in most instances. Of course, the intention to plant is not a forecast of what will be planted. Weather, labor, prices and other conditions will have a bearing upon the actual crop acreage. It may be more and it may be less than the estimate made at this time.

The following figures indicate the proposed increase in the crops named: spring wheat, 14 per cent; corn, 2.3 per cent; oats, 5.6 per cent; barley, 23 per cent; sweet potatoes, 29.5 per cent; tobacco, 10 per cent.

It is estimated that there will be a decrease of four per cent in the white potato acreage.

Insure Your Seed

A GOOD deal of alarm was felt last fall over the question of this year's seed corn supply. So much corn was immature when it was cut, and so much frosted before it was harvested, that it was felt much of the 1924 crop would not germinate. The fear has lessened somewhat, but no farmer whose corn was not fully ripe when cut, or was not kept under good conditions, can afford to guess at its germination qualities. It should be tested, and tested thoroly. This means that each ear should be numbered and an accurate watch kept of its performance in the testing box or "rag doll." Many men do not mark the ears tested and when they are done they do not know which ears show low vitality.

The seed potatoes should be treated for scab before they begin to sprout. This advice applies regardless of whether it is certified seed or not. Scab was severe in many localities last year and many potatoes sold at a discount because of their scabby appearance. Treatment of seed is somewhat troublesome but it is foolish to plant costly and otherwise good seed only to harvest a crop that w bring top prices. Treatment with forma corrosive sublimate should be given befo potatoes begin to sprout.

Factional Bickerings

THERE is still considerable of a " at Harrisburg, notwithstanding things have been corrected. The "me due to factionalism and cliques existi the Hill. To an outside observer it ap that things and purposes other than the action of the immediate business actuate of the so-called leaders. When politician get that their chief business is that of r senting the people and become mere pa log-rollers it is time for the people to r their wrath and smite them. As a re the present situation two bills in which of the people of the state, including fa are vitally interested are in jeopardy. O the bond issue for forest development, the other is the new game bill. The latte prepared by a conference representin farmers, the sportsmen and the Game mission. It would afford a measure of for those who have suffered loss thru th redations of deer and other game. Perso we prefer a political fight between two parties, rather than fights between fa within a strongly dominant party.

Wheat Prices

THE quotations of the wheat market day to day during the last week shown a price change about as erratic movements of the thermometer have lately. No doubt fortunes have been mad lost in wheat since the last crop was ha ed, but not by farmers. No one knows the price of wheat will be next July, the speculators are betting that it w around $1.40 to $1.45, and that it will be next September. While these men freq miss it, yet they are shrewd "guessers" the price futures indicate that grain for the coming year will not reach th level of the last two or three years.

Washington Letter

TO REVISE MARKETING PLAN.— the intention of the President's Agric Conference to hold another session Congress convenes, at which, it is indi a cooperative marketing plan will be de ed which will more nearly meet the app of the farmers. It is felt by members farm bloc who favored the Capper-H cooperative marketing board bill, tha farmers in general did not fully under the proposed plan and that much misle propaganda was sent out for the sole p of stirring up opposition to the bill.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IS D FARMER.—R. W. Dunlap, of Ohio, has appointed assistant secretary of agric by President Coolidge. Mr. Dunlap co near to being a dirt farmer as any m ceiving an appointment to office in Wa ton in many a day. He has spent pract his whole life farming. He is a gradu the Ohio State College of Agriculture, some time he served as state dairy and commissioner and also as secretary o state board of agriculture. With these qualifications and his known [illegible] mating progressive movements al lines it is believed that he will take assistant secretary's place something than name only.

THREE STATES CLAIM JARDI Three states are claiming Secretary of culture Jardine as their own or ad "native son." At a banquet in Washi given by the Idaho state society Secr Jardine was welcomed on behalf of his state by the toastmaster. Gov r Sp

claimed the secretary for his because he received his education in Utah, and Representative g, of Kansas, claimed him for as, because he came to the Sunr state when he got wisdom. tary Jardine assured them that longed to all these states.

AR NEW DISEASES.—The of the Department of Agriculin preventing contagious anidisease from gaining a foothold s country is made much more lt because of the activities of e institutions and independent ists in bringing into this country virus of deadly diseases that are lent in foreign countries. A few go an East African scientist had journeyed nine thousand with a quantity of hog blood ing the virus of a dread disturned the virus over to the u of Animal Industry. It was tly consigned to an incinerwhere it was burned and ceased a danger to the thousands of isers in this country.

e gentleman from East Africa the best of intentions," says Dr. er, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. "He wished to have entists who have been so succl in combatting hog cholera in ountry work on an unknown e which was causing great to swine growers in his country. But if a small portion of the hog had escaped it might have d a greater menace to the industry in this country than cholera ever was."—E. E. Rey-

Harrisburg Letter

AKING NEW PATHS.—Once bills carrying appropriations of money hospitals and homes, of which ought to be supportheir communities, are making ges in legislative policy in Harg. Instead of being sent to esk of the Governor in the closours of session they are going year in a mass so executive action must be taken in time for the makers to review any reductions tees he may deem necessary.

ONOMY RULES.—The interestpart about all this legislative dent making is that economy uled in rigorous style, another to take the edge off any gubertial objections. But in cutting the departmental allowances, not the hospitals, have suffered. will not tend to make things more pleasant. The total sum will be under the lowest estiin all probability, but at the time there will likely be the est sum ever given for educa-

W AGRICULTURAL BILLS.— not appear many bills dealing with agriculture will get thru. The emergency appropriation has been run on a siding. The corn borer quarantine has been sent to the Governor and several bills dealing with fertilizers are scheduled to go thru. But there has been an absence of weed and other bills which occupied attention in former years. The bill regulating sale of insecticides and fungicides has been changed so that stocks on shelves at this time shall not be affected.

TALK OF NEW DRY BILL.—Defeat of the administration dry bill, which had provided the headquarters of the alcohol permit board should be in the Department of Agriculture, altho none of its employes should have anything to do with it, has caused some talk of a substitute bill of less drastic form to control the alcohol trade and be administered by state police.

NEW DEER ARRANGEMENT.—An agreement has been reached whereby a new measure to provide for killing deer where they become a nuisance is to be put thru. It does away with much of the red tape now necessary under the Game Commission. In this connection there has appeared a substitute plan for the $25,000,000 forestry bond issue, which will come to a show-down this week. It is a bill to add a dollar to hunters' licenses and provide that $500,000 a year shall be spent for buying lands for forests, hunting and fishing; a share of the money to be used for game propagation and $150,000 made available every two years for damage done by game. It is estimated the whole hunters' license revenue would run over a million dollars a year under this plan. —Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

SOUTH JERSEY FRUIT NOTES. —The cold snap of early March, altho damaging the fruit buds to some extent, is now generally considered to have been of considerable benefit. The warm weather of late winter advanced the buds to a danger point and further development of the buds followed by cold weather would have caused considerably more damage. Indications point to a fair sized crop of both early apples and peaches in central and southern New Jersey.

MILK CONTRACT AGITATION.—Milk producers adjacent to the New Jersey shore resorts and Philadelphia have been meeting some difficulty with milk distributors on the question of annual contracts. Many farmers found it to their advantage to distribute their milk during the summer months so as to secure the benefit of the heavy seashore trade, whereas dealers insist upon a blanket contract which calls for the delivery of milk to them thruout the entire year.—B.

To Radio Fans

WE TAKE the following from a letter recently received from a reader living in an isolated section of northern Pennsylvania: "We surely have made good use of the radio today (Sunday). This morning we listened to the services in Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. The sermon was very practical and helpful. Then we heard a service in a Christian church, then a concert. Tonight we "attended" an Episcopal service, then broke in on an address by Rabbi Levy up in Boston. Following his address there was an open forum and he answered questions for an hour. Many of the questions came from people who had been listening to him by radio and some came by telegraph from as far south as Augusta, Georgia. It was all very interesting."

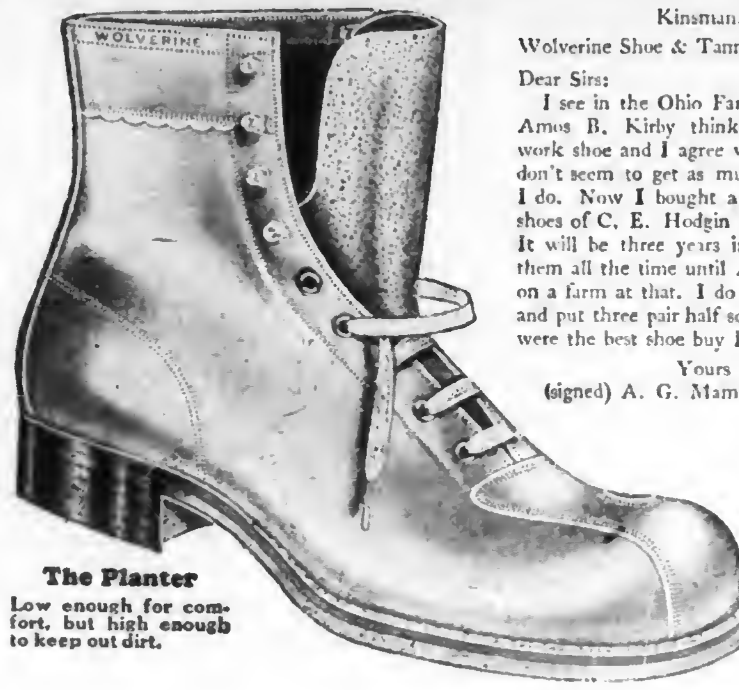
This is but a sample of the things that are being enjoyed on many farms by farmers who own radio receiving sets. The endless variety of the programs broadcast on weekdays provides unlimited entertainment for everyone with radio outfits.

But we needn't tell you what is "on the air." We want you to tell us about it. How many different stations have you heard with your receiving set? What is the farthest distant station you have heard? What is the most interesting experience you have had with your radio? What kind of programs do you like best? Is it the youngsters or the old folks who enjoy radio most? Have you found market and weather reports valuable?

For the most interesting letter about your own or your neighbor's experiences with radio we will pay five dollars. All other letters that we can publish will be paid for at space rates. Let's have a good lively experience meeting.

Address letters to the Radio Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

WOLVERINE
The 1000 Mile Shoe



The Planter
Low enough for comfort, but high enough to keep out dirt.

Kinsman, Ohio, 4-18-1924
Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Dear Sirs:
I see in the Ohio Farmer tonight where Amos B. Kirby thinks you have a fine work shoe and I agree with him. Only he don't seem to get as much out of them as I do. Now I bought a pair of Wolverine shoes of C. E. Hodgin at Whittier, Iowa. It will be three years in June and I used them all the time until April 1, 1924 and on a farm at that. I do my own half-soling and put three pair half soles on them. They were the best shoe buy I've ever had.
Yours truly,
(signed) A. G. Mampton, Kinsman, O.

It wears 1000 miles
and stays soft—wet or dry
—genuine horsehide tanned a new way!

Men, here's something new in a work shoe. A shoe that actually wears 1000 miles and more. Try it and see for yourself the amazing wear you can get out of this horsehide Wolverine. Thousands write us that they never believed it possible to make a shoe so soft and easy on your foot—yet so hard to wear out.

The secret of *this* shoe is our leather. Genuine Cordovan horsehide. The toughest wearing leather known. It's horsehide leather that covers big league baseballs. No one has ever found it's equal to withstand hard knocks. For centuries the finest Cossack saddles have been made of horsehide. Army officers' boots too.

But, until recently, this leather could never be satisfactorily used in work shoes. It always tanned up too stiff. Now in our own tanneries we have a special process that makes it pliable. *Actually softer* than ordinary leather. And it *always stays* soft.

Even after many wettings it dries out soft as velvet.

Did you ever find this in a work shoe before?

Only the choicest hides go into our Wolverine shoes. We tan them ourselves. We start with the hides and produce the entire shoe. And we make work shoes only. We are specialists. That's why you can expect to find these shoes different from any others. And you won't be disappointed.

There's a Wolverine shoe for every need. Farm, shop, railroad, mines, oil fields or woods. Thers's a style that will suit you exactly. Send today for our complete catalog.

If your dealer hasn't Wolverines, please write us. We will send you our catalog and the name of nearest Wolverine dealer.

WOLVERINE
SHOE & TANNING CORP.
Rockford, Michigan

Wolverine Comfort Shoe

This Wolverine is so pliable and soft you can double it up like a moccasin. It wears like iron but you'll hardly know you have a shoe on, it is so soft and easy.

For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Dept. 412 Rockford, Mich.
Please send me name of nearest Wolverine dealer and catalog.
Name..............................
Address..............................
P. O. and State..............................
My dealer is..............................

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE grape vines have been pruned and are ready now for an early cultivation. Fertilizer containing a generous amount of nitrogen will be applied and worked in by the cultivation. They are being trained on wires stretched along the rows and fastened on posts. We are trying to develop them by the Knifen system, which is to have an upright stem with branches leading out each way on the wires. Care and attention are needed to start them right, and not all of ours have yet the full number of branches started. Last year's growth was pruned back to three or four buds.

• • •

THE pruning of the peach trees has begun. This is always an interesting work to me. There are so many things to keep in mind all the time. There are never two trees just alike in growth. The growing habits of the different varieties are not the same. Each individual tree starts branches in varying numbers and at different places on the body. In pruning, one must size up all these factors then compare the tree as it is, with the ideal tree you hope to make it. More than that, one must try to visualize the tree as it will appear in four, five or even ten years from now. Pruning is an art, and one has but little time to think of anything else when he is practicing it.

• • •

EVERY year we have several inquiries asking how to combat cutworms. Sometimes these pests are plentiful enough to seriously injure general crops, especially corn, and they are almost always a factor to consider in gardening and truck farming. They are generally to be found in considerable numbers in sod land of two or more year's standing. Poisoned bait recipes are often recommended as the best means of combatting them. A letter just received from R. H. Weaver, of Clearfield County, Pa., states his experience in the following. We would like to know whether other readers have tried acid phosphate for this purpose, and with what results:

"I have seen several articles in your paper concerning the control of cutworms. I have controlled this pest for the past twenty years by the use of 500 pounds of acid ph phate to the acre. For the last years I have raised cabbage on land and have had no trouble w cutworms. As soon as possible the land is plowed I drill in pounds of acid phosphate with grain drill. The soil is then well rowed.—R. H. Weaver."

• • •

PUBLIC sales of farm and ho hold equipment are a source of terest in rural neighborhoods. psychology of the crowd at a live vendue is about the same in neighborhoods. A good part of attraction is due to the opportu for social mingling. They are first out-door events of the sea and, even tho the weather is not ways the best, people overlook feature and stand for hours wat ing the progress of the sale. S people attend to enjoy the jokes repartee of the auctioneer, wh others have a hope that someth they need will go at a sacri Sometimes a seventy-five cent may be got for sixty cents and half-day's time.

• • •

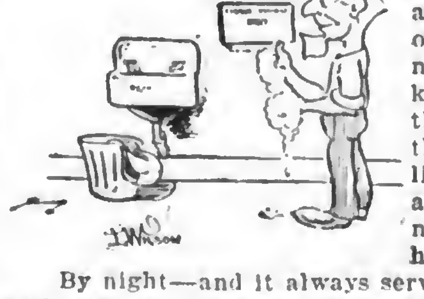
I NEVER knew a neighbor which did not have its junk bu Sometimes it is a real junk de who does a legitimate business that line, but it is frequently farmer who has a mania for buy broken machinery, old iron, w out tools and other stuff which body else wants. The farm belo ing to this kind of buyer is gene to be recognized as you pass by it is only necessary to look over array of goods arranged for a clo out sale in these days to realize little new farm machinery has bought by farmers during the five years. In some cases it w seem that the farmer had only courses open to him: Either he to make a sale, or he must buy equipment before he could do cessful farming. The strange par it is that all the stuff is always —R. P. K.

Mr. Wombat insisted on his ordering ice cream every day. S days he ate it and some days didn't touch it. His wife had ar the question of having it every but he was firm. So she asked chum to put in a word. After hesitation the chum did so, and Mr. Wombat explained his posit

"Ice cream," he started, "is a that I like to have on the table. eat it or you don't eat it. In ei case that ends the transaction. can't warm it over."—Hols Breeder and Dairyman.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Passing of the Roller Towel



IN THE olden day how I used to sco at the sight of the tavern roller to as it hung by the granite dish; on a thi of a broom-stick, mounted high. It w never clean and was never dry, as a hom kept man might wish! Face after face, the passing throng, left softened dirt they passed along, on the crash of its be like loop, till by ten o'clock it was blotch and black, and by noon so stiff it wou nearly crack as it moved like a rolli hoop!

By night—and it always served its day—it had faded out to a weat ered gray, as it worked on its hundredth face; an embattled flag, it c tinned there till another morn when its son and heir was subpœnaed take its place!

"Must I always dry in this wretched way? Is there no escaping I used to say, as I paused with my face adrip: "I could use my kerchief, b then I might need it on the homeward trip tonight!" Then I tried wi a dogged grip!

How I escaped in those early days from a dozen deaths in a doz ways is a mystery now to me! But now, thank heavens, my neighbors' so and all the hosts of their little ones from the circular towel are free! S tissue towels, may their praise resound, in the restaurants and the clu around, with their surface of spotless white, in each garage and in ea hotel, have replaced the towel that I knew so well and banished the pe from sight.—J. Edw. Tufft.

A JOB FOR DYNAMITE

Explosives Simplify the Task of Ditch Digging

DITCH digging with dynamite is no mystery. The right of way is selected generally along the lowest section of the land to be drained, so that a maximum fall to carry off the water can be secured. The width and depth of ditch required depends upon the amount of water to be carried away and the fall which can be secured. Land which permits a good slope for a ditch can be drained with a smaller ditch than land which is practically level so that a minimum fall can be obtained.

The smallest practicable ditch that can be dug with dynamite is about two feet deep and about four feet wide on top. This size of ditch can be blasted with a single line of holes about two feet deep and spaced approximately twenty inches apart, if in muck soil or heavy clay saturated with water.

Dimensions for a Larger Ditch

Dry soils require a different spacing, the holes being a little deeper and a few inches farther apart.

If a larger ditch is desired, holes four feet deep and eighteen to twenty-four inches apart will result in a depth of about three and one-half to four feet and a top width of eight to ten feet.

In case still larger ditches are necessary two parallel lines of holes, the same as stated above, and probably six inches to a foot deeper will give a ditch from four to five feet deep and twelve to fifteen feet wide. The two lines of holes should be from twenty-four to thirty inches apart.

Type of Soil Makes a Difference

The type of soil has a great influence on the selection of the kind of dynamite and also upon the spacing of the holes. Heavy clay soil saturated with water or a muck soil such as is generally encountered in swamps can best be blasted with fifty or sixty per cent straight dynamite by the propagation method.

Dry soils of any nature, except very sandy soil, can be blasted by the electric method, using thirty per cent to forty per cent low freezing ammonia dynamite.

One of the most interesting developments in blasting ditches with dynamite is the fact that the experts have developed what they call the propagation method of shooting the ditches, i. e., one cartridge is detonated and this in turn serves to explode all the rest of the line. This type of shooting is done in wet soil and makes for economy.

Much Poor Seed Corn

FARMERS are facing a serious condition with respect to suitable stocks of seed corn for this year's planting, according to the state seed analyst at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva where numerous samples are being received for testing. These samples of corn show a wide variation in the germination of available stocks of seed corn.

Of 41 samples of bulk seed corn tested in the state seed laboratory at Geneva in one week recently, the germination varied from 100 per cent for old corn saved over from last year to 25 per cent for new corn. The average for all samples during the week was only 78 per cent, and corn specialists say that seed corn should germinate at about 99 per cent to be worth planting.

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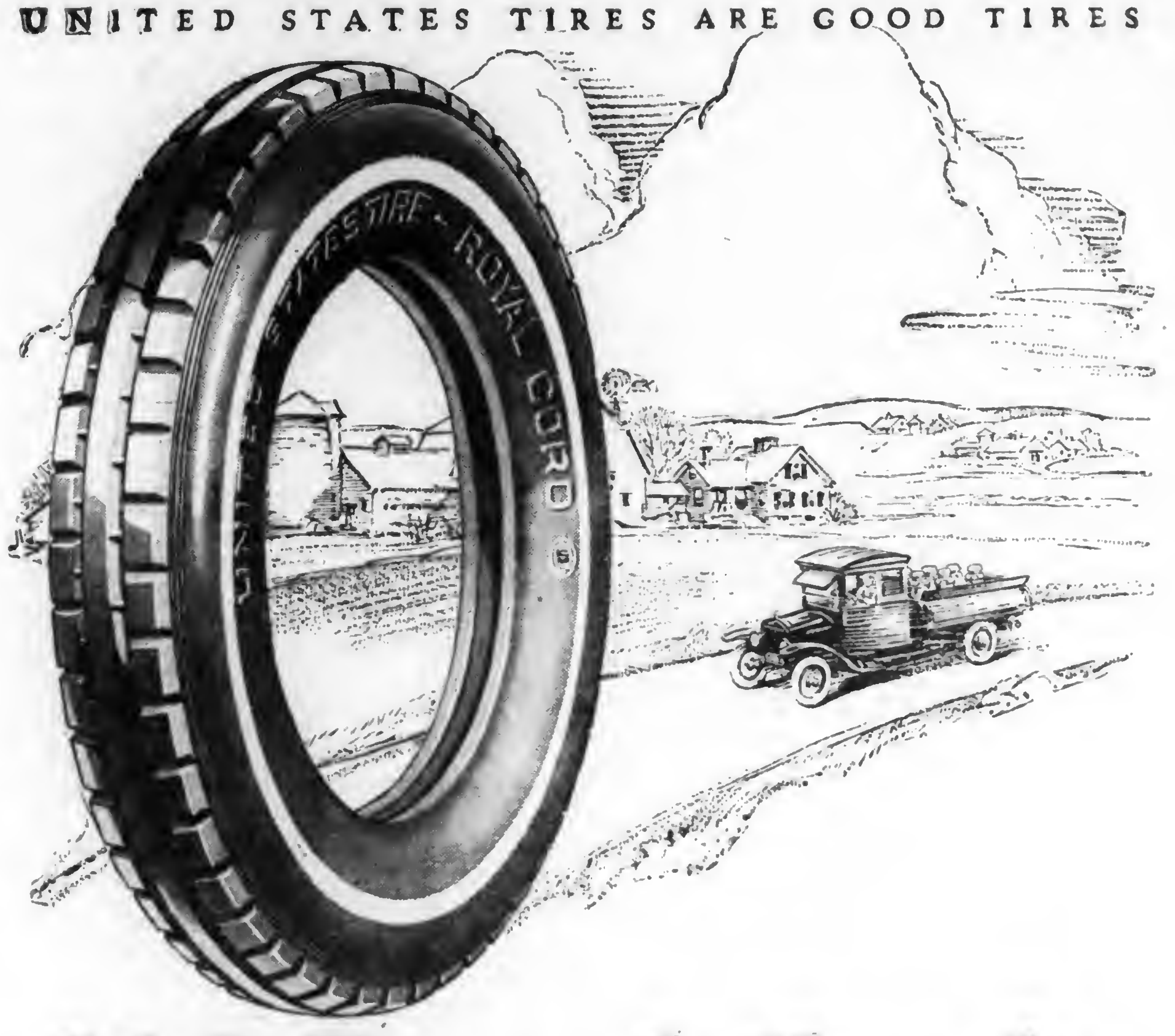

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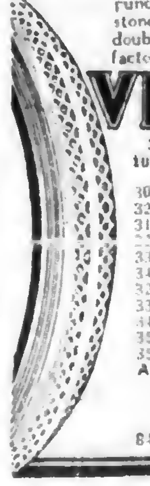

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31x4	10.00	11.00	2.00
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33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
35x4½	14.50	15.50	3.50
35x5	15.50	16.50	3.85

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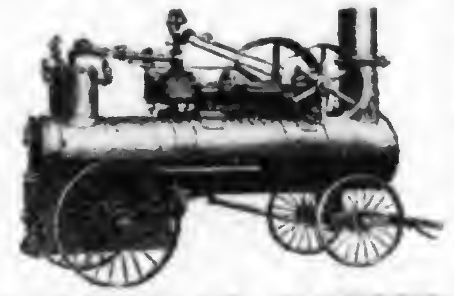

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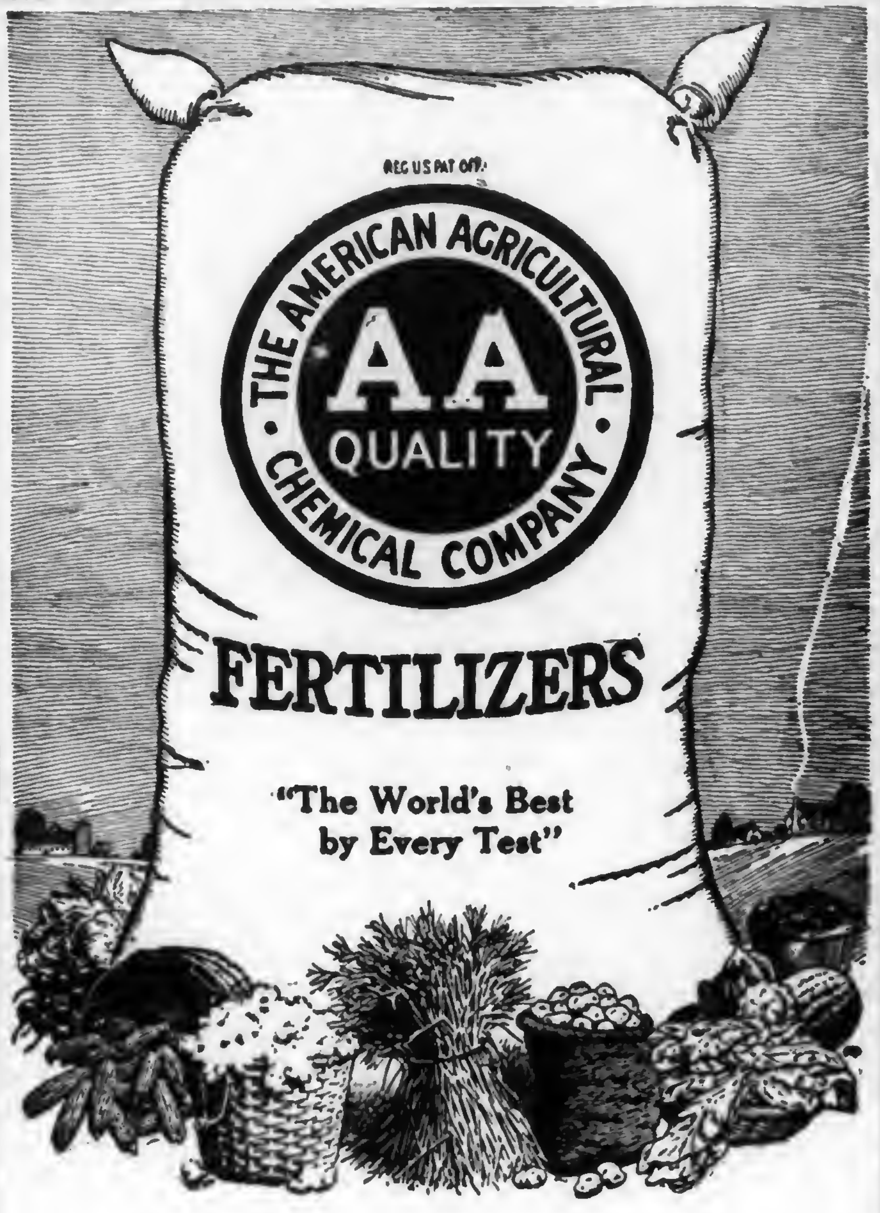

FOODS

It is a duty to provide good wholesome food for one's family and economy to furnish good nutritious food for one's stock. It is equally important to feed one's crops with the best plant foods, prepared in such forms and condition as to be readily available to the tender plant rootlets. The best plant foods are more carefully selected and more scientifically prepared and compounded than foods for man or beast.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Heavy Fertilization of Plant Beds—Mulches

THE need of using a non-crusting soil for all kinds of seed planting indoors has impressed itself upon me strongly, lately, in connection with flats of tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants. Two kinds of soil were used, one of them forming a crust if the top layer became at all dry. Sometimes the germinating seeds were able to raise the crust but not to get thru to the light.

Every time we broke the crust to help the plants, and later watered when the flats became dry, bad attacks of damping off occurred, while in other flats of the same soil and with the same seeds planted, when it was not necessary to break the crusts by hand, no damping off occurred.

This was particularly noticeable in the case of flats of Comet tomato seedlings, some of which lost fifty per cent by disease, others none at all. All were side by side on the greenhouse bench. There seemed no way to give these flats the necessary water without causing damping off. The only preventive would be to use a soil with more manure or more sand in it.

Present-day Tendencies

Two tendencies are noticeable in present-day handling of tomato seedbeds in the open. One is the increased use of plant food, both manure and fertilizer. One man I know grew his best plants after plowing under manure at the rate of twenty tons to the acre and using on his quarter-acre bed a ton of commercial fertilizer. That means fertilizer at the rate of four tons to the acre.

Another young man, one of the most successful plant growers in Maryland last year, used the following for an acre plant bed:

alfalfa sod
18 tons rotten manure
10 tons chicken manure
1500 pounds 2-8-5 fertilizer
2½ tons leaf mold for mulching
700 pounds tankage for mulching

One cannot make such applications as these without a large expenditure of money, and yet observant growers of tomato plants are finding that it pays to feed the plants well. If you grow a million tomato plants on an acre, as it is possible to do, you can see that a great deal of plant food is going to be taken out of the soil.

Choice and Handling of Soils

The other tendency is toward the choice of soils or the handling of soils so that a perfect stand of plants may be secured. Many a bed is well fed and well planted, but the seeds germinate poorly because a crust forms. Even loamy soils do this in rainy weather, especially when very heavy rains occur.

Growers are getting good stands of plants even on heavy soils by covering rows with leaf mold, fertilizer tankage, pulverized imported moss, or other material that cannot get hard after rains. For small beds the leaf mold is ideal because it is without cost, if we do not count the labor of gathering.

On a large scale, leaf mold costs heavily in labor. Hereabouts sufficient moss for an acre may be secured freight paid, for around sixteen dollars, and it is doubtful whether leaf mold could be gathered at much less cost. These artificial coverings are looked upon as insurance.

Taking a chance on getting a stand, the average grower is also inclined to take a chance on the quality of the seeds he uses, so that he will not lose much if the seeds come up poorly. With good seed, a mulch, plenty of plant food, and provision for smudging or heating in case of frosts, a man is pretty sure to get not only plants for his own use but a surplus for sale. That surplus is apt to be one of the most profitable crops on his farm.

Mulch Used on Rows Only

It is to be noted that the use of mulching material for getting better germination does not mean that the whole surface of the soil is covered, but only the rows just above the seeds. If the seeds are sown with a drill, the covering plows are removed, the only covering of soil being that which is put on by the rear

of the drill. This is not likely more than a quarter inch. The ing material is then spread by along the rows above the seeds. e case of black stuff like leaf or muck soil the dark color bly helps germination by mak e soil warmer, the black color ing the suns' rays.—W. C. P.

Tomato Men Can Their Own

THE marketing of tomatoes was the special subject discussed at the recent meeting, when Maryland farmers packed the Chestertown Court House at the call of the Kent County Farm Bureau. E. Thomas Massey acted as president; Wm. G. Smyth, secretary; H. B. Derrick, farm agent, assisted. Mr. Massey introduced Mr. Smyth, who said that 6000 acres were planted in tomatoes in Kent County last year; the average yield per acre was only four tons. He pointed out that at twenty-five cents per basket the retail merchant makes three and one-half cents per can; the wholesaler, two cents; the broker, one and three-quarter cents; the packer, two cents, while the farmer gets what is left—one-half cent per can. The average pack is eight cans to a basket.

What Cooperation Means

A forceful address on the tariff and cooperative canning was made by C. E. Gelder, Chairman of the State Tomato Committee of the Maryland Farm Bureau. Mr. Gelder gave a cryptic definition of cooperation: "It means to organize and stick." When the farmers and the canner worked together at Princess Anne, Somerset County, the farmer got twenty-seven cents per basket in 1923 and thirty-five cents in 1924.

Got Forty Cents—Not Twenty-five

In Hurlock, Dorchester County, last year, several local canners offered twenty-five cents a basket. The farmers would not accept this and after conferring with Mr. Webster, a canner, thirty of them joined with him in the marketing of their tomato crop. An important stipulation was that the farmer should receive twenty-five cents per basket before the canner should share in the profits. The season's pack was 30,000 cases. The thirty farmers planted an aggregate of 320 acres, and each received forty cents a basket with the prospect of two cents more to come.

Mr. Webster gave this advice: "Join a cooperative canning proposition and be delivered from committing a sin—bootlegging your tomatoes."

Efforts will be made to start cooperative canneries at several places on the Eastern Shore, besides the one to be begun at Cordova, Talbot County.—Marylander.

---

s Blossom End Rot

r the past three seasons I lost almost my entire toma crop with a dry rot. Last r I set out 150 plants. They splendidly and were load with large green tomatoes. t the time they began ing red a rot would set in the blossom end of the fruit, I only harvested about two ls of sound tomatoes.

ould spraying with Bor x stop this trouble? If so, you please tell me how and when to spray and to prepare the solution?— M. R., Bradford County, Pa.

r tomatoes suffered from a known as blossom end rot. erally comes when the water in the soil is too plentiful or rce; sudden changes in water , as when heavy rains follow drought, sometimes bring it my experience staked toma re more likely to have it than that have been allowed to grow e ground. Spraying will not as the trouble comes from the plant.

thing you can do to keep the ter supply constant during the will do a great deal to pre blossom end rot. The most cal thing, aside from cultiva nd watering, is a mulch of or straw around the plants, a foot out from the stalks sides. This mulch is intended the soil from drying out too If one plans to use a mulch h manure, he should probably manure or fertilizer in pre the ground for the tomatoes, with two dressings of man may get too much vine growth t enough fruit.—W. C. P.

Motto—Be On Time

ARLY to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, y and wise." This phrase was to us at bed time by our in our younger years when trying to get us off to bed but it can be applied also to on time.

ve been at about ten farmers' gs during this winter and I t the greatest hindrance to success is that the farmers fail on time. I went to a meeting, for one o'clock, only to find ere was no one there at one I went back in a half hour und one or two, and in an d a half, enough had arrived the meeting.

things are disgusting to farmers as well as old. I was reading an account of the who were to take honors noted college in Ohio, and I that a certain fellow was to away the highest honor. In C. A. meeting two years ago this fellow say: "My motto on time.'" Here is something all to think about. This boy ways on time for class and awarded the highest honors. all try to be on time.—H. A. diana County, Pa.

---

at is the shape of the earth?" the teacher of Johnny.
ny said that it was round.
w do you know it is round, y?"

Johnny replied, "All right, are, then, I don't want to n argument about it."—Mar owers' Journal.

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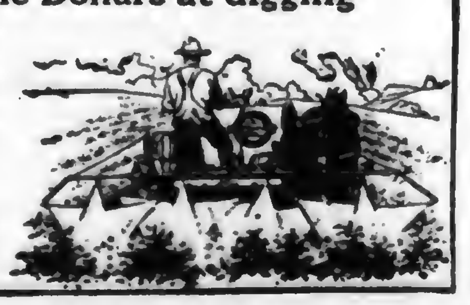
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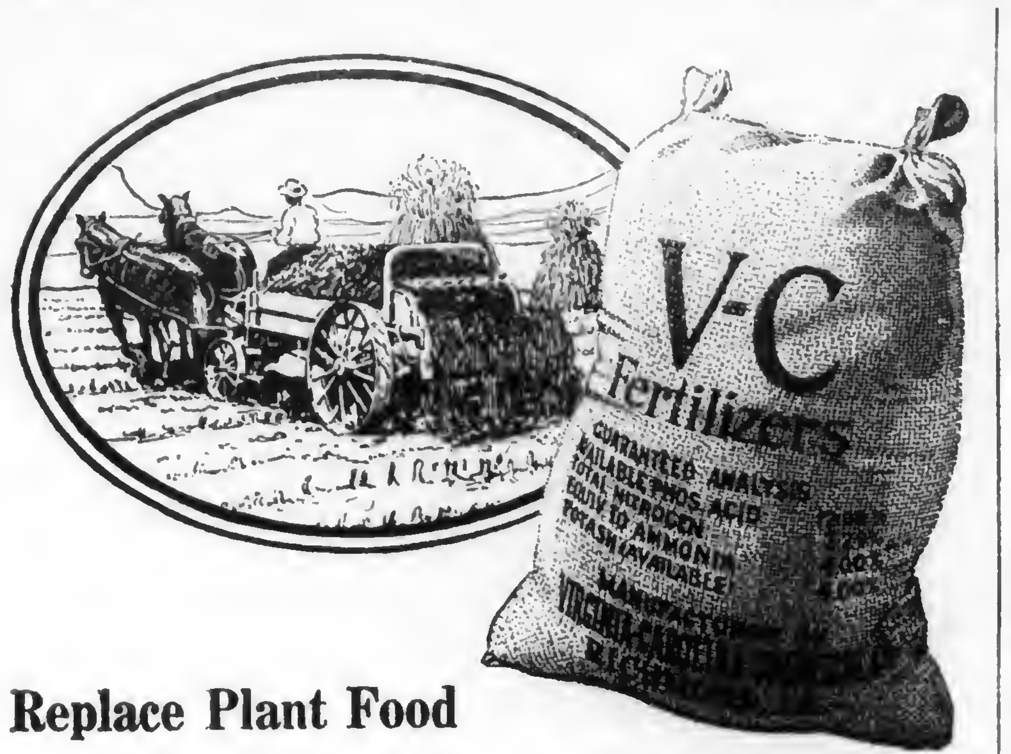

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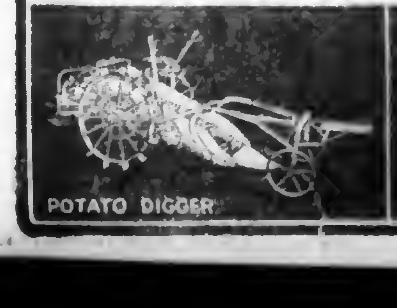

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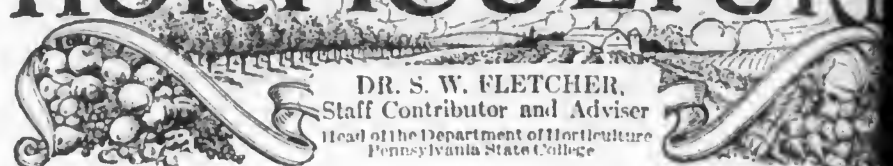

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Treatment for Brown Rot

What is the best spray for brown rot in peaches and which would be best for dormant spray, lime sulphur or oil spray.
T. L. S., Beaver County, Pa.

Brown rot is controlled in three ways: by collecting and burying or burning the old mummied fruits before spring, by thinning the young fruits so that they do not touch each other, and by spraying.

The most convenient spray material to use is dry-mix lime sulphur. This is made by mixing, while dry, eight pounds of flours of sulphur, four pounds of hydrated lime and one-half pound of calcium caseinate (any casein "spreader"). This requires no boiling, and is added to fifty gallons of water. It should be applied first, when the calyx "shucks" are pushing off the young fruits, immediately after blossoming, again two or three weeks later, and still again about four weeks before the fruit ripens. It is customary to add arsenate of lead powder to this spray at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons; this controls the curculio, which makes wormy peaches and also spreads the brown rot.

An oil spray is preferable for the dormant treatment if the trees are very badly infested with scale insects, as the San Jose scale, or peach lecanium. Ordinarily, however, the lime-sulphur is preferable, because it not only kills scale insects but also has distinct value in the control of some diseases, as apple scab, if applied as a delayed dormant treatment to apples, and in the control of peach leaf curl, if applied as a dormant treatment to peaches. The oil sprays are insecticides only; the lime-sulphur is both an insecticide and a fungicide.—S. W. F.

Sterile Quince, Black Knot

What can I do to a quince bush seven years old, which has never borne but one quince in that time? It has blossomed several times. We also have some plum trees that bear and some that do not. They are native trees, an excellent variety of yellow plums with a sweet, delicious taste. During the summer months the branches will burst open lengthwise and a spongy brown substance will ooze forth; this later becomes hard and black. I think it hurts the trees. It has spread to nearly all of our plum trees. I cut off quite a lot of the branches.—M. G. T., Luzerne County, Pa.

It is as difficult to diagnose a trouble without knowing all the symptoms and conditions, whether the ailment be human or botanical. Were the blossoms injured by frost? Has the bush grown well? Is it free from borers? Were the blossoms "blasted" by fire blight, or the young fruits destroyed by fungous disease such as rust or fruit spot?

Since the quince is not usually self-sterile, like many varieties of apples and pears (that is, unable to set fruit with its own pollen and needing cross-pollination), it is probable that the failure of the blossoms to set fruit lies with frost, or low vigor, or disease. Spray it, as you would an apple, and watch results.

Knots Should Be Cut Out

Your plums are affected with black knot, a funguous disease. Spraying with self-boiled lime sulphur, or dry-mix lime-sulphur suggested for brown rot of pe in this issue of Pennsylvania F er, prevents this disease from ing the tree. The knots should be cut out whenever seen, p ably before the buds burst in sp as well as during the summer.

The spray schedule for the would be: (1) Dormant spray fore leaf buds burst, lime-su solution diluted to test 1.03 sp gravity, or approximately on eight; (2) Calyx spray, just blossoms fall, dry mix, and 2½ p of arsenate of lead powder gallons water; (3) Repeat the ceding application ten to t days later, and again two or weeks before the fruit ripens. spray should control brown ro curculio as well as black kn S. W. F.

Fire Blight Kills Pe

I want to plant some p trees again. Which is the b kind for fall and winter? ground will not raise p trees; they grow for one or t years, then the blight touc them and they die.—F. E. Clarion County, Pa.

Some of the best fall and w pears for your section are Fl Beauty, Seckel, Lawrence, A Louise Bonne, Winter Nelis. The fer can be added to this list if used for canning, not for d Winter Nelis can be kept in a cellar until March. The first are, all things considered, the reliable.

Your pear trees are fro blight, a bacterial disease, a cause the ground is not su This disease cannot be contro spraying. The treatment is Keep the trees growing slowly they do not blight badly. means that after they are t three years old they should st sod and should not be manu fertilized heavily. (2) Grow eties that are least likely to b such as Seckel and Flemish B The latter variety will scal crack badly, and will need m spraying. (3) Cut out bl limbs, not in the summer, but winter, being sure to cut do enough to include the blight ers which are formed on the or main limb, where the has run down the branch "holdover cankers" are the means of propagating the dise other year; most of the bl limbs dry out and are not a of new infection.—S. W. F.

New Enemy of Be

A NEW pest of bees, Braula Nitzch, popularly called t louse, has been found pres considerable numbers in County, Maryland, and in other places. It has been rried by the bees to their It is found [illegible] and in numbers [illegible] que but seldom on drones.

United States Department of culture Circular 334, "The Bee Braula Coeca, in the United by E. F. Phillips, Apiculturis tains a description of the spe distribution, feeding habits an ods of control. The circular obtained, as long as the suppl by writing to the United Sta partment of Agriculture, Wa ton, D. C.

Receipts at Lancaster

ECEIPTS of fruits and vegetables in Lancaster have been very un m for the past two years, as wn by the comparison of 541 cars year with 529 cars in 1923, ac ing to a report of the Pennsyl ia Bureau of Markets.

these 514 cars were coupled to er the caboose would be four from the engine. There would half mile of cars from Florida, alf mile of cars from New York , and the remaining three miles cars would represent sixteen r state and two foreign coun . This does not include Lancas County products marketed in the thru wholesalers, retailers, or t to consumers at the curb mar

Bananas at Top of List

ore cars of bananas came into aster than any other product. fifth of the total receipts, or 108 consisted of this fruit. Prac lly all of these cars came thru port of Philadelphia, two-thirds ing during the six months of l to October.

enty-eight cars of mixed pro were reported for the year. of these originated in the Phil phia wholesale produce market, re small lots of various fruits vegetables were loaded for ship to Lancaster wholesalers.

ange receipts totaled seventy ars, equivalent to the 1923 busi A distinct preference was n for Florida oranges, since 85 cent of the receipts were from Gulf State, while the remaining n cars came from California.

ly two-thirds of the seventy e cars of potatoes received were stock, and about twenty-three unloaded in Lancaster were for purpose. These latter came Maine, New York, Vermont, igan and North Dakota. Of the cars of table potatoes, two s were early stock from Vir and other southern states; were only eighteen cars of late es. This small amount is not rising in view of the fact that ster County raises over a mil bushels of potatoes and is a rel ly light shipper, indicating and large sales in Lancaster other nearby markets.

Cooperation

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Nearby Growers

bbage [illegible] rbed forty-thre [illegible] and forty-one [illegible] The entire receipts [illegible] odity consisted of [illegible] New York and [illegible] ically all of [illegible] k furnished twen [illegible] bbage, with the re [illegible] nsylvania.

[illegible] eipts of fruits and [illegible] ables in Lancaster during 1924 [illegible] Banan[as] [illegible]os; mixed produce, [illegible] range[s] [illegible] potatoes, 73; water s, 42; [cab]bage, 41; apples, 40; loupes, 13; sweet potatoes, 13; s, 12; grapefruit, 10; peaches, lemons, 9; pineapples, 5; straw s, 4; onions, 3; lettuce, 2; tan s, 1; tomatoes, 1. Total, 541

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We don't make a cent on these dresses, but you will be so pleased with your bargain, that you will send us all your future orders. We know no better way to make satisfied customers than to give wonderful bargains, but you must ACT QUICK. The neat lineno dress is beautifully embroidered and has turn back collar, tie strings and sash belt. The pretty voile dress is made with a lace edge collar, and 2 rows of Venice lace down front, with buttons between, and the checked gingham dress is made in popular coat effect, neatly trimmed with braid and buttons, and has two pockets and popular Peter Pan Collar. Neat, dressy styles, suitable for street and house wear, and for all ages and figures. Rush Your Order TODAY. A season's supply of dresses for about the regular price of one. All sizes, including stouts, without any extra charge. SIZES: 32 to 53, bust.

Send No Money—just send letter or postcard NOW! When dresses are delivered pay mailman only $2.98 and postage. If not satisfied we will return your money. Isn't that fair?

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SAVE 50 PER CENT

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Has all the features that insure big hatches—double walls, copper tank, complete nursery, perfect heat control through automatic trip burner, "Tycos" thermometer held so chicks can't break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Write for low combination price today!

Detroit-Alliance Incubator Co.
Dept. 13 Alliance, Ohio

FREIGHT PREPAID

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Squabs as a Side Line

I am employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and will soon reach the retirement age. Before that time I would like to quit and develop a small poultry business. What do you think of the prospects for a combined poultry and squab farm?—J. H., Gloucester County, N. J.

The plan of combining poultry and squab raising is sometimes successful but requires considerable experience. In my experience with squabs I found them interesting but not as profitable as hens. The pigeons had large crops and consumed a lot of first class grain but it was more difficult to market the squabs to advantage than to sell strictly fresh eggs which are in much greater demand than squabs in most communities.

Your plan of starting on a small scale and working up gradually will give you a chance to learn the business without the risk of large losses. By following your poultry books and journals and the seasonable material in Pennsylvania Farmer, you will learn methods that are being used profitably by poultrymen who now earn their living at the business.—R. G. K.

Leg Weakness in Hens

We have a flock of Silver Laced Wyandottes. Some of them develop a little bump on top of the head, the feathers come off and the head gets pale. They become weak in the legs, fall over and finally die. Please tell me what the trouble is.—R. E. A., Lawrence County, Pa.

The addition of two per cent ground limestone to the laying mash often helps to prevent the leg weakness that sometimes troubles hens in the spring. The loss of the head feathers and swelling on top of the head is sometimes caused by acti of the male birds. If the lump c tains pus, lance it with a sharp and wash the wound with disinf tant. Perform a postmortem on hens that die and note the condi of the internal organs, especially liver. This may give accurate cl as to the cause of the losses.—R.G

Rabbit Market Limite

Where can I find a ready mar ket for rabbits next summ and fall? I like to have so way to earn money and as sold all my turkeys last fall thought I would like to try rab bits.—Mrs. P. A., Susquehann County, Pa.

Many buyers of poultry in large market centers will also h dle rabbits. I would advise you write to the New York State Bu of Markets, New York City, or Pennsylvania Bureau of Mark Harrisburg, and obtain the addr of commission dealers who ha both live and dressed rabbits.

Little Demand in Small Town

Some rabbit raisers in our se make money retailing rabbits motorists. On a main traveled there is often a good sale for rab both for meat and as pets for dren. A crate of live rabbits ca kept in front of the house by sign and a few at a time can be ed ahead and held in the cellar customers arrive.

Rabbit breeders in our se usually ship live rabbits to com sion dealers. Light shipping b are made into crates by removing side and splitting it into slats w are nailed back.

In small towns rabbits are cult to sell to dealers during summer. I found in several n towns that the dealer who w take fifty broilers was overst when he had three rabbits.—R

Memories of the Sugar Cam

NEARLY all men who as boys helped to make maple sugar have a love for the work—which to them is play—and just to mention a sugar-maple tree to them is to start a train of memories which brings a reminiscent look to their eyes and a bit of encouragement is rewarded by interesting tales of the sugar camp. Many boys do their first "sitting up all night" in a sugar shanty, and the reason for this sleeplessness is the necessity for keeping the syrup from scorching.

Before modern tools were invented it was possible to make very good sugar, tho the implements used were crude. I remember finding at the roots of maple trees on my parent's farm odd-shaped troughs hewn out with an axe by my grandfather. These were replaced by wooden buckets later.

The Old Sumac Spiles

The first spiles I saw were made of sumac. The soft pith was forced out and the sap ran thru the opening. An old tree near my home bears, or did bear, in its trunk the remains of an older style tapping than I remember. The trees were tapped with a semi-circular gouge driven in twice to make a round hole and then driven in again lower down, to receive a basswood spout much larger than any later spile. The trees were badly injured by this method.

In the home of my niece h an old neck-yoke, a block of hollowed out to fit a man's s ders, with a semicircle cut in middle to admit his neck. The is light and shaved very thin points extending over the sh stout cords are attached. These tend to the hands and end in on which were hung the bucke gathering sap.

When Big Iron Kettles Were

The modern evaporator's ea ancestor of which I have any kn edge was a huge iron kettle over an open fire. Usually two tles were used. One heated the sap and from its contents the kettle was supplied. The s kettle was thus kept at the b point continually, its tendenc boil over being checked by th plication of a circle of grease the top on the inner side or b suspension of a bit of fat po that it hung an inch or two b the kettle's top, to prevent the bles rising higher. Later a were built and shallow oblong held the sap. These are now rep by evaporators in the larger ca

Much fun, and in earlier some excitement, accompanied s making. When sugar is to be the syrup is usually taken to farm house to be reduced to su

The camps on warm spring nings are rendezvous for the y people. It is a great place to tell stories, sitting on a log by the open fire or on benches in the shanty, with the odor of boiling sap filling one's nostrils, and there are usually cups or spoons or wooden ladles which one dips into the pan and tastes as often as one likes.

Those Exciting Sugar Parties

When the sugar is done each one supplies himself with a receptacle full of snow and on this a ladle full of hot sugar is poured. A moment of waiting and one picks up a piece of amber sweetness which is neither equalled nor excelled by any other earthly sweetness anytime, anywhere.

Some people prefer to pour the hot sugar in saucers and beat it until it is creamy-white and nearly hard, eating it while it is warm. Those who understand the nature of it like to have on hand a jar of sour pickles because if you sandwich them in between helpings "you can eat more" and the thirst which the sugar causes is allayed. What is the moral to the story? The preservation of the sugar maples. We must preserve trees and doctor trees and plant trees if we hope to have water to drink, moisture for crops, houses to live in and many other allied blessings. It is well that many people are waking up to the seriousness of the situation. Many of us who love the trees for their shade and their beauty rejoice because much is being said and printed in protest against their destruction.—M. C. S.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt e of utmost interest to poultry raisrs who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in er own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so any losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would ell my experience. I used to lose a reat many from this cause, tried any remedies and was about disouraged. As a last resort I sent to he Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 0c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had ne sick after giving the medicine nd my chickens are larger and ealthier than ever before. I have ound this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by eturn mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, eaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the acillus Bacterium Pullorum. This erm is transmitted to the baby chick hrough the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beare of White Diarrhea. Don't wait ntil it kills half your chicks. Take e "stitch in time that saves nine." emember there is scarcely a hatch ithout some infected chicks. Don't t these few infect your entire flock. revent it. Give Walko in all drinkg water for the first two weeks and u won't lose one chick where you st hundreds before. These letters ove it.

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, d., writes: "I have lost my share of icks from White Diarrhea. Finally ent for two packages of Walko. I ised over 500 chicks and I never st a single chick from White Diarhea. Walko not only prevents White arrhea, but it gives the chicks rength and vigor; they develop icker and feather earlier."

ever Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, wa, writes: "My first incubator icks, when but a few days old, ben to die by the dozens with White arrhea. I tried different remedies d was about discouraged with the icken business. Finally, I sent to e Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, a, for a box of their Walko White arrhea Remedy. It's just the only ing for this terrible disease. We ised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks d never lost a single chick after e first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will [illegible] Walko White Diarrhea medy entirely at our risk—postage pre—so you can see for yourself what a nder-worker is remedy it is for White arrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove s thousands have proven that it will your losses and double, treble, even druple your profits. Send 50c for kage of Walko—give it in all drinkwater for the first two weeks and th results. You'll find you won't lose chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. The Leavitt & nsen National Bank, the oldest and gest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands k of our guarantee. You run no risk. you don't find it the greatest little k saver you ever used, your money be [illegible] refunded.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

LKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa.

[illegible] Walko White Diarrhea [illegible] I am enclosing 50c [illegible] order, check or currency

....

....

....R. F. D......

[illegible]

Where Are They At?

FOR many years I have been a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer, especially the department, "Our Farm, Where an Editor Works and Thinks," as I had the pleasure of meeting him several years ago at an institute in Tioga County.

I desire to say a few words about prices now as compared with those received by farmers twenty-five to thirty years ago. During those years the farmers of Tioga County, as well as the farmers thruout the whole country, went thru a period of over-production that has never been equaled. How farmers lived thru it is still a mystery to me.

In 1884 the writer inherited fifty-four acres of rough land—a cut-over bark slashing with but few acres of cleared land and no buildings. I had nothing to do with except a pair of horses, a cow and a half a dozen chickens. My ambition was to convert this land into a farm and a home. By working fifteen to twenty hours a day I accomplished this in a few years. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of other young men were doing this all over the country, with the consequence of a destructive over-production. Many of the men lost all their holdings since their incomes were not sufficient to pay taxes, interest, etc.

Prices Then and Now

Following are some of the prices paid farmers from 1890 to 1905. Hay, $6 to $10 ton; buckwheat, 70c to $1 per 100 lbs.; corn, 80 to 90c per 100 lbs.; oats, 25c per bu.; potatoes, 10 to 50c per bu.; cows, $25 to $30, veal calves, 3 to 4c per lb; beef by the side 4c per lb.; pork, 4c per lb.; butter, 10 to 20c per lb.; eggs 10 to 20c per doz. apples 50c to $1.00 per bbl.

Prices 1920 to 1925:

Hay, $15 to $25 per ton; buckwheat, $2 per cwt.; corn, $2.50 to $3 per cwt.; oats, 65c to $1.00 per bu.; cows, $50 to $100; potatoes, 50c to $2.00 per bu.; veal calves, 10 to 15c per lb.; pork 15 to 18c per lb.; butter, 45 to 60c lb.; fresh eggs, 10 to 80c doz.; berries, 20 to 30c qt.

Yet, some farmers tell me there is no money in farming. Where are they at? J. E. F., Tioga County, Pa.

You, too, will want it
This marvellous *liquid* floor-covering that everyone is talking about-*applied with a brush*

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KOVERFLOR is entirely different from anything you have ever used.

It beautifies and protects all floors, creating a fresh, wholesome surface—tile-like in appearance—which is easily cleaned with a mop. It resists the most rugged wear and tear and is impervious to water, weather, oil and grease.

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Economical. Easily applied with a brush—just like paint. Hardware and paint dealers sell it. If unable to obtain it conveniently, we will supply it direct.

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Burns any fuel--costs less

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal better than any other brooder. Also burns hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks, gives pure air. 500 and 1000 chick sizes. Backed by 8 years' success. Guaranteed. Express paid E. of Rockies. Stovepipe outfit sent FREE with brooder. Lowest price. Write us TODAY.

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Fencing Gates Steel Posts Barb Wire Roofing and Paints

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Reinforced POWDERED BUTTERMILK

You can make a better and more economical mash for baby chicks, growers, breeders and laying hens than any ready mixed mash we know of no matter how extensively advertised.

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You don't need more cows to get more milk; the cows you have now can give you a surprising increase if you install STAR Barn Equipment. A cow gives just as much milk as her condition enables her to manufacture—if you improve her condition you increase her yield. Find out why STAR Equipment will give the greatest comfort and results. [*Send Coupon for full details Today*]

STAR Stalls and Stanchions come assembled complete, ready to put in place.

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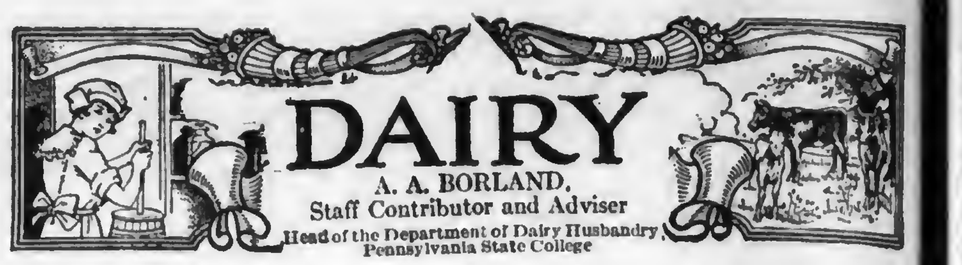

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Good Ensilage Will Make Both Milk and Beef

I have a farm of 109 acres. I am interested in a silo. Would one be a paying proposition or not? Would it be all right to feed silage to cows to make butter? What size would you suggest to feed four to six cows and six to ten steers? Would you recommend ensilage for chickens?—C. M. G., York County, Pa.

A silo is a paying proposition on a dairy or livestock farm. In the first place there is less loss in the corn crop when it is put into the silo than when it is allowed to cure in the field. Experiments with dairy cattle at Vermont showed that when the corn crop was harvested thru the silo, it made eleven per cent more milk than when harvested by the field curing method.

It Saves Room and Labor

In the second place the silo saves room. A large amount of feed can be stored in a comparatively small space.

Third, it saves labor. The corn is handled but once—when it is put into the silo.

Fourth, the silo provides excellent feed which is highly desirable for milk production purposes.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania State College also show that the most economical method of producing gains on steers is to feed them corn silage supplemented with cottonseed meal. Nine different experiments at four experiment stations all agree in showing that more milk is produced from the corn crop if it is harvested as silage.

An Aid to Butter Production

Silage is an excellent feed for cows from whose milk butter is made. It is succulent, palatable, and appetizing. It also keeps the cow's alimentary tract in good condition, and sharpens her appetite so that she keeps in good health. Silage should be fed after milking rather than before milking, so that no flavors from the silage may be imparted to the milk.

Any kind of a silo that fulfills the following requisites will be satisfactory. First, it should be air-tight and smooth on the inside. Second, it should be sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the silage, and durable enough that it will not have to be replaced for a considerable period of time.

A wooden stave silo is satisfactory when placed on a foundation of concrete. If the staves are treated with creosote it will materially increase the durability of the silo. This type of silo requires attention to keep the hoops at the right tension. The wooden staves should last from ten to fifteen years. It is probably the cheapest type of silo to erect.

Concrete, tile blocks, or brick may be used for a more permanent type of silo. The concrete silo may be built of concrete blocks, concrete staves, or with solid walls. If sand and gravel are available, and one can secure the forms for this purpose without too much expense, solid wall or monolythic concrete silo is quite satisfactory and may be built at moderate cost. The tile silo is quite popular in some sections of the country and brick silos reinforced with iron rods or heavy wire in the masonry have also been quite satisfactory. Some other materials used less frequently include iron, stone, and wood with a cement lining. Any of these materials will preserve silage satisfactorily if the essentials already mentioned are present.

Right Size for Small Herd

A silo ten feet in diameter and thirty feet in height should be a satisfactory size to take care of four to six cows and six to ten steers. It should be placed on a strong concrete base. Frequently it is advantageous to have a pit about three to four feet in depth lined with concrete. This gives additional depth to the silo without much additional cost.

Ensilage is not very satisfactory for chickens especially if there are not many kernels in the corn. The anatomy of the chicken is not such that it can handle much roughage. Chickens frequently become crop bound when fed silage. Therefore, it is better to use silage mostly for your cows and steers.—A. A. B.

Buying Tested Cattle

RECENT improvement in the milk market is being reflected in the increased activity of cattle buyers in Wayne County. Several cars of fine springers recently left the county. The latest car to go was purchased in the southern part of the county to be delivered at Port Jervis, New York.

While the most of the available tuberculin tested stock has been sold, there are still two or three carloads of purebred and grade Jerseys to be sold.—W.

Secretary Jardine on the Business of Farming

"THE American farmer is a business man. He has a greater capital investment than the average retail merchant. His business is vastly more complex than that of the average retail merchant.

"The labor problem on the farm is much more serious than in most other lines of business, especially because of the seasonal character of most farm work.

"More factors—at any rate, more factors that are not subject to human control—enter into agricultural production than into factory production, say. The selling and the distributing end of the farm business has proved difficult, partly because the turnover is limited by nature herself, partly because the farm unit is such that the same man has had to attend to production, distribution and everything else. I wonder if the city business man who had to work under the same conditions as the farmer would be able to show as satisfactory results as the farmer shows, even today."—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in an interview in The Nation's Business.

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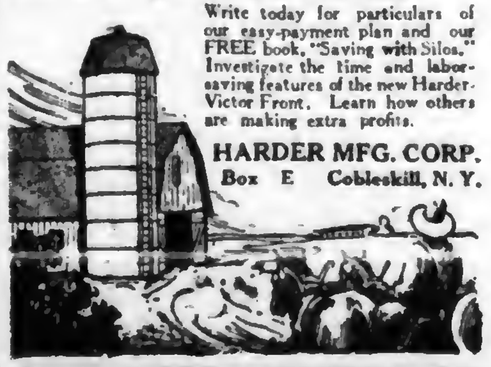

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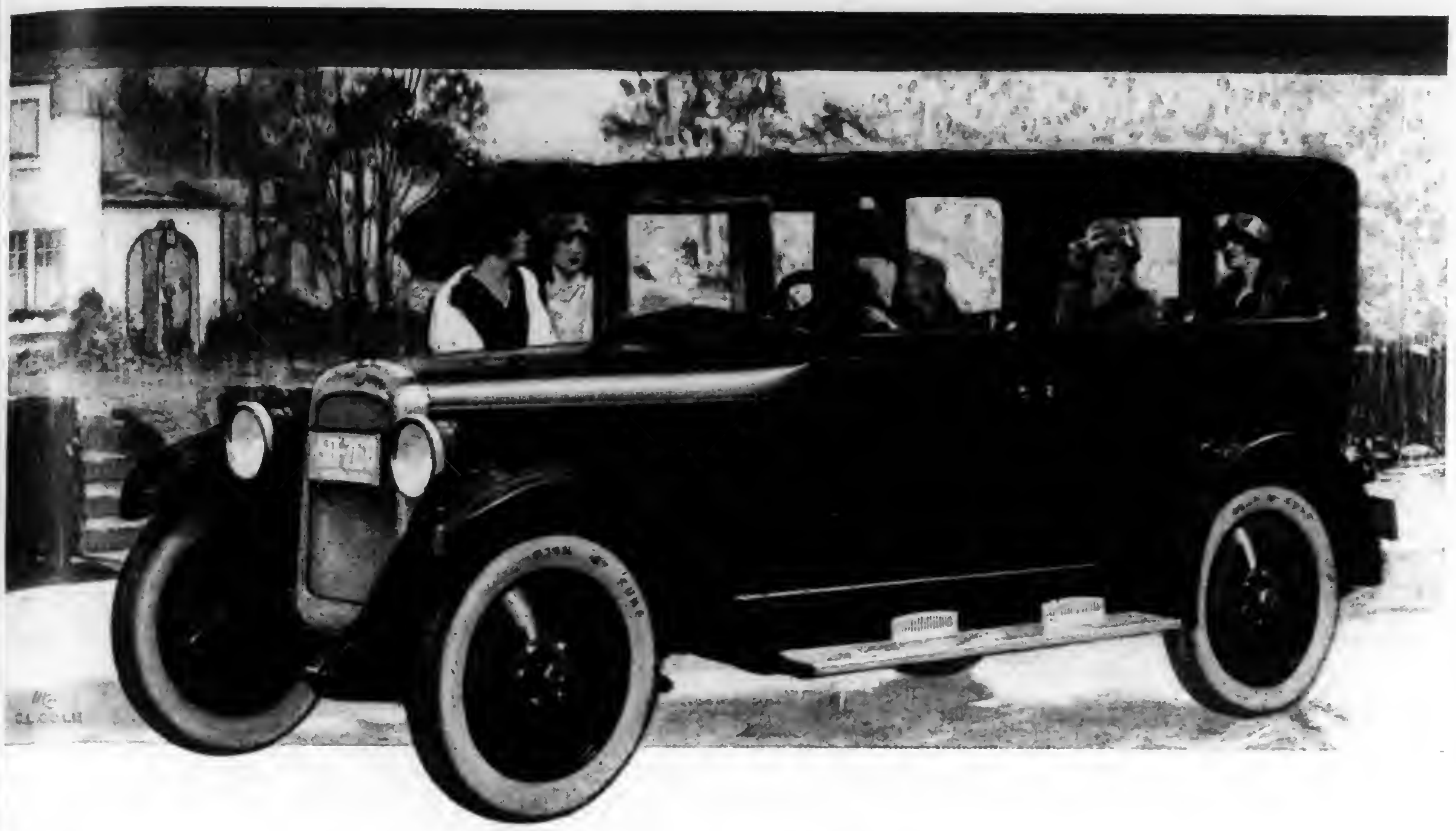

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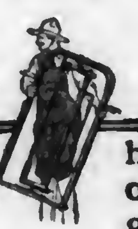

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Gentlemen: I have........cows........horses........young stock. Please send me free floor plans and other suggestions. I am considering {building / remodeling} a barn next...........

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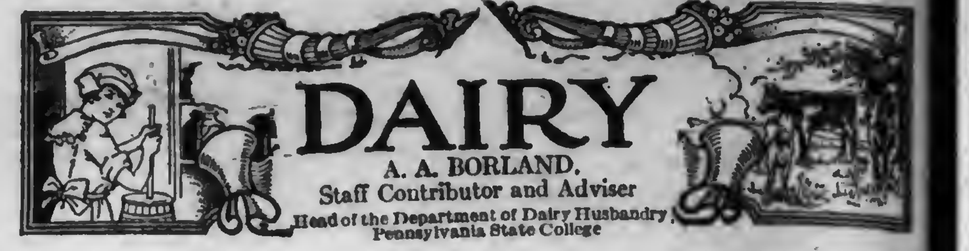

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Silage is an excellent feed for cows from whose milk butter is made. It is succulent, palatable, and appetizing. It also keeps the cow's alimentary tract in good condition, and sharpens her appetite so that she keeps in good health. Silage should be fed after milking rather than before milking, so that no flavors from the silage may be imparted to the milk.

Any kind of a silo that fulfills the following requisites will be satisfactory. First, it should be air-tight and smooth on the inside. Second, it should be sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the silage, and durable enough that it will not have to be replaced for a considerable period of time.

A wooden stave silo is satisfactory when placed on a foundation of concrete. If the staves are treated with creosote it will materially increa the durability of the silo. This ty of silo requires attention to keep th hoops at the right tension. Th wooden staves should last from t to fifteen years. It is probably th cheapest type of silo to erect.

Concrete, tile blocks, or brick ma be used for a more permanent ty of silo. The concrete silo may built of concrete blocks, concre staves, or with solid walls. If sa and gravel are available, and can secure the forms for this pur pose without too much expense, solid wall or monolythic concr silo is quite satisfactory and may b built at moderate cost. The til silo is quite popular in some sectio of the country and brick silos rein forced with iron rods or heavy wi in the masonry have also been quit satisfactory. Some other materia used less frequently include iro stone, and wood with a cement li ing. Any of these materials will pr serve silage satisfactorily if the e sentials already mentioned are pre ent.

Right Size for Small Herd

A silo ten feet in diameter a thirty feet in height should be a sat isfactory size to take care of fo to six cows and six to ten steers. should be placed on a strong co crete base. Frequently it is adva tageous to have a pit about three four feet in depth lined with co crete. This gives additional dep to the silo without much additio cost.

Ensilage is not very satisfact for chickens especially if there a not many kernels in the corn. T anatomy of the chicken is not su that it can handle much roughag Chickens frequently become c bound when fed silage. Therefore, is better to use silage mostly for y cows and steers.—A. A. B.

Buying Tested Cattle

RECENT improvement in the m market is being reflected in t increased activity of cattle buy in Wayne County. Several cars fine springers recently left the cou ty. The latest car to go was p chased in the southern part of t county to be delivered at Port Jer New York.

While the most of the availa tuberculin tested stock has been so there are still two or three carlo of purebred and grade Jerseys to sold.—W.

Secretary Jardine on the Business of Farming

"THE American farmer is a business man. He has a greater capital investment than the average retail merchant. His business is vastly more complex than that of the average retail merchant.

"The labor problem on the farm is much more serious than in most other lines of business, especially because of the seasonal character of most farm work.

"More factors—at any rate, more factors that are not subject to human control—enter into agricultural production than into factory production, say. The selling and the distributing end of the farm business has proved difficult, partly because the turnover is limited by nature herself, partly because the farm unit is such that the same man has had to attend to production, distribution and everything else. I wonder if the city business man who had to work under the same conditions as the farmer would be able to show as satisfactory results as the farmer shows, even today."—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in an interview in The Nation's Business.

Merit proved by time

TWENTY years and a Globe Silo is still in service. Why? They are built of the finest materials—spruce and fir. Heavy matching walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make them absolutely air-tight. Not only now, but a generation from now. The extension roof makes a Globe Silo the cheapest per ton capacity—an exclusive Globe feature. Increases value of farm. Durable, convenient and profitable—these are the time-proved merits of a Globe. Write today for catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

GLOBE SILO CO.
Box B Unadilla, New York

HARDER SILOS

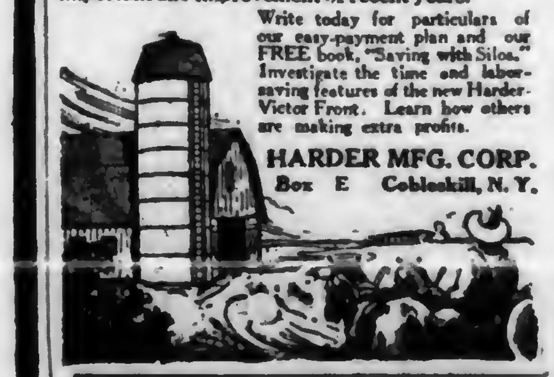
Are Easier To Buy

You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our FREE book, "Saving with Silos." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front. Learn how others are making extra profits.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.



Hay Wholesale Dealer and Commission
Straw, Grain and Feed
Established in 1877
ADAM D. BAHMER, 362 Bourse, Philadelphia

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

More people are talking about this Fine Car than any other Car in America

Of course people are talking about this new fine Overland with six cylinders. *Of course* they are drawn into liking and admiring and wanting this remarkable car. For motor car buyers these days are real students of quality, close judges of value—buying shrewdly and keenly after making shrewd and keen comparisons. ¶ The public was bound to admire the fascinating beauty of the new Overland Six. And bound to appreciate its fine comfort and luxury. ¶ The power of this car is a joy. You can overtake and pass nine out of ten cars on hills, and likewise on the open road. In traffic the swift getaway of the new Overland Six makes cars around you seem listless and poky. ¶ Great smoothness is engineered into the engine. The wonderfully balanced crankshaft is ingeniously drilled to receive perfect lubrication at all speeds. And by ingenious developments in six cylinder design friction and wear have been minimized to the vanishing point. That means great endurance. ¶ You need but one look at the new Overland Six to know why it is receiving such an enthusiastic welcome. It has beauty and style, comfort and luxury, to a degree never before offered at such a low price · · · Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, O. Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can.

The Fine
New OVERLAND
With SIX Cylinders

WILLYS OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

They Have Stopped Mistakes in Painting
—with the help of the Farm Painting Guide

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
FARM
PAINTING GUIDE

TRADE MARK

SURFACE	TO PAINT—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNS, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1041	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch	Enameloid	Hexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1041	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy—thorough—economical—can be used by anyone—on any surface.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For Cleaning Painted and Varnished Surfaces use Flaxoap. Made from linseed oil—contains no free alkali—restores original lustre.

YOU can do the same.

Save the Farm Painting Guide, put it up on your wall in a permanent place, and then, every time you go to buy paint, varnish, stain or enamel, look at the "Guide" first.

The Guide simply makes it *easy* to select the RIGHT type of paint, of varnish, of stain and of enamel exactly as a color card makes it easy to select the right color; *it stops mistakes in painting.*

Be sure to look up "Paint Headquarters"

The store in your community displaying the "Guide" and carrying the correct Sherwin-Williams finishes is "Paint Headquarters." Look for the "Guide" in the window and inside the store.

The Sherwin-Williams Dep't of Home Decoration will gladly give you individual suggestions for your home if you write them. Ask for free booklet B450 and for free set of handsome color plates. If you want the most complete book on home decorating ever issued, 177 pages, many beautiful full-page decorative schemes in colors, send 50c (65c in Canada). Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dep't B435, 610 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

OPEX
LACQUERS ENAMELS

Specify Opex for *repainting your auto.* Opex is the modern nitrocellulose lacquer with the satiny finish that will not scratch, mar or chip [illegible]. Actually improves with age. Dries quickly—car out of the shop in a few days. Wide range of colors. Be sure to ask your auto paint shop for Sherwin-Williams Opex.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For Cleaner floors with Less work

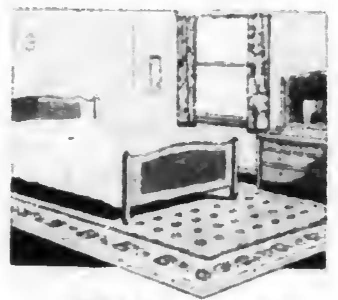
Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Wear longer—genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back

The cost is so little

Sitting-room and Dining-room

All roads lead to the dining room and many the scuffling, soil-stained boots along the way. Three times a day a rush of feet, big and little, tracking carelessly over your floors! What more sensible, sanitary, and fresh-smelling than an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug for this heavy traffic room? "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"



Bed-room and Nursery

Windows flung wide, day and night, dust settles thick on upstairs floors. How easy to keep them sanitary and clean by stroking a damp mop over, an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

"Gracious me, am I *too* getting to be an old-fashioned drudge?

—am I needlessly missing the leisure, the laughter, the friendships I STILL *have a right to? Surely there* MUST *be some easier-to-clean floor covering."*

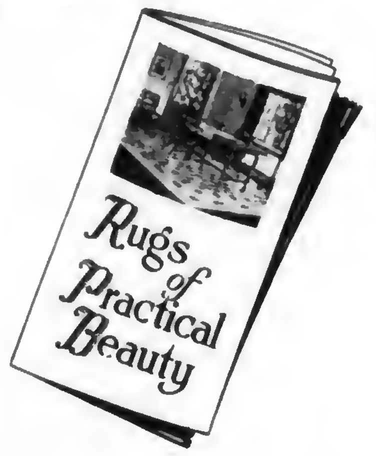
Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *stay* clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is always solid, genuine cork linoleum, clear through to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor surface that splinters and chips off into pits and jagged hollows, without going back—hands and knees—to the old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush. So let's forget that, once and for all, and get an ARMSTRONG RUG.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Linoleum Division
1002 Jackson St., LANCASTER, PA.

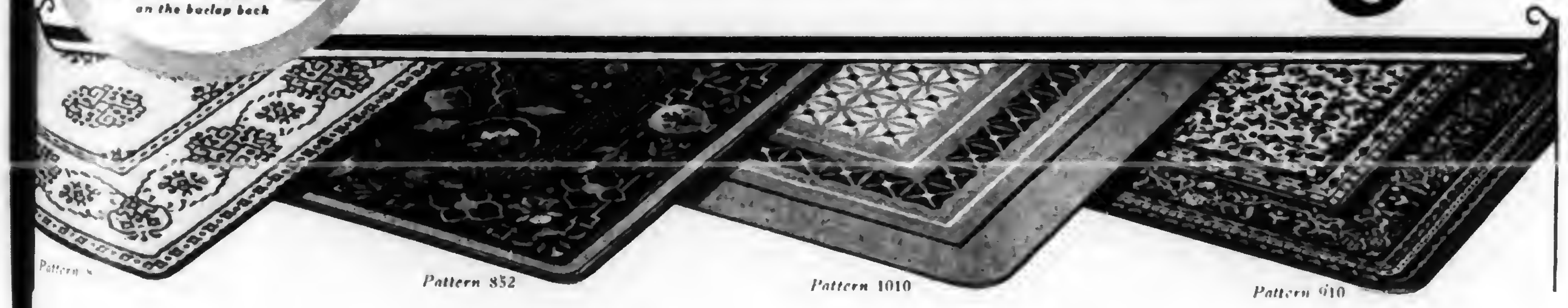
Send for This Free Booklet
"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

Send for this book of colorplates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can *keep* them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's *free.*



Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Look for the circle "A" trademark on the burlap back



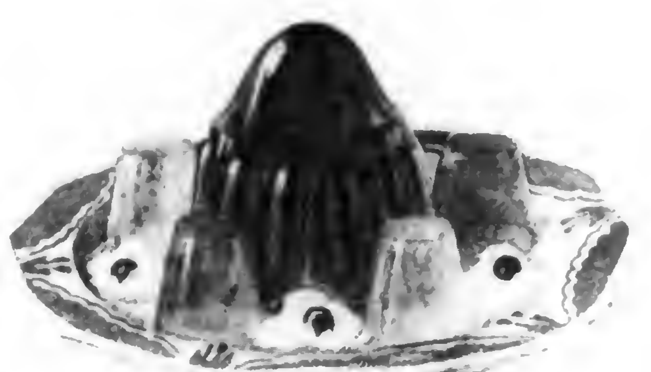
Three appetizing JELL-O *desserts*

YEARS ago it was necessary for the housewife to spend much time and trouble in the preparation of desserts. Pies, puddings and other sweets required many ingredients in the making, as well as long hours spent in the hot kitchen. Then, there was always the uncertainty that the dessert would not be successful.

To-day, this has all been changed. In Jell-O, we have a dessert which is simple and easy to prepare, yet may be served in so many ways that there is always variety. It removes the uncertainty from dessert making and provides a delicious, healthful sweet at a small cost.

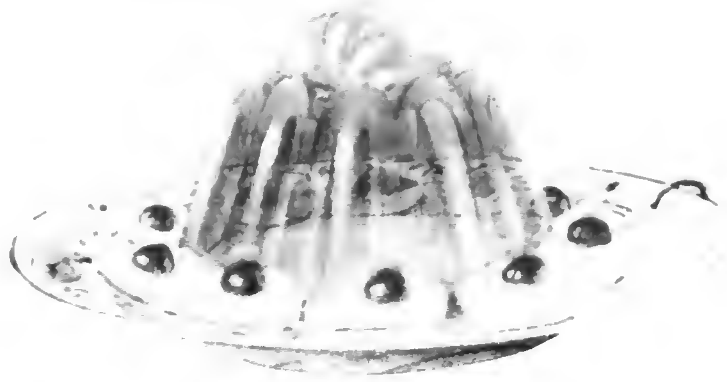
Serve Jell-O often;—give it a prominent place on your household menu. The family will enjoy it and the children usually ask for a second helping.

Three favorite Jell-O recipes are given below—many other delightful suggestions for desserts and salads may be found in the little folder in each Jell-O package or write us for our new Jell-O book. *It's Free.*



ORANGE JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Orange Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and pour into mold. Serve plain or with custard sauce or whipped cream. In the illustration below the molded dessert is garnished with sliced pears and cherries.



STRAWBERRY JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Strawberry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water. Pour into a bowl or mold and set in a cold place to harden. When set, turn out on a plate and serve plain or with whipped cream.

CHERRY-LEMON JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Cherry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and pour into mold. Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and when cool pour into glasses or plain individual molds. Turn the Cherry Jell-O out on a large plate and arrange the individual Lemon molds and dabs of whipped cream topped with a cherry around it, as in illustration above.

THE JELL-O COMPANY Inc. LE ROY ~ NEW YORK

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Helping the Lamb Crop to Make a Good Start

THERE is an old saying that there are two periods of the year when the shepherd must be on the job in order to make a success of his business. These two periods are during the breeding season and at lambing time. Sheep must not be neglected at other periods of the year, but these are the two most important periods. If the ewes are not safely bred during the fall there will be no lambs to care for during the spring, and a ewe cannot be maintained on the income from the fleece alone without the addition of a lamb crop. After the lambs are well started in life they require much less care and attention than at, and immediately after, lambing.

At most farms the ewes drop their lambs while in winter quarters. If the barn or shed is dry and reasonably free from drafts, it makes a desirable place for lambing, except during very cold weather when it may be necessary to seek an especially warm place for the ewe to lamb.

Should Be Separated from Flock

If a record has been kept of the date of breeding the ewes can be separated from the rest of the flock a few days before the 148-day gestation period is up. If a record has not been kept, the ewes that are about to lamb can be detected by the swelling of the udder and the abnormal, sunken condition in front of the hips, and at the rump at either side of the spine. The ewes will also seem uneasy, pacing about the pen.

Such ewes should be separated from the rest of the flock and put in small temporary pens. This will prevent the young lambs being trampled by the other ewes in the flock. The ewe and her lamb also become better acquainted and accustomed to each other, and there is little danger of her disowning her lamb. It is also much easier to get the lamb to nurse the dam in a small enclosure of this kind. If the lambs are strong and vigorous the ewe and lamb may be put back with the flock at the end of three or four days.

Ewes Need Exercise

If the ewes have had good care and plenty of exercise during the gestation period, they will have very little difficulty at lambing time. It is well, however, to watch them closely so that help can be given any ewes that may have difficulty in lambing. If the lamb is in a normal position, the forefeet will appear first with the nose placed down snug on the forefeet.

In case the lamb is not in this position, which is frequently the case, the shepherd should attempt to push the lamb back and get it in the right position for delivery. The abnormal position in which lambs are frequently found is with the head back over the shoulders, one leg back, or the body doubled up with the back coming first.

Before an attempt is made to get the lamb in the right position, the proper precaution must be taken against infection. This consists of trimming the finger nails, properly disinfecting the hand and arm, and also greasing the hand with vaseline. After the lamb has been placed in a normal position there is as a rule no further difficulty in lambing, but if there is further difficulty the ewe should be assisted by pulling steadily on the forelegs.

As soon as the lamb is born, the mucus should be wiped from the nose and mouth, and the ewe and lamb left alone for a short time. If the lamb is strong he will soon get up and begin to nurse. If the lamb does not seem to be able to find the teat or if the ewe, because of being nervous, will not let the lamb nurse, assistance must be given.

When Cow's Milk Must Be Fed

There are times when it becomes necessary to feed cow's milk to lambs on account of the death of the ewe, or when triplets are born. In such cases it will be necessary to start the lamb gradually on cow's milk. Begin by feeding about two tablespoonfuls at a time every two hours. The milk should be fed from a bottle with a nipple attached. The bottle and nipple must be kept clean and the milk when fed should be fresh and near body temperature,—about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. After the lamb is about three weeks old it should be fed three times a day and given all the milk it will consume.

The growth and development of the lamb will depend upon the feeding of the ewes and the lambs. In order to give a liberal supply of milk the ewes must have plenty of feed. This should consist of several kinds of feed, and the ration should be rich in protein. A succulent feed, such as roots or silage or good pasture, should form a part of the roughage. Good legume hay should make up the balance.

Rations for Ewes and Lambs

The grain should consist of about three parts bran, three parts corn, three parts oats, and one part oil meal. The amount to feed will depend upon the ewes, but should be enough to keep the ewes in good condition, which will take about one pound of grain per ewe per day.

The lambs will begin to eat grain when about two weeks old. It is a good practice to build a creep in which the lambs can be fed and where the mature ewes cannot get at the feed. They should be fed only a small amount at the beginning and the daily allowance gradually increased. A good grain ration for lambs consists of ground corn two parts, crushed oats two parts, linseed oil meal one part, and wheat bran one part. The lambs should have access to good legume hay, such as alfalfa or clover. The troughs and racks should be cleaned daily.—W. H. T.

York-Adams Corn Show

COUNTY AGENT R. E. UNDERWOOD, of Adams County, reports that any farmer in Adams or York County may receive free of charge, one-half bushel of Golden Queen and Lancaster Sure Crop seed corn from the Hanover Trust Company, Hanover, York County. The purpose of this is to aid in standardizing the corn grown in communities which up to the present time have not fully appreciated the advantages to be gained in growing these well known varieties. Five men in the McSherrystown community, Adams County, have signified their intention to plant the best seed available with the idea of competing for first prize in the Inter-County Corn Show which R. E. Underwood and George Weber, county agents of Adams and York Counties, respectively, hope to stage next fall.—A. L. B.

The Sharples 1925 *"Quiescent Current"* Separator

The Allsteel Separator
[600 lbs. per hour]

Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator

Turns easier than any other known separator

Joseph Beckinbaugh, Richmond Furnace, Pa., says his two-year-old boy turns it. That is younger than we recommend, but it indicates the ease of turning. One finger turns it "like a feather." Wife, please take notice!

Gets more cream and more butter than any other known separator

It skims equally clean at widely varying speeds. Other separators may skim clean at a fixed speed, but no other separator does at all speeds. It is humanly impossible to always turn at one speed.

Made of wrought steel—not clumsy cast iron—and wonderful Duralumin, open blade—rust-proof sanitary skimming device

These Allsteel Separators are light and neat looking, but durable and efficient beyond comparison.

A short lecture, but well worth reading

There is a vast difference in cream separators of different makes, and don't think there is not.

The advertising claims of all read alike because language is as free to one person as another.

Neither the words nor the amount of advertising make it better. We are ourselves large advertisers, but that is not what makes our separators better.

A trial side by side with others will tell the tale

Never order any separator on trial unless you order also an Allsteel on trial beside it, so that you may know what should be expected of a separator.

This little Allsteel Separator will look light and small when you get it—so does your watch look small beside a Big Ben, but the watch will last longer and keep better time. But the little Allsteel is a wonder for work and will last a lifetime. We build exactly the same skimming bowl into a heavy cast iron frame and gears. Below is the picture of it. It is an excellent separator. It would please you better than any other kind of separator except the Allsteel.

This heavier, larger separator will skim faster and better and will satisfy you better and will turn easier than any competing separator of like capacity, but not as easily as the Allsteel. Either will last for years.

Take our word for it. We have been selling you separators for over forty years. Our reputation is back of what we say. What we sell you has to please you, has to satisfy you in every way or you return it and get all your money back—if you have paid before trial.

A $100 Allsteel Separator for $82

The famous *Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator*—600 lbs. capacity per hour—is a $100 Separator and the best Separator for $100 that anyone ever bought. We have never had a price below $100 on this separator, and thousands are at work giving supreme satisfaction to their purchasers.

We give thirty days' absolutely free trial, together with an allowance of $15 for your old separator and twelve months in which to pay by easy installments.

But now we are overstocked with old second-hand separators of every make and cannot dispose of the surplus except for old iron.

For that reason we will, for a time, accept your order for a $100 Allsteel Separator at $88—you keeping your old machine if you have one.

Or if you pay cash at end of 30 days' free trial, send but $82.

Mark X in square on coupon showing plan of purchase you desire, then sign and mail to us.

Sharples 1925 Heavy-build Separator

Heavy-build Separators Made in Two Sizes
700 lbs. per hour—$100
1650 lbs. " " $165

We make a complete line of Tubular separators from 200 lbs. per hour capacity to 10,000 lbs. per hour capacity. Send for printed matter.

Exclusive agencies open in unoccupied territories to good working dealers.

CUT HERE, SIGN AND MAIL TO US.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
or
San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.; Toronto, Ont.

Deliver to me at your expense a $100—600 pounds per hour, Sharples Allsteel Cream Separator for thirty days' free trial at my home, to be settled for as checked below if entirely satisfactory.

Mark (X) in square below showing plan of purchase desired.

☐ Cash $82 at end of thirty days' free trial, if all proves satisfactory to purchaser.
☐ Cash $80.36 with this order, thirty days' satisfactory free trial, or money returned.
☐ Settlement $88 running over twelve months, installment plan.
☐ Settlement $100 running over twelve months and $15 allowance for old separator.

Name ____________ P. O. ____________

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Like Grandma Used to Make

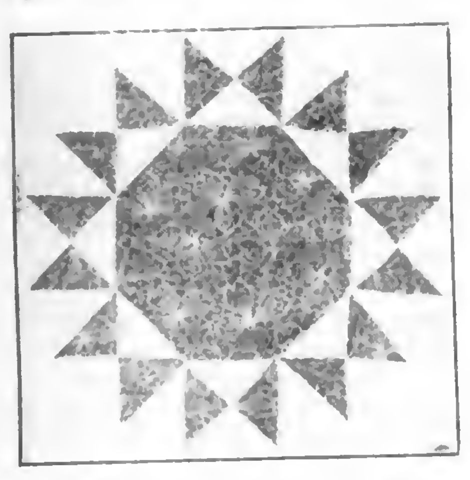
Quilt Patterns Today Can Be Just As Effective

ISN'T there something in the personality of an old time bedroom that greets us with a feeling of hominess and an air of hospitality, that makes us want to linger awhile? I have visited some of the quaintest cottage homes in my quilt rambles.

Some of the big roomy bedrooms had braided rugs, painted floors and the old time wall paper, that we are able to get reproduced this season. Of course, always, an old quilt—patched or pieced—sometimes a feather bed.

A Truly Restful Place

It was my good fortune to visit such a home last summer and it was such a quiet, restful place that when I get real tired at my desk I can just close my eyes and think of that farm home where the interior decorators have not been.

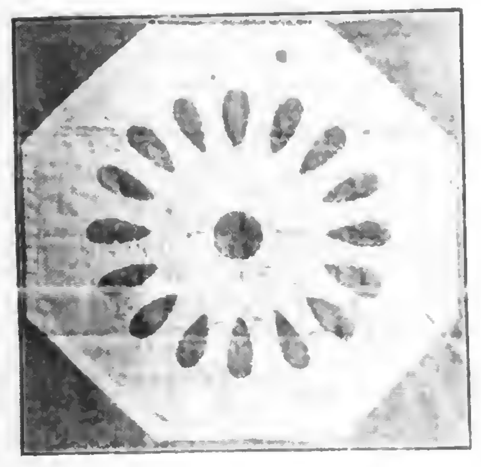


The wheel of fortune design.

Some of our rooms have been made perfectly beautiful by decorators but we need a few that are "just left as they are." The quilt was popular in our grandmother's and great-grandmother's day. They took so much pride in their quilting. Then fashion decreed that quilts be discarded, and for a time we did not see them unless we looked thru an old chest or in the attic.

Quilts are used extensively in our homes today and many of the old patterns are being reproduced. The pieced quilts of years ago were made from scraps left over from the family sewing, but today the same patterns are made to harmonize with the color used in the bedrooms and they are wonderfully pretty.

The beautiful shades of the sunfast ginghams we are able to buy partly compensate for the "heirloom" story of the old quilts. There are so many ways to join the blocks that we cannot give the exact amount of material required for a pattern. Sometimes we set together with alternating white squares—some joined solid and others with strips of white or color, about four inches wide.



An original octagon.

Diamonds or squares quilted solid, thru the design and all, are very popular and effective. The little chintz patterns we have in gingham are so pretty and old timey looking that they seem made for old patchwork.

A figured material combined with the plain makes a striking looking quilt and the "Wheel of Fortune" shown here is a good pattern for a combination. The center piece of figured blue, pink or yellow and the small triangles of a plain color to match the predominating color in the figured. I am sure will please any quilt lover.

Isn't the "Original Octagon" pretty? It is made of white appliqued on blue and can be joined with narrow strips of white or the applique would be attractive if made of a chintz pattern and set on a solid color with the strips the same as the applique. —C. S.

Patterns may be secured thru the Household Editor. Price, twenty cents each. Allow ten days for filling order.

Good Luck—Good Fare

IN BYGONE days hot cross buns were frequently used as a charm against witchcraft,—probably from their being stamped with the sign of the cross.

Herrick in his "Hesperides" alludes to their powers in the following:

Take the holy piece of bread,
Lay it underneath the head;
'Tis a certain charm to keep
Hags away while children sleep.

Even today when we have outgrown superstitions, it is called a sign of good luck to eat hot cross buns on Good Friday, and they are said to insure plenty during the coming year.

Among the legends in which hot cross buns play a part, is the one dating back to the seventeenth century. The seamen of Greece were accustomed to take to sea with them thirty buns. When a storm arose, these were thrown into the sea one at a time, until calm was restored.

A Charm Against Toothache

From early days hot cross buns were also employed against physical complaints. In a book entitled "A work for householders" published in the sixteenth century, the following for the charming away of toothache is found:

"The charmer taketh a piece of bread and maketh a cross upon that bread, then doth he lay the piece upon the tooth that acheth, or unto any sore, laying the cross unto the sore or disease, so is the person healed."

Few people realize how general is the eating of hot cross buns, yet bakers who send out loaves of bread on other days by the hundreds, are usually required to bake these buns by the tens of thousands for their Good Friday trade.—L. M. T.

HOT CROSS BUNS

2 cups milk, scalded and cooled to lukewarm
1 cup yeast or 1 cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup lukewarm water
Flour to make a thick batter
Let this sponge rise over night.

In the morning add:

2 egg yolks beaten light
½ cup sugar
¼ cup melted butter
¼ teaspoon salt
A little grated nutmeg
Flour enough to roll out

Knead well and set to rise. When light, turn upside down on a board lightly dredged with flour, roll into a sheet and cut into rounds. Set in rows in a buttered baking tin. Let rise for half an hour. Make a cross on each with a knife, and at once put them into the oven. Bake half an hour. Brush the cross on each bun with a pastry brush or clean feather dipped in white of egg beaten into a stiff meringue with white sugar.—I. S. H.

Papering Problems

As I have been a subscriber to Pennsylvania Farmer for a number of years, I am coming to you for a little help.

I moved into an old house five years ago, and have fixed it over quite comfortably excepting my bedrooms. Now here is my problem:

My rooms are about 7½ feet high in the middle, but are lower on the sides. The ceilings and walls have been whitewashed for years and had a coat of tinting over the whitewash.

Now I have been told by a paperhanger that paper will not stick on walls that have had tinting on them. Can you tell me what would be best to give the walls a desirable appearance?

I am much in favor of painting ceiling and sides, but again I don't know how to go about it. What colors would you suggest? Would it be nice to put two colors in each room, one color for the ceiling and one for the sides? If so, what two colors harmonize?

Two of these bedrooms are large and the other small. Please tell me if you know of any way to make paper stay on these walls, and also your opinion of painting them.

On the first floor I used Chinese gloss lacquer over a yellow ground paint, and now it needs to be washed, and I would also like to know what to use that will not harm the paint, as I don't want to wash it with anything that will take the gloss off.—Mrs. H. K.

Let me say first of all that if your rooms are only 7½ feet high, and lower on the sides, they will be much prettier if you keep walls and ceiling the same color. If you have one color for the ceiling and another for the walls, it will make the rooms look lower than they are. I don't mean that you might not use a lighter shade of the same color on the ceilings, and a slightly darker shade on the walls.

Since your walls have been tinted, why not re-tint them instead of papering?

If You Decide to Paper

If you do decide on paper, be sure to choose one that is plain or almost plain. Large figures or bright colors don't make a good background, and your rooms would appear unrestful and crowded.

To make your paper stick to the walls that have been tinted, wash the walls with strong vinegar before applying the paper. Use this method:

Make a thin glue by dissolving glue chips in boiling water and thinning with cold water. Wash this over the walls. When thoroly dry, put on the paper as usual, using a flour paste in which a cup of dried glue chips has been dissolved in every gallon of boiling water.

To clean your paint use equal parts of linseed oil and kerosene on a soft cloth. Follow with a clean dry soft polishing cloth.—I. S. H.

We Need the "Pretties"

WE READ sometimes advice to us busy farm wives to cut out fancy work. I say "No"; sometimes things of this sort stay in my sewing basket a long time, even a year or more, until I can get them done as I wish. For instance, no pillow case goes into my linen closet without being marked, even those for the hired man's room. Every room has its special pillow cases. For my own room they are hemstitched and marked with the initial "S" in a variety of styles; the last ones I made are an old English letter outlined in white and the center filled with tiny briar stitching with blue tatting thread.

Proffered Help Accepted

I usually have something of this sort on hand for visitors who say they want to do something to help. I never refuse offers of aid of this sort. One visitor finished for me a lot of plate doilies that I had been trying to get done for everyday use.

I have a sister-in-law who is very clever at re-arranging pictures or furniture, and when she comes I make use of her.

No, I do not believe in cutting the fancy work out of our lives because we need all of such recreation that we can get to brighten up our lives and belongings. Just because we are busy farm women is no reason why we should deny ourselves some of the pretty things.—Mrs. M. S. S.

How about a Success Number?

DURING the past months our readers have asked and received advice on many different topics. Here are just a few: Butchering; gardening; curing of furs; making baskets, quilts and paper flowers; improving complexions; restoring hair; remodeling houses; choosing and using washing machines.

Were you one of those who asked advice? Did you follow it? Did you get good results? Won't you write us briefly of your success? Probably many members of Our Family are delaying the rearrangement of a kitchen or the purchase of a washing machine, until they get your assurance that "it works."

Some day we may ask for a report on your "failures,"—the things you tried or bought in haste, and are repenting of at leisure. But a "success" number is more cheerful, so let's have that first!

Home Garden Comes First

It Means a Great Deal to the Whole Family

THE number of farmers who live with little or no garden is surprising. This is poor policy, as it affects both health and pocketbook. Now is a good time to start in the right direction. I would suggest sending for a few seed catalogues if a stimulus is needed. Few can scan the pages of one of these and not get the desire to raise some of the plants described and illustrated.

Make the garden small enough so that it will be well taken care of, but make it as large as can be kept in good order. We do much of our garden work in the early evening. I enjoy gardening and watching the growing plants.

Try to get the children interested. Give them a row or corner for their own, and see how they enjoy it.

The Garden Feeds the Family

Many farmers feel that the garden is the least important crop, and the wife loses enthusiasm when she has to wait to have it plowed and fitted until all other crops are taken care of. The garden is the most important crop, as it is eaten instead of sold, and is actually worth consumers' prices.

Our garden gets the best care of any crop. The ground is often plowed twice. It always gets two coats of stable manure, one of which is plowed under, and the other, well rotted, is put on top after plowing and is dragged in. The garden is dragged until it is like a flower bed. This makes it easier to care for afterwards.

Plant peas, beets and radishes very early. These will stand much cold. Plant a row of flat turnips early. The seed costs little, and if they do not mature, there will be plenty of time to put something else in their place. They mature early and are enjoyed by our family as much as any vegetable. Raise your tomato plants if possible. Be sure to sow a package of cabbage seed just as you do your radish seed.

To Have Early Potatoes

Transplant to places where other vegetables failed to grow, or have been gathered. In this way, enough for fall and winter use are easily raised. Plant a few early potatoes in the garden. They are much thriftier if placed in a light, warm place to grow little green leaves, instead of long pale sprouts before planting.

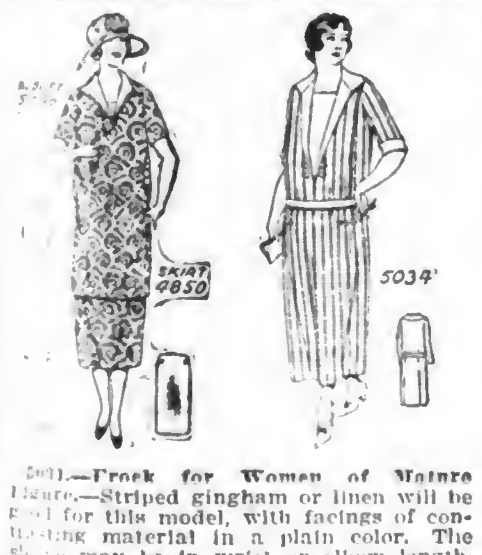
Successive plantings of radish, turnip, beet and sweet corn should be made. Have a long row of rhubarb. This is best early, but can be used all season if kept picked.

I like a row of gladioli and one of dahlias in our garden. They make little work and give us beauty in the fall when the garden itself has lost its charm.—Mrs. E. M. C.

We All Want Something New

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

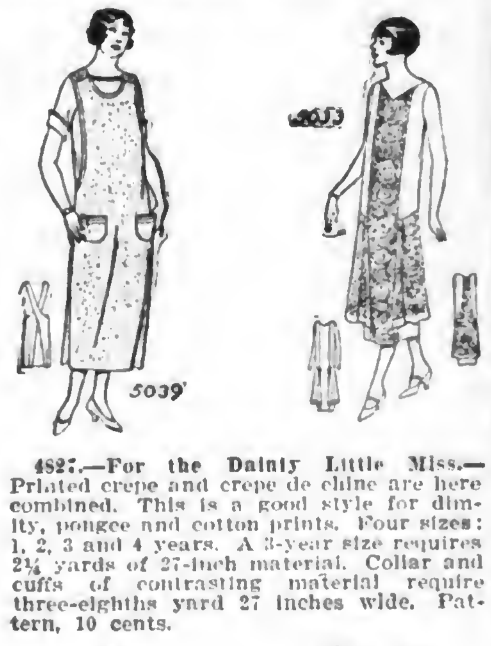
5046-4850.—A Smart Tunic Costume.—Printed voile was used for this design. Collar and vestee are of organdy. Pattern 5046 was used for the tunic blouse and 4850 for the skirt. The sleeves may be short or in wrist length. Blouse is in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt is in seven sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1⅝ yard. To make the costume with short sleeves for a 38-inch bust size will require 5⅝ yards of 40-inch material and one-half yard for vestee and collar of contrasting material. If made with long sleeves three-eighths yards more will be required. Two Patterns, 10 cents each.



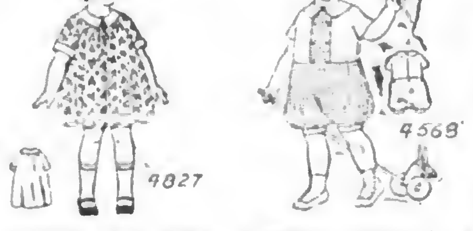
5034.—Frock for Women of Mature Figure.—Striped gingham or linen will be good for this model, with facings of contrasting material in a plain color. The sleeves may be in wrist or elbow length. Nine sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make as illustrated for a 44-inch bust will require 4½ yards of 36-inch striped material, and seven-eighths yard of plain for facings. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5039.—A Comfortable Apron Style.—This simple design may be attractively developed in linen, unbleached muslin, sateen, gingham or percale. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5033.—Youthful "Dress-up."—Metal brocade and chiffon were used to make the charming style here portrayed. One could use crepe and chiffon or lace and georgette in combination. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4⅝ yards of one material 40 inches wide. The width at the foot is 1⅜ yard. To make as illustrated in the large view will require 2⅛ yards of brocaded material and 2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide. Without sleeves one-half yard less material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



4827.—For the Dainty Little Miss.—Printed crepe and crepe de chine are here combined. This is a good style for dimity, pongee and cotton prints. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require three-eighths yard 27 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



4568.—And This for Sonny.—Here is a style that will appeal to the busy mother of little children, especially those of the "creeper" age. This design provides a convenient closing at the inner seam, which is very practical for children below two years of age. The garment may also be made with this seam closed, for the back is in drop style. Pattern is in 3 sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6-month size requires 1⅜ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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The Mark of Quality

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Gum-dipping insulates every fibre of every cord with rubber, giving extra strength to the light, strong, flexible side walls to stand the extra flexing strain.

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Ensemble Costume
SILK Dress
ONLY $3.95 C.O.D.

Silk Braid Stouts Same Price

ALL SIZES—34 TO 54 INCH BUST

Look at this striking Style! New York's Newest Ensemble Model. A popular effect so becoming to every age and figure. The Rich, Graceful, Slender lines win the admiration of all. We sacrifice profits to get new customers, so ORDER QUICK AT OUR RISK!

Tailored of lovely silk CANTON CREPE material, richly Hand Beaded with brilliant lustre Bugle Beads. Newest length skirt. Ensemble effect. Just the dress for parties, dances, evening or afternoon wear.

SEND NO MONEY Send your Name, Address, Size and Color. Pay on arrival only $3.95 and postage. If not delighted return and get your money back. COLORS: Navy Blue, Brown, Black and Grey.

FEDERAL MAIL ORDER CO.
Dept. 333 Chicago

Keep Musterole on the bathroom shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work all right, but it was sticky and messy to apply and my how it did burn and blister!

The little white jar of Musterole has taken the place of the stern old mustard plaster.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or sniffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble. *To Mothers:* Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

PONIES all ages, sizes and colors. Broken and unbroken.
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261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends: — Almost hidden from the road by a fringe of woodland stands the old New England farmhouse in which the poet John G. Whittier was born in 1807. There, on a little farm among the Massachusett hills, the Whittier boys helped father in the fields and barn, and there during those fierce New England blizzards they had merry times digging tunnels from house to barn or piling great stacks of logs beside the huge kitchen fireplace. But there, I'm not going to try to tell the story of those "blizzardy" days for I hope all of you know Whittier's own story of a winter in that farm house of his childhood. If

"Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about.
Content to let the north-wind roar
In baffled rage at pane and door."

In the fireplace still hangs the ancient crane and on the hearth kettles and warming pans that were once so busy now stand idle.

Like you, the boy Whittier had to go to school, and there in a room of this old house is the desk upon which he must have worked arithmetic problems and now and then scribbled bits of verse that his teacher never saw. What a quaint house it is with all the rooms opening off of

Whittier Birthplace, Haverhill, Mass.

any of you haven't read his poem "Snowbound" see if you can't find it in a book at home or at school. All I'm going to do is to tell you a very little of the place as it is today so that next time you hear anything about Whittier he'll be a real person to you who not long ago was a small boy like you Forum boys.

Spring days like today remind me of that day last summer when I first glimpsed the homestead thru the trees. We stopped the car on the very spot where John and his brothers tunneled thru the drifts. Indoors, in that "old rude-furnished room," the kitchen, yawned the great mouth of the chimney that he tells us about in "Snowbound."

the kitchen and a short flight of steps leading to the tiny bedroom that was his mother's.

Outside again, we wandered past the old well sweep into the garden, beyond whose wall is Fernside brook. But that summer day we were there no water bubbled over the stones, and we looked in vain for a trickle where once the barefoot boy Whittier paddled in delight.

If ever you travel to Haverhill, stop in at the Whittier home. There may not be so much to see but you'll enjoy his poems a lot more after you've been there than you did before—at least I did. Try it for yourselves.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been a reader of the Forum page for three years. This is my second letter to the Forum friends.

Cousin Ruth asked some of us to tell her how we celebrated Washingtons' and Lincoln's birthdays. We didn't have a program for Lincoln's birthday, but we read a Lincoln booklet and learned the poem he gave at Gettysburg. We celebrated Washington's birthday by having a program. I was in several parts. I had a recitation to say called, "The Birthday Lesson." I was [illegible] Washington. The smallest pupil in our room was Betsy Ross and she made the flag.

I wish the boys and girls of Franklin County would wake up and write some letters to the Forum page. With sincere wishes to Cousin Ruth and the Forum friends.—Phyllis P. Chamberlin, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years of age and go to Mt. Zion School. I have a great many schoolmates and we play football, rabbit, tiger, leap frog and many other games. My favorite is football, I like it best.

I live on a farm of forty acres, we have five large fields. My father plows the ground and sometimes I harrow. I always roll it with the landroll when he isn't plowing, because we only have two horses.

I have one sister. She goes to the vocational high school and is fourteen years old. In the fall I cut corn and sometimes help to husk.

The snow is all gone now and we will soon dig the garden and plant seeds.—Conrad Lobel, Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am twelve years old. I can not go to school. I have to walk on crutches. I have always wanted to be a member of your club but I never wrote till now. I am learning to draw. I am taking lessons from a school in Cleveland.

If you don't mind I will send you a picture the next time I write.—Allen Shaw, Armstrong County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—As I have not written to you for such a long time, I thought I would write you a letter.

Friends, isn't it nice that we can have such a nice page in the Pennsylvania Farmer and such a nice Cousin Ruth? I think so.

I am fifteen years of age and am a freshman in McConnellsburg High School. I like to go to school very much. I live in the sunny countryside and don't think I would like to live in the city.

One morning I looked out of the window and saw a robin perched on a maple tree, singing a song to me. So I wrote a poem about it. The poem is:

ROBIN REDBREAST'S SONG

This morn as I was rising,
The sun was rising, too;
I heard a sweet song murmured
Under the skies of blue.

I wondered what it may be,
I wondered, oh, so long,
And then, it dawned upon me,
'Twas Robin Redbreast's song.

Out there among the bushes
Up in a maple tree;
Was Mr. Robin Redbreast
Singing a song to me.

I said to Mr. Robin:
"We welcome you and spring,"
He nodded as if he understood,
And again began to sing.

And later in the morning
The sun was shining high,
I saw Mr. and Mrs. Robin
Hurriedly flying by.

And now, out in the orchard,
They're as busy as can be
Gathering material to build a nest,
Up high in the old apple tree.

Well, indeed, I must close as I do not wish to take all the space. Cousin Ruth, don't you think it is more beautiful in the country than in the hot, dusty city?

With all good wishes for the Forum friends.—Eliza Motter, Fulton County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Anna Orner.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Allen Shaw.
BERKS COUNTY.—Anna McCartan.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Hilda Bohlayer.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Evelyn P. Becker, Horace Smith.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Helen Bryson, Herman Bryson.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda Hiddleson (D).
CLARION COUNTY.—Elsie V. Cathcart (P).
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Arthur Hosler.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Marian Magee.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Gladys Holtry.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Conrad Lobel, Mary W. Shutz.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—Beatrice West, Dorothy West (P).
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Julia Bonebeake, Naomi Elliott, Catharine Goell (Ds).
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Wayde Norris, Viola Smith.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Harry W. Nehrig.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Dora Preston (P), Bertha Zimmerman.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Mary Lapp.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Ernestine Albert.
LUZERNE COUNTY.—Louise Mack, Eleanor Shook.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Edyth Koch.
McKEAN COUNTY.—Mable Stevens.
MERCER COUNTY.—Christina E. Steingrabe.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Martha Zook.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Miriam Fry.
MONTOUR COUNTY.—George O. Ploch.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Hester V. Hess.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Mildred Ida Duttinger, Goldie M. Nudig, Ruth O. Snyder.
SNYDER COUNTY.—Isabel Pontius.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Foster L. Green.
TIOGA COUNTY.—Erwin James Adams (P), Bernice Tilford, Helen G. Walker.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Beatrice Baker.
WARREN COUNTY.—Mary Butcher, Elisabeth Butcher.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Ruth Clarke.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Lois Arthur, Bessie Sherwood.
YORK COUNTY.—John Plymire, Treva M. Sterner, Margaret Stewart.

MARYLAND

CAROLINE COUNTY.—Evelyn [illegible].
CECIL COUNTY.—Esther Mary [illegible].
KENT COUNTY.—Mary L. Wal[illegible].
TALBOT COUNTY.—Rose Natalie Lannon.

MICHIGAN

BERRIEN COUNTY.—Lucille D[illegible].

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Norma Gilbert.
CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Irma [illegible] (D).
MERCER COUNTY.—Dorothy E. Lyons.
MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Kathryn Cottrell.
PASSAIC COUNTY.—Marie Benkendorf (D).

NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY.—Esther L. Rowland.
OTSEGO COUNTY.—Doris E. Sisson.
ULSTER COUNTY.—Mary Spireng.

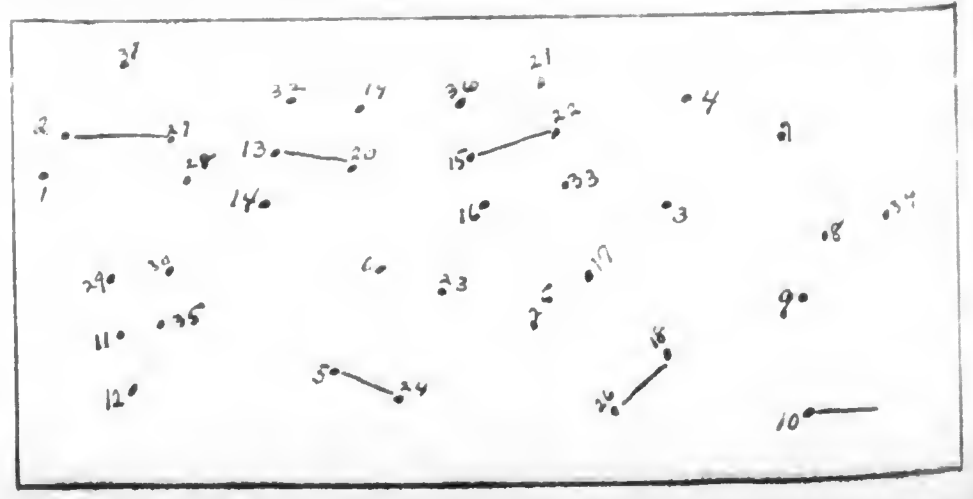
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—All you have to do to solve this puzzle is to draw lines from the dots you see in the picture. Draw from 1 to 2; from 3 to 4; 5 to 6; 7 to 8; 9 to 10; 11 to 12; 13 to 14; 15 to 16; 17 to 18; 19 to 20; 21 to 22; 23 to 24; 25 to 26; 27 to 28; 29 to 30; 27 to 31; 33 to 15; 8 to 34; 11 to 35; 36 to 21; 6 to 23; 17 to 25; 15 to 36; 2 to 31; 32 to 19; 11 to 29; 13 to 32. That may sound like a lot of lines but it won't take you very long to read the answer after the lines are drawn. When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTAL CARD not later than April 4. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in March 7 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GEESE, PIGEONS, SHEEP, CATTLE, DOGS, PIGS, CATS, CHICKENS, GOATS, HORSES.

The prize winners are: Elea[illegible] S. Anderson, age 10, Claverack, N. Y.; Kenneth Bonham, age 9, Hemlock Creek, Pa.; Charlotte C. Dirlam, age 9, Honesdale, Pa.; James Lyman, age 8, Eddystone, Pa.; Stella M. Miller, age 12, Peach Bottom, Pa.; Eleanor L. Nudig, age 7, Carlisle, Pa.; Austin Schultz, age 8, Lansdale, Pa.; Elizabeth Scott, age 7, Elmer, N. J.; Howard T. Virdin, age 8, S[illegible], Del.; Richard Wrestley, age 8, Boswell, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

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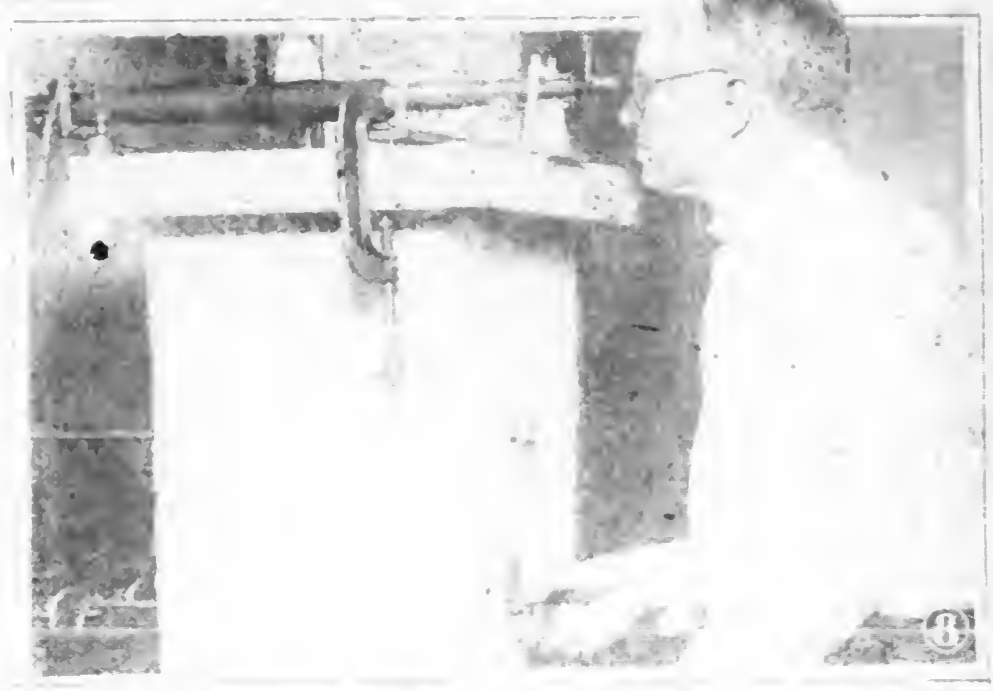
8

1.—One that did not get away—this ninety-five pound sailfish was caught [illegible] Long Key, Florida.
2.—The First Lady of the Land—this is considered one of her best [illegible].
3.—Our new Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg on their return from London.
4.—Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador to Japan, whose appointment as Attorney General the Senate refused to confirm.
5.—Beauty spot in California—a nook in Balboa Park, San Diego.
6.—A [illegible] two-year-old on the track at B[illegible] Park.
7.—Three boy scouts of India, who left Bombay in October and are circling the globe on their cycles. They are now on their way from New York to San Francisco.
8.—He is weighing the [illegible] room, into which the [illegible] United States Bureau [illegible] holding two golden balls [illegible] weighed, are hanging from an aluminum bar which is suspended by a light wire. The balls follow a course much like the orbit of the earth.

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

HOW good it seemed to be back in the old room under the shingles! The heat of the stove-pipe had warmed its hospitality.

"It's been kind o' lonesome here," said Uncle Peabody as he opened the window. "I always let the wind come in to keep me company—it gits so warm."

I lay down between flannel sheets on the old feather bed. What a stage of dreams and slumbers it had been, for it was now serving the third generation of Bayneses! The old popple tree had thrown off its tinkling cymbals and now the winter wind hissed and whistled in its stark branches. Then the deep, sweet sleep of youth from which it is a joy and a regret to come back to the world again. I wish that I could know it once more.

"Ye can't look at yer stockin' yit," said Aunt Deel when I came downstairs about eight o'clock, having slept thru chore time. I remember it was the delicious aroma of frying ham and buckwheat cakes which awoke me, and who wouldn't rise and shake off the cloak of slumber on a bright, cold winter morning with such provocation?

"This ain't no common Chris'mas—I tell ye," Aunt Deel went on. "Santa Claus won't git here short o' noon I wouldn't wonder—ayes!"

"By thunder!" exclaimed Uncle Peabody as he sat down at the table. "This is goin' to be a day o' pure fun—genuwine an' uncommon. Take some griddlers," he added as three or four of them fell on my plate. "Put on plenty o' ham gravy an' molasses. This ain't no Jackman tavern. I got hold o' somethin' down there that tasted so I had to swaller twice on it."

ABOUT eleven o'clock Uncle Hiram and Aunt Eliza and their five children arrived with loud and merry greetings. Then came other aunts and uncles and cousins. With what noisy good cheer the men entered the house after they had put up their horses! I remember how they laid their hard, heavy hands on my head and shook it a little as they spoke of my "stretchin' up" or gave me a playful slap on the shoulder—an ancient token of good will—the first form of the accolade, I fancy. What joyful good humor there was in those simple men and women!—enough to temper the woes of a city if it could have been applied to their relief. They stood thick around the stove warming themselves and taking off its griddles and opening its doors and surveying it inside and out with much curiosity.

Suddenly Uncle Hiram tried to put Uncle Jabez in the wood-box while the others laughed noisily. I remember that my aunts rallied me on my supposed liking for "that Dunkelberg girl."

"Now for the Chris'mas tree," said Uncle Peabody as he led the way into our best room, where a fire was burning in the old Franklin grate. "Come on, boys an' girls."

What a wonderful sight was the Christmas tree—the first we had had in our house—a fine spreading balsam loaded with presents! Uncle Hiram jumped into the air and clapped his feet together and shouted: "Hold me, somebody, or I'll grab the hull tree an' run away with it."

Uncle Jabez held one foot in both hands before him and joyfully hopped around the tree.

THESE relatives had brought their family gifts, some days before, to be hung on its branches. The thing that caught my eye was a big silver watch hanging by a golden chain to one of the boughs. Uncle Peabody took it down and held it aloft by the chain, so that none should miss the sight, saying:

"From Santa Claus for Bart!"

A murmur of admiration ran thru the company which gathered around me as I held the treasure in my trembling hands.

"This is for Bart, too," Uncle Peabody shouted as he took down a bolt of soft blue cloth and laid it in my arms. "Now there's somethin' that's jest about as slick as a kitten's ear. Feel of it. It's for a suit o' clothes. Come all the way from Burlington."

"Good land o' Goshen! Don't be in such a hurry," said Aunt Deel.

"Sorry, but the stage can't wait for nobody at all—it's due to leave right off." Uncle Peabody remarked as he laid a stuffed stocking on top of the cloth and gave me a playful slap and shouted: "Getap. You've got yer load."

I moved out of the way in a hurricane of merriment. It was his one great day of pride and vanity. He did not try to conceal them.

The other presents floated for a moment in this irresistible tide of laughing good will and found their owners. I have never forgot'en how Uncle Jabez chased Aunt Minerva around the house with a wooden snake cunningly carved and colored. I observed there were many things on the tree which had not been taken down when we younger ones gathered up our wealth and repaired to Aunt Deel's room to feast our eyes upon it and compare our good fortune.

The women and the big girls rolled up their sleeves and went to work with Aunt Deel preparing the dinner. The great turkey and the chicken pie were made ready and put in the oven and the potatoes and the onions and the winter squash were soon boiling in their pots on the stove-top. Meanwhile the children were playing in my aunt's bedroom and Uncle Hiram and Uncle Jabez were pulling sticks in a corner while the other men sat tipped against the wall watching and making playful comments—all save my Uncle Peabody, who was trying to touch his head to the floor and then straighten up with the aid of the broom-stick.

By and by I sat on top of the wood with which I had just filled the big wood-box and very conscious of the shining chain on my breast. Suddenly the giant, Rodney Barnes, jumped out of his chair and, embracing the wood-box, lifted it and the wood and me in his great arms and danced lightly around a group of the ladies with his burden and set it down in its place again very gently. What a hero he became in my eyes after that!

"If ye should go off some day an' come back an' find yer house missin' ye may know that Rodney Barnes has been here," said Uncle Hiram. "A man as stout as Rodney is about as dangerous as a fire."

Then what Falstaffian peals of laughter!

In the midst of it Aunt Deel opened the front door and old Kate, the Silent Woman, entered. To my surprise, she wore a decent-looking dress of gray homespun cloth and a white cloud looped over her head and ears and tied around her neck and a good pair of boots.

"Merry Chris'mas!" we all shouted.

She smiled and nodded her head and sat down in the chair which Uncle Peabody had placed for her at the stove side. Aunt Deel took the cloud off her head while Kate drew her mittens—newly knitted of the best yarn. Then my aunt brought some stockings and a shawl from the tree and laid them on the lap of old Kate. What a silence fell upon us as we saw tears coursing down the cheeks of this lonely old woman of the countryside!—tears of joy, doubtless, for God knows how long it had been since the poor, abandoned soul had seen a merry Christmas and shared its kindness. I did not fail to observe how clean her face and hands looked! She was greatly changed.

SHE took my hand as I went to her side and tenderly carressed it. A gentler smile came to her face than ever I had seen upon it. The old stern look returned for a moment as she held one finger aloft in a gesture which only I and my Aunt Deel understood. We knew it signalized a peril and a mystery. That I should have to meet it, somewhere up the hidden pathway, I had no doubt whatever.

"Dinner's ready!" exclaimed the cheerful voice of Aunt Deel.

Then what a stirring of chairs and feet as we sat down at the table. Old Kate sat by the side of my aunt and we were all surprised at her good manners.

Uncle Jabez—a member of the white church—prayed for a moment as we sat with bowed heads. I have never forgotten his simple eloquence as he prayed for the poor and for him who was sitting in the shadow of death (I knew that he referred to Amos Grimshaw and whispered amen) and for our forgiveness.

WE JESTED and laughed and drank cider and reviewed the year and ate as only they may eat who have big bones and muscles and the vitality of oxen. I never taste the flavor of sage and currant jelly or hear a hearty laugh without thinking of those holiday dinners in the old log house on Rattle-road.

Some of the men and two of the women filled their pipes and smoked while the dishes were being picked up and washed. By and by the men and the big boys went with us down to the brook where we chopped holes in the ice to give the sheep and the cattle a chance to drink. Then they looked at the horses.

"Peabody you mus' be gittin' rich," said Hiram Bentley.

"No I ain't. I've had to give up here, but a little windfall come to us t'other day from an old uncle in Vermont. It ain't nothin' to brag of, but it'll give us a start an' we thought that while we had the money we'd do somethin' that we've been wantin' to do for years an' years—give a Chris'mas—an' we've done it. The money'll go some way an' we may never have another chance. Bart is a good boy an' we made up our minds he'd enjoy it better now than he ever would ag'in."

That Christmas brought me nothing better than those words, the memory of which is one of the tallest towers in that long avenue of my past down which I have been looking these many days. About all you can do for a boy, worth while, is to give him something good to remember.

The day had turned dark. The temperature had risen and the air was dank and chilly. The men began to hitch up their horses.

"Kind o' thawin' a little," said Uncle Hiram as he got into his sleigh and drove up to the door. "Come on, there. Stop yer cacklin' an' git into this sleigh," he shouted in great good humor to the women and children who stood on the porch. "It'll be snowin' like sixty 'fore we git home."

So, one by one, the sleighloads left us with cheery good-bys and a grinding of runners and a jingling of bells. When the last had gone Uncle Peabody and I went into the house. Aunt Deel sat by the stove, old Kate by the window looking out at the falling dusk. How still the house seemed!

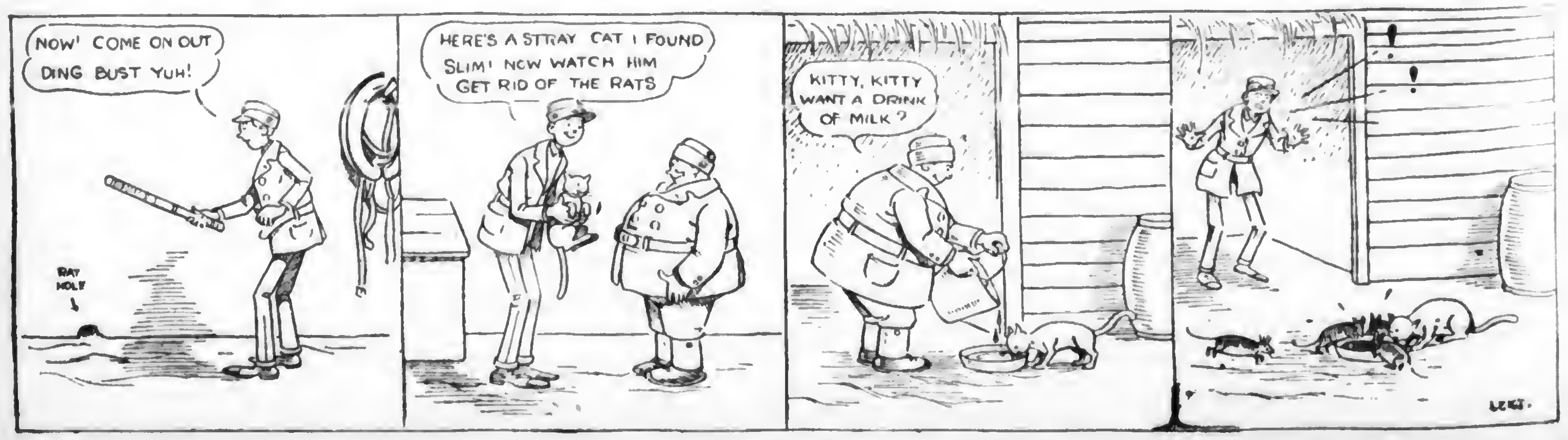
"There's one thing I forgot," I said as I proudly took out of my wallet the six one dollar bills which I had earned by working Saturdays and handed three of them to my aunt and three to my uncle, saying:

"That is my Christmas present to you. I earned it myself."

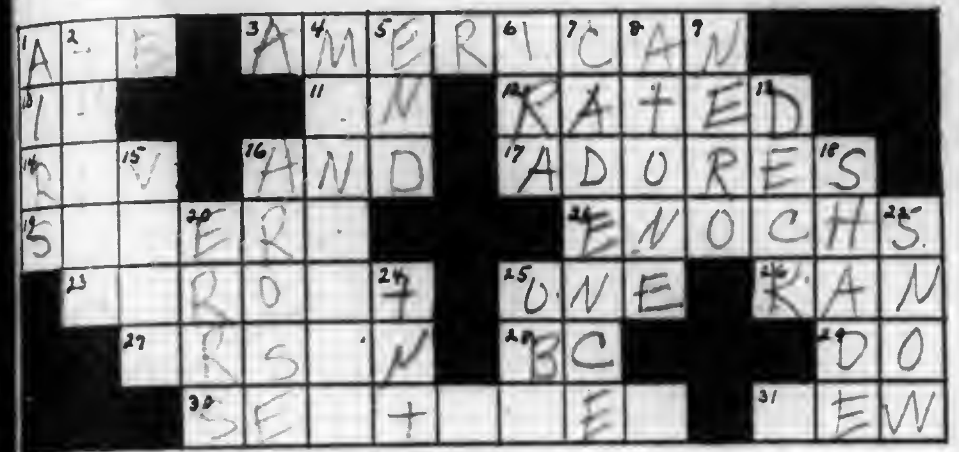
I remember so well their astonishment and the trembling of their hands and the look of their faces.

"It's grand—ayes!" Aunt Deel said in a low tone.

Activities of Al Acres: *It's a Nice Tame Cat, Anyway* : : : : : : *By Leet*


NOW' COME ON OUT DING BUST YUH!
RAT HOLE
HERE'S A STRAY CAT I FOUND SLIM! NOW WATCH HIM GET RID OF THE RATS
KITTY, KITTY WANT A DRINK OF MILK?
!
!
LEET.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 31 (across) is DEW and 15 (down) is VEDA. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Consumed
A citizen of the United States
10. Two-thirds of Our Household Edit- 's initials
11. Article (part of speech)
12. Matched
14. A minister's title, abbreviation
16. Also
17. Worships
19. Bullocks
1. Belonging to Enoch
Dexterous
Less than two
6. A great wheat state, abbreviation
7. The malicious setting fire to a build- g
8. British Columbia, abbreviation
9. Ditto, abbreviation
0. Sentinels
1. Vapor condensed in small drops on getation

READING DOWN

1. Melodies
2. The Greek "th"
4. A large house
5. To finish
6. A famous Jersey cow mentioned on ge 15, issue Feb. 28
7. The fall of the voice in reading
8. To make amends
9. Who fiddled while Rome burned?
13. The plank flooring of a ship
15. One of the four oldest books of the Hindus
16. Proceeded upward
18. To shield from the sunlight
20. Makes mistakes
22. What falls in winter
24. An explosive, abbreviation
25. A Japanese sash

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

E	A	R	■	B	C	■	■	A	M	■	M	A	D
T	R	I	P	E	■	O	N	■	E	B	O	N	Y
C	E	■	R	■	S	M	U	T	■	R	■	Y	E
H	■	H	E	■	T	I	M	E	■	A	S	■	R
■	M	A	C	E	■	S	E	■	I	N	N	S	■
■	G	R	I	M	■	S	R	■	A	C	I	D	■
G	■	D	O	■	R	I	O	T	■	H	P	■	W
I	S	■	U	■	H	O	U	R	■	E	■	F	A
L	E	A	S	T	■	N	S	■	A	S	P.	E	N
T	E	N	■	O	F	■	■	D	D	■	O	D	E

She rose in a moment and beck-ned to me and my uncle. We fol-wed her thru the open door to the her room.

"I'll tell ye what I'd do," she hispered. "I'd give 'em to ol' Kate —ayes! She's goin' to stay with us ll tomorrow."

"Good idee!" said Uncle Peabody.

So I took the money out of their nds and went in and gave it to the lent Woman.

"That's your present from me," I id.

How can I forget how she held my m against her with that loving, miliar, rocking motion of a woman ho is soothing a baby at her breast d kissed my coat sleeve? She re-ased my arm and turning to the indow, leaned her head upon its ll and shook with sobs. The dusk ad thickened. As I returned to my t by the stove I could dimly see r form against the light of the indow. We sat in silence for a little hile.

Aunt Deel broke it by singing in low tone as she rocked:

y days are passing swiftly by
And I—a pilgrim stranger—
ould not detain them as they fly,
These days of toil and danger."

Uncle Peabody rose and got a ndle and lighted it at the hearth.

"Wal, Bart, we'll do the chores, ' then I warn ye that we're goin' have some fun," he said as he got s lantern. "There's goin' to be me Ol' Sledge played here this enin' an' I wouldn't wonder if ate could beat us all."

I held the lantern while Uncle eabody fed the sheep and the two ws and milked—a slight chore ese winter days.

"There's nothing so cold on earth s a fork stale on a winter night," e remarked as he was pitching the ay. "Wish I'd brought my mittens."

"You and I are to go off to bed rly," he said as we were going back to the house. "Yer Aunt Deel wants to see Kate alone and git her to talk if she can."

Kate played with us, smiling now and then at my uncle's merry ways and words, but never speaking. It was poor fun, for the cards seemed to take her away from us into other scenes so that she had to be reminded of her turn to play.

"I dunno but she'll swing back into this world ag'in," said Uncle Peabody when we had gone up to our little room. "I guess all she needs is to be treated like a human bein'. Yer Aunt Deel an' I couldn't git over thinkin' o' what she done for you that night in the ol' barn. So I took some o' yer aunt's good clothes to her an' a pair o' boots an' asked her to come to Chris'mas. She lives in a little room over the blacksmith shop down to Butterfield's mill. I told her I'd come after her with the cutter but she shook her head. I knew she'd rather walk."

He was yawning as he spoke and soon we were both asleep under the shingles.

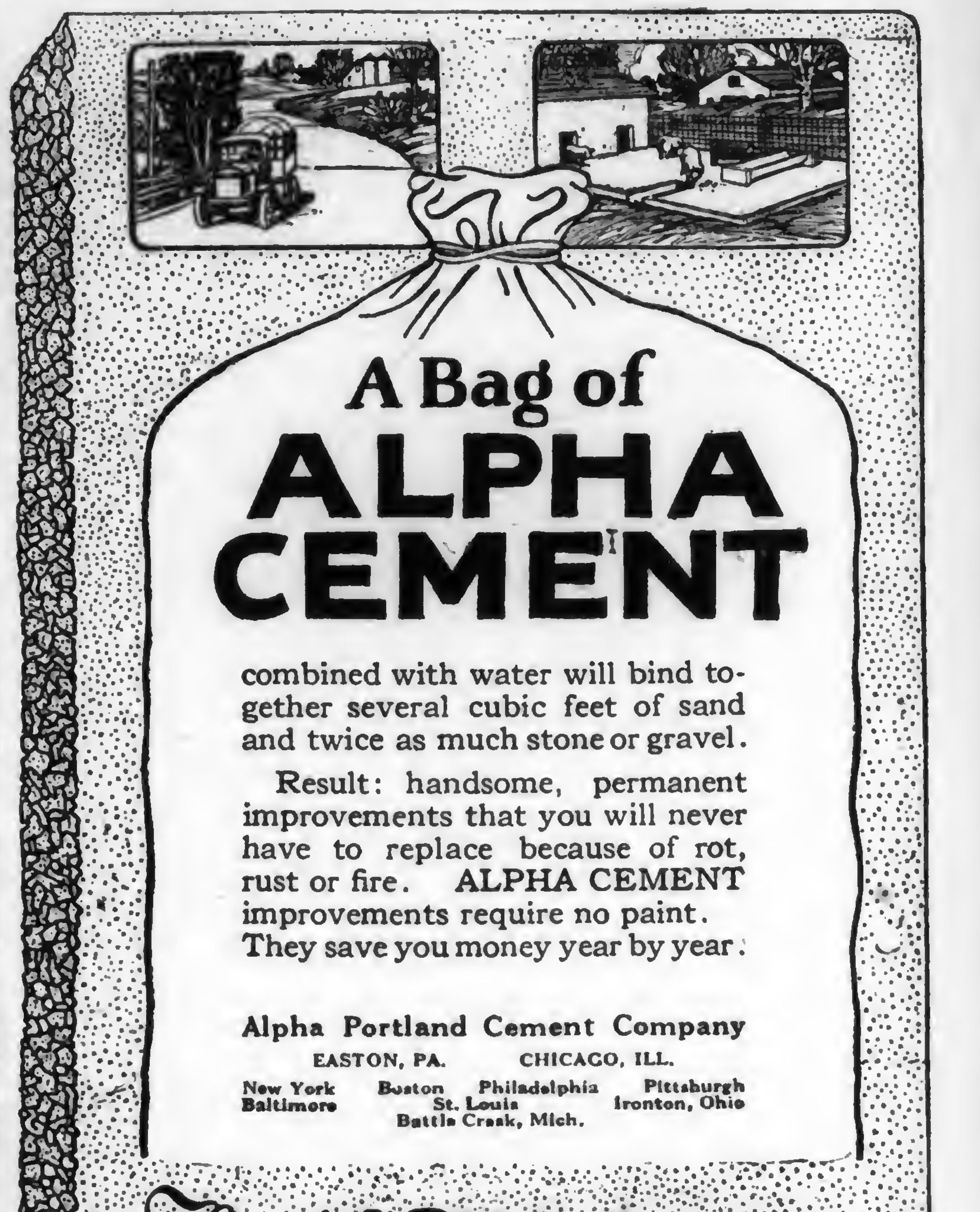
I returned to Mr. Hacket's house late in the afternoon of New Year's day. The schoolmaster was lying on a big lounge in a corner of their front room with the children about him. The dusk was falling.

"Welcome, my laddie buck!" he exclaimed as I entered. "We're telling stories o' the old year' an you're just in time for the last o' them. Sit down, lad, and God give ye patience! It'll soon be over."

(To be continued next week)

When a colored couple were being married and the clergyman read the words, "love, honor and obey," the bridegroom interrupted:

"Read dat ag'in, parson; read dat oncet mo' so de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meanin'. I'se been married befo'."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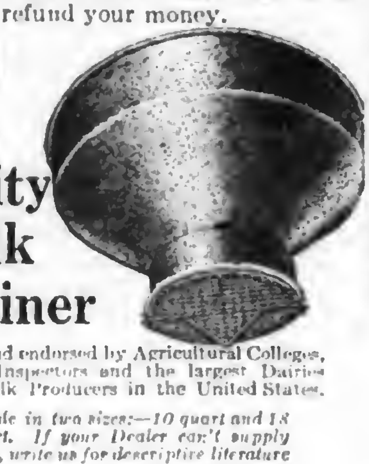

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County Notes

Adams County, Pa.—Weather for the past month has been good for starting along the work but too warm for the fruit trees which have begun to push the buds a little; this is giving the growers considerable concern as it is fully two weeks earlier than normal, with the possible danger of later frosts. Excellent weather for wheat and grass fields which is showing up good. Sales are in full swing with prices high for quality stuff. Good 100-pound shoats around $15. Roads in good condition for March; most of them have been dragged. Prices: wheat, $1.68; corn, $1.50; oats, 60c; milk, 4 per cent, $2.30; eggs, 23c.—A. R., March 17.

Armstrong County, Pa.—The first ten days of March were full-fledged lions. The alternative freezing and thawing of the latter half of February and first half of March hve thoroly browned the wheat and rye and heaved the clover somewhat. Not all our people use lime-sulphur as a dormant spray in orchards, but some use the miscible oils with seemingly equally good results. Potatoes, corn and oats areas to be planted this spring will be less than last. Butter has advanced; that of good quality will bring 50c; eggs are plentiful; potatoes, $1 bu. Wheat and corn fluctuate, there being a change of 10c bu. from one day to the next. No public sales. All industrial plans operating on a restricted basis.—W. M. P., March 13.

Butler County, Pa.—February ended under a spell of exceedingly cold weather, ushering in March under the same conditions. Eggs are plentiful but the prices on grain and feed discouraging to poultry raisers. This indicates less poultry and high prices next fall and winter. Much idle land in this section. Pork high and scarce. Few sales and not much change either on or off the farms at present.—F. E. P., March 17.

Carbon County, Pa.—Moderate weather has again set in; bluebirds made their first appearance on March 4. Farmers are busy pruning trees, cutting wood, hauling logs, and getting ready for the rush of spring work. Several miles of new concrete highway will be built between Harrity and Kresgeville, thus adding another section to the Mauch Chunk to Stroudsburg route. Carbon County Pomona Grange will meet in Big Creek Grange Hall on March 21. Chickenpox and similar diseases prevalent at present. Hay, $20 ton; oats, 80c; corn, $1.75; chickens, 25c; eggs, 38c; butter, 45c.—L. E. B., March 12.

Clinton County, Pa.—Our songbirds are here; grass is beginning to show its color; wheat fields looking fairly good. Manure hauling and wood sawing in full swing. Very little plowing done. Farmers attending public sales. Prices on horses, cattle, and machinery fair to good, according to condition. Dairy products bringing better prices since two firms have located in our territory, buying whole milk. Farmers contemplate increasing their herds. J. B. McCool, county extension representative, is holding meetings thruout the county, planning experiments on different varieties of grains, potatoes, and forming girls' and boys' clubs. Eggs plentiful at 25c; butter, 40c. All kinds of feeds advancing; some horses dying. Contagious diseases diminishing.—W. C. W., March 14.

Cumberland County, N. J.—This county now has a live and growing vegetable growers' association which has been organized for the purpose of holding educational meetings. The onion growers have about completed putting out their sets. The acreage for the present year was somewhat limited on account of the price and quality of sets which are very uniform and sell for $5 a bushel. The peach growers have applied their first spray, as the buds are now quite swollen. The Vineland Egg Laying Contest is to undergo a complete renovation and will start November 1, 1925, with the houses repaired, new concrete floors and with the yards planted in alfalfa and all new fences.—L. V. S., March 18.

Greene County, Pa.—We have all the signs for an early spring. Robins, bluebirds and pewees are here. Farmers are plowing for corn and oats every day the weather permits. About the usual acreage will be planted. Corn getting scarce. Will have enough hay to feed thru. All kinds of grains very high. Grain and flour highest in years. Very poor prospects for a wheat crop. Most fields look bare. Much drilling for oil and gas. Some wells produce from two to three and one-half million cubic feet per day.—C. M. K., March 16.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The wild geese are letting us hear that they are going northward and the robins and some sparrows are here. The clover in the new fields is very thick and fine. Wheat does not look so good. The ground has been too soft for weeks to get the most of the manure hauled. Many are on the point of moving. Our tobacco growers are saying that they have heard that something like 15c is being talked about by purchasers. None has been shipped from here yet. A 200-pound calf of [illegible] weeks brought $25 at the local yard. The egg market is enacting sort of a [illegible] dozen" stunt here. From [illegible] and they dropped to 28c, then [illegible] here, then they went up to 26c. At [illegible]

(Continued on page 29)

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

Embargo Does Not Prevent Shipment of Day-Old Chicks

SHIPPERS and buyers of day-old chicks will be glad to know that embargoes on poultry placed because of the poultry influenza do not apply to shipment of day-old chicks when placed in new or disinfected containers. Parcel post shipments are in no way affected by state embargoes. There is no reason to believe that the disease can be spread thru shipment of day-old chicks.

PINE TREE

33 YEARS' OF SQUARE DEALING has taught us how to produce healthy, husky purebred chicks that live and grow into persistent layers. Make sure of good stock by ordering from "The Old Reliable Hatchery".

	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. White Leghorns	$17.00	$82.50
Barred Rocks	19.00	92.50
Rhode Island Reds	19.00	92.50
White Rocks	23.00	112.50
White Wyandottes	23.00	112.50
Anconas	23.00	112.50
Black Minorcas	25.00	....

Shipped Prepaid—Safe Arrival Guaranteed

Order today for April deliveries. FREE CHICK BOOK and complete Price List on request.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box F, Stockton, N.J.

BABY CHICKS

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent Free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Box 11 Bryan, Ohio
OUR 10th YEAR

KEISER'S ALWAYS LAYING STRAINS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES

13th North American International Egg Laying Competition I entered five Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets that laid 950 marketable eggs an average of 190. Individual Records 218-204-178-182-169.

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE

Disease Free. No poultry pest, no reports of any chicks ever developing Coccidiosis. Breeders on range. Write for 1925 Sales Circular and Prices. You can afford to buy them.

C. A. KEISER, Box 316, GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	5.50
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

30,000 Chicks Weekly AND UP 10c EACH

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Black Jersey Giants and Broilers. All stock carefully selected, free from disease. Hatched by men with 15 years' experience in one of the largest, finest and most modern hatcheries in the state. Write for free catalog which will give valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Member International Baby Chick Asso. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed on all orders. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The Old Reliable Plant, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE

Blue hen hatched chicks bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years' experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorn per 100 $12. Barred Rocks $14. Broilers $10. Free and 100% live delivery Guaranteed. Can furnish twelve other breeds.

Write for catalogue

H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Poultry. Port Trevorton, Pa.

Free Range Stock

CHIX

Mixed Stock - - - - $10 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns - $12 per 100
Barred Rocks - - - - $14 per 100
R. I. Reds - - - - - - $14 per 100
Brown Leghorns - - $11 per 100

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 13c each; BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 15c. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER,
Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c; and mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv.

N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

Quality That You'll Remember

Even if you don't retain a single one beyond the profitable broiler stage, you'll always recall how quickly they grew in the shortest time with minimum feed and care.

And, if you keep the pullets, they'll constantly remind you with plenty of eggs, just how foresighted you were to invest in Hillpot Quality Chicks.

LEGHORNS ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES

Our famous Hillpot Quality Chicks are so strong and sturdy that they can be shipped 1200 miles parcel post prepaid with SAFE ARRIVAL OF FULL COUNT GUARANTEED.

WRITE—TODAY—FOR 1925 CATALOGUE.

W. F. HILLPOT, Box 28, Frenchtown, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association Life Member American Poultry Association

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Ohio Accredited chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks selected and leg banded by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Dept. Ohio State University. Culled for egg production and quality. Give us your order for our reliable chicks and we will prove to you that if better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free. Tells how we produce reliable chicks that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 varieties. Combination offers. Valuable book given free with each order. 100% live delivery. Our sixteenth year.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, N. Main St., Fostoria, Ohio

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks about."

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties Prepaid parcel post prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	...	...	18.00	....	...

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio chicks are better."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, Box 5-C, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

BABY CHICKS *"That are Different"*

Seventeen years experience in incubation and breeding added to our Standard bred, blood tested, free range flocks inspected by accredited veterinarian and free from disease produce the kind of chicks you will want to buy this year. Prepaid as follows: Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, 100 $13.00; English White Leghorns, Anconas, $14.00; S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, $15.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, $16.00; Silver Laced Wyandottes, Giant Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, $17.00; Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, $22.00; Heavy Mixed $12.00; Light Mixed, $10.00. Orders from 500 to 1000 one half cent lower. Orders for 1000 or more one cent lower. Catalog free. 100% live delivery. Bank reference.

THE SUBURBAN HATCHERY CO., BOX 5, REDKEY, IND.

HARDY PURE BRED CHICKS

BLOOD TESTED

From pure-bred, personally supervised and culled flocks. Two years blood-testing has brought such wonderful results that we guarantee every chick free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. 15 years careful breeding for quality and heavy egg-production enables us to give our patrons the best that can be had for the very reasonable prices quoted. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. Reference, Old Capitol Bank & Trust Co. Corydon, Ind. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Ass'n.

	25	50	100	500
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown -	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$65.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain -	3.75	7.25	14.00	65.00
Rocks, Bd & Wh., R. I. Reds, S.C. & R.C.	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00
White Wyandottes, extra good -	4.75	9.25	18.00	85.00
Assorted mixed, - - - - - - -	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.00

Ramsey Hatchery, A. I. Martin, Prop., Dept. A-29 Ramsey, Ind.

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120.
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. 5% discount allowed when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official record on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing, vigorous, healthy stock from actual breeders'

Authorized Breeders Ass'n, Box E, Toms River, New Jersey

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

Profit Makers—Early Layers

Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices. Catalog Free. Address nearest office.

D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES
Peoria, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind.

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

9c AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P

The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

"Hello Folks!"

Here I am for 9¢ and up

Barred and White Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Wyandottes
Buff, White and Black Leghorns

Raise Chicks to Make Money

1925 promises to be a great year for chickens—layers are scarce, work is plentiful, folks have money to spend and living is going higher.

There is always ready sale for fresh eggs and home-dressed fowl, higher than market prices. Cooley's chicks will be laying five months after their arrival. My strains of Leghorns are truly remarkable layers.

Cooley Chicks are the Healthiest, Most Vigorous, Desirable Chicks Hatched. They Always Satisfy.

50,000 customers know these facts.

Write today for
COOLEY'S NEW CHICK BOOK
and chick prices.

It's the most interesting book of the year for those who have room for as few as a dozen laying hens and also contains much helpful information for the oldest and largest poultry keeper.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

500,000 BABY CHICKS for 1925

Improve Your Flock

With our baby chicks. Over forty years in the chicken business, shipping better bred and better hatched chicks from standard bred and heavy-laying parents. Our experience and standing guarantees high grade stock either for improving flocks or as foundation stock for beginners.

Ask for catalog and price list giving full details as we are booking orders now.

New London Hatchery,
Box PF. New London, Ohio

High Quality Chicks

DELIVERED BY PARCEL POST PREPAID
100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

	25	50	100
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	$4.00	$8.00	$15.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00

All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

Mankel Ideal Hatchery
Box C, UpperSandsuky, O.

DAY OLD CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns *Barron Strain*
Rhode Island Reds *Both Combs*
White Wyandottes *Price Strain*

J. C. FUNK, BREEDER WHITE HAVEN, PA.

Winners North American Egg Contest

Highest Award at Harrisburg Penna. Agricultural Exhibit on Eggs
Highest Award at Great Allentown Fair on Eggs
Egg Contest and Egg Exhibit Winners at the Best Contests and Shows in America

BRED FOR EGGS

GERIG'S BABY CHICKS

Order now. Low prices. 14 years' exclusive breeding S. C. White Leghorns insures QUALITY. English and American. Hundreds of pleased customers. Catalog FREE. Gerig's Leghorn Farm, Box 13, Auburn, Ind.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

With the advancing spring season, supplies of nearly all kinds of vegetables are becoming more and more plentiful on our market. Of course some of the early spring vegetables are still in light supply, such as beans, cucumbers, eggplants, peas, peppers and new potatoes, and such are still bringing high prices. There were fairly liberal offerings of apples for the season of the year on our market this week, but prices held very firm. Asparagus is still in light supply but gradually getting heavier. Cabbage has been in quite heavy supply and very low prices have been prevailing, but there is now a firmer tone to the market. Onions are practically unchanged. New potatoes are still in light supply, altho slowly increasing and good prices are still prevailing; old potatoes, on the other hand, are slow and dull. Sweet potatoes are moving slowly at practically unchanged values.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $4.50@10; So Carolina, doz bchs, $3.50@8. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $5@8; poor, $2.50@4; wax, Fla, hmpr, $5@6.50; poor, $2.50@3.50. BEETS, Fla, bch, 3@5c; Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75, crate, [illegible]; Calif, crate, $2@2.25; Penna, bbl, $5@5.75. CABBAGE, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.50. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.25@2; N J and Pa, bbl, $1.25@2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.25@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2@3. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $6@7; choice, $5@6; culls, $3@3.50. DANDELIONS, N J and Pa, hot bed, ⅝ bskt, 65c@$1. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2@4. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, Scotch, 90c@$1; Blue, $1@1.25. HORSERADISH, western, bbl, $7@12; N J and Pa, ⅝ bskt, $1@1.75. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, $1@2.25; So Carolina, hmpr, $1@2.25; boxes, $1@1.75; No Carolina, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; Calif, crate, $2.75@4.75. MUSHROOMS, Pa, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25. ONIONS, [illegible] No 1s, $2.50@[illegible]; No 2s, [illegible]. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $7. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, [illegible]. POTATOES, [illegible] Fla, bbl, No 1s, $10@11; No 2s, [illegible] 2s, $1.00; [illegible] Pa, [illegible] $1.60@1.85; [illegible] lb sack, $1[illegible]; Delaware, [illegible] 120-lb sack, [illegible] 65c. RHUBARB, [illegible] bchs, [illegible] Long [illegible] @1.25. RADISHES, [illegible] $1.50@2, nearby, hot house, [illegible]. SCALLIONS, nearby, 100 bchs, [illegible]. SPINACH, Texas, bu, [illegible]; Norfolk, bbl, $1.75@2. SWEET POTATOES, East Shore, Va, bbl, [illegible]; Del, hmpr, [illegible] 2.15; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, [illegible]; fancy, $1.85@2; mediums, 90c@$1.25; No 2s, 50@75c. TOMATOES, Fla, crates, best, $4@6; poorer, $1@3.50. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, Va, Md and Del, hmpr, 50c@$1.50. TURNIPS, Virginia, yellow, 120-lb sack, $1.75@2; Long Island, white, bu, $1.50@1.75; Penna, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 85c@$1. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3@4.50; Maryland and Del, hmpr, $1.75@2. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@4.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y state, Baldwins, best, $5@7.50; poorer, $3@4.50; Greenings, $4@6.50; Starks, $5@6.50; Salton Beauty, $5@6; Northern Spys, $5@6; Ben Davis, $4@5; Russets, $4@5; Kings, $6. Maine, Baldwins, $2.75@5. Virginia, Winesaps, $5@7; Ben Davis, $5; Black Bens, $5; Albemarle Pippins, $7. Penna, Rome Beauty, $7@7.50; Starks, $6@7.50. Bushels, New York, Greenings, $2. Penna, Staymans, $2. N J, ⅝ baskets, Staymans, $1.25@2; Paragons, $1.50@1.75; Ben Davis, 86c@$1.15; Rome Beauty, $1.50@2.25; various odd, $1.25@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, best, 35@40c; poor, 10@30c. CRANBERRIES, N J, half bbl crate, $4@6.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, 29@30c; medium quality, 26@28c; ordinary, [illegible]@25c. Leghorns, 25@27c. CHICKENS 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks, 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 33@35c; mixed breeds, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; staggy, young, 23@25c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Geese, 18@23c. Ducks, White Pekin, 30@35c; Muscovys, [illegible]@25c.

Eggs have been ruling firm and active with supplies barely equal for the demand at the prevailing prices and there has been a slight advance in prices which are at this writing ruling about as follows: Extra firsts, 31c; firsts, [illegible]; seconds, 28@30c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle [illegible] ample offerings [illegible] steers, good to choice, [illegible] @9; cows, good to choice, [illegible] to good, [illegible] quality, [illegible] bulls [illegible] choice, [illegible] 14, common [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible] market [illegible] sheep [illegible] extra, [illegible]; [illegible] common, $2@[illegible]; [illegible] @8.50; lambs [illegible] mon, $12@14 [illegible] $12@14.

Hogs quiet [illegible] firmer. Western, best, [illegible]; nearby, handy weight, [illegible].

City Dressed Stock—Beef dull and unchanged. Hogs firmer. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $11@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings, top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25@26; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $22.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks; ton: City mills, hard winter bran, $33@34; western spring bran, $32.50@33.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.77½@1.78½; No [illegible]; No 4, $1.72½@1.73½; No 5, $1.69½@1.70½. No 2 red winter, garlicky, [illegible]; No 3, $1.74½@1.75½; No 4, $1.72½@1.73½; No 5, $1.69½@1.70½; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade. No 2 yellow, $1.31½@1.35½; No 3, $1.29½@1.30½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58@59c; No 3 white, 56½@57½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1112 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 49c; higher-scoring goods, 50@52c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 48½c; 90 score, 47c; 89 score, 44c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38½c; packing stock, 19@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 53@56c; cartons, 54@57c; good prints, 89@92 score, 48@52c; cartons, 49@53c; ordinary farmers' prints, 42@47c.

Cheese—Quiet but firm under scarcity, N Y whole milk, flats, held, 26½@27½c; longhorns, 24½@25c; daisies, fresh, 24½@25c; held, 25@26c.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—25@30c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18@25c; dressed, $1@2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@18c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5@10c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 10c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; strawberries, 50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.40; rye, $1; oats, 70c; bran, $1.90 cwt, middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.25; rye, 90c; oats, 50c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 28@32c, [illegible].

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 75c@$2.50; ducks, $1.25@1.75; squabs, [illegible].

Vegetables—Asparagus, 25c bch; beans, yellow, 25c qt; green, 15c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussel sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 25@45c hd; celery, 15@30c stalk; cabbage, 15@25c hd; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20@25c ½ pk, new, 30c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; poke, 13@15c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .47½	$ .48	$ .41	$ .46½
Eggs fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.25¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.60	.50	.50	.52½
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt (Phila.)	1.15	1.20	1.10	2.00
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	19.00	20.00	19.00
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.78	1.79	1.90	1.13½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.35	1.39	1.41	.95½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.57	.62½	.61½	.58¾

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 65@75c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.60 bu; corn, $1.12 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $17@18 ton; straw, $14@16.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $37@38; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $43@44; linseed, $50@51; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $42@43; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $50@51; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $38.50@39.50; 18 per cent, $42.50@43.50; 20 per cent, $44.50@45.50; 24 per cent, $48.50@49.50; 25 per cent, $50.50@51.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49@50.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market moderately active. Beef steers, strong to 25c higher, quality [illegible] [illegible] top, $11?? [illegible] [illegible] head [illegible] Bulk [illegible] [illegible] steers [illegible] strong [illegible] [illegible] Receipts [illegible] Total [illegible] hogs [illegible] [illegible] Receipts [illegible] [illegible] Total cattle, 79 head [illegible] [illegible] Penna, [illegible] Virginia, 2 Maryland, 1 St Paul, 1 St Louis, 1 Indiana, containing 75 head. [illegible] head from nearby farms. Total cattle, [illegible] head. [illegible] calves, 141 hogs, 16 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.75@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.75
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.25@6.75
Medium to good	4.25@5.25
Common to medium	2.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	13.50@15.00
Medium	11.00@13.50
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	13.75@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.50@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	9.50@12.50
Rough stock	6.75@ 9.50

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—BEETS, Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $1.50@2.25. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.25; Penna, bbl, $1.25@1.50; Texas, new, bulk, bbl, $2@2.50; Fla, 1½ bu hmpr, $1.25@1.50. CARROTS, bu bskt, N Y, washed, $1@1.25; Texas, new, best, $2@2.25, poor low as $1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, best, $1.75@2.50; poor stock low as 50c. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2@3. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $4.50; extra fancy, $5@5.50. ENDIVE, La, bbl, $3.75; Calif, crate, $1.50@2. ESCAROLE, La, bbl, $3.75. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Calif, crate, 5 doz hds, $3.50@4.25; 4-doz, $1@5; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.15@1.25; 3-lb bskf, 25@30c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1, few $1.25. ONIONS, Ohio and N Y, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $2.50@2.75; mediums, $2.25@2.50; small, $2@2.25; Indiana, fancy, $2.60@2.75. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50. PEAS, Calif, 45-lb boxes, $6@6.50. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $6@6.50; choice, $4.50; Cuban, fancy, $6@6.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Michigan Rurals, $1.85@1.90; N Y whites, $1.75@1.90; new, Fla, bbl, No 1, $12; No 2, $10. RUTABAGAS, Canadian, bulk, bbl, $2; ton, $18@20. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $7@7.50. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 75@85c. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Delaware, $2@2.50; N J, $2.85@3. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $9.50; choice, $8.50; originals, fancy, $6.50@7; choice, $5.50@6. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.50; La, new bbl, $2.50@3.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $6@6.50; Kings, $6.50@7; Russets, $5.50@5.75. bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.50@1.85; Russets, $1.50@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 35@50c; poor stock low as 20c.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 55@57c; tubs, 54@56c; nearby tubs, 50@52c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 34@36c; current receipts, 30@32c.

Cheese—Full cream, N Y, 26@27c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 42c; hog dressed, 32@35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand slow, market easy. Hens, heavy, 29@31c; light and Leghorns, 27@28c; roosters, 17@18c; springers, heavy, 29@31c; light and Leghorns, 27@28c; stags, [illegible]; ducks, 30@[illegible]; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 40@45c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow at steady prices. Good to choice, $10@10.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $9.25@9.75; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $8.50@9; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.25@10; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7.50@8.25; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.25; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@8.65; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double decks; market lower. Prime heavy, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $14.40@14.50; light yorkers, $12.75@13; pigs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $11@13; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $11.50@12; good mixed, $11@11.50; fair mixed, $8.50@9.50; culls and common, $4@9; culls to choice lambs, $11@17; culls to choice clipped sheep, $3@9.50; culls to choice clipped lambs, $9@14.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $14.50@15.50; heavy and thin, $4@9.00.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P. R. R., 5 cars hay, 1 car straw, [illegible] 3 cars [illegible] shelled corn, 1 car oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20; No 2 timothy, [illegible]; standard timothy, $18@[illegible]; No 1 clover, $18@19; No 1 light mixed clover, [illegible]; heavy mixed clover, $18@[illegible]; No 1 [illegible] $18.50@19.50.

Straw—Oats, [illegible]; rye, $11@11.50; [illegible].

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, [illegible]; No [illegible] shelled, [illegible]; No 3 shelled, $1.27@[illegible].

Oats—No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 white, [illegible].

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 23, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; receipts, 9721 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 48¼@48½c; do, extras, 92 score, 47½@47¾c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41½@47c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 23½@24c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 23,9[illegible] cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32½@33c; do, storage packed, 33½@34c; do, firsts, 31½@32c; do, storage packed, 32½@33c; fresh gathered, seconds, 31c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 38@39c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@37c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 35@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 34@38c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 75,535 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24½c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry steady; chickens, by freight, 22@23c; do, by express, 40c; broilers, by freight, 45@55c; do, by express, 18@62c; fowls, by freight, 30c; do, by express, 30c; roosters, by freight, 15c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 25@44c; fowls, 20@32c; old roosters, 16@24c; turkeys, western, 30@44c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 740 head; steady; steers, $6@10.50; state bulls, $3@5.25; cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 960 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $10@17; culls and little calves, $6@7; buttermilks and fed, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 670 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $13@16.50; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 400 head; steady; light to medium weight, $13.50@14.75; pigs, $11.50@12.50; heavy hogs, $13@14.25; roughs, $11.75@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $29; middlings, $30, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $29.25; standard middling, spot, $30.25; flour, middling, $39@39.50; red dog, spot, $45.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $33; white hominy feed, $41.60@45, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.80; linseed oil meal, $44, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $20@22; sample, $17@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $16@18.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.94¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $2.01¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.83¾; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.90¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.81¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.35¼; No 3 yellow, $1.28¾; No 2 mixed, $1.35. OATS, No 2 white, 57c; No 3 white, 55½c; No 4 white, 54c; ordinary white, clipped, 56½@59¾c; fancy white, clipped, 59½@61½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.26¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.01@1.08.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50@51c; do, choice, 17@19c; do, good, 45@46c; prints, 51@52c; blocks, 50@52c; do, ladles, 29@30c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@25c; dairy prints, 23@28c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 30c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 1½ lbs and over, 27@28c; do, medium, [illegible] lbs, smooth, 25@26c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 23@24c; Leghorns, 24@26c; old roosters, 17@18c; young, large, smooth, 35c; capon, 7 lbs and over, 41@42c. Ducks, young Pekins, 4 lbs and over, [illegible]; do, puddles, 33c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 32c; do, smaller and poor, 25c. Geese, nearby, 24@25c. Pigeons, pair, 40c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Fat steers largely 15@35c lower; better grades heavies off most; weighty kind in very liberal supply early; extreme top matured steers, $11.90. Bulk prices follow: Fed steers and yearlings, $8.50@10.75; cows, $5@7; heifers, $7.25@8.75; canners and cutters, $3.25@4.25; veal calves, $10@11.50; stockers and feeders, $7.25@8.50.

Hogs—Top, $14.15; bulk desirable 170@300-lb averages, $13.75@14.10; bulk 140@150-lb weight, $13@13.50; bulk packing sows, $13.25@13.40; strong weight slaughter pigs, largely $12@12.50.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices, $16@[illegible]-lb wool lambs, $14.75@16.50; week's top, $17; closing bulk, better grade, [illegible] 90-lb weight, $15@16; closing top handyweight, $16.50; choice 92-lb clippers, $11.25 at close; lighter weight upward to $1[illegible]; fat ewes, $8@9.50; feeding and shearing lambs, mostly $16@16.75.

FEED PRICES

Pure spring bran	[illegible]
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	[illegible]
Flour middlings	[illegible]
Red dog flour	[illegible]
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	[illegible]
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]

For Baltimore, Cumberland, [illegible] points, [illegible] [illegible] for cottonseed meal [illegible] for New York, [illegible] per ton (for cottonseed [illegible]); for Woodbury, [illegible] points, add $1.00 per ton [illegible] Penns River, Cape May [illegible] per ton.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Mass.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna [illegible] laine, unwashed, 60@62c; [illegible] ing, 60@61c; [illegible]-blood combing, unwashed, 53@55c.

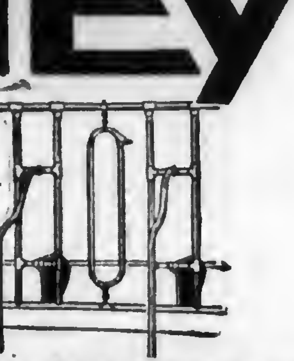
Michigan and New York [illegible] laine, unwashed, 57@58c; [illegible] washed, 56@57c; ⅜-blood [illegible] 60c; ¼-blood, unwashed, 59@[illegible]; washed, 50@52c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and [illegible] **England**—½-blood, 57@58c; [illegible] @58c; ¼-blood, 56@57c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE [illegible]

Toledo, Ohio, March [illegible].

Cloverseed, cash, March, $17 [illegible] March, $13.50 asked. Alsike, cash [illegible] March, $13.75 bid; August, $12. Timothy [illegible] and March, $2.90; May, [illegible] $3.30.



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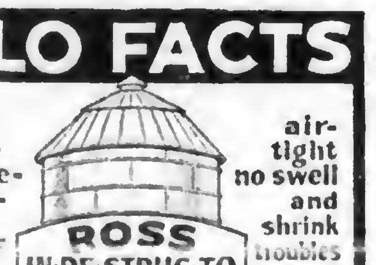

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County Notes

(Continued from page 26)

corn on the cob brought $1.70, buyer his own carter; weight, seventy pounds to a bushel.—R. I. W., March 16.

McKean County, Pa.—A few farmers are making maple syrup, having had one good run so far. More men than usual looking for work and some will accept farm work, which seems to spell, "jobs are scarce." The demand for fresh cows seems to be good. Hens are not lying down on the job, but are laying. Prices: eggs, 30c; potatoes, 75c; hay, $20; buckwheat, $2 cwt.—F. J. H., March 16.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather fair and much like spring except the last few days. A little cooler and ground freezing during the night. Had a fine rain last week which settled in the ground and put the roads in a better condition for traveling, and with a few more warm days some fields will be ready for the plow. Farmers hauling manure, some dragging the clay roads and attending sales. Almost everything is selling rather low or under value. Instead of making butter most farmers are selling milk; they get $2.50 for four per cent milk. Our dealers shipped a load of cows a few weeks ago. There are plenty for sale but are in poor condition because of being too poorly fed. Markets are: wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.20; oats, 65c; potatoes, 75c; apples, $1.25@1.50; butter, 50c; eggs, 25c; lard, 18c.—J. H. B., March 16.

Northumberland County, Pa.—March weather very changeable. So far the wheat has withstood the winter, tho much depends on the present month. Fewer farm sales than for several years. Prices in general good, especially on cows and machinery. Interest in t. b. work in the county is growing. Four townships are signed up and meetings are being held in three others. Quite a few farmers are going back to the Dairymen's League again. Prices: three per cent milk, $2; eggs, 22c; pork, 16c; oats, 55c; corn, $1.25; hay, $15; labor, $30@50 per month.—W. C. G., March 16.

Union County, Pa.—Farm sales are taking most of the farmer's time these days. At Clayton Hackenberg's sale his grade cows averaged $90, and only a few of them were fresh. Clover seed will soon be sown, but the soil is too wet to haul out manure, and no plowing has been done, except on sandy or gravel soils. Cows and shoats are selling too high at sales, considering the cost of labor, feed and the prices received for milk and pork. Hens are selling at sales for 30c a pound to be shipped to market.—J. N. G., March 17.

Warren County, N. J.—March landed a little rough with zero temperature the first three days. We have had considerable rain and with the snow the roads have been almost impassable. The wheat and rye apparently have wintered well and with the milk situation considerably improved, the farmers feel quite optimistic. Feed prices generally are unchanged, excepting bran, which has dropped $2 a ton. Wheat, $1.80; rye, $1.20; eggs, 26c; creamery butter, 52c; dairy butter, 41c.—A. S. P., March 16.

Wayne County, Pa.—A committee of farmers and merchants was recently appointed to represent growers interested in marketing apples and potatoes for central Wayne County, with headquarters at Honesdale. This committee representing both farmers and business men is composed of Bert S. Hull, Waymart; D. M. Eno, Honesdale; Roy Bayley, Honesdale, and L. C. Weniger, Honesdale. These men are representatives of the Agricultural Extension Association, the Farm Bureau, the grocerymen, and the Chamber of Commerce, respectively. It is their job to work out an acceptable means of marketing apples and potatoes.—E. B. C., March 10.

Lancaster Tobacco News

THE last two months' steady movement of the 1924 crop of tobacco is beginning to show it's first signs of letting up. Prices have held firm at about 16@17c per pound, altho some of the poorer crops have been sold at 12@13c recently. It is estimated that about seventy per cent of the 1924 crop of cigar leaf has been sold by the growers.

The sale of twenty acres of tobacco by L. Creamer, a grower near Lancaster, to a western packer for 19c marks what is believed the high point in the recent buying movement. Deliveries are very heavy, and all city and county warehouses are taxed to capacity.

With the 1925 growing season already in prospect, growers are showing a strong preference for the Hibshman variety of cigar leaf tobacco, developed by E. K. Hibshman, of State College, and Otto Olson, federal tobacco investigator.—Garden Spot Farmer

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York's Vegetable Imports

THE carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in York decreased ten per cent during 1924, as shown by the comparison of 610 cars for the year just past with 678 cars in 1923, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. In addition to the receipts by rail, large amounts of many fruits and vegetables were raised in York County and marketed thru wholesalers, retailers and direct to consumers in the several farmers' markets.

Forty per cent of the total receipts, or 256 cars, consisted of mixed produce. Practically all of these were made up in Baltimore and shipped to York wholesalers. Approximately the same number of bananas came into the city in 1924 as in 1923. The port of Baltimore furnished ninety-nine of the 121 cars, with the remainder from the Philadelphia and New York wharves.

Watermelons followed with sixty-one cars, fifty per cent more than in 1923. Georgia and South Carolina supplied most of this business. Forty-six cars of oranges came in during the year, the majority from Florida.

Imports Early Potatoes Only

Potatoes were next in importance with 43 cars, 80 per cent more than in 1923. This large increase was due almost entirely to heavier receipts of early potatoes from Virginia and states further south. This early stock formed about three-fourths of the total potato receipts. No potatoes arrived on the market in carlots after September first, for York County itself is a large producer, having raised over a million and a quarter bushels last year, and has shipped by rail between 200 and 300 cars during each of the past two years.

The total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in York during 1924 are as follows: Mixed produce, 256; bananas, 121; watermelons, 61; oranges, 46; potatoes, 43; cantaloupes, 23; peaches, 22; apples, 8; cabbage, 7; sweet potatoes, 5; grapefruit, 4; grapes, 4; celery, 3; pineapples, 3; lettuce, 2; lemons, 1. Total, 610 cars.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

IMPURE BLOOD—SORE SHOULDERS.—I have a horse which must have impure blood, because when worked his shoulders get sore and bleed. His blood is dark colored and too thick.—I. C. M., Stoyestown, Pa. Doubtless your horse would be benefited by a change of feed and if you have roots, feed some to him once a day. Groom him well once a day. Give him one-half ounce of Donevan's solution of arsenic at dose in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day. Dissolve one ounce acetate of lead, one dram tannic acid in one quart of clean cold water and apply to sore shoulders three times a day. Select for your horse a nice fitting collar and keep it very clean and dry.

LICE—ABORTION.—Several of my cows are troubled with lice, causing them to rub themselves. Three of my cows calved too soon, failed to clean and they are not thrifty. Kindly tell me how to prepare kerosene emulsion. Have six cows which carried their calves full time. Two of the three cows which miscarried hurt themselves.—R. M., Wellsboro, Pa. Kerosene emulsion is made by dissolving two pounds of soft soap in two pints of boiling water and adding one pint of kerosene. This mixture should be churned or stirred violently and three quarts of water added to it before using. Clip this out. Pure kerosene is too strong and causes loss of hair. Breed cows again.

COW GIVES BLOODY MILK.—My fresh cow gives some bloody milk from one quarter. What can be done for her?—I. C., Laurelton, Pa. A small quantity, even a few drops of blood will color quite a quantity of milk a pink color, but it does no harm. Rough milking is a common cause; besides the cow's udder occasionally comes in contact with hard substances, or she may receive a blow. Apply cold water, after milking her.

ABORTION.—Have a cow that has had three calves and dropped them all before time. She is a fine cow, it's almost impossible to dry her. Shall I fatten her for butcher?—C. B. J., Bethel, Pa. Milk her until it is unprofitable, then fatten her. Abortion vaccine is a proper remedy for this cow, but it should be applied before she is bred, and if you decide to keep her have your veterinarian use abortion vaccine (living cultures) and you may look for fairly good results.

THICK STRINGY MILK.—Have a cow that gives thick ropy or stringy milk and I have another cow that has warts on her teats. We also have another cow which calved too early. We are having our cows tested for tuberculosis. The cow which miscarried was kept with bull and he was ugly to her; this may account for her ailment.—N. M., Lewiston, Pa. Your cow suffers from garget. Apply camphorated oil to udder twice a day; give her one-half ounce of fluid extract of phytolacca in soft feed three times a day. Every wart that has a neck should be clipped or cut off, then apply olive oil to flat ones twice a day. Doubtless your cow met with an injury which caused her to miscarry.

SARCOMA.—I have a Collie dog ten years old that has bunch on top of head which is steadily growing larger and another bunch is developing between the eyes, this bunch is very painful.—M. V., Edinboro, Pa. The writer is inclined to believe your dog suffers from sarcoma and is incurable. His age is against him, besides he now has little value, therefore it will not pay you to employ an expensive veterinarian to operate on him.

FITS.—I have a hound pup about nine months old which has grown and thrived fine until about two weeks ago; since then he has been having fits, which last about twenty minutes. These fits develop quickly, he suddenly starts to run and bark.—H. E. G., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Fast him for fifteen or twenty hours and then give him from fifteen to thirty drops of equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and fluid extract of senna every morning until three doses have been given. He has what is called "worm fits."

Treatment for Turkey

I am asking relief for a turkey gobbler which has a soft lump running from below eye forwards to the bill on one side; other side is all right. Dipped head in roup solution without results.—W. D. C., Berks County, Pa.

Open the soft lump with a sharp knife or safety razor blade and drain out the accumulation of liquid material. Wash the wound with a mild disinfectant and healing will soon result. Sometimes several [illegible] may be necessary to complete the healing process.—R. G. K.

"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," wrote the grateful woman. "A month ago I could not spank the baby and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you."

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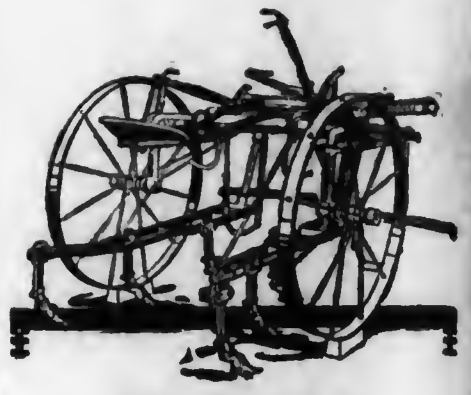

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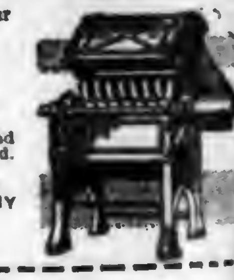

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FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, parcel post paid 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express collect, $1.25 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

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RURAL RUSSET—Disease free seed potatoes. No. 1 grade $2 per 100 lbs. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. Lewis, R. D. 1, Towanda, Pa.

CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from growers to users. Write for prices. Delivered your station. State Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Carman No. 3 and Irish Cobbler. High class seed, priced reasonable. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

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SEED CORN—Lancaster County Sure Crop $4.25 per bu. shelled and graded. Shipped F. O. B. Cash with order. Jason M. Eby, Gordonville, R. 2, Lancaster County, Pa.

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS for sale. Starkey's Mammoth and Barr's Mammoth 2 years old $1.00 per 100; $9.00 per 1000. Washington New 1 year old $1.50 per 100, $12.00 per 1000. Roots shipped by express only. Thomas F. King, R. D. 1, Skillman, N. J.

ASPARAGUS Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable, "The Washington." 100 roots $1.25, 1,000 $8.00. Postpaid. Glick's Seed Farms, Lancaster, Pa.

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WE PAY $200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses [illegible] guaranteed poultry and stock powder. Bigler Company X713, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED [illegible] Lone Ash Farm, Emlenton, Pa.

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS [illegible] Ralph Baugh, Broadway, Virginia.

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SUPERIOR and Buckeye—profit-mates for every farmer. Just as Superior Seeding means the right start for every plant, Buckeye Cultivation insures good root growth and healthy crop development.

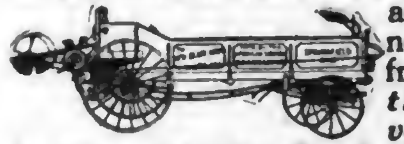
The Buckeye Line includes *One* and *Two-Row*, Horse and Tractor, Walking and Riding Cultivators. And all

BUCKEYE CULTIVATORS

are notable for simplicity, remarkable strength, and extreme ease of handling. These implements of true Superior quality are very light of draft, unusually flexible, and exceptionally well balanced.

For doing a thorough job of cultivating of any row crops—for easy, comfortable operation—and for long years of service—let your choice be Buckeye. Prices, catalog, and full information on request. Write or simply mail the coupon.

Black Hawk Manure Spreader



A Manure Spreader of Superior quality. Scientifically designed and sturdily built. Has a strong and positive feed, does not choke and is free from cog gearing. ***Get the full fertilizing value of the manure by using the New Black Hawk 40A.*** It thoroughly pulverizes and spreads manure widely and evenly in a great range of quantities. Lightest draft, simplest construction, easiest to operate. A Two-horse Spreader. Does a perfect job on hillsides and level ground. Write for full details.

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For perfect spreading of Lime there is no better machine built than the ***Superior Lime Sower.*** Built low for easy loading. No cogs or gears to break or get out of order. Smooth, steady feed. Adjustable for spreading 300 to 6,000 pounds per acre. Sows damp lime as well as dry, without clogging. Handles all kinds of commercial fertilizer. Has a 10 bushel hopper capacity and can be used back of team or tractor. Mail coupon or write for details.

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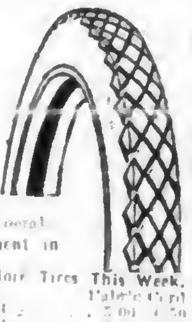

If a tire fails to run 4 months it will be replaced at one half price. [illegible] Goodyear, Goodrich, Fisk, Kelly, Firestone, Miller and General.

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A Free Tube Given with 2 or More Tires This Week.

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32x3½	[illegible]	4.50	34x4½	6.00	7.00
31x4	[illegible]	4.50	36x4½	6.25	7.25
31x4 Straight Side		4.85	33x5		7.00
32x4	4.00	4.95	34x5		8.50
33x4	4.15	5.20	35x5	6.00	7.50
34x4	4.85	6.25	37x5	6.25	7.75
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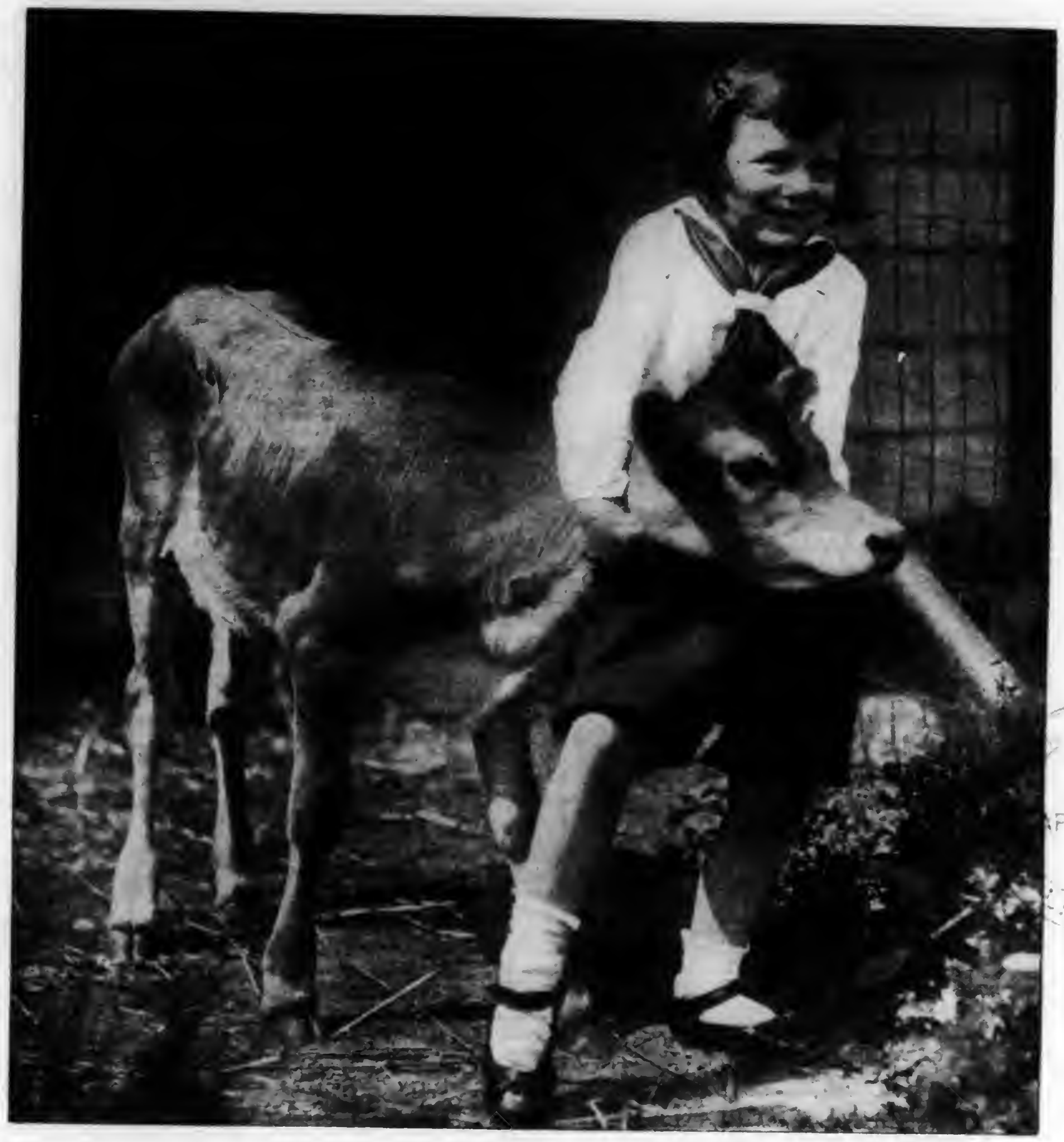
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925



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Shall we quarantine the Japanese beetle until its natural enemies get a start, or shall we permit it to be spread broadcast over Pennsylvania? Page three.

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WIRE fencing has been made for many years at our Cambria Plant. Steel-making experience at the same plant overs a period of more than sixty-five years.

The control of all of the steps of steel production and fence manufacture in one organization assures a uniform standard of high quality.

Every care is taken to maintain the high grade of CAMBRIA FENCE—in the production and selection of the steel going into it; in the rolling and drawing of the wire; in the final inspection of the fence.

There is a style of CAMBRIA FENCE to meet any requirement of the user of field fence. You can depend on uniform construction, uniform quality, and uniform long life to each kind.

Ask your Dealer for CAMBRIA FENCE

Other Bethlehem Wire Products include: Fence Staples; Wire Nails; Barbed Wire; Plain Wire; Galvanized Wire; Bale Ties; Barbless Twisted Wire.

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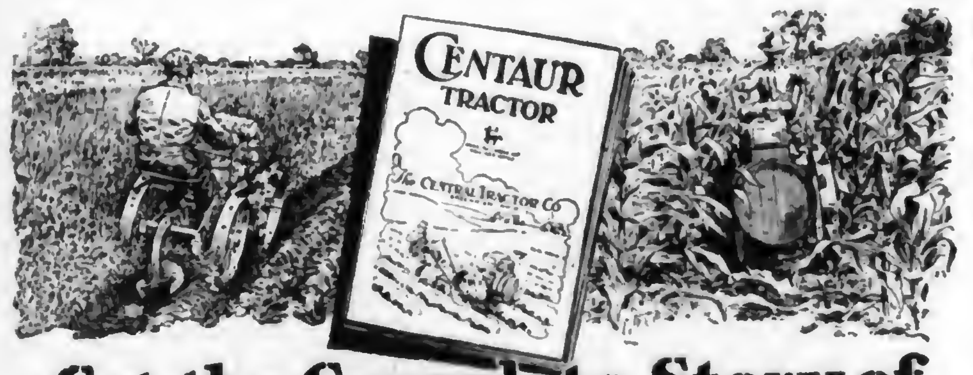

Get the Complete Story of CENTAUR TRACTORS

WRITE today for full information regarding this sturdy, compact "power plant on wheels" which is making farm work easier—more pleasant and more profitable—on farms in every section of the country. Just mail the coupon or drop us a postal for catalog which tells the complete story of this truly remarkable low-cost, small-size, big-job tractor.

There is almost no limit to the jobs the sturdy CENTAUR can handle. It will plow 7 inches deep in heavy sod. On a small farm it will handle all of the field work—plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, mowing, etc. Unequalled for cultivating corn—either over the row or between the rows.

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Get the complete story. The low price, the low cost for fuel and the unfailing dependability of this sturdy tractor, as proven by five years of field service, make it a real money-making labor-saver for you. Mail coupon or letter today

THE CENTRAL TRACTOR COMPANY
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What Cooperation Can Do

Jardine Says It Will End Hit or Miss Farming

"COOPERATION among farmers, properly carried out, will accomplish precisely what farming most needs. It will iron out the peaks and valleys in the agricultural market. It will go far toward securing a constant market at a constant price, giving to agriculture definite permanence in a business way.

"If applied in the right way, cooperation can make of American farming a big, voluntarily unified, permanently and dependably profitable business, in a way that no paternalistic legislation could possibly do. The government can aid in developing cooperation, in providing a voluntary clearing house for cooperative organizations. It can, in other words, simply help the farmer to help himself.

Will Mean Balanced Production

"Thru cooperative organization farmers can ascertain the demand for each important farm product—first the American demand, then the foreign demand. In the case of products of which more can be produced than the American market calls for, they can find out whether they can produce for the foreign market at a profit in competition with the farmers of other countries.

"They can select the proudcts that they can so produce, and grow them for the export trade. The farmers' own representatives will give them the data that will enable them to decide what to grow and when and how to grow it. This will not mean the elimination of any acreage, but a better balancing of the farm acreage among different products.

Takes Gambling out of Farming

"The important thing about a program of this sort is that it takes time by the forelock. It does what a prudent man always endeavors to do in his own business. It gets information beforehand, rather than afterwards. It will put an end to hit-or-miss farming, which under present conditions every farmer has to practice more or less. It will take gambling out of farming—a thing for which good, sound farmers will be devoutly thankful.

"The development of cooperation to this extent will necessarily be slow. The development of any big business movement—any movement that really counts permanently—is slow. The ultimate success of the cooperative movement will depend on farmers' confidence in each other, on the laying out of a careful program, and on the selection of capable, dependable leadership.

"Once the movement is thoroly developed, the individual farmer will not have to worry about selling problems. He will be free to devote his managerial ability to production and raise this to the most profitable point."—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in The Nation's Business.

Alfalfa's Soil Requirements

Please write me how to start a piece of alfalfa. Is there danger of putting on too much manure, so that weeds will come up and choke it out?—A. L. F., Bradford County, Pa.

Successful alfalfa growing presupposes land that is well drained, a seed bed relatively free from weeds, a supply of lime sufficient to prevent the development of excessive acidity, a fertilizer to provide available phosphoric acid and potash that may be needed by the crop and seed with a high germination coefficient and reasonably free from weed seeds. Where alfalfa is grown for the first time the factor of inoculation should also be provided for.

For practical purposes alfalfa may be made to follow a tilled crop which is removed sufficiently early in the summer to permit the preparation of the seed bed. A crop like early potatoes or sweet corn would lend itself for the purpose. Alfalfa may also be sown after oats or oats and Canada field peas.

Fall or Spring Seeding?

Fall seeding is usually more successful in the coastal section of the Middle Atlantic States. Farther north or for higher levels spring seeding is often as successful, if not more successful, than fall sowing. Much will depend on the type of soil, the drainage and the exposure.

Assuming that the fall seeding is to be made, it would be desirable to plow the land at the end of June or early in July, if practicable, to lime the plowed land, summer fallow, and to apply 300 to 500 pounds of a commercial fertilizer containing an equivalent of about 250 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and of 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre.

The seeding itself may be done from about the middle of August to the first of September, depending on the locality. Ordinarily, 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre are recommended. The seed may be sown by means of a wheelbarrow seeder or a suitable drill.

There is some objection to the use of too much barnyard manure, since this will encourage the growth of weeds. However, the manure may be spread on the land before it is plowed, and, if the plowed ground is summer-fallowed for a period of a month or so, most of the weeds will be gotten rid of and a reasonably good seed bed secured.

Copies of circulars on the growing of alfalfa may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa.; New York Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York; New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey.—J. G. L.

Old Folks Enjoy Radio

WE SURELY feel lost when our radio set is out of order. We like both popular and classical music when the notes ring out clear and sweet, but we very much dislike the high, shrill, quavering music which most of the lady singers give us and the trilling music which many of the men give. We like the natural voice. As "Josh" says, "We don't like frills."

We like any kind of violin or other instrumental music which is slow enough to let the music out. Many of the fox trots are so fast that they sound much like tin pans banging.

We very much enjoy lectures on astronomy and those on clean, [illegible]tanical lines of Biblical teaching; temperance and uplifting of humanity. Some of the sermons which we hear over the radio are splendid. Agricultural programs are good but we get most of that news from our farm papers.

Father and mother are both past sixty years of age and do not like to read very much in the evenings, so they are the ones who really enjoy the radio most in our family.—Mrs. C., Erie County, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

ol. 91—No. 14 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 4, 1925 Whole No. 1455

What about the Japanese Beetle?

he Legislature's Action Will Determine How Soon It Will Overrun the State

A SERIOUS situation has been brought about by the failure of the House Committee on Ap- ppriations to approve the full amount of the propriation asked of the Legislature for Japan- beetle control work in Pennsylvania.

If the Legislature fails to appropriate the full ount of $150,000 allotted to Japanese beetle ntrol work in the budget,—plus an additional 00,000 to make up for the sudden withdrawal federal funds,—all barriers will be dropped d farmers may expect to find this destructive t swarming over the whole state within a year two.

The letter which Secretary of Agriculture llits addressed to members of the appropriation mittees of both branches of the Legislature forth the sit- ion very well. reproduce the retary's letter ewith.

HAIRMEN and Members of Senate and use Appropria- Committees:

note that the eral Appropri- n Bill as re- ted out by the use Committee Appropriations March 23 es a reduction the item for nese beetle k of $50,000, amount allot- being $100,- instead of the 0,000 asked in the Budget. Secretary of culture of the monwealth of nsylvania and he officer re- sible for this of work, I feel y duty to call attention to need for an uate appropriation for this work.

he Japanese beetle undoubtedly constitutes of the most serious insect menaces to the ultural welfare and material prosperity of people of this state. It is an insect not native is country, already feeds on over 200 varieties lants, including both fruit and foliage, and e its activities are curbed, threatens to un the entire state in a comparatively short

The program which has been carried on the insect was first found in the state, by Department of Agriculture in direct coopera- with the federal government, has aimed to the infestation down to the smallest possible just as long as it is humanly and economic- possible.

Quarantine Has Been Effective

ne of the more important phases of the work to do with the maintenance of an effective antine, restricting the movement of infested products from the Philadelphia market dis- to points outside. We believe that the main- nce of this quarantine for the past several has to a considerable extent been respon- for the fact that the insect is not now very more widespread over the state than it is. maintenance of an effective quarantine on the ment of farm products for the past several has been made possible largely thru the use of federal funds, which have been appropriated for this purpose, supplemented by comparatively small state appropriations.

No Federal Funds for Quarantine

The budget for the Japanese beetle work for the next year called for a continuation of federal funds to finance this work, with an increased allotment from state funds. Up until the last few weeks it was thought that the federal appropriation would be adequate, with the aid of the funds called for in the state budget, to provide for the continuation of an effective quarantine on farm products. However, the federal appropriation for Japanese beetle work recently passed by Congress provides no funds whatsoever for continuing the quarantine on farm products, but does provide funds for the other major lines of work, including the research, parasite importation, and nursery quarantine work; the feeling in Congress for some time has been that the states directly concerned should finance the Farm Products Quarantine which has local application, since the federal government finances the work which has more direct application to the country as a whole, and that the appropriations as between federal and state should be more nearly in equal amounts from each source.

With the amount of funds provided in the Appropriation Bill just reported out from the House, it will not be possible to maintain an adequate quarantine on the movement of infested farm products for the coming two years. The Department will be faced with the alternative of giving up any quarantine entirely, which will result in the widespread distribution of the insect thruout the state within the next year or two. . . .

At the present time the infestation is confined to limited portions of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester Counties, an area of 1105 square miles or about one-fortieth of the state. Were it not for the artificial spread of the insect thru the movement of infested products, it would be many years before the insect would become thoroly established thruout the state, since the natural rate of spread for the last five years has averaged from five to fifteen miles per year. The distribution of the insect thruout the entire state thru the movement of infested products, however, would disseminate it over the state within a year or two. The final aim of the quarantine is to prevent the establishment of the insect in areas beyond the infested portion any sooner than this would occur as the result of the natural spread of the insect.

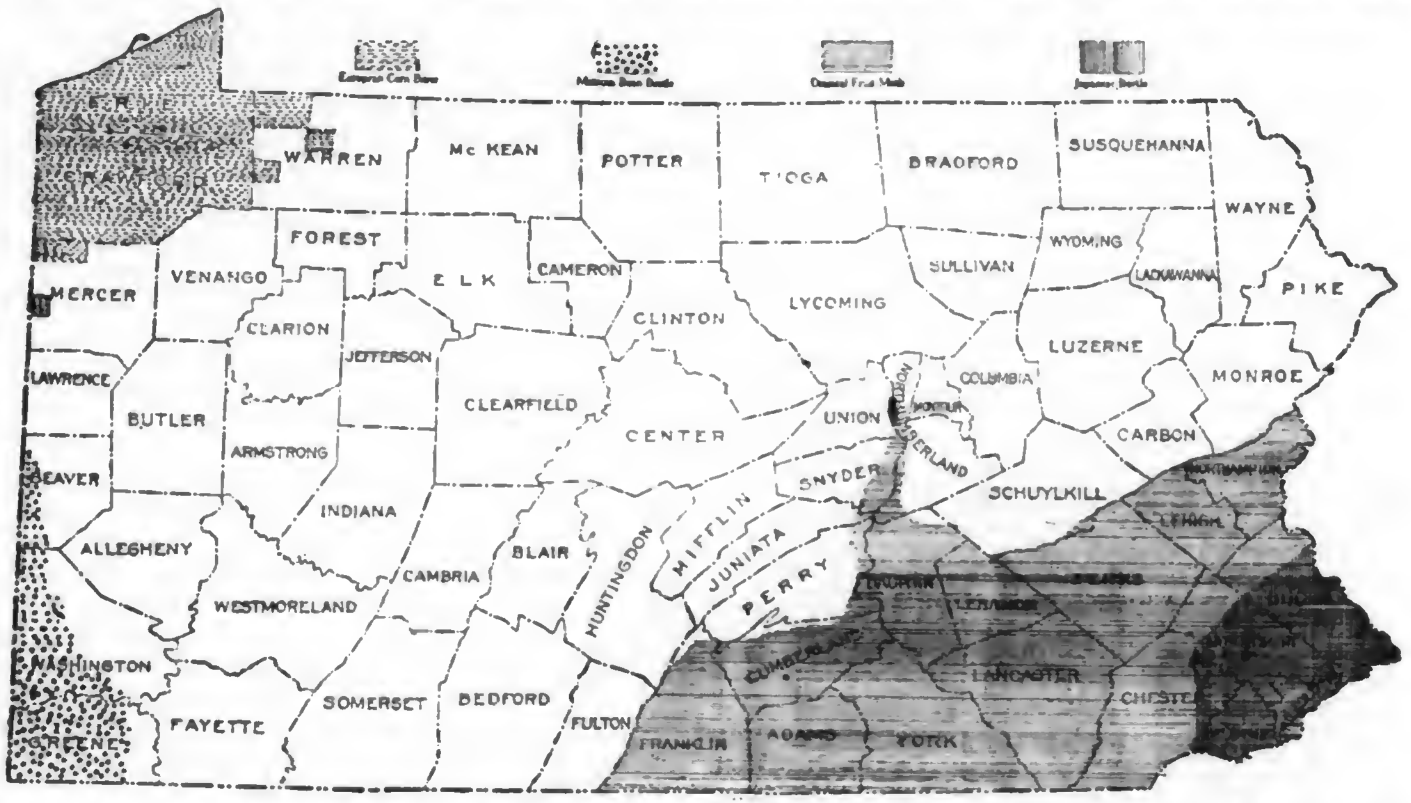
Ultimately the natural enemies of the Japanese beetle can be brought to a point where they will hold this insect under reasonable natural control, but before that end is attained natural enemies must be brought in from Japan and other countries where they now exist, and firmly established in the infested territory. This work will progress very much more rapidly and successfully if the area of infestation is held down to the smallest minimum that is possible. Obviously, it is easier to fight the insect while it is confined to a comparatively small area than it would be were the insects scattered at widely separated points thruout the state.

The Department of Agriculture can not fulfill its duty to the state without adequate funds and financial support from the Legislature. The Department believes that the Japanese beetle constitutes a serious menace to the agricultural welfare of the citizens of the state, and that there should be no relinquishment in the effort to hold down the insect to the greatest possible degree. On account of the failure of the federal appropriation to provide funds for this quarantine, an appropriation for the coming biennium of $250,000 for Japanese beetle work is necessary, instead of the $150,000 originally estimated, to enforce a quarantine which will give reasonably adequate protection to the agricultural interests of the state, and hold the spread of the insect to the average natural yearly spread. To enforce a quarantine which would be absolutely 100% effective in preventing any further spread whatsoever would cost not less than a million dollars, and probably more. The Department feels, therefore, that its request for the appropriation of $250,000 is reasonable, and represents the minimum sum necessary for the maintenance of a quarantine adequate under existing conditions.

(Signed) F. P. Willits,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Editors' Note.—According to present indications the Legislature will provide the amount set aside in the budget to combat the European corn borer. The fight against the Oriental peach moth and the Mexican bean beetle will be financed from the Department of Agriculture's general fund.

Insect Enemies Are Advancing into Pennsylvania from Three Directions



This map shows the parts of Pennsylvania where our most dangerous insect pests are now found. The darkest shading in the lower right hand corner represents the area of Japanese beetle infestation. The lighter shading in the same corner covers the larger area where the Oriental peach moth is known to exist.

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"Save the surface and you save all"

IT contains information that will be of value to you if you are about to do some painting.

If you are a cross-word puzzle fan, remember that high *quality* paint in 12 letters is F-E-L-T-O-N-S-I-B-L-E-Y.

Quality and Felton-Sibley are synonymous—and that means economy too, because you can't economize in paints unless you have *quality*.

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Note the flake-like form of Colonial Special Farmer's Salt. This salt dissolves instantly and completely.

Colonial
Special Farmer's Salt

"There's a Colonial Salt for every purpose"

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APPLE, PEACH PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY and QUINCE TREES

The finest that can be produced. Bred from bearing orchards warranted true to name. Also small fruits of all kinds. Evergreens, shade trees, roses and shrubbery, the healthiest, best-grown, best rooted and best all-round stock offered the planter for spring, 1925.

Special bargain collections, freight prepaid. See catalog. Write for it today.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland

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Buy your seed from the man that has had the Grand Champion of Penna. for the last two years. Standard Grade $5.00 per bushel. Special select for type and quality $10.00 per bushel, shipped in cotton bags at 50c.

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(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE weather of the past week or two suggests that it is time to work as well as think. Even those who have no soil in which to work tell me that they feel an urge to get out and dig in the ground when the signs and sounds of spring return. So nearly universal is this feeling that tens of thousands of gardens are planted every year and the resulting food and flowers contribute to the health and happiness of mankind.

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UNFORTUNATELY for many people, the different feeling that pervades the air later in the season,—that hot, shimmering, languorous atmosphere,—seems to supplant the energy of the earlier season and the gardener loses the vim and interest which urged him to plant. Because of this, not all the seeds planted ever get a chance to show their breeding. Weeds and baked soil hamper and discourage. But so it is in all man's undertakings. A great many people lose their interest and ambition long before their projects have time to bear fruit.

• • •

SUCH people miss half the pleasure of life. They experience only the thrill of anticipation and fail to have the joys of realization. Years ago, one of the subjects which claimed the attention of rural debaters was, "Resolved, that there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession." Personally, I think they are both necessary to a happy life. There is joy in planning and anticipating, but there is more in pursuing to a successful end. The human failures which clutter up society everywhere are not due, in all cases, to a lack of original plans, but to a failure to pursue, thru all conditions, to the end.

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THAT is a pretty nice little preachment, but I have probably said enough at this time. There is a possible long, hot summer ahead and we are laying out a lot of work. The fine weather is suggesting it faster than we are able to perform it. Clem, the unknown man who happened along last year and who proved to be a splendid hand, came back, as he said he would, ready for work.

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ALMOST every spring some farmers are seen plowing ground when they had better be sitting by the fire, unless they have something else they could do. Soil that is plowed when too wet is ruined for that season so far as highest production is concerned. It is sure to be cloddy and full of air spaces, and growing roots can make no use of either. Soil in the right condition to plow should break up as it falls away from the moldboard and should be harrowed the same day it is plowed. In this condition it will retain the soil moisture thru quite a long dry spell.

• • •

WE HAVE not yet bought a dis harrow. We have been holding off as to get more information as to the desirability of having one-half of the double disc of the cutaway type. S far, the testimony is divided. W have never had a cutaway disc, b theoretically it would seem th should be good for discing sod an cover crops in orchards. What is th experience of readers? Some ha told us they did not want anythi but the smooth-edge disc, but th use them on plowed ground only.

• • •

WE HAVE spent much ti during the past year in studying th different types of machines, vehicle implements, etc., in order to find o what is best adapted to our need and which will prove most econom ical. If one will investigate what offered in these lines and if he h an idea of the kind of machine nee ed there is little need to make mi takes. A good many of the misfits farm equipment are due to the i norance of the farmer as to what h wants, and to the over-enthusias of the agents in making sales. He is a place for manufacturers to sti a pin.

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THE notes this week will be c cluded by a list of the pressing wo at Neshaminy Gardens: Fitting the hotbed, uncovering strawbe plants, pruning trees, forking o the manure, making concrete pl form at well, cultivating the gr vines, digging asparagus roots, a getting soil ready to plant. Th going to keep us out of mischief a week at least.—R. P. K.

What a fine world this would if those who have money would it as those who haven't money th they would use it if they had which they wouldn't.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

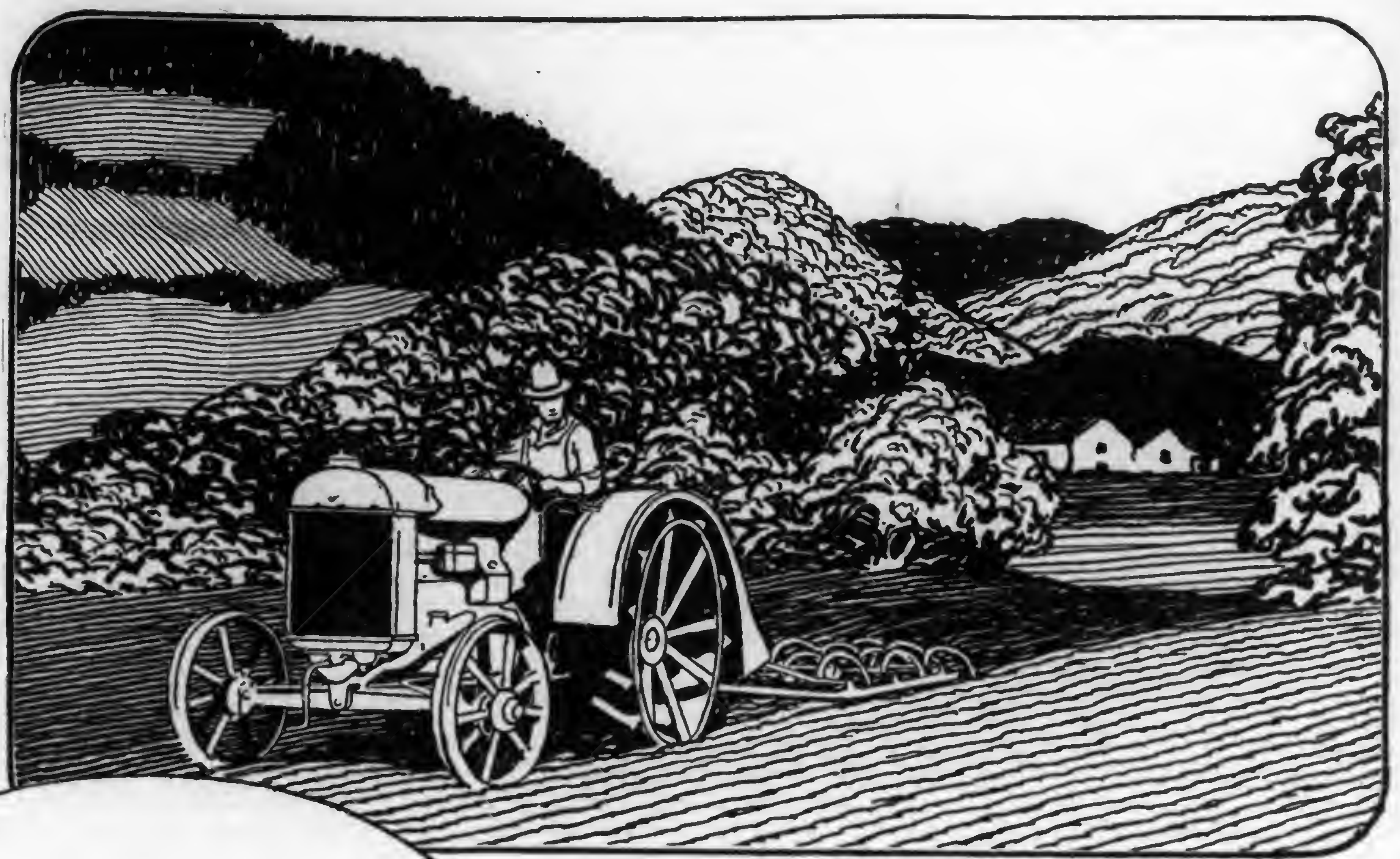
∴ The Hen That Hides Her Nest ∴

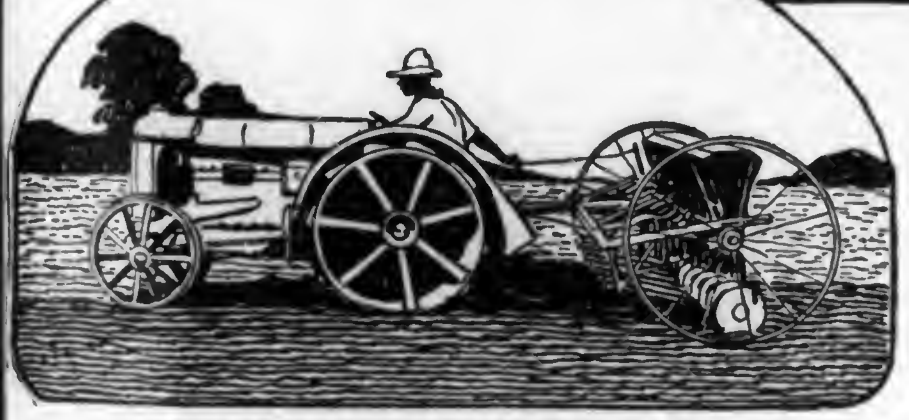
OLD Pecksniff is a good old hen hens and chickens go, she nev kills a baby wren and never tries crow, she never loots a neighbor's p nor stays out late, I know. Yet, has always been possessed of one cullar trait, a trait retained with and zest from early day to date once every year she hides her nest sure as tide and fate!

Now, there's no need for secr that I have ever known, fo while hen belongs to me the hencoop is her own, a home where nests are fu nished free; she need not set alone! But, 'long about the first of May sh sure to disappear, to hide herself and eggs away from prying eye and e to live in secret day by day without a word of cheer!

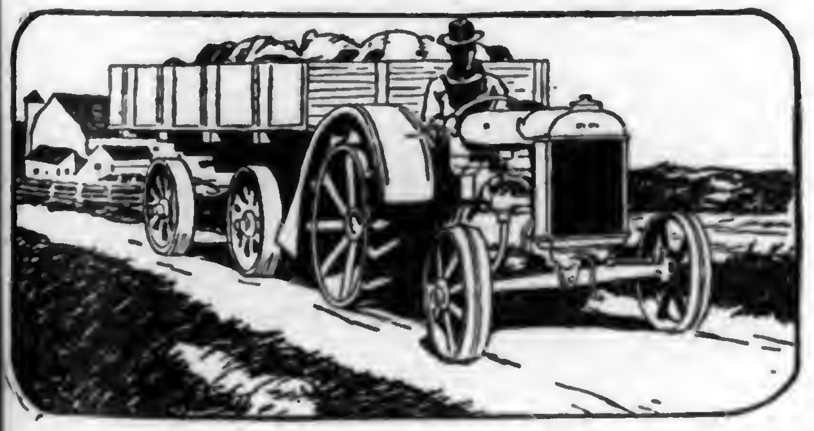
She never gets but seven chicks from thirteen eggs or more, for sh the prey of ants and ticks, and insects by the score, of winds that scatt straws and sticks and tip her shelter o'er. I've tried to teach her oth wise, I've tried to preach reform; I've told her that she lacked the size fight the bugs and storm, that she should come and blink her eyes ins where it is warm.

But, hens and folks, I've come to know, are very much the same; th keep old habits, crude and slow, old customs, trite and lame; they're sl to broaden out and grow, and learn a better game!—J. Edw. Tufft.





Grain is quickly planted when a Fordson pulls the drill



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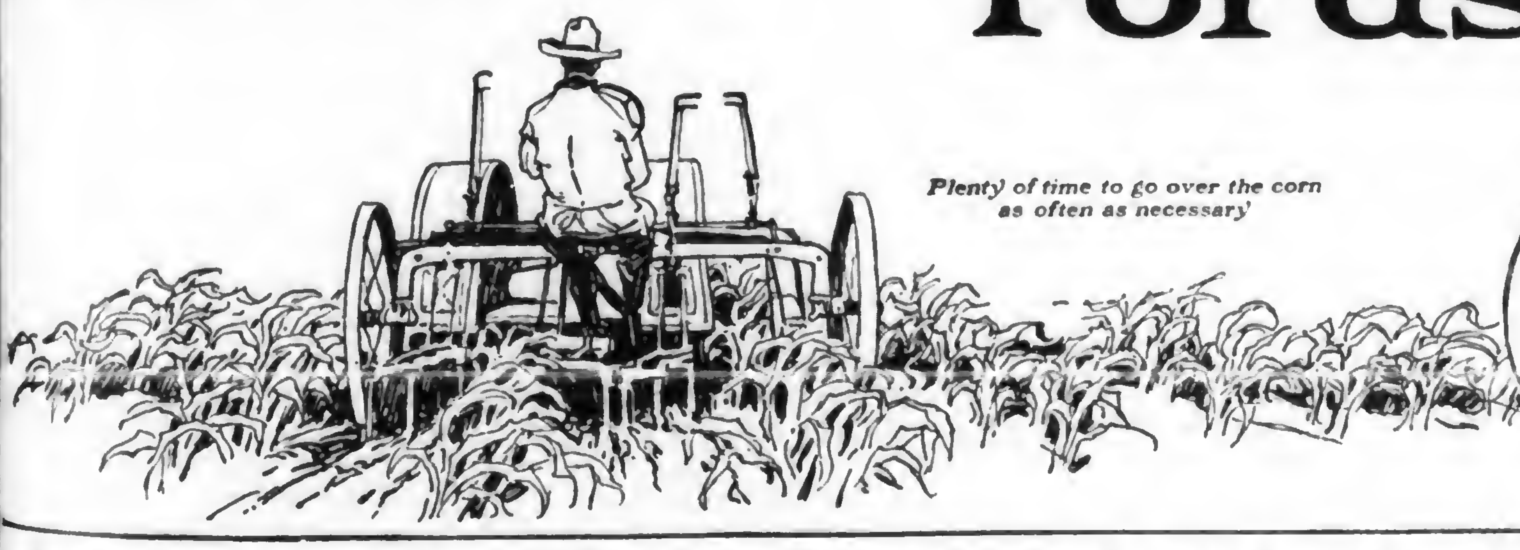

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Branch Offices for Advertising only:
Cleveland, O.—1011 Oregon Ave. N. Y. City—120 W. 42nd St.
Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
55 cents per agate-line measurement, or $7.70 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 14. Phila., Pa., April 4, 1925 Whole No. 1455

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him; an investment in knowledge always pays the best interest—Franklin.

Keep the Regular Schedule

BECAUSE hay was cheap and corn high is not sufficient reason for farmers to plow up more than the usual amount of grass land to plant corn. Seasonal conditions were responsible for both extremes and the same conditions may not occur again in ten years. As we have frequently pointed out, the most uniformly successful farmers we know are those who have followed a rather uniform policy as to crop acreages and animal production. It does not require a big general shift to or from any particular line to upset the balance and cause serious price changes. Looking at the question broadly, one of the most serious calamities that can happen agriculture is to have a season of extremely high prices for any given commodity.

One Beetle Area or Many?

WE CAN see no justification for failure on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature to appropriate the full amount of $250,000 needed to enforce the quarantine on the southeastern corner of the state which is infested with Japanese beetle. The arguments all seem to be on the other side of the question.

Will a quarantine prevent the spread of the beetle? It has thus far prevented the spread of any important number of beetles over long distances. It does not stop the natural spread of from five to fifteen miles a year

If the natural spread cannot be stopped, why spend money for a quarantine? To protect the crops while the parasites which have been imported from the Orient develop in sufficient numbers to hold the pest in check. In Japan the beetle is rendered relatively harmless by its parasitic enemies. If it can be confined to a small area while these natural enemies are getting a foothold in this country the loss to farm crops will be reduced to the minimum.

What would be the result if the Legislature refused to appropriate the money needed for the quarantine? That is something for the imagination. There is every likelihood that many new centers of infestation would be started. Those who have seen what the Japanese beetle can do to an orchard, a crop of vegetables, a row of shade trees or a lawn, can understand what it would mean if the state had a score of these centers of infestation instead of one.

What Did You Read?

THE winter season is supposed to be the reading season on the farm. It would be interesting and also helpful for others to know what you have read during the past few months. What book on any branch of farming did you find helpful? What novels did you read that proved inspiring? What magazine articles could you recommend to others? What papers helped you in your business and made you better able to enjoy life.

We would like to have a number of short letters covering one or more of these questions and we will print them in a future issue. We know they would prove helpful to many of our readers. Many people desire to be better informed, but not all know what to read.

A 1000-Egg Hen

THE newspapers have been carrying a story of a Missouri hen that has just laid her 1000th egg. She is seven years old. Such stories always bring out the facile pencils of imaginative people. It has been figured that 1000 eggs equal a little over 833 dozen, which at forty cents per dozen amounts to $333.20. Allowing for the cost of feed at $2.50 per year, the cost of the 1000 eggs was $17.50. This leaves a clear profit of $315.70 this hen has made. They go on (as such theorists always do) and state that 1000 hens, the number one man can attend, would thus make for the owner the sum of $315,700 in seven years, or $45,100 per year. The writers deplore the fact that farmers in general and poultry keepers in particular do not fully know their business, else there would not be any "farm depression." An enterprising man has already taken advantage of the story to advertise a poultry feed which will make hens lay as has the one mentioned.

Watch the Insurance

EVERY year there are many heart-breaking losses by fire among farmers because the insurance policy "ran out just a few days before." One is very likely to forget thru a period of three or five years what is the date of expiration. If one is not sure he should get out the papers and look.

In most cases of five-year policies expiring this year the amount of insurance should be increased. Prices and building costs have advanced in that period. A proper amount should be allowed for depreciation, but we find altogether too much of a tendency among farmers to place too low a value on their property when taking out a policy, simply to save a little on premiums.

Deflation Continues

THERE has been a rather general sagging of prices in the stock and bond markets of late. There is little to cause alarm in this, because it was well recognized that there was no good ground for the sudden rise in many lines a few months ago. Neither was there a valid reason for the phenomenal rise in wheat prices last winter. These rises and falls are but the gamboling (note the spelling) of the bulls and bears in the stock markets. The outlook for production, including agriculture and building as well as manufacturing is promising. The one big factor which prevents a more rapid movement in this direction is the cost of labor. Of course, this cost can be taken care of in the industrial world in the prices asked, but it hits farmers hardest because they have no means of basing prices on the cost of production. Building is a line of work which may also suffer when and if a price slump comes later on. The labor cost on construction work is so great that it will require a good rental income perpetually in order to realize a final profit on some of the big enterprises.

Taking Money from Children

THE House Appropriations Committee, which, no doubt, is but doing the bidding of the bosses who picked it, has not increased its popularity with the public by making the report it did the other day. How long will the people stand for the ham-stringing of their state government for the mere purpose of venting political spleen and prejudice? Not only did it recommend cutting appropriations to important departments so that efficient public service will be impossible, but $7,000,000 was lopped off the public schools and other educational institutions. If the report is finally adopted it will make the running of the rural schools in many localities a financial impossibility. The same committee killed the bill proposing a four mill tax on capital engaged in manufacturing. That was to be expected since some leading manufacturers are also dominant political bosses in Pennsylvania. But what's the use of kicking? The final responsibility for conditions in any state, or at Washington, rests squarely upon the people themselves.

They Stick to Purebreds

THE Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted an inquiry, covering forty-five states, on the use of purebred livestock by farmers and stock raisers. One of the most interesting bits of information brought out by this inquiry is the fact that about ninety-six per cent of the farmers who give purebred sires a fair trial continue to follow the plan of using them for all classes of stock. This preference for purebreds, together with the widespread tendency not to register many of the animals eligible to registry, would seem to indicate that purebreds and good grades are chosen solely on the basis of individual merit. They evidently pay, even when surplus animals are not sold at high prices for breeding stock.

The Sane Country

ONE of the country's sanest and most level-headed newspapers has said editorially that only those who live in the country have a rational, healthy outlook on life. While the author of that statement may have been influenced by a revulsion from the rush and confusion of a great city, he seems, nevertheless, to have had in the back of his mind ideas similar to those entertained by Calvin Coolidge, who has been reported as saying:

"America has but one staple product. We till the soil, we operate our industries, we develop transportation, we engage in commerce, we encourage the arts and sciences, but these are only means to an end. They are only carried on in order that America may produce men and women of our standards of citizenship.

"We want to see them endowed with ability and character, with patriotism and religious devotion. We want to see them truly American, while ready and eager to contribute a generous share to the world welfare.

"We want to see them honest, industrious and independent, possessed of all those virtues which arise from an adequate moral and intellectual training joined to experiences which come from the open country."

Washington Letter

BELIEVES IN MARKETING BOARD PLAN.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has given out that he plans to "sell" to Congress and the people the program of farm legislation proposed by the President's conference, and he will also reorganize the personnel of the Department of Agriculture to the end that interdepartmental controversies cease and more coordination of action may be obtained. This is taken to indicate that Secretary Jardine will use the influence of his department toward the enactment of the cooperative marketing board plan proposed by the conference and embodied in the Capper-Haugen bill, and that he will have the bureaus and divisions working harmoniously along certain definite lines, if he finds it necessary to ask bureau and division chiefs to resign.

PATENT OFFICE TRANSFERRED.—The transfer of the Patent Office from the Interior Department to the Department of Commerce is held to be a victory for Secretary of Commerce Hoover. It is being gossipped about Washington on something more than idle rumor that the Bureau of Mines is soon to be transferred from the Interior Department to the Department of Commerce and that the next move will be the transfer of the marketing activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the Commerce Department.

WHAT HOOVERISM IS.—While Mr. Hoover is expected to leave the President's cabinet in the near future, along with Secretary of War John W. Weeks, Postmaster General Harry S. New, Secretary of the Interior Work and Secretary of Labor Davis, it is believed that Hooverism will remain. Hooverism is an idea, and the removal of all marketing activities of whatever nature to the Department of Commerce is its basic tenet.

FRENCH-GERMAN POTASH AGREEMENT.—Prospects for lower prices on the various forms of potash imported from Europe, due to expected competition between French and German potash interests, have gone "glimmering" according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. It is found that French and German potash producers have entered into an agreement as to both markets and price levels.

The Department of Commerce has been making a survey of the potash trade for several months, along with other industries which produce essential raw commodities and where discriminations against American buyers either in price or marketing arrangements might exist. It is indicated that remonstrances thru diplomatic channels will be made to both France and Germany as a result of this combination of potash interests in the two countries.

OPENING UP NEW LAND.—The developing of new ready-made farms by the federal government is going on continually, notwithstanding the unfavorable situation on western reclamation projects, and the protests of all big farm organizations against the opening up of new irrigation projects until demand for farm products catches up with production.

Secretary of Interior Work reports that 18,000 new settlers on government reclamation projects will be needed soon, and he is asking transportation companies to cooperate with the government in obtaining them.

SCHOOLS FOR NON-UNION BUILDERS.—Demands of the building trades unions for wage increases are causing the builders' associations thruout the country to open and conduct trade schools for the purpose of producing trained non-union employes. Several such schools are now running successfully in the large cities. These schools contain classes for plasterers, plumbers, carpenters, painters, bricklayers and similar employments.

It is claimed that building costs will be prohibitive if the unions keep on demanding higher wages. In Washington in 1914 bricklayers were getting sixty-seven cents an hour; in 1925 the scale is $1.50 an hour. Carpenters received fifty cents in 1914 and $1.16 an hour in 1925; plasterers sixty-three cents in 1914 and $1.63 in 1925. The average increase in the seventeen building trades in Washington is from fifty-three cents an hour in 1914 to $1.30 an hour in 1925.

WILL SPEED UP PARCEL POST.—A new special handling service, which will give the sender by parcel post the very best service possible, will be available April 15 when the provisions of the postal law become effective. The cost of this service will be twenty-five cents per package. Postmaster General New explains that special handling of parcel post matter means that parcel post under this special service will be handled as first class mail.

EXPORTS ABOVE PRE-WAR LEVEL.—Lack of foreign markets has been held by a certain group of farm leaders to be the cause for the unfavorable agricultural situation during the past five years, and their remedies for the farmer's ills is the extension of foreign markets. Figures presented by the Department of Commerce show, however, that our agricultural exports are far above the pre-war level.

SPECULATORS LOST THIS TIME.—Farmers are not sufferers because of the recent spectacular drop in the price of wheat, according to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who says he understands that most of the wheat crop was out of the hands of the farmers when the prices fell, and that therefore the purchasing power of the agricultural industry has not been seriously lessened. Secretary Hoover concludes that the speculator and not the farmer will be the chief loser in the wheat situation, as about eighty-five per cent of spot wheat had left the farms and had been sold before speculation had been pronounced.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

PROGRAM PASSED UP.—The Legislative program was well established on Capitol Hill when the session of the assembly opened but it appears to have come in a bad season owing to relations of the executive and legislative branches. Bills based upon conclusions of meetings extending over months have had rather scant consideration and others have been tossed back and forth when the necessity for them was obvious. Some of the members interested in features of the program will make a final effort, failing which they will organize the program on a more definite basis for next session and not trust to the fortunes of a general administrative policy.

WANT BEETLE FUND BACK AGAIN.—One of the matters causing criticism of the financial end of the Legislature is the reduction of the fund for fighting the Japanese beetle which is attributed to some grouches over the manner in which the quarantine was administered. Efforts will be made this week to have the Senate put back the cut and some presentations of the urgencies of the situation be made. Legislators in counties liable to be invaded have been getting busy on the committee in charge of the bill and will attend the hearings.

HIGHWAY WORK AND BILLS.—With contracts let and bonds sold only weather will hold up the highway construction program now, and state authorities are confident this year's showing will be close to a record for additions to the improved milage. The omnibus road bill, which would add numerous routes to the system, is in an uncertain state, but there are a number of other bills liable to cause discussion. One of them would permit the state to buy materials and sell them to contractors. The bills relative to relocation and changing of streams; right to enter upon private lands for drainage purpose and other matters cropping up in departmental experience are likely to be debated among rural members.

TAXATION ROWS.—So much feeling has been aroused over the fate of the "dry" bill and other legislation that the subject of taxation has suddenly bounced from one which was to have been given polite attention to one of the biggest of the session. Attempts are now being made to transfer the sources of revenue from such things as anthracite, mercantile business and inheritances to capital invested in manufacturing. This has been a subject of battling in every session for twenty years and this sitting is keeping true to precedent.

THE BOND ISSUES.—Signs of a tendency to slow up on bond issues are to be seen in both branches of the Legislature and it is possible that few of those proposed this session will get to the stage where the people will vote upon them. The aggregate of bond issues proposed this session, including those in for the first time, is almost $140,000,000, or beyond the total of present debt by millions. The people opposing the forestry bond issue have advanced plans ranging all the way from a direct appropriation of $2,000,000 to a proposal to buy lands with an increase in hunters' license fees.

NO EMERGENCY FUND.—It does not look as tho there would be any emergency fund created this session to meet pests or other menaces to agricultural welfare altho advocates of such a measure say the need is obvious. One of the objections is that it was not included in the budget and another is that it would be simply adding in an indirect way to the Department of Agriculture appropriations.

CENSUS WELL ADVANCED.—The state's end of the farm census which is expected to furnish reliable first hand information on agriculture is getting well toward the point where state-wide studies can be made. The amount of material turned up is said to be the most interesting indication of the diversity of agriculture as well as the heavy investment in farming and its branches in Pennsylvania.

GRAIN SEEMS GOOD.—Judging from the reports coming to the Capitol neither the late and unfavorable start of wheat last fall nor the peculiarities of weather in early winter have done much damage to wheat. In the southern counties the prospects are said to have been considerably improved over a month ago.

DEER AT IT AGAIN.—Deer are again reported to be damaging orchards in the fruit raising counties, their latest stunt being to eat the buds. In some instances this damage has been more extensive than usual. The Legislature has yet to complete the new bill relative to payment for damage and building of fences and the measure to permit killing of deer where they are a nuisance without so much red tape.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

GAME LEGISLATION PASSED.—Ten of the twenty or more fish and game bills introduced into the New Jersey Legislature this year became laws. Three of the new statutes were measures advocated by the State Fish and Game Commission, one by the Fish and Game Conservation League, one by the New Jersey Audubon Society and one by the committee representing the State Grange and Farm Bureau. The measure advocated by the farm interests, becoming a law, permits the owner of a farm to allow his dog to run at large on the land which he occupies except during the open season for deer. This eliminates the restriction of the actions of dogs on the property of the owners to which the farmers have objected for several years. Another bill becoming a law removes the restriction against killing ring-neck pheasants in the area infested by the Japanese beetle.

FARM LOAN CONFERENCES.—Representatives of the Federal Land Bank for the northeast district have been meeting with the loan committees of the various farm loan associations thruout the state. On alternate years this plan of contact is carried out, while every other year the officers of the Land Bank and those of the farm loan associations of New Jersey meet at Trenton for an biennial conference. Farm values from a producing standpoint are being considered at these meetings, also the probable value of farms thirty-three years hence when the farm loan mortgage expires under the amortized plan of payment. The reviewing appraiser for the Farm Loan Board of Washington has stated at these conferences that thirty-five per cent of the present farms will double in price in the next twenty-five years, forty per cent remain about the same, and twenty-five per cent revert to their original wild state.

SEEK OUTLET FOR BROILERS.—A poultry delegation from the southern part of the state recently met with officials of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture at Trenton, in an effort to formulate a plan so that New Jersey poultrymen may be allowed to ship their broilers into the New York markets while the embargo against the European fowl pest is on. After plans have been more fully materialized, a conference will be scheduled with the New York State Bureau of Animal Industry and the New York City Board of Health. The poultrymen claim that shipments of broilers properly inspected will eliminate the chance of carrying disease to city consumers and will cause no chance for the spread of the trouble among other poultrymen, and at the same time provide a proper market outlet for their fowls.

ALFALFA TALKS.—The New Jersey State College of Agriculture is cooperating with county boards in various parts of the state to encourage the sowing of more alfalfa this coming year. One of the recent efforts along this line was a meeting of farmers scheduled at Somerville, N. J., on March 27. County Agent H. C. Haines points out that alfalfa is very well adapted to many sections of Somerset County, particularly in the dairy regions.—B.

New York Letter

TO TRAIN RURAL MINISTERS.—Cornell is one of four universities of the country to hold a summer school this year to train rural ministers to meet the social, financial, and spiritual problems of the modern rural church. A fine faculty has been selected for the work in this state, all of them specialists in rural work, including the leading denominations, and one Catholic instructor.

DAIRYMEN'S PROBLEMS.—Tompkins County has been hard hit by the ruling excluding Grade C milk from New York City. The Dairymen's League no longer manufactures such milk, and this leaves a very limited outlet until farmers can remodel their barns to meet Grade B requirements. The present classification prices on milk will be continued by the League into April so far as possible under a new policy of maintaining a price so long as conditions warrant, rather than establishing a price each month in advance.

LEGISLATION NOTES.—This is the last week of the legislative session. Some 1500 bills have been introduced and less than 200 passed to date. It has, like last year, been a session of political wrangling. The big issues have so far had scant attention. The prohibition enforcement bill lacks one vote of passing the Senate at present.

HOMEMAKING PRINCIPLES BROADCAST.—The Home Economics specialists at Cornell have started a series of short radio talks on child training, household management, nutrition, and clothing problems, which promise to be popular with radio fans. WGY, at Schenectady, will be the sending station.

FARM NOTES.—Grass fires have been a state-wide menace the past week. The game has suffered heavily, hundreds of pheasants' nests having been burned. Young evergreen plantations have also been injured. Many farmers have quantities of cabbage in hand with no market. Never have there been so many farms closed at least temporarily as this spring. Maple syrup making is at its height now, with prices about as usual, $1.75 to $2 per gallon being received for highest grade syrup.—M. G. F.

Leave Out Guess Work
in Buying Lime
This Spring
Use WARNER'S
"LIMOID"
The Pure Hydrated Lime
In Big 50 lb. Strong Paper Bags
Also in 10 lb. Bag (*House and Garden Size*)
"LIMOID" has been on the market for 23 years and is the recognized Standard for Uniform High Quality
Easy to Spread
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CHARLES WARNER COMPANY
Philadelphia WILMINGTON New York City

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Expensive Seed—Why Cauliflower Heads Too Soon

FIVE dollars an ounce for tomato seed or two dollars a pound for tomato seed, which shall it be? We have bought an ounce of selected seed for one acre of canning tomatoes, another ounce at fifty cents for another acre, but could get seed on the market for two dollars a pound.

Is the five-dollar seed a luxury or a good investment? Spread over an acre of canning tomatoes, the cost will come back to us if the yield is improved by only a third ton. If the yield is a half ton better than in the case of ordinary seed, we have gained by using the better seed, but there is even a stronger reason why we think this seed worth while.

That first investment of five dollars will make us prepare a better seedbed, perhaps use glass or cloth frames, plan to protect from flea beetle, use every effort to make the land just right, cultivate and hoe more than usual, use all means to be sure of getting back that five dollars. If we do these things we will be reasonably certain to get a much better yield of tomatoes, whether or not the seed is in reality any better than two-dollar brands.

Will Protect That Investment

They say that when a man buys a farm or a house in town he is at once a better citizen, because he wishes to protect that investment. We will do all we can for the tomato crop just to protect that five dollars.

Not over three days ago I was in a cannery office and found seed that would have to sell for four dollars a pound instead of the three dollars that growers were used to paying. The party in charge said: "We'll probably have to give that seed away because growers are not willing to pay more than three dollars."

Yet since a pound of seed will produce plants for fifteen acres, the extra cost to the grower if he uses the four-dollar seed would be only seven cents.

Treatment of Cauliflower

Cauliflower plants will stand less rough treatment than cabbage plants, according to our experience. This is especially true as to hardening by withholding water, and any form of delay in growth.

When badly handled they make heads at too young an age, the heads sometimes not being larger than a small ball.

We bought cauliflower plants from a commercial grower two years ago and found small heads already formed in them. Of course, these made no marketable crop.

We think the severe drying that cabbage will survive will cause early heading on cauliflower, heads too small for any use. We believe it is wise to hold the plants under glass longer than is necessary for early cabbage. Choose the most promising piece of ground, and give special attention to maggot and worm control.

For Hotbed Sash

A dozen angle irons kept in a handy place will quickly strengthen weak hotbed sash in an emergency. Faulty joints between ends and sides are especially common, and angle irons are just the things to strengthen these joints.

Straight flat bars of iron four to six inches long and bored for four screws will hold up weak middle bars of sash. In the cheaper sash these bars sometimes have small knots or cracks that are affected by the weight of snow in winter, or rough handling at any time.

An iron bar screwed on under the knot or crack will make a better repair than can be made with nails and wood.

Insects on Lettuce

Lettuce in cold frames is apt to suffer from the attacks of aphis or lice in the warm days of early April. If the plants droop and the leaves curl a little, look for lice.

Tobacco fumigation is good if the frames can be made tight enough to hold the smoke. Tho I have not yet tried it, calcium cyanide should be very useful for this purpose. Since this material may be used outdoors for the killing of insects it would seem that one would not have to pay so much attention to the tightness his frames when using this fumigant as when tobacco is employed. We propose to try calcium cyanide for the control of the aster beetle this year.

The beetle is nearly a hopeless case so far as older methods of trol are concerned, yet does more damage in this county than any other trouble of the aster, not excepting even the yellows disease.—W. C. P.

Matchum Thrives if Fe

THE Matchum tomato, one of the three varieties produced by the Department of Horticulture at the Pennsylvania State College is getting some publicity in Maryland as a competitor of Bonny Best and John Ba

A report states that whereas the latter varieties yielded four to tons last season, the Matchum ga six tons. That is not high for a season, but even a ton difference

A cluster of Penn State Earliana tomatoes.

yield means at least twenty dol to the commercial canning h grower.

My impression of the Match and of the Nittany variety produ also at State College, is that need a richer soil than we have used to providing for the cann crop, and perhaps more moistu Like a finely bred animal, these rieties are more particular as to treatment they get, but given right treatment they have promise than the older sorts W. C. P.

Wayne's Union Scho

WAYNE COUNTY boasts of first and only union sch district in Pennsylvania. The tricts formerly comprising Hones borough and Texas township are consolidated under this plan, plans are made for building two fine grade school buildings this ing summer.—W.

Five Years Ago and Five Years Ahead

Five years ago we sold several thousand fruit trees. This summer their happy owners will watch them bear absolutely True to Name fruit and will reap the substantial reward that is due them for buying carefully and investing land, labor, fertilizer, and, most of all, TIME

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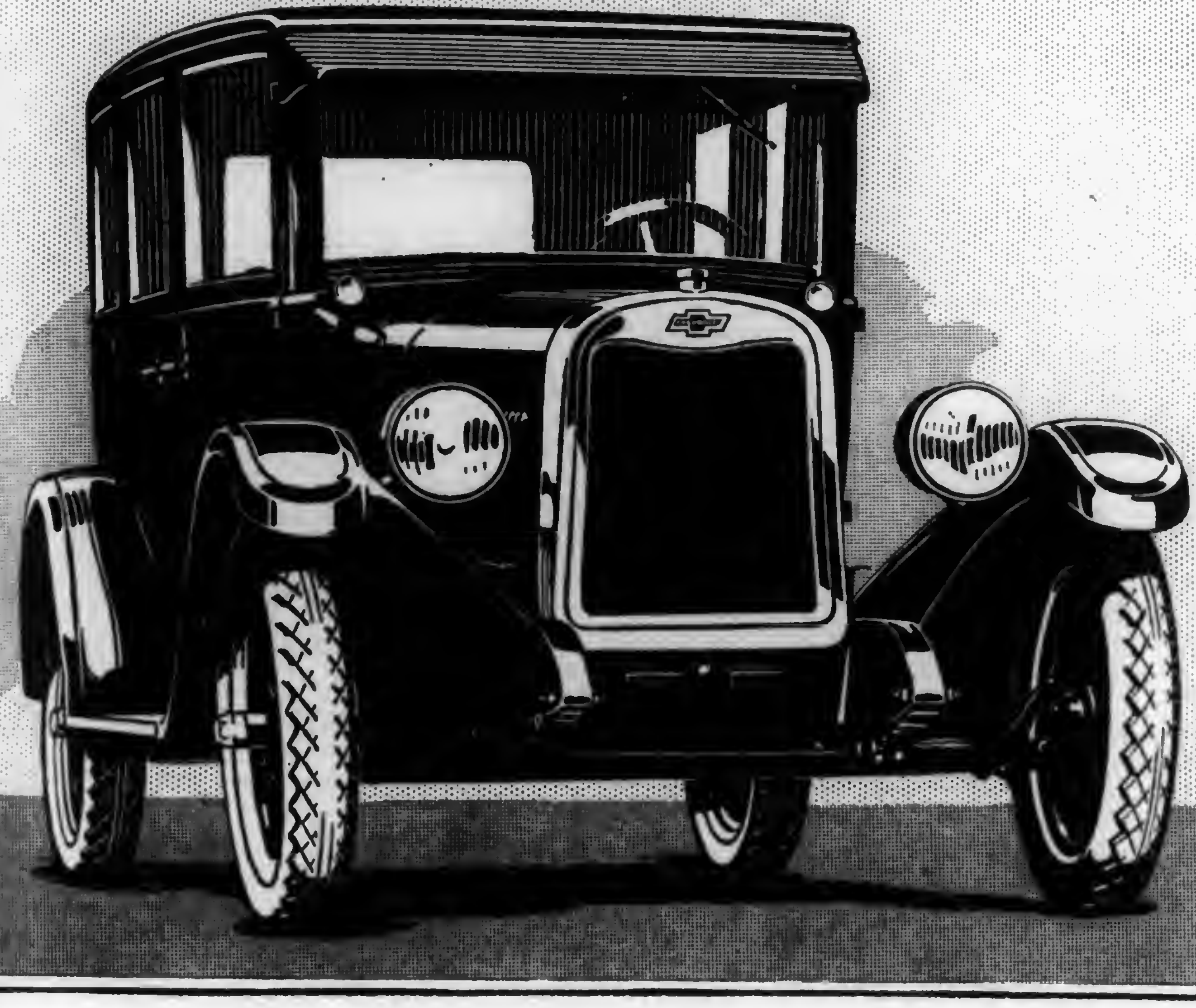

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Black Knot—Red Spy

What can be done for black knot on plum trees? Can a person safely prune them yet before spring? Does wet weather affect this disease? Does planting plum trees in wet ground have anything to do with it? Is there a new variety of apple known as the Red Spy? Is it identical with the Cortland? State its history, if possible.—E. C. M., Bedford County, Pa.

The methods of controlling black knot of plums are given in answer to another inquiry printed last week. By all means prune the trees now; the spores are disseminated in late spring and if the knots are all cut out now the spread of the disease is checked. Like most fungous diseases, black knot is favored by moist conditions. It is, therefore, more prevalent in a wet season, and wet ground favors the disease.

Red Spy is a bud sport of the Spy; one limb of a Spy tree bore apples that were solid red instead of striped, otherwise the apples resembled Spy. When buds for grafting were taken from this limb they "came true," and trees of Red Spy can now be bought of several nurserymen. There are several other instances of bud sports, such as the Red Rome, Red Stark, Red Delicious. The Red Spy in no way resembles the Cortland apple, which is an improved McIntosh.—S. W. F.

Pitch Is a Symptom

Kindly advise me if brine from cooking soap will injure peach trees if you pore it at the roots. My trees are only two years old but that pitch is showing on some of them.—C. L. H., Lancaster County, Pa.

This material is very likely to injure fruit trees, and it would be unsafe to use any quantity of it, especially on peach trees, which are quite sensitive. The "pitch," or gum, exudes from peach and cherry trees whenever the trees are injured from any cause whatever, such as winter injury, sunscald, unfavorable soil, injured roots. This "gumosis" is not a disease itself, but is merely a sympton that something is wrong.

Why put this liquid on your fruit trees, anyhow? The value of the plant food it contains is small compared with the danger.—S. W. F.

Can't Please Everybody

WHOEVER it was said that th county agents was put on th job to increase production so's th farmer would starve because of l prices is a—a little bit mistaken. been up here in the Agricult College now several years and sentence ain't expired yet. I'm lo in' all the time, and one thing is th them professors has laid off "more production" stuff fur te years, if they ever did talk it.

I hain't never picked up a textbook, nur listened to a lecture, inspected the experiment farm, worked in the laboratory, but wh it's been made clear enough to g thru my ivory Missouri dome, (I'm not one of them soft shelled cans; that ain't the kind of a I am,) that the hull story about riculture science is to git more of a smaller patch at a better p than has ever been done in the h tory of the world before.

They been teachin' more efficie production, and better quality, stead of more stuff of any old ki Here lately they been gittin' out formation about what crops ought to pay best durin' the comi season. Could anybody do more? N not even the Creator. All He mi do in addition would be to cha the climate and if He let it rain a dry lander in July the irrigati farmer would cuss because ha was interfered with, so even the C ator would have a time tryin' please everybody. It cain't be do —Thos. Jefferson Putnam, "Specia ist in Rural Devilment," Color Agricultural College.

What Pittsburgh Imported in '2

CARLOT unloads of the 17 most important fruits and vegetables in Pittsburgh totaled over 20,000 cars in 1924, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

The heaviest unloads consisted of potatoes with 4033 cars, an 18 per cent decrease from the 1923 business which amounted to nearly 5000 cars. To a large extent, this decrease occurred in unloads from the North Central states extending from Michigan to the Dakotas. In 1923 these states supplied 53 per cent of the total potato unloads, while last year only 37 per cent originated in this area. On the other hand, a small part of this decrease was absorbed by slightly heavier unloads from the nearer potato producing sections of Pennsylvania and New York.

Pennsylvania's Shipments Small

Apples were the next commodity in importance of volume. A slight decrease also occurred here, dropping from 3005 cars in 1923 to 2799 cars last year. One-half of these 2799 cars came from New York, one-fourth from the Pacific Coast area, and the remainder from 18 other states, chiefly Delaware, Pennsylvania and the Virginias.

Grapes followed with 2569 ca practically equivalent to the 2 cars of 1923. California furnish two-thirds of this fruit, with N York, Michigan and Pennsylva prominent among the oth ship of grapes to Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania producers suppli the Pittsburgh market with a n ber of commodities as follows: 3 p cent of the apples or 92 cars: 7 p cent of the cabbage or 88 cars; per cent of the celery or 21 cars; per cent of the grapes or 108 ca 3 per cent of the onions or 33 ca 3 per cent of the peaches or 25 ca 4 per cent of the pears or 21 ca 7 per cent of the potatoes or 3 cars; and 3 per cent of the stra berries or 12 cars.

Total carlot unloads of the important fruits and vegetables Pittsburgh during 1924 are: Pot toes, 4033 cars; apples, 2799; grap 2569; oranges, 1856; cantalou 1203; cabbage, 1191; tomato 1134; onions, 1023; lettuce, 8 peaches, 841; celery, 822; sweet p tatoes, 757; watermelons, 737; pe 492; grapefruit, 473; strawberr 458, and lemons, 352.

An optimist is a bald-headed m who is glad he isn't gray-haired.

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THE MONEY YOU'LL MAKE from this season's chicks depends on your ability to raise them. Every chick hatched is a money-making opportunity—*but no more.* Almost anybody can raise 50 chicks out of a hundred, but the poultry man or woman who really makes money raises 80% to 95%. The percentage of chicks you will raise depends on what you do now.

If You Want to Raise 95 Out of 100 of Your Chicks

—it is vitally necessary that you pay particular attention to their food requirements. While no food should be given chicks for the first 48 to 60 hours after hatching, EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE FOOD YOU SELECT FOR THEM after that period.

The egg yolk in the chick's body during its first 60 hours is the ideal chick feed. It contains the right food elements in the right proportions—and is rich in health-giving vitamines.

The Closer You Duplicate Nature's "Chick Feed," the More Chicks You'll Raise to Sell

TO RAISE 95 OUT OF 100 CHICKS, use a chick feed that approximates, as nearly as possible, this natural "chick feed"—the yolk in the chick's body. Don't use haphazard feeds. They may lack one or more of those vital food elements—be improperly proportioned—or fail to contain sufficient vitamines, the absence of which in chick feeds is responsible for the ravages of certain chick-killing diseases.

For the sake of your profits next fall and winter, don't experiment! Don't gamble on fads or theories! Play safe!

For Greater Profits With Certainty

—use *GLOBE CHICK STARTER and GLOBE GROWING MASH.* Both contain the finest of necessary ingredients, correctly balanced, and rich in health-giving vitamines.

GLOBE CHICK STARTER, compounded with dried buttermilk, plus Globe Chick Scratch duplicate, as nearly as possible, Nature's "chick feed." Containing the necessary nutritive elements for building fat, muscles, bones, feathers, they take the chick past the danger point.

GLOBE GROWING MASH continues the benefits built with Chick Starter and gives the young chickens that foundation of strength, vigor and health that will insure greater profits for you

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Doesn't it stand to reason that when a concern with an enormous organization like ours, the largest plant of its kind in the world, with 22 years' experience, experimental yards, experts—*recommends* a certain method of chick raising and certain food compounds, *that they must be good?*

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Mail the coupon today for our *free* book, "POULTRY PROFITS." Read Pages 31 and 37 and learn of the chick-raising method we have found best in our experimental plant. This method PLUS Globe Poultry Feeds will enable you to get every profit-dollar there is in your chicks.

But to do it, you must act now. This is the time to make possible bigger fall and winter profits. Get started right. Order Globe Chick Starter from your dealer today. He will also give you our book describing our unsurpassed chick-raising method. Or mail in coupon and we will send you a copy free.

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Leg Weakness in Hens

Our chickens first lost the use of their legs, could not get on the roost, then their toes turned under and came off. They also lost their legs at the second joint. We separated them from the others. We did what we could but could not help them so I killed them. What do you think was the cause of the trouble?—T. S. J., Monroe County, Pa.

Leg weakness, or a kind of paralysis of the legs, sometimes attacks hens in the spring. The use of two per cent ground limestone in the dry mash seems to help prevent this trouble. Plenty of green feed and a balanced ration are also useful in preventing leg weakness. It seldom occurs after the hens have been on free range for a few weeks. Such troubles cannot be treated successfully with medicine but can largely be controlled by good feeding methods.—R. G. K.

Canker Is Contagious

I have a pen of sixteen Buff Orpingtons, four hens and sixteen pullets. About three weeks ago I noticed one of the pullets appeared to have a sore mouth on one side of bill only, which developed quite rapidly until it looked as if she had a grain of corn fast in her mouth with the large end toward the corner of the mouth. There was no sign of any pus or patches anywhere else in her mouth or on tongue. Now, there is another pullet starting the same way and still another with a swollen face on one side, but the eyes are not affected. I shall be very thankful if you could tell me what the trouble is and how to treat and prevent spreading as it seems to be contagious.—F. P. K., Montgomery County, Pa.

The trouble is probably canker. Remove the thick yellow pus with a knife blade or splinter of wood sharpened like a small chisel. Touch the wound with iodine or strong undiluted commercial coal tar disinfectant. This will tend to destroy the infection. Isolate the hens as canker is contagious and several treatments may be necessary before healing results.—R. G. K.

Advice to Californian

I should like to enter the poultry business this spring or early in the summer, but before doing so, would appreciate some advice from you.

Do you think $5000 sufficient capital for a man and wife to start in this business?

How large a place would you advise buying — how many acres?

Do you consider it an advantage to raise enough grain for your flock?

Do you advise mixing your own laying mash?

How many chicks would you suggest buying the first year?

What kind of brooder houses would you suggest? What do you think of the round brooder house?

I am a business woman, having worked in an office for ten years, and feel that I have ability to carry on such a business. My husband earns very good wages. He was raised on a farm, so understands farming. Would you advise us to give up our occupations to enter into the poultry business? We both prefer the outdoor life. I do not wish to continue in office work as it is too confining. I require more exercise and fresh air.

Five years ago we made a small start in the poultry business in the East. We purchased 1500 baby chicks and raised them with coal burning brooders. We met with a fair measure of success. We count our experience an asset. We lived on this place two years, shipping our eggs to the New York market. Our surplus stock of cockerels was also shipped to the New York market. We learned to cull and in the summer disposed of our culls.

We came to California three years ago last month. We had too large a farm in Pennsylvania, over 100 acres, which made it difficult for us to devote as much time as necessary to the poultry. We feel that our experience has taught us that a small place is more desirable, in order that we may both devote practically all of our time to the poultry.

We should like to have a flock of 1000 pullets in the fall. Will this number afford us a good profit at the present prices of grain?—Y., California.

The amount of capital needed start a business is not definite. with your practical experience, f lowed by a study of California p try conditions, I should think $5000 might do quite a lot. Co tions vary in different parts of C ifornia, as you know, and being the ground, you are better able judge than I, as to how much will need to buy the kind of a pl you like.

From Five Acres Up

There are a lot of good pou farms on the Pacific Coast and will pay you to visit some of th and talk with poultrymen who making a success of the business.

I have twenty acres in my pou farm at present but may buy land when I am able. Poultry are successful on places from acres up and there is no defi acreage that I can recommend as best. If you have the land and help you can raise grain but it hard to do much general farm while engaged in a specialized b ness like poultry production.

I like colony brooder houses and would buy three chicks every pullet I wished to house winter. This would allow for losses and culling.

Round brooder houses are right, altho possibly a little complicated to build than shed colony houses.

A Matter of Personal Preference

I would not wish to advise one to give up his present occu tion to engage in the poultry b ness or any other branch of busi or farming because it is largely matter of personal preference and problem which only the parties cerned can decide.

I believe from reading of previous experience that you are ter qualified to take up poultry than many who think they wo like the business. But I would vise you to go slowly and make study of poultry farming under C ifornia conditions before risking much money. I still believe this be done the best by working o poultry farm where both the and bad points of the business soon be evident to you. Brief vi to poultry farms are often too m like seeing the zoo. It's lots of looking at the stuff but you do see the work.—R G K

Books Worth Owning

AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS by Robert H. Smith has just been published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. It is another volume of the Lippincott Farm Manuals and a worthy addition to that useful series of books. The author is well equipped for preparing such a work, being instructor in farm engineering and mechanics at Cornell, and a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The book is divided into twenty chapters which treat on shops and tools, mathematics and plans, care and use of lumber, devices, barns, home and general use, problems in shop work, installation of pumps and water supply, care and repair of harness, rope and its uses, concrete, gas engines, etc. This book and some tools which will do much to interest the boys and direct their attention to the possibilities of farm life. Numerous drawings and cuts add to the teaching value of the work.

* * *

THE SMALL HOME: How to Plan and Build It. This is the title of a new book by William Draper Brinckle who has for several years been drawing plans and specifications for modern homes at moderate cost. Pennsylvania Farmer has published several of his planning during the last two or three years. This book contains sixty plans for bungalows, cottages, two-story houses, garages, etc. Pencil drawings as well as plain outline plans are given of each building, and a further service is offered after a plan has been selected. At a further cost of only two dollars complete blueprint plans of any given house may be secured. In addftion to the pictures and plans of buildings, the author discusses important subjects under special chapters, viz., Selecting the Site, Counting the Cost, Plans and Specifications, Bricks, Boards and Such Things, The Home Electric, Heaters and Fireplaces, Porches for All Purposes, Water and Waste, A Bit About Plumbing, You and Your Builder, Making over the Old Home, How about the Garage, Home that Pays for Itself, The Problem of the Farmhouse, Fixings and Furnishings, Framing the Picture. Published by Robert M. McBride Co., 7 W. Sixteenth St., New York City.—R. P. K.

Reforesting Holy Land

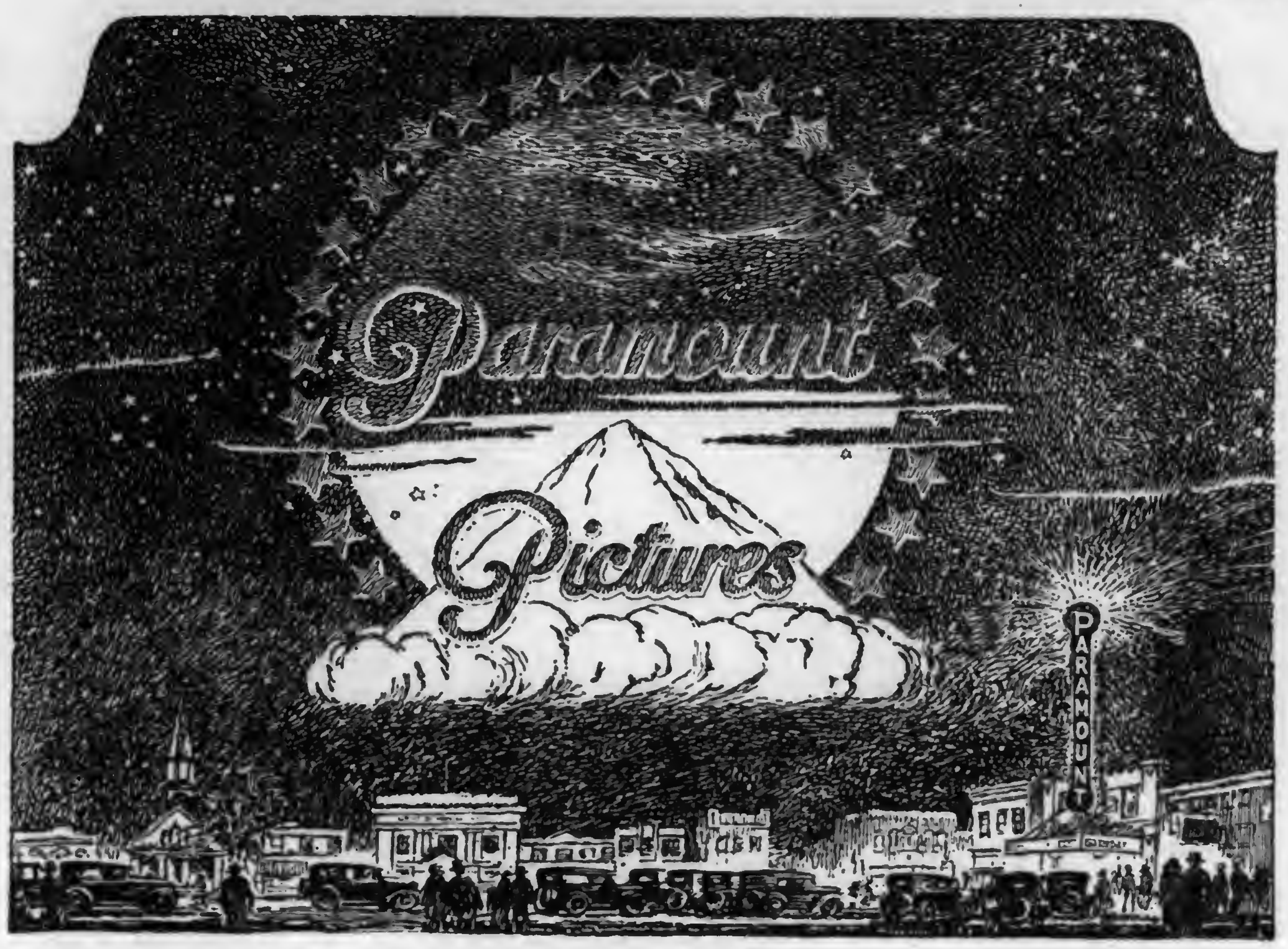
THE treeless slopes and valleys of Palestine are gradually being reforested according to an official statement which states that nearly 00,000 trees and 1,000,0000 vines have been planted in the Holy Land between 1920 and 1924. Palestine became denuded of its forests owing to Turkish misrule and neglect, which resulted in the abrasion of some of the best soil from the hillsides and in the accumulation of malaria swamps in the valleys.

The work of afforestation began forty years ago when the first Jewish settlements were founded, but received a great impetus after the war when, under British mandate, greater opportunities for development were opened for Jews. The government department of agriculture planted 1,285,062 trees during the past four years; the Palestine foundation fund affiliated agencies of the Zionist organization, 672,933 trees; the supreme Moslem council, 700; while the balance were planted by individuals, mostly settlers of the Jewish agricultural colonies.

Dad (sternly)—Where were you last night?

Son—Oh, just riding around with some of the boys.

Dad—Well, tell 'em not to leave their hairpins in the car.



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THERE'S been a big difference in quality between various brands of pictures for some years past, and naturally those going to the movies regularly discovered it first.

The same great quality that has made this concern or that the leader in harvesting machinery or automobiles or oil has also made one concern the leader of the motion picture business.

You can *see* the difference, the real superiority in entertainment values in any Paramount Picture.

Don't stay home every evening! Dreams come true with these better pictures, dreams of seeing and sharing all the wholesome excitement that life could give you with youth, beauty and a barrel of cash!

Look back over your own life!

Have you had your share or more of monotony and chores? Begin now to balance work with entertainment and your heart and work will be lighter.

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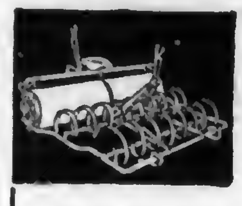

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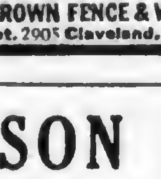

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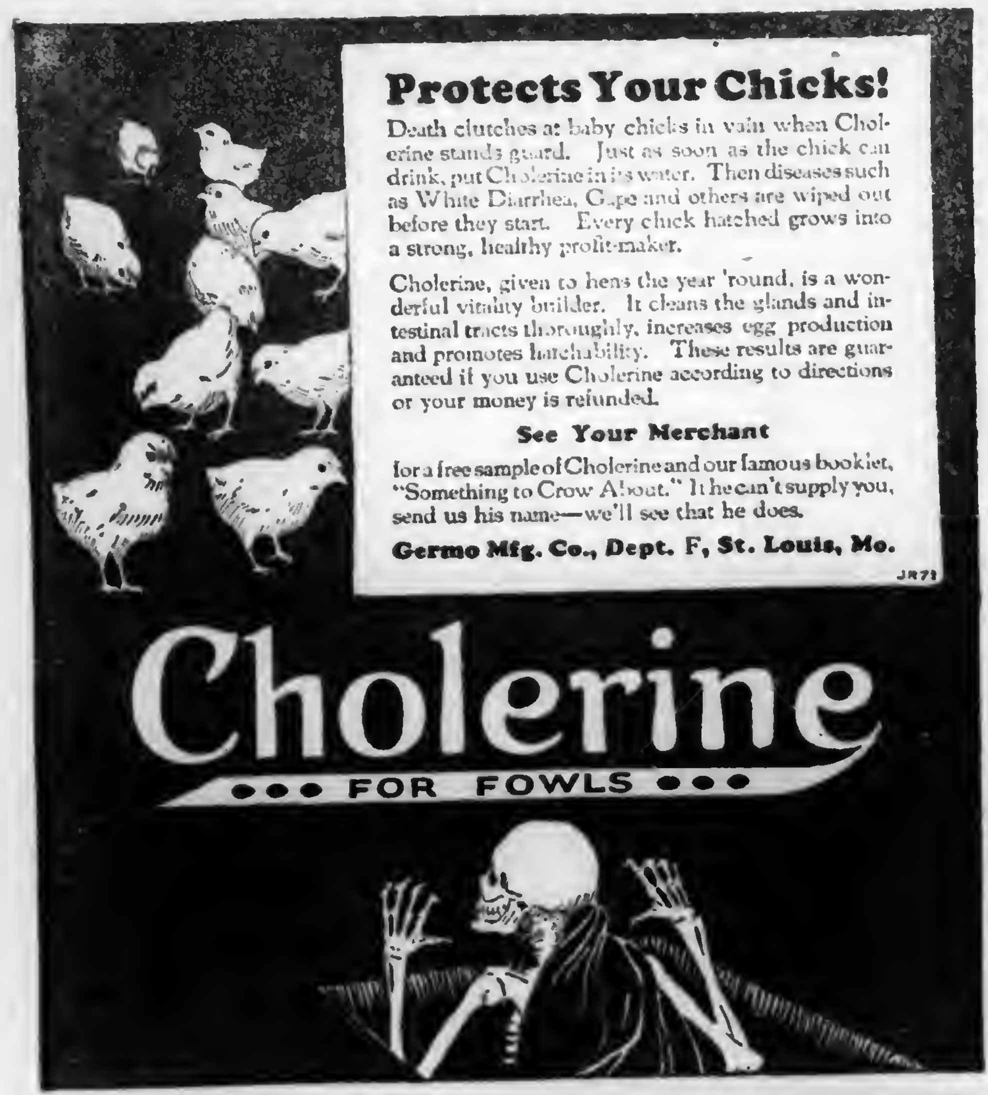

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TESTED H L STANDARDS

Some Soil Fertility Problems

Readers Questions Answered by Doctor Lipman

I have a seven-acre field which I intend to plant to Rural Russet potatoes. The clover on this field was knee high when frozen down. How much fertility will this clover add to the soil per acre? How much fertilizer should I use on this field? Last year I used 1500 pounds of 2-8-10 on corn stubble; also, let me know if it would have been better to plow this field last fall and then replow this spring.—W. K. Bucks County, Pa.

A good stand of clover, knee high, is at least equivalent to two or two and one-half tons of field-cured hay. This would contain 80 to 100 pounds of nitrogen in the portion above ground and would be equivalent to about 600 pounds of nitrate of soda or 300 to 1000 pounds of good tankage.

Crediting the crop with the nitrogen found in the roots and stubble, there would be an equivalent of probably 120 to 150 pounds of nitrogen. This is not as readily available, of course, as it is in nitrate of soda or in tankage. Nevertheless, the clover turned under decays rapidly as the soil warms up and much of the nitrogen is changed into nitrates.

Aside from the nitrogen, clover contains also phosphoric acid and potash, but, since these have been taken up from the soil, there is no actual gain to the land in the total supply of phosphoric acid and potash. On the other hand, one half to three-quarters of the nitrogen in your crop was probably derived from the air and, to that extent, the soil has been enriched in this constituent.

How Clover Enriches Soil

The application used last year, namely, 1500 pounds of a 2-8-10 fertilizer per acre, should be a satisfactory mixture for next year. However, if the season is inclined to be somewhat late, a 3-8-7 mixture would probably render you better service.

It is questionable whether you would have been any better off had you plowed your land last fall. The usual arguments in favor of fall plowing are:

1. Where the soil is very heavy a better tilth is established. When the land is plowed in the fall and the top soil exposed to freezing and thawing, this makes for a better texture and a better tilth. In the case of lighter soils this is of no particular advantage.

2. Where the land is infested with white grubs, cut worms, wire worms, and other soil-infesting insects, fall plowing may be at least partly effective in ridding the land of these insects.

3. From the standpoint of distribution of farm labor, fall plowing is often more convenient than spring plowing.

Losses from Fall Plowing

On the other hand, there are certain distinct disadvantages connected with fall plowing. Where the land is rolling damage may be done by erosion and washing. The more soluble plantfood will be leached out of the soil by winter and early spring rains. Replowing in the spring may become necessary where the land is badly packed. The opportunity is lost for growing some kind of a cover crop on the land for increasing the supply of vegetable matter and perhaps also nitrogen in the soil.—J. G. L.

May Need to Add Filler

We are using 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a mixture of four 200-pound bags of twelve and one-half per cent kainit and six 200-pound bags of sixteen per cent acid phosphate.

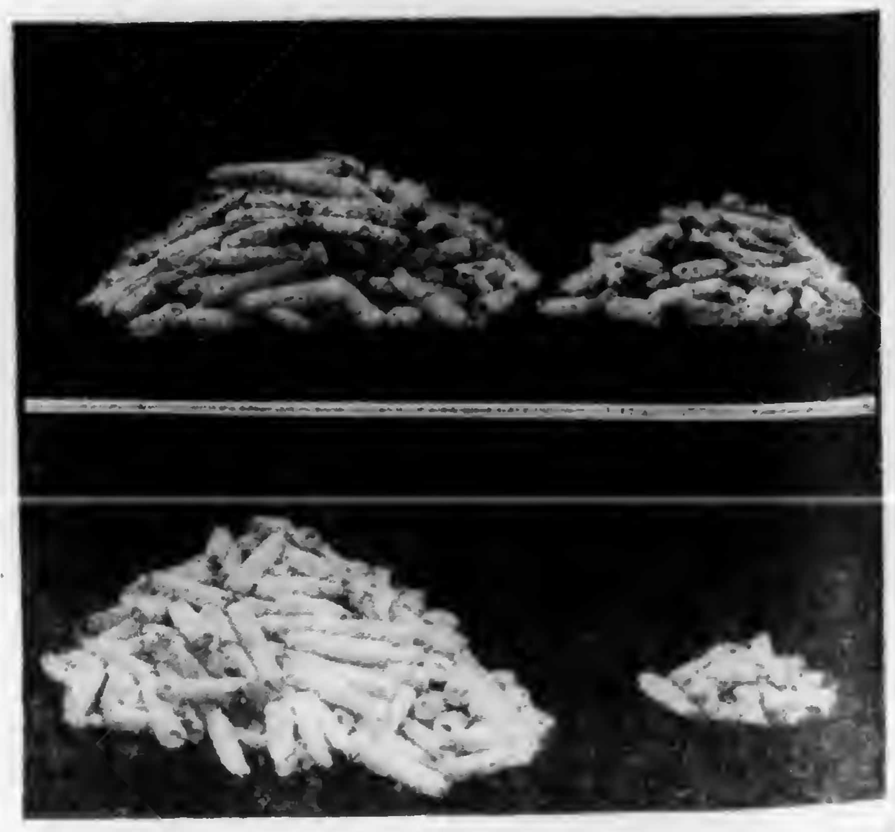
Could I benefit by using muriate (forty-eight per cent) of potash or eighteen or twenty per cent acid phosphate and using smaller amount per acre, or would I have to use a filler?—F. M. G., Sussex County, Del.

Assuming that the maximum, namely, 400 pounds per acre, is used of the mixture of 800 pounds of kainit and 1200 pounds of acid phosphate, you would be applying per acre an equivalent of about 160 pounds of kainit and 240 pounds of acid phosphate. This would correspond to 20 pounds of actual potash and about 38 pounds of phosphoric acid.

If muriate of potash is used instead, roughly, 40 pounds per acre would be substituted for the 160 pounds of kainit; and, if 20 per cent acid phosphate is employed, about 200 pounds per acre, in round figures, would be substituted for the 240 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate. This would give you a total application of 240 pounds per acre.

A good fertilizer drill should be able to handle this quantity. However, if necessary, 100 to 200 pounds of a sifted loam soil might be employed as a filler, and the cost of the fertilizer perhaps reduced somewhat in view of the saving in transportation. Both acid phosphate and potash salts are somewhat higher now than they were a year ago.—J. G. L.

Fertilizer Reduced Soft Corn Losses



Above: Corn from unfertilized plot, showing large percentage of soft ears (right). Below: The fertilized plot had few soft ears See Page 15

FERTILITY SAVED CORN

Untreated Plots Had the Most Soft Ears in 1924

ONLY 18 per cent. of the corn crop of the Corn Belt matured in 1924, as against a usual average of per cent. The experiences of practical corn growers and tests by experiment stations show that soft corn can be almost entirely prevented by proper soil treatment, including the judicious use of fertilizers.

The Indiana Experiment Station reports that in a test at LaFayette only 64 per cent of the corn on an unfertilized plot in 1924 was marketable. Manure increased the marketable corn to 89.5 per cent., and acid phosphate added to manure further increased this to 95 per cent.

Two Plots Show the Difference

On another set of plots, corn without special treatment yielded 36 bushels of marketable corn, containing 25 per cent moisture, and 12 bushels unmarketable corn, containing 38 per cent moisture.

The corn grown with a complete fertilizer yielded 42.5 bushels of marketable corn, containing 22.5 per cent moisture, and 12 bushels unmarketable corn containing 35 per cent moisture.

The photographs on the opposite page show the effect of fertilizer in an experiment which has been carried on for several years near Scottsburg, Indiana. The two piles above came from an unfertilized plot which yielded 30 bushels per acre, with a large proportion of soft corn. The two piles shown in the lower portion of the picture came from a plot that received 200 pounds per acre of 2-8- fertilizer and that yielded 66 bushels per acre with only a very little soft corn.

The Largest Corn Show

THE final germination tests made on 266 individual ears of corn entered by Pennsylvania farmers in the nation-wide seed corn test show held recently in Chicago under the auspices of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, showed that twenty-eight out of every 100 ears of this specially selected seed corn from fifty-two Pennsylvania counties would not germinate.

The exhibit had five times as many entries as were ever assembled at any corn show in the world before. Over half the counties in the United States were represented in the competition. Exactly 27,411 individual ears of corn were tested for germination power and disease resistance and then judged by a committee of experts recommended by the American Society of Agronomy.

The Pennsylvania state sweepstakes winner for the best ear of corn among the 266 entries from this state was W. A. Townshend, Smithfield, Fayette County.

"He never completed his education, did he?"

"No; he died a bachelor."—Tid-Bits.

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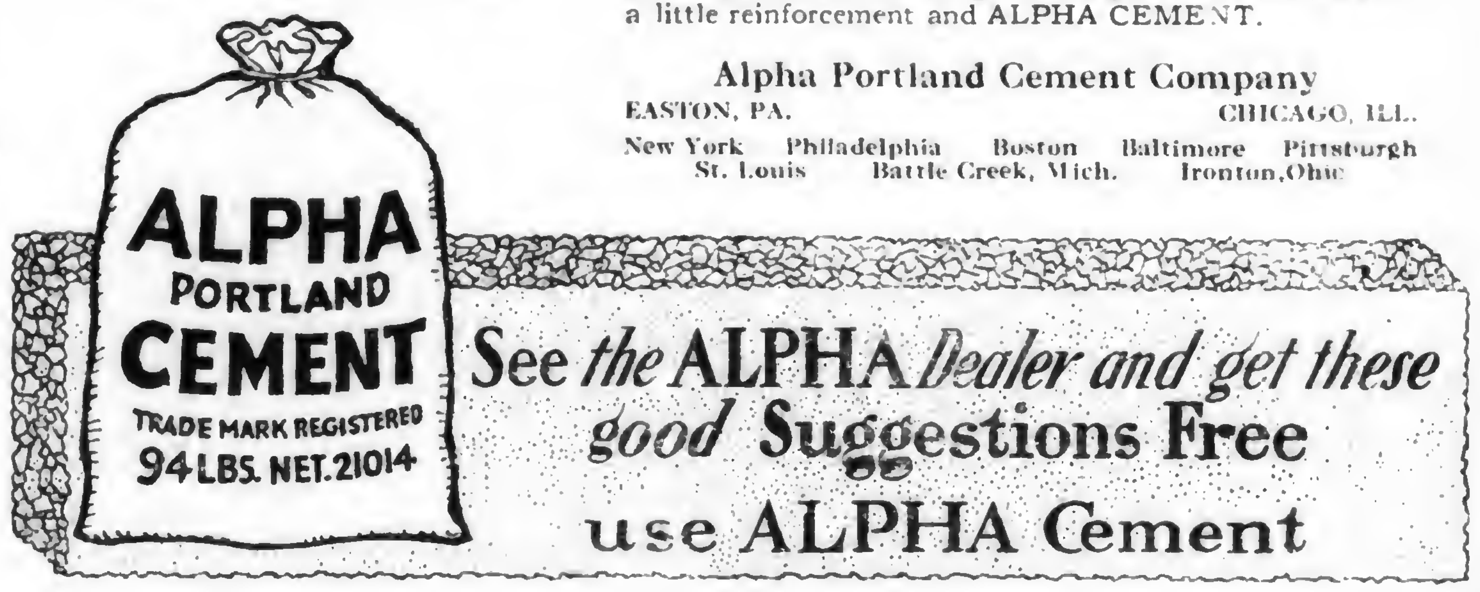

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TI-O-GA Dairy Feeds not only contain the best ingredients, but the ingredients are combined into finished products that will produce the best results.

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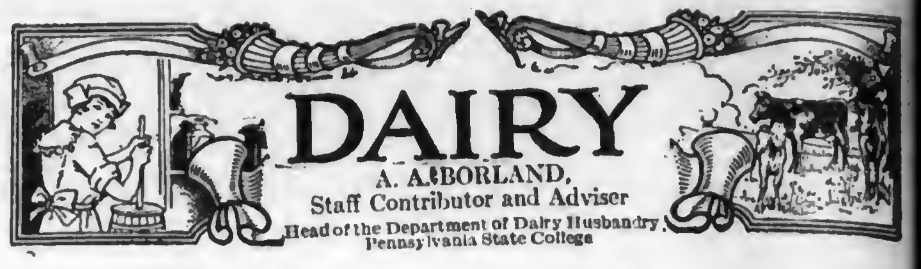


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Some Grain Lost When Silo Is Filled Too Late

I erected a silo last fall and like it very much, except that I notice a lot of whole corn in the manure. There seems to be so much waste this way that I am thinking of taking the ears off next year before I put the corn in the silo. What do you think about it?—C. G. H., Berks County, Pa.

Your corn was probably quite mature when you put it into the silo. Some of the grains were so dry and hard that they passed the cows undigested. Next year if you will put the corn into the silo when the stage of maturity is such that the kernels are just nicely dented and before reaching so mature a stage as that of the past year, you will probably have no trouble.

Even tho some few kernels do pass thru the cows, you will get more benefit from your corn crop if harvested thru the silo than if you were to husk the corn and put the stover only into the silo. Experiments have been run at various stations to determine this fact.

In the first place there is a greater loss thru fermentation when corn is cured in the field as compared with when it is put into the silo. In the second place, silage is more palatable and appetizing than is the dried fodder or corn stover silage. It has a good effect on the alimentary tract, and keeps the digestive system in good order. In the third place, the cows produce more milk from the corn silage than on the dried material.

Always Paid to Ensile Corn

At Vermont, an experiment was conducted in which two rows of mature corn extending across the field were placed in shocks, while the next two rows were run thru the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By thus alternating until the silo was filled, substantially equal quantities of material having the same composition were obtained as silage and shock corn respectively. The field cured corn fodder after having been run thru the cutter was fed in oppo tion to the silage to dairy cow along with equal quantities of ha and corn. The silage method of har vesting the corn crop produced ele en per cent more milk than the dr corn fodder method. In fact, nin trials at four different experim stations, show that the corn sila produced more milk than the co fodder.

Very Little Silage Is Wasted

The accompanying table tells t story.

It is evident from the table th 100 pounds of dried matter in t silage ration produced on an ave age 7.4 pounds more milk than equal amount of dried matter in fodder ration. The great advanta of the corn silage over the dried f der is largely due to the fact th the silage is eaten with little or waste. While a considerable part the corn fodder is usually left u eaten.

In view of these facts, it wo seem advantageous for you to your entire corn crop into the rather than to remove the ears ensile the stover. Very little c will pass thru the cows if the c is ensiled just as the kernels getting well dented. The labor w be less than when the ears are h ed from the fodder, and the sil will be more appetizing and of hi er food value when the corn ears well as the stover all go into silage at one time. The plan of moving the ears before ensiling been tested out at the Wisco station and at the Vermont sta with unsatisfactory results, the mal corn silage having proved su rior.—A. A. B.

Milk from 100 lbs. Dry Matter

Stations	Silage ration	Fodder ratio
Wisconsin (Rpt. 1888), 3 trials........	104.2 lbs. milk	95.8 lbs. mil
Wisconsin (Rpt. 1889), 3 trials........	110.5 " "	104.8 " "
Vermont (Rpt. 1892), 1 trial...........	82.0 " "	76.5 " "
Pennsylvania (Rpt. 1890), 1 trial......	111.9 " "	106.3 " "
New Jersey (Bul. 122), 1 trial.........	116.2 " "	103.0 " "
Average of 9 trials....................	106.0 " "	98.6 " "

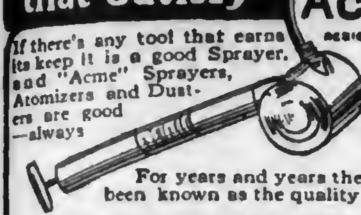
Aristotle once said, "Friendshi the wishing for a person what think good for his sake, and not our own, and so far as it is in power the exerting ourselves to p cure it."

Garlic Produces Results Quickly

ONE minute after garlic is eaten by a cow the disagreeable flavor and odor of this pungent plant may be detected in the milk. This is one of the facts brought out in an investigation carried on by the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, and reported in "Effect of Garlic on the Flavor and Odor of Milk," by C. J. Babcock. The only practical way to prevent the appearance of this flavor and odor in milk in regions where the weed infests pastures is to keep the cows from eating the plant.

In the tests, which were made by giving to several persons samples of milk from cows milked at different periods after having been fed garlic and from check cows, it was found that the intensity of the bad flavor and odor increased until it reached a maximum at ten minutes after feeding the odorous ration. Not only were the garlic flavor and odor taken in by eating, but it was shown that inhaling garlic for ten minutes gives strong flavor and odor to the milk

Copies of Department Bulletin 1326, which reports the results of these tests, may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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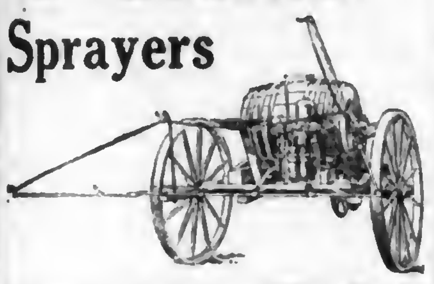

are made only with double cylinders, Straight or Drop Pipe, One or Three Nozzles to a row. The Perfection Sprayers are the oldest and best. They always give entire satisfaction. Get your dealer interested. If he will not order for you, we will ship direct.

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Report on Butter Costs

THE report on butter production costs in Denmark, as compared with the cost of producing butter in the United States, made as a result of an investigation conducted by the United States Tariff Commission, is an excellent piece of work.

The investigators found that the farm cost of producing the butterfat in a pound of butter in the United States is 49.85 cents; in Denmark, 36.28 cents. The cost of landing butter produced in the United States at New York City is 56.03 cents per pound. The cost of producing butter in Denmark and landing it in New York is 41.11 cents per pound. This would justify a tariff of 14.92 cents per pound on butter, based on costs from the farm to New York. On the other hand, figures based on what the farmers receive for butterfat in the United States and in Denmark would justify a tariff on butter of between four and five cents a pound.

Which Method Shall Be Used?

The big question now is, which method of arriving at costs will be followed by the Tariff Commission as a basis in conducting the public hearings on the butter tariff to begin April 21, and in making its recommendations to the President as to a change in the butter tariff.

It is probable that spokesmen for the dairymen will undertake to convince the commission that it was the intent of Congress that the basis for recommendations should be the farm costs of producing butterfat, rather than prices paid the dairymen for butterfat in the two countries.

This is really an important question, according to those who have given the matter consideration. The tariff is due for another revision when Congress meets next fall. If farm production costs are to be used as the basis of agricultural tariff schedules it will mean adequate protection for the farmers on all products that are affected by the tariff. If the rate of duties on farm products is based on difference in prices paid the farmers in this country and abroad it will give the farmers tariff rates which will be little better than none at all.—R.

National Judging Contest

A SECOND National Farmers' Dairy Cattle Judging Contest is to be held at the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17. The contest will include amateur individuals and amatuer teams. Every man or woman who has never acted as a judge at any fair or show or served as a college instructor, an agricultural agent, an agricultural teacher, or represented a college at an interstate or national contest, is eligible as an amateur individual.

An amateur team consists of three persons, with the same qualifications as amateur individuals. Teams may be chosen in a number of ways. They may be nominated by the farm bureau, Grange, farmers' clubs, state, district or county breed or dairy association, cow testing association or county agent.

Each contestant may be required to judge three classes of animals of the same breed consisting of four cows, four heifers, and four bulls. Classes will be chosen from the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeds. Prizes will include gold, silver, and bronze medals for the first, second, and third winner in each class. Those scoring ninety or over who do not receive a medal will be awarded a diploma.

Applications by individuals or teams for admission to the judging contest shall be made on blanks supplied by the National Dairy Exposition. They should be filed with the manager at Indianapolis on or before October 3, but will be accepted later if the classes are not too crowded.—A. L. B.

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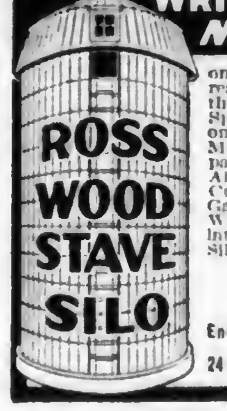

on this well-known silo. A real saving to you. Used on thousands of farms. The Special Door Frame just one of its strong features. Made by a 75-year old company.

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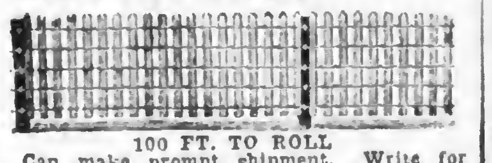

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Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

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A Dairyman Asks Questions

Amount of Plant Food Taken from Soil by Crops

I had a good field of ensilage corn last summer. It was cut by a harvester, and set up in large shocks. It is in fine condition. I run it thru a small cutter, operated by a gasoline engine, and the cows eat it up clean.

How much of the feeding value is lost compared with the loss on corn that is put into a silo?

(2) What is the analysis in feeding value of ensilage corn cured in the field, ensilage in the silo, alsike clover, medium red clover, mammoth red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, timothy, oats?

(3) How much nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid, does a corn crop use that would yield twelve tons of ensilage per acre, or field corn that would yield 100 bushels of ears per acre?

(4) How much of the same plant food would oats remove per acre, with a yield of forty bushels per acre?

(5) How much would a thirty-bushel wheat crop remove of the same plant food?

(6) How much nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid would the different clovers remove, or add to the soil yielding two tons per acre?

(7) How much of the same plant food would be added to or removed, by a crop of timothy yielding two tons per acre.

(8) What would be the analysis of good stable manure, cows fed on ensilage and timothy hay, and grain? The usual amount of grain fed to a dairy cow.

(9) What would be the analysis of manure, cows fed on all clover hay and the same amount of grain?

I would appreciate any information which you could give me on the questions asked.—H. K., Crawford Co., Pa.

I will answer your questions in the order you have listed them. Slightly more of the feeding value of your corn crop is lost by harvesting it in the manner you mention. Trials at various experiment stations show that even when cured in well-made shocks so as to reduce the losses to a minimum, corn fodder or corn stover standing in the field but a few months loses on the average about twenty per cent of the dry matter it contains, due to weather and to fermentations which gradually waste the forage.

Silo Reduces Losses

On the other hand, considering all the available data, it may be concluded that in a silo thirty feet deep or over, the total loss of dry matter should not be over fifteen per cent if reasonable care is taken to pack the silage and to reduce the losses at the surface of the silage after filling. It is evident, therefore, that the losses of dry matter are about five per cent lower when the crop is ensiled than when it is cured as dry fodder. Experiments indicate that there is an even greater difference in the loss of crude protein.

2. The following table gives the comparative feeding value of the various crops mentioned above:

	Dig. Protein per cwt.	Total Dig. Nutrients per cwt.
Ensilage Corn Fodder.	2.2	39.9
Corn Silage	1.1	17.7
Alsike Clover Hay ...	7.9	47.3
Med. Red Clover Hay.	7.6	50.9
Mammoth Red Clover Hay	6.4	47.6
Sweet Clover Hay	10.9	50.7
Alfalfa Hay	3.0	48.5
Oats Straw	1.0	45.6

3. Twelve tons of corn silage removes the following amounts of fertility from the soil: 81.6 pounds of nitrogen; 38.4 pounds of phosphoric acid; 105.6 pounds of potash. If you allow a value of 20 cents a pound for nitrogen, 7 cents a pound for phosphoric acid and 7 cents a pound for potash, these amounts of fertility would have a total value of $26.40.

A field of corn that would yield 100 baskets of ears, or fifty bushels of corn weighing 70 pounds to the bushel, and corn stover at the rate of one and one-fourth tons per acre, would remove the following amounts of fertility from the soil: 71.05 pounds of nitrogen; 30.3 pounds of phosphoric acid; 50.75 pounds of potash. At the prices already mentioned for nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, this would mean $19.98 worth of fertilizer.

Chemical Analysis of Crops

4. A crop of oats giving 1600 pounds of straw and 40 bushels of oats per acre would remove 34.64 pounds of nitrogen, 13.77 pounds of phosphoric acid and 31.17 pounds of potash, worth $9.08 at the prices mentioned.

5. A crop of wheat yielding thirty bushels per acre and 3,000 pounds of wheat straw would remove 50.6 pounds of nitrogen, 19.4 pounds of phosphoric acid and 31.7 pounds of potash worth $13.70.

6. The following table gives the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in two tons of different kinds of clover hay:

	Nitrogen. Lbs.	Phosphoric Acid. Lbs.	Pota Lb
Alfalfa, 2 tons...	95.2	21.6	83
Red Clover, 2 tons	82.0	15.6	63
Alsike - Clover, 2 tons	82.0	28.0	69

The clovers and other leguminous crops are different from cereal crops and grass crops, in that the nitrogen gathering bacteria take in nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the nodules or other roots. It is likely that in view of this fact there would be very little loss of nitrogen from the soil where a crop of clover hay was grown.

In other words, the nitrogen content of the soil is practically the same after the crop of clover hay has been grown as prior to that time, at least it will be as soon as the roots of the clover plant decay. The losses, therefore, of fertility for clovers is practically limited to the phosphoric acid and potash contents of the crop.

Timothy Doesn't Replenish Nitrogen

7. A crop of timothy hay yielding two tons per acre contains 3[illegible] pounds of nitrogen, 12.1 pounds [illegible] phosphoric acid and 54.5 pounds [illegible] potash, having a total value at commercial fertilizer prices of $12[illegible]. This value of fertilizer is practically all removed from the soil, since nitrogen-gathering bacteria do not thrive on the roots of timothy grass.

8. The composition of one ton of average manure from a dairy [illegible] runs as follows: Water, [illegible] per cent; nitrogen, 12 pounds; phosphoric acid, 3 pounds; potash, 9 pounds; value $3.24.

It is difficult to tell just how much greater the value of the manure would be provided the cow was fed clover hay instead of timothy hay and silage. The value naturally would be a few cents higher per ton with clover hay as the roughage.—A. A. B.

If It Can Be Sold It's Cash

Arithmetic Shows Which Rations Are Cheapest

WITH the low price of milk which dairymen have received for the past year, a great many of them are thinking about cutting down the cost of production. Cash and cost too often mean the same thing to the farmer, and, in order to accomplish a real reduction in the cost of production, he should get a clear idea of the difference between the two.

An old farmer of my acquaintance once went to the blacksmith to have his horses shod; he explained to the blacksmith that he was short of cash, asking if he would take some farm product for his bill. The smithy said he could handle potatoes, to which the old fellow replied "Taters are cash. Can't you use pumpkins?" This old fellow knew that any thing which had a market value was cash, a piece of information not appreciated by some farmers.

Any product fed the dairy herd has a cash value and should be charged against the herd. The fact that it was produced on the farm does not mean that it is necessarily the most economical.

Expensive Ration, Tho Home Grown

Figure ground corn at $2.00 a hundred and ground oats at the same price. A mixture of corn nd oats costing $2.00 a hundred would contain about nine per cent protein. The protein in this mixture would cost about twenty-two cents a pound. The protein in a twenty-five per cent prepared dairy ration, at the same rate, would make the ration cost $5.50 a hundred, about twice what it can be bought for.

Suppose, for economy, the farmer is feeding a mixture of corn and oats; equal parts, and mixes once a week, say 300 oats and 300 corn. The 600 pounds of feed will contain about fifty-one pounds of protein. He feeds this mixture because it requires no cash as he has raised it. He feels the concentrates are too expensive.

Suppose he sold 150 pounds of corn. This would bring him $3.00, the cost of a sack of cottonseed meal. Should he mix the remaining 300 pounds of oats, the 150 pounds of corn, and the 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, he would have 550 pounds of feed which cost him the same as his 600 pounds of corn and oats which was $12.00.

Cutting the Cost of Protein

How about this protein, tho? In the corn and oats mixture he only had fifty-one pounds of protein for his $12.00, and it was costing him twenty-four cents a pound, while in the latter ration he had eighty-three pounds of protein for his $12.00, or his protein only cost him about fourteen and one-half cents a pound.

This ration of corn, oats, and cottonseed meal is not given as an ideal ration, but merely to show that it is cheaper than corn and oats.

There is no economy in entirely disregarding the needs of a cow. In feeding one should use the same reasoning in selecting a cheap feed that one uses in buying fertilizer.

To economize in feeding costs, one should figure the cost of protein in each feed, and figure out a ration using as much of the protein that is low in cost as is safe. If the farmer can sell protein for twenty-five cents a pound and buy it back for seven and one-half cents, he should do it. At the present market prices, he can do it, and those who are getting ahead are doing it.—J. S., Columbia County, Pa.

Club Boy's High A. R. Record

EXCEEDING all anticipated records of production of butter and milk by an animal owned by any club member in New Jersey, William Campbell's three-year-old Holstein, Hedgemere Korndyke Pieterje, 742,-705, has just recently completed an official seven-day record in which she milked 573 pounds or slightly over forty quarts a day and made 29.03 pounds of butter.

Considering that this record was made by a farmer with no experience in feeding for official testing, experts are agreed that Hedgemere Korndyke Pieterje is one of the outstanding Holsteins in New Jersey, and, no doubt, in the hands of an experienced feeder would have exceeded her present official record easily and have gone on record as a thirty-pound three-year-old or better

She Was a Heavy Eater

It is remarkable how much feed is consumed by this animal. Starting the first day with a mixture which was recommended by an experienced tester, William's cow received twenty pounds of grain daily, plus one-half pound of linseed meal at each feeding, making a total of twenty-two pounds of grain. In addition to this she consumed 120 pounds of [illegible] day and had three varieties of the best possible hay, including alfalfa, clover and mixed hay. Gradually the feed was increased until near the end of the test the cow was receiving twenty-four pounds of grain a day, plus three-quarters pound linseed meal at each feeding, making a total of twenty-seven pounds of grain a day.

The highest day's milking was 84.3 pounds, while the greatest amount of fat made on the same day, was 3.52 pounds. This official record makes this Holstein animal the leader in New Jersey calf club work. The owner, William Campbell, will continue to milk her four times a day until a thirty-day period is up. Then she will be milked three times a day, and gradually, as her milk decreases, she will be put on twice-a-day milking.

William Campbell is seventeen years old. He managed and fed the heifer thruout her seven-day official test period.

This is the heifer that produced 1100 pounds of milk during her first lactation period and made a net income, thru prize money, sale of first calf and income over feed cost, of $492 up to the end of her first lactation period. This is believed to be a United States record in net income made by any calf club heifer during her two-year-old milking period.

This is veracious: A clergyman from Cambridge, Mass., had occasion to preach to the inmates of an insane hospital. During his sermon he noticed that one of the patients paid the closest attention, his eyes riveted upon the preacher's face, his body bent eagerly forward. Such interest was most flattering. After the service, the speaker noticed that the man spoke to the superintendent, so as soon as possible the preacher inquired:

"Didn't that man speak to you about my sermon?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind telling me what he said?"

The superintendent tried to sidestep, but the preacher insisted.

"Well," he said at last, "what the man said was, 'Just think, he's out and I'm in.'"

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A sufficient supply of protein—an *excess* supply—is the key to your feeding profits. It has been proven time and again by the most practical experiences and experiments. Linseed Oil Meal supplies this excess very profitably—and in addition is a safe and splendid conditioner.

Thus, while costing more per ton than corn, oats or bran, Linseed Oil Meal shows a splendid profit in balancing rations of home grown foods. Lubricating oil costs more per gallon than gasoline, but what person would attempt to run a gasoline engine on gasoline alone without enough oil?

The effect on live stock of a judicious use of Linseed Oil Meal is soon apparent in a thrifty appearance, a pliable skin, a sleek, oily coat, and a good "handling" quality of the flesh. Due to its tonic and regulating effect, Linseed Meal is especially useful as a conditioner for animals which are run down or out of condition.

Just how, when and why to feed it for the best and cheapest gains in fat, milk, pork and wool, is told fully in Prof. Morrison's book, "How to Make Money With Linseed Oil Meal." Written by one of the World's greatest feeding authorities, you'll find this book mighty valuable. Send for your free copy. Ask for Booklet E-4.

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BADGER KWIK-MIX CO., 1039 Cleveland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Ia.,** for a $1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

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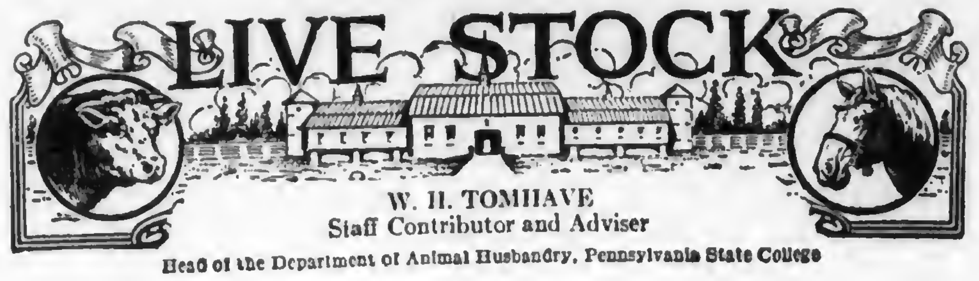

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Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

The Prospects for Beef, Mutton and Pork Producers

CONDITIONS have favored an unprecedented slaughter of hogs during the last two years, the peak occurring in 1923, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Cattle reached the highest point a year later and the total for all animals in 1924 was 119,980,500, or about one and one-tenth animal for each man, woman and child of the population. This total is far ahead of all previous figures, and is about 850,000 more than the total for 1923, which was the previous high. However, the high record for meat production remains with 1923, which means, of course, that the animals marketed that year averaged somewhat heavier than was the case in 1924. Stockyard records show that cattle and swine were several pounds a head lighter during 1924, but that there was little, if any difference in the weight of sheep and lambs.

Cattle, and swine, it may be noted, are fattened chiefly on corn, the farm price of which on December 1 last was ninety-nine cents a bushel as compared with seventy-three cents the preceding year, and sixty-six cents in 1922. Hence fattening was considerably restricted during 1924 because of the high price of the feed.

Price Restricts Corn Fattening

Following are the slaughter totals of the various animals for the last two calendar years.

TOTAL SLAUGHTER OF FOOD ANIMALS, 1923-24

	1924	1923
Cattle	14,399,700	13,882,600
Calves	9,466,300	8,824,200
Sheep and lambs	15,396,100	14,818,200
Goats	92,300	75,400
Swine	80,626,100	81,532,600
Total....	119,980,500	119,133,000

Foreign Trade in Meat and Lard

The United States stands first among the stock-raising countries of the world, and so would naturally be considered among the foremost in regard to the abundance and surplus of its meat supply. Some other important livestock countries, as Argentina and Australia, which are sparsely populated and have large surpluses of beef and mutton, are now the principal factors in supplying the European deficit in these classes of meat.

It must be remembered, too, that the United States has many more mouths to feed than any of the other meat-eating countries, and, moreover, has to provide a much heavier meat ration for its people than any of the European countries. The teeming populations of Asia and the Orient, it is well known, eat comparatively little meat, and while the United States has approximately one-sixteenth of the world's population, it has within its borders about one-seventh of the recognized breeds of food animals.

U. S. Leads in Pork Production

We annually export from twelve to fifteen per cent of our total production of hog products. The combination of hog and corn in the United States is supreme, and American pork, and especially lard, are found in practically every country of the globe.

In recent years we have produced barely enough beef to meet the consumption demand. The production of mutton is inconsiderable as compared with pork and beef, and but little of it is imported largely because the national appetite for meat of the ovine species is quite small. For example, were the people of the United States to eat as much mutton and lamb proportionately as those of Britain do, it would be necessary, on the basis of the last two years' consumption, to increase our production seven-fold.

The total meat consumed has steadily increased each year for the last six years, but the ever-increasing population reduced the per capita consumption about one pound in 1924. There was a falling off of two pounds in pork, but an increase of one pound in beef and veal.

Our Meat Diet

The per capita consumption of each kind of meat and lard for the last three years is shown in the following table:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT AND LARD

	1924	1923	1922
Beef	62.6	62.1	61.0
Veal	8.3	7.9	7.3
Mutton & lamb...	5.2	5.2	5.0
Pork (except lard)	88.8	90.8	75.6
Total meat.....	164.9	166.0	148.9
Lard	15.8	16.2	14.0
Total meat & lard	180.7	182.2	162.9

Estimates show that stocks of meat animals as well as of feeds are by no means so plentiful as they were a year ago, while on the other hand our population will doubtless make the usual increase of about 1,500,000 each year. The indications therefore point to a shorter supply of meat during the next year or two at least.

Indiana County Leads in Purebred Sire Work

WITH the organization of the first abortion tested bull association in the United States, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, takes the lead in this line of dairy improvement. There are now four active bull associations in Indiana County with fifteen cooperatively owned bulls.

The new Holstein bull association has three outstanding sires. Two of them are grandsons of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe and one is a grandson of King Ona. All three show desirable breed type and have excellent pedigrees which include a large number of high yearly records. These bulls were selected by a committee consisting of a representative of each block, County Agent Warner and S. J. Brownell, State College dairy extension specialist.

In the Marion Center Jersey Bull Association, daughters now show an increase of more than thirty per cent in milk production over the amount produced by their dams. In the Lovejoy Jersey Bull Association the daughters' average production is now more than fifty per cent above the average production of the dams which were in the herds when the association was first organized. Milk production in many herds in this association has been doubled in five years, largely as a result of the use of good sires.—A. L. B.

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War on Disease

PREPAREDNESS for war against animal disease has been carried out by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to an extent little realized by the general public. Diseases that the average man never heard of, and some which do not exist on this continent, are studied and, when possible, specific weapons are forged for their control should they appear within our borders.

Conspicuous among these destructive animal plagues is rinderpest, the most deadly of the disease of cattle, which occurs in Asia, Africa, and certain parts of Europe, and recently broke out in Australia, where it was eradicated by slaughtering all infected and exposed animals, the same method as is used to suppress foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

How Serum Is Made

Rinderpest has never broken out in the United States but if it should appear the Bureau of Animal Industry is prepared to take immediate steps to wall off the infected area by inoculating all cattle in a belt surrounding it. Quick protective action of this sort will be possible in such emergency because the Bureau has in cold storage at Washington a large supply of rinderpest serum which will produce immunity in cattle inoculated with it.

The serum is produced in the Philippines where the disease has existed for a long time. Cattle which have recovered from the plague are hyperimmunized by injecting into their blood active virus of the disease, which gives them still more resistance to it. The serum is made from the blood of these animals. This serum in cold storage fortunately will retain its protective power for several years. The immunity acquired by treating cattle is lasting.

Large Supply on Hand

A supply of serum has been kept on hand at the Bureau for the past six years. Enough of it is kept available to inoculate several thousand head of cattle.

Since a serum for foot-and-mouth disease has been known for a number of years, there arises the natural question as to why this disease has not been fought with serum instead of rifles and burial in lime. Foot-and-mouth disease could be controlled in the same way if the serum had the lasting qualities of rinderpest serum. Unfortunately the serum from cattle immune from this well-advertised plague has little potency. Furthermore, the immunity, when it is conferred, lasts only six weeks.

Cause of Lightning Marks

AFTER a person has been struck by lightning, especially when no serious injury is sustained, it is not uncommon to find somewhere on the patient's body ramifying pink marks, which generally disappear in the course of a day or two. These marks bear a general resemblance to trees or the venation of leaves, and were at one time supposed to be the photographic images of such objects, produced in some mysterious way by the lightning. It is now known, however, that these marks are not photographs, but are merely the lesions due to the passage thru the tissues of a branching electrical discharge.—Weather Bureau, U. S. D. A.

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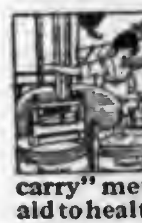

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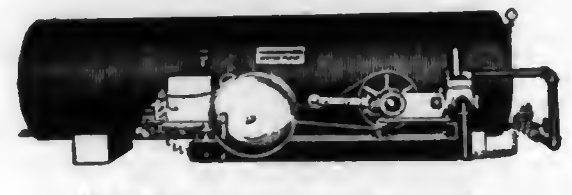

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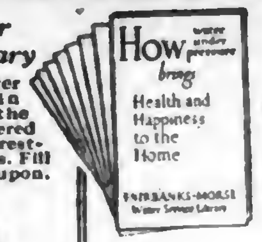
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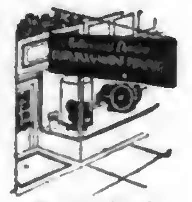

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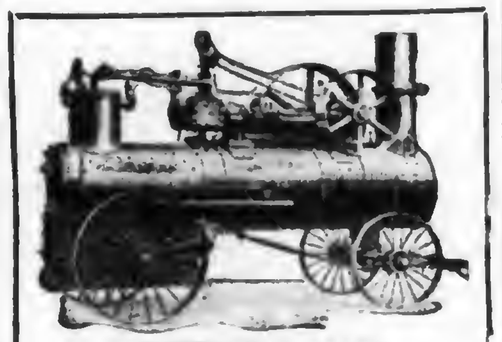

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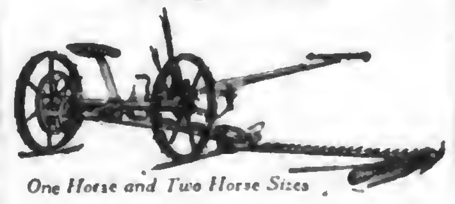

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm of ninety-five acres four miles from New Hope. I am nine years old and go to Buckmanville School. My father has a herd of twenty Guernsey cows, part of which are registered.

Each summer I visit my cousins near Newtown. We go bathing and have picnics.

We had good sleighing for a month last winter and I went coasting a lot after school. I am in the fourth grade in school. At school we play volley ball and tag. I feed the chickens and hunt the eggs.—Horace T. Smith, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am eleven years old and live on a farm. I like to help my dad work around the barn. I have some pets. I have a dog and he will pull my wagon and play with me, and I have a horse about fifteen years old. He doesn't have to work any more. I have two sisters. They have cats for pets. I go to school and like school very much.—George O. Plock, Montour County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—For a pet I have a dog named Shep. His color is brown and white. I love to play with him; his favorite game is "I spy." I also have two pet bantams.

I live on a small farm and my sister and I have to do a little work such as hoeing and raking. I also have a little sister aged three and she can't do much work.

I am twelve years old. I go to Hubbard's School and am in the seventh grade.—Evelyn Engle, Caroline County, Md.

MR. SQUIRREL,
Edward Jameson, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am fourteen years old and am in the eighth grade at school. I go to Santz School and do not have far to go. I live in the country and love it very well.

How many are glad spring is coming? I am. I love to hear the dear little birds singing in the morning from their perches in the tree tops. Soon the flowers will be peeping above the ground showing their sweet faces to the sun. I suppose the boys are busy flying kites and the girls are busy playing outdoor games.

March, the dear old windy month, has come again.—Goldie M. Nudig, Northumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and get more interested every time I read it. I am twelve years old and live on a farm. I have two sisters, one is my twin sister. I like school very much. I have a pet cat, his name is Tommy. He is very affectionate except when you lift him. Whenever you lift him he scratches you.—Ruth G. Heffner, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm which is back from the road. The lane has maple trees on both sides and in the spring we tap the trees and I collect the sap.

I have a pet cat that I named Daisy. I have three sisters. Last summer I collected butterflies. My father made me a case and I mounted over 150 specimens. I took them to the Albany, Schenectady County Fair. They won the blue ribbon.—Esther L. Rowland, Albany County, N. Y.

COMING IN AS A LION
Hilda Hiddleson, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I thought I would write a few lines to the Forum page. We live on a farm and I help to weed onions, pick peas and pick berries. We go to the woods and pick blackberries and sell them in town. We also go to pick wild lilies in Mr. Brown's field and take them home and bunch them up and papa takes them to town when he takes his vegetables in.—Albert Finsbaugh, Venango County, Pa.

NUT CAKE

1 cup sugar
½ cup of butter
2 eggs
1½ cup of flour
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
½ cup of milk
1 large cup of nuts.—Mildred I. Duttinger, Northumberland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin and Forum Friends:—I enjoy reading the Forum letters very much, especially Cousin Ruth's. We have a Collie dog and he is very playful. When we bring him in the house in the mornings he just acts as tho he wants to say good-morning. He also enjoys playing with a ball.

I have a brother eight years old and today one of the neighbors who is going to move away this spring gave him two tame rabbits of which he is very proud.

I am eleven years old and am in the eighth grade in school. I go to Centennial Hall. My teacher this year asked the pupils in my class to write a biography of their lives. And, Cousin Ruth, if you think it will be all right I will send my biography to the Forum page. Best wishes and good luck.—Grace B. Durboran, Adams County, Pa.

Go ahead and send in your biography, Grace. Even if it is too long to print, I'd like to read it.
COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a country girl and live on a farm. I am the only child and sometimes it is pretty lonely. I have a pet cat that is almost as large as a dog; his name is Tommy. He is a white cat and is four years old.

I love the little birds. I saw a purple grackle this spring. They are a large bird with a purple head and the neck is all colors. The rest is black and they are very pretty birds. I also saw a bluebird. I have not seen a robin yet.

My grandmother lives with us, she is eighty-one years old. We have a good many fruit trees. I go to school a mile from home and am in the eighth grade. In summer I go to the woods and gather wild flowers. I have a camera and take pictures in the summer. There are a lot of teaberries this year and I have been out and picked some.—Jane Gaston, Jefferson County, Pa.

FEATHER CAKE

1 cup sugar
1½ cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder in sugar
Break 2 eggs in a cup and put in 4 tablespoons butter.
Fill up cup with sweet milk. Beat all together. Flavor to suit.—Elisabeth Batcher, Warren County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will at last join this happy circle of boys and girls. I am twelve years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have been reading the Forum page for almost two years. I often thought of writing but just didn't get at it.

I like farm life very much. I help out in the field in the summer. We have a dog named Shep; he is black, white and brown spotted. When we tell him to cry he will lay down and rub his paws over his eyes and whine as tho crying. He will shake hands when we tell him. He watches the cows and drives them back to the barn yard when we tell him.

There is a sawmill below our house. We watch the mill running and see the logs sawed into lumber.

I haven't seen any letters from Clearfield County for some time. Girls and boys, wake up and write. I am sure Cousin Ruth would like to hear from you. I have a camera and will send some pictures later on.

I attend Sunday school almost every Sunday. I like to go to church. It doesn't seem like Sunday to me if I don't go to church.—Mabel Smeal, Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in a big white and green house with a large green lawn in summer. My mother and I plant flower beds which look very nice in summer. We live three miles from a railroad station.

We have tapped about eighty-five trees and are making syrup. We have a sugar house camp. It is a lot of fun to make syrup these nice days.

I have five pet banty hens which are very pretty. There names are Snowflake, Philis, Tommy, Speckle and Jenny.—Dorothy Hoag, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and in the fourth grade at school. How many go in wagons to a country high school? There are fifty pupils in my room at school. I take violin lessons in the summer. We have had lots of snow this winter and I have been learning to ski.

I have one little sister three years old. She has a tiger cat named Tabbyskins. I have a Scotch Collie dog named Laddie; also two ducks and chickens.

I like to go fishing. I get enough fish for dinner. Sometimes I catch twenty-five fish. The creek is near my home. I like to read the Forum letters. I like to play football and see big football games.—Erwin James Adams, Tioga County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Here I am back on this jolly Forum page and glad to see the Forum friends. How is everybody? I took a trip to Pittsburgh to see my brother and sister. We went with the intention of seeing my brother who has the mumps. My sister and brother-in-law have them now. I saw lots of nice things on my way. It was awful warm the day we went but when we came back it was awful cold and rough.

What did you Forum friends do on February 22? I had a big dinner. It was a birthday dinner. It was my nephew's birthday. He is three years old.—Viola Smith, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Grace B. Durboran.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Raymond Crownover (D).
BERKS COUNTY.—Mable I. Rothenberger.
CARBON COUNTY.—Helen M. Gerber.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Anna Fairns.
CLARION COUNTY.—Mary Reese.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Mabel Smeal.
ERIE COUNTY.—William Benson (D), Florence Ingram, Raymond Peck, Joyce I. Wells.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Edna Pittman.
FULTON COUNTY.—Ella Mellott.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Esther E. Cowan.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Gertrude W. McElhoes.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Jane Gaston.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Dorothy E. Bennett, Philura Klipple.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Irma Brendle, J. Harry Enders (D), Paul S. Kreider, Catherine Mourer.
LUZERNE COUNTY.—Ruth Hess, Rachel Mack.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Edward W. Jameson (D only).
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Alva Brown, Frances Crowrath, Mildred Hoffman.
PIKE COUNTY.—Frances Slocum.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Albert Flinsbaugh, Nellie Mae Kitelinger, Richard Staub.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Dorothy Hoag, W. K., Ethel Tiel (P), Marilla Travis, Inez Watson.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Lois E. Piper.

MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Mae Fisher.
QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.—Edith Jester.

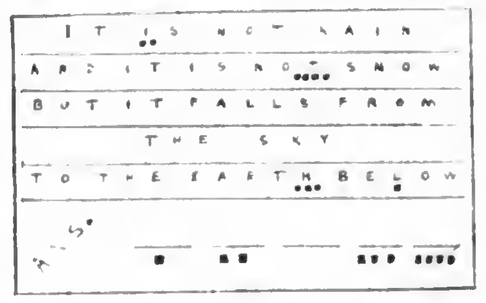
NEW YORK

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Iva May Harrington.

NEW JERSEY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Madeline Herche.
SALEM COUNTY.—Mildred Bishop.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



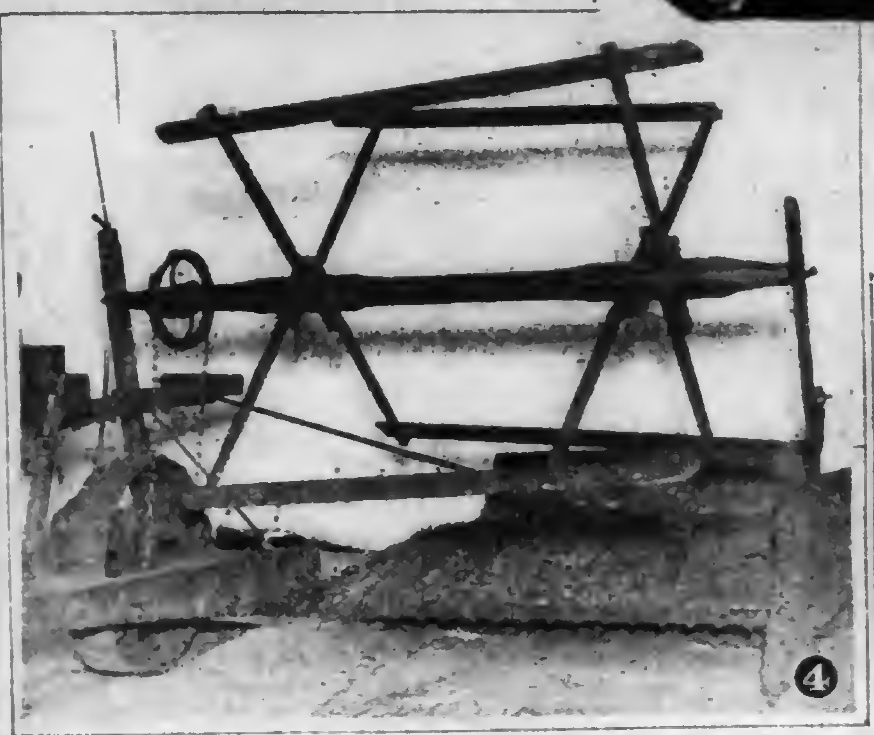
Dear Little Folks:—On a bright spring day it ought not to be difficult for you to solve this puzzle. If you will look carefully at the lines at the bottom of the picture you will see little black marks which match certain little black marks under letters in the little verse. All the letters but one which form the answer are given to you in this way. When you have discovered the telltale marks and have written in the corresponding letters, I am sure you will very soon think what letter should go in the space left vacant, since it will spell a word you all know and give you the name of the important thing which "falls from the sky." When you have found the answer, send it to me on a POSTAL CARD, so that it reaches me by April 11. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answers, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of post cards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

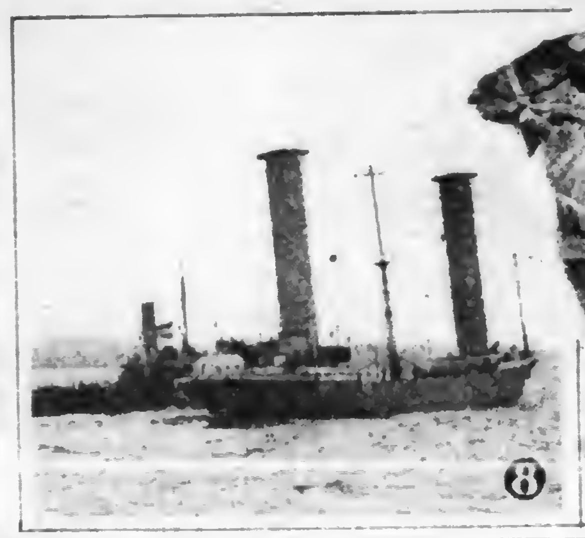
PUZZLE PRIZE WINNERS

The answer to the puzzle published in the March 14 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: COLUMBUS, SHAKESPEARE, JEFFERSON, NAPOLEON, EDISON.

The prize winners are: Charles Acker, age 9, Gap, Pa.; Herbert E. Bair, age 12, New Holland, Pa.; Clinton Best, age 12, Knox, Pa.; Sara Jane Hackenberg, age 8, Middleburg, Pa.; Mae C. V. Kistler, age 9, Slatington, Pa.; Elmer D. Leaman, age 12, Lancaster, Pa.; Jane Messmer, age 7, Whitford, Pa.; W. Frank Osborne, age 10, Slippery Rock, Pa.; Helen W. Reeve, age 8, Riverhead, N. Y.; Rosa Winstel, age 9, Salem, N. J.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





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1.—A lively day in the dead letter office in Uncle Sam's Post Office Department.
2.—Harlan Fiske Stone in his new robes of office, as Supreme Court Justice.
3.—Madame Gabrilowitch, formerly Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, has attained fame as a musician.
4.—An old timer—this reaper was built in 1831 and is preserved for exhibition purposes in comparison with modern machines.
5.—The new minister from China and his wife on their recent arrival in this country.
6.—A quintuple microphone of the sort which enabled the whole continent hear President Coolidge take his oath of office.
7.—New York earthquake proved too much for even this seismograph at the Museum of Natural History. Mr. Hill, in the picture is pointing out the needle which trembled off the instrument.
8.—The rotor ship, a freak boat which took eight days to voyage from Dantzig to Kiel. You see it anchored at Leith, Scotland.
9.—Society at play indulges in a novel means of transportation.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

From Photography to Cooking

She Tackled Her New Job with the Right Spirit

THE girl photographer sat beside the kitchen window back in the old farm home thinking over what the doctor had said. "Give up dark-room work absolutely; take up an entire change of work—not just mere living, mind you. If you don't, those beastly headaches will continue, and —shortly—you'll have no eyes," the doctor's advice was yet ringing in her ears.

There was little spirit left in the girl. The terrible headaches and paining eyes had pretty well sapped the supply; but the bit left proved to be genuine gold.

Knew One Thing Only

"I really don't know anything but pictures, mother. I can't think of anything that my experience and knowledge would lead to.—unless it would be cooking."

"Cooking, my dear! How do you make that out?" surprised, the mother dropped the stirring spoon back into the soup.

"Well, I've illustrated a lot of cookery for periodicals, with never a 'call.' And I've always had to furnish recipes with the pictures of the prepared dishes, and, maybe I could furnish just as good results if I cooked them now."

The mother smiled. "I think, my dearie, you'd need more tangible evidence—than just the recipe—if you could succeed in cooking."

At the Employment Bureau

The would-be cook sighed, but not hopelessly. A few days later, she faced a whole battery of questions from a city employment bureau. Her heart quickened at the very first consideration.

"We could place you immediately in a very conservative place with a fine position and chance of immediate promotion, if you could cook—can you?"

"Yes, photographically," came the sincere answer, with not the slightest intention of "putting it over on them."

"Photographically? What do you mean?"

Then she explained fully.

"Just a moment—let me see," and the telephone buzzed insistently "Yes, send her up. Immediately," came the reply in the briefest moment.

The First Interview

And she went,—down into the middle dining room of a great city hospital, to the dietitian in her white uniform who was busily clicking off the day's menu on a typewriter.

Again the girl explained. The dietitian's eyes gleamed with satisfaction. "You don't know how glad I am to hear you say you will cook by recipe. That means you are willing to follow someone else's judgment than your own. The position is yours, and—well, I shall not care what you cook. You may plan as you please after today—I feel I can trust you," placing the menu in the girl's eager hands.

The photographer-cook went on duty at 9:30, as night cook for the night nurses and doctors, that same evening.

The next day, a sleek-bobbed waitress startled her by asking: "How did you make that French dressing?"

Made Good Salad Dressing

"By the recipe," she laughed. "Why?" a great fear, for a moment, making her knees shake.

"Oh, just that the supervisor asked who made it. She said it was the best she had ever eaten here."

"Did they tell her?"

"Yes, the dietitian told her the new night cook prepared it and that you are to stay—and be promoted real soon."

"Tangible evidence! And I never even tasted it," the photographer-cook breathed, reminiscently, as the waitress's rubber heels padded back to the dining room.—Rose Aline Kramer.

Electric Percolator

PRACTICAL and ornamental. Begins percolation instantly. Makes better coffee. Nothing mechanical to get out of order. Can be used day in and day out with little or no attention. Economical to operate.

1925 Canning Season

IT IS not too early to plan for the canning season, as it should have some consideration even in ordering the seed for the home garden. A surplus should be ordered of the fruits or vegetables to be canned.

The ideal condition for home canning is to be able to take the fruit or vegetable directly from the garden and can it immediately. "Two hours from field to can" is the successful canners' favorite slogan for fruits and vegetables. Meats present a slightly different problem. They are not ready for canning until the animal heat has entirely disappeared, and it is a good plan to let them hang for twenty-four hours after killing.

Better Canning, Better Health

Consistent, careful canning will make us healthier and better nourished; will provide a pleasing variety of foods thruout the year; and will save food which would otherwise go to waste.

At all times the body needs certain foods for upbuilding its structure and maintaining health. Mineral matter, organic acids, and vitamins are important in this respect, and canned fruits and vegetables help to supply us with these essentials in the diet. Canned products are also a valuable resource in time of emergency. A well-stocked canning cupboard can very nearly see a meal thru from soup to dessert.

As a rule canning is more successful if the housewife understands why canned foods sometimes do not keep. Spoilage is due to the action of certain organisms upon the food. These organisms may be roughly divided into three classes: yeasts, molds, and bacteria. The first two are easily destroyed by the application of heat, but bacteria often take on a tough outer coating or shell and become dormant, and in this state are difficult to kill.

Why Foods Spoil

Canning is the art of killing or sterilizing these organisms, and of sealing the food in such a manner as to prevent the entrance into it of other organisms from the surrounding air.

If careful attention be given to detail, there is no necessity of ever losing any canned product. A five-year survey by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that seventy-five per cent of the spoilage was due to the use of poor rubber rings, defective tops on screw top jars, or improper sealing from defective joints, springs and caps.

Another fruitful source of spoilage is that some persons undertake to can stale or wilted vegetables. Careless handling is also sure to cause loss. Absolute cleanliness in every detail is essential.

The steps in successful canning will be taken up in a future article. —Grace E. Fitts.

"Baby Talk"

A LITTLE boy of kindergarten age was brought to a state specialist to be examined for speech defects. The specialist dismissed him saying that he had an aggravated case of "baby talk" which he would overcome.

Some laughed at the child, and much time was spent in trying to figure out what he was trying to say,—much to his annoyance. Others would tease him, just to hear him talk. He developed a peevish cross disposition as a result.

What a shame it is that any child should have to learn to talk twice, or to have to be so often corrected as he grows older. Surely children are worth the consideration of being taught correctly the first time.

In talking to our children, let us enunciate clearly, and let us insist that the whole family do the same. —Mrs. G. W. M.

COOKING CEREALS

SINCE cereals require long slow cooking, it is poor economy to prepare them in small quantities; cooked cereals have many possibilities. What is left over from breakfast is equally good for lunch or dinner. Such cereals as rice, hominy and cornmeal, in combination with cheese, eggs or milk, may well be served as the main dish at lunch. Tomatoes or green peppers may be added to give variety. Fruit or gelatin combinations with rice or any well cooked cereal will result in a number of acceptable desserts.

About Those Extra Two Hours

One Reader's Idea of How She Would Use Them

THIS thought is certainly a new one! Am I radically different from other women, I wonder, in deciding at once that I would use those two hours, if I had them, catching up some of my work that is behind?

As soon as my mending, sewing, cleaning, etc., reached a point where I could leave them without feeling too uneasy, I would begin utilizing those extra hours in paying calls till I should be able to look all my neighbors in the face. The school would be remembered while I was calling, as would also several other places not purely social.

Relaxation is Greatest Need

Probably no two women would use the extra time in quite the same way, but would we not all use it to supply the deficiency that annoys us most?

Often, no doubt, we should receive the maximum benefit from our extra time if we were to spend it in complete rest and relaxation. A nap might be ideal for some people, tho it would never do for me during the day. However, I should just enjoy not doing a thing sometimes until I felt a bit rested.

A Few Centures of Rest

Speaking of the resurrection the other day, our Sunday school teacher said he didn't think it mattered much whether or not the soul went directly to heaven; most of us need a few centuries of rest anyway.

Would any of us be likely to add entirely new or different interests to our routine because we had acquired a twenty-six-hour day? The addition might permit social or religious work that we had never before had time to do, or it might make it possible for the talented women whose music or painting of fancy work has been crowded out by dish-washing and baby-tending, to resume these for pleasure or profit.

Personally I used to love to read but I never have time any more. Maybe half an hour a day with a good book would not be time misspent if my work need not be unduly neglected.

After devoting a half hour of my extra two hours, to reading, I should still have an hour and a half extra every day, and I believe my neglected correspondence would once more receive attention. Two hours a day would mean twelve working hours a week, and in that time one could accomplish much.

More Time on Sunday, Too

Then if I had two hours more on Sunday, I shouldn't be so likely to hurry till my head was dizzy, trying to get ready for church and Sunday school.

With more time at my disposal, my house could be cleaner and more orderly, my health would improve because I shouldn't be so nervous, my sewing and mending might get done so that we should all look better groomed, and perhaps we should accomplish enough so that after a year or so we could dispense with the twenty-six-hour day.

I am afraid, however, that without it we should soon be back in the same old mess.—Mrs. E. M. A.

When Plants Refuse to Bloom

Tendency to Run to Leaf Caused by Over-feeding

Can someone tell me what to do with a clematis that has not bloomed for two years? It may never have bloomed, as we bought the farm only two years ago, and at that time it was sprawling all over the ground. We trained it up against the house on strings. It grew vigorously, but never a bud or bloom. Last year we gave it a good trellis and fertilized it with chicken manure, but no better success. Shall we cut the old vine all off and let it start again? It is apparently, judging by the foliage, one of the sweet-scented white ones that bloom so profusely in the late summer and early fall. It must bloom or go.—R. L. B., New Jersey.

The only function of the flower, as far as the plant is concerned, is to produce seed so that the plant on which it grows shall be reproduced. If conditions are over-favorable for the continued growth of the plant, it sometimes seems to throw all its strength into the manufacture of food and the building of more stem growth.

The leaves are factories where (by the aid of sunlight in lieu of a cook-stove) the plant transforms the water and mineral matter supplied to it by the roots, and the carbon dioxide gas breathed out by man and other animals, into the starch and proteins that feed the plant.

A Case of Over-feeding

If the plant receives too much food in the form of soluble nitrates, its tendency is to "run to leaf." Chicken manure is very high in its ammonia (nitrogen) content, and the abundant supply which you give it probably caused the plant to build more factories (produce more leaves) so as to use up all this plant food in making stem groth.

"What need," says the plant, "to produce seed if I myself am sure to survive?" To stimulate it to produce flowers, give it a good scare. Cut it back,—not to the ground, but one-half to two-thirds, not more. Do not apply any nitrogenous fertilizer. There is probably enough left in the ground from last year, to last a year or two. Instead apply bone meal,—two pounds—and an equal amount of wood ashes.

Give It a Good Scare

The bone meal is slow in action and the amount stated will supply all the lime and phosphoric acid the plant will need for some years. The ashes supply potash. These chemicals seem to be essential to the production of seed, and unless all the elements necessary for seed production are provided, the plant will not produce blossoms,—the prelude to seed.

Another hint,—the feeding roots of the plant are the very tiny root-hairs which are thrown off by the roots at a considerable distance from the stem. So work your fertilizers into the ground at the surface of the soil, two or even three feet from the stem.

Don't cut the vine down this year even if it fails to respond to this treatment. It may have had such an overdose of leaf-stimulant that it will take two seasons to recover.—O. P. P.

MOTHER'S RHUBARB PIE

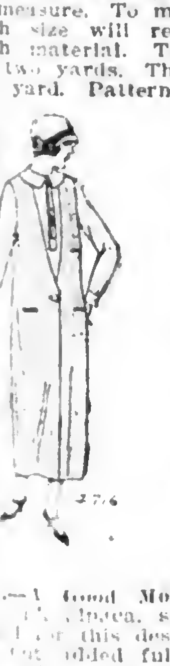
A favorite dish when May birds fly
Is simple good old rhubarb pie.
To hinder heaviness, you spread
Egg-white upon the crusty bed;
Then layers of rhubarb sliced from stem
With buttered sugar flecking them.
On top one cup of sugar shower,
A little nutmeg, salt and flour.
No juice in oven, if you thrust
In slit of wet-edged upper crust,
Pressed down, a paper funnel. Pray
Bake quickly! Then this tidbit gay
Of crystal cubes, in flakes encased,
Will please the most fastidious taste.

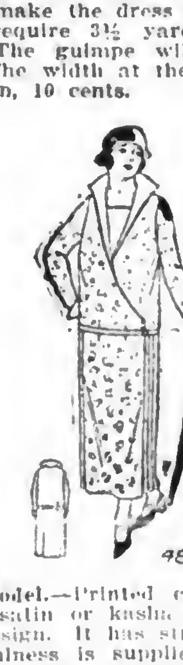
R. M. C.

For April's Sun and Showers

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and ages for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

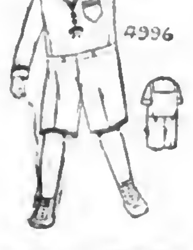
4716.—A Popular Style.—Beltless straight line dresses are much in vogue. The style here portrayed may be worn with any blouse or shirt waist. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38-inch size will require 3½ yards of 40-inch material. The guimpe will require two yards. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

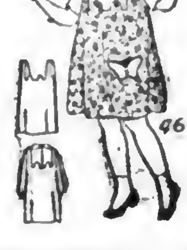




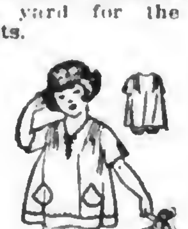
4867.—A Good Model.—Printed cotton, crepe, alpaca, satin or kasha could be used for this design. It has straight lines, but added fulness is supplied by plait sections at each side on the fronts. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires [illegible] yards of 40-inch material. For collar, vestee and cuffs of contrasting material five-eighths yard is required. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

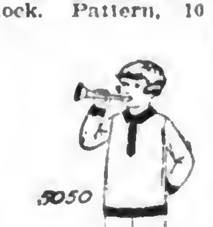
4996.—A Boy's Suit.—Flannel, tweed, serge or jersey cloth may be used for this model. It is also good for wash materials; for velvet or corduroy. Four sizes: 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.





4669.—A Simple Frock.—Printed crepe was used for the "smock" and batiste for the guimpe. One could have jersey or plaid suiting in combination with wool crepe or silk. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1¼ yard of 27-inch material for the guimpe and 1⅞ yard for the smock. Pattern, 10 cents.

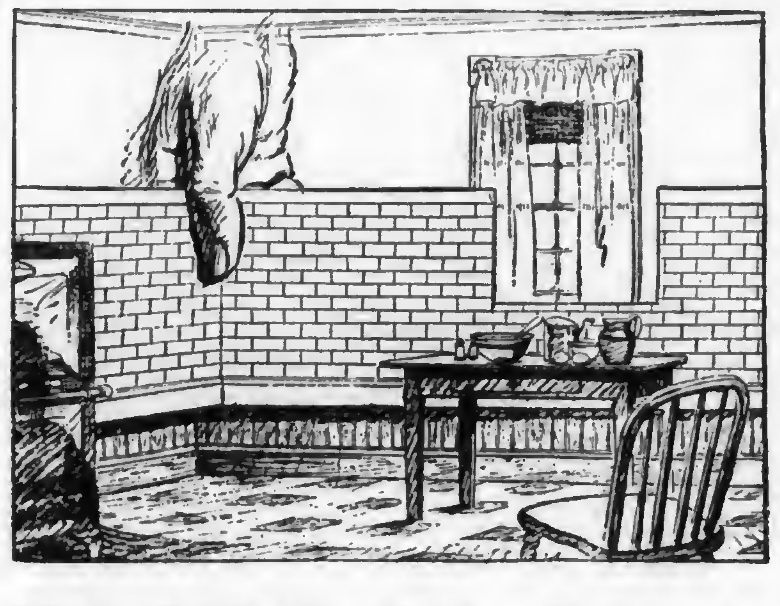




4285.—Play Garment.—Linen, chambray, flannel could be used for this model. A simple finish of stitching or stitchery, or a binding in contrasting color, would be very pleasing. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5050.—For Little Brother.—Linen, chambray, poplin, jersey cloth and flannel may be used for this style. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. If made as illustrated a four-year size requires three yards of 36-inch material, with one-half yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs lap and facings. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.



for WALLS

Tile Walls Like Magic

Beaver Tile Board works wonders in old kitchens and bathrooms. It gives you glistening white tile walls at one-tenth the cost of the old way because this miracle tile comes in big panels—ready to nail right over the dingy old cracked walls. Get a few panels of it from your local dealer, nail it up, enamel it, and behold the lustrous new beauty of your kitchen and bathroom. Or mail the coupon for a free sample and a full explanation of its use and application. Why put up with a dingy kitchen or bathroom any longer?

Beaver Tile Board

Beaver Tile Board comes in panels 4 feet wide and 6 to 10 feet long —each contains hundreds of uniform tiles—the indentations are deep and clean-cut. When nailed over old walls or direct to the studding it will not crack, fall or crumble. Wears like porcelain. Ask your dealer about it and mail coupon for free samples.

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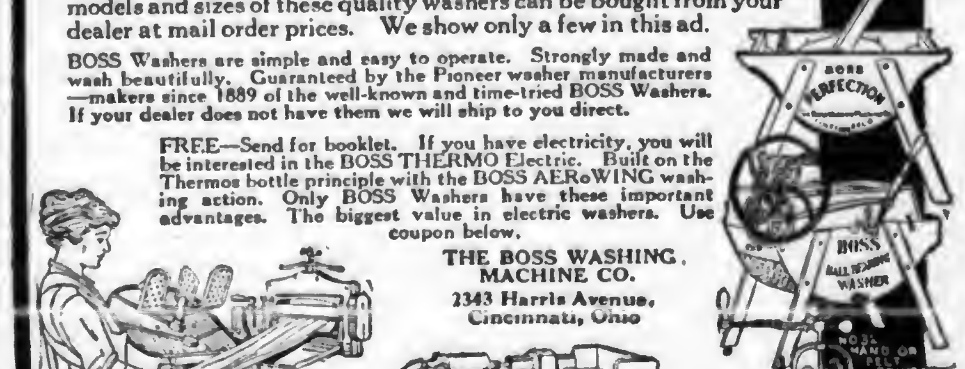

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Please send me booklet on ☐ Hand, ☐ Water, ☐ Electric or ☐ Engine Power Washers.
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Quilt Patterns from the West

Fruit of Happy Hours Spent in Quest of Designs

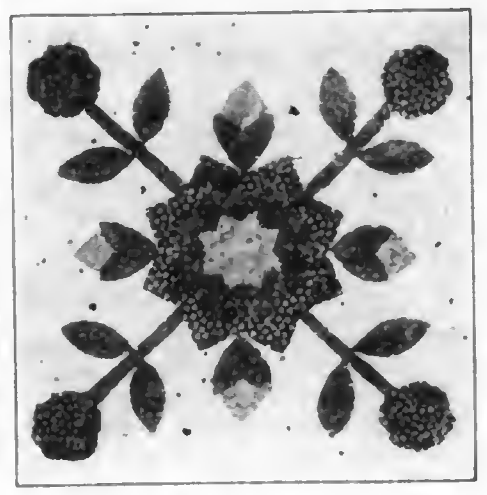
ONE of my quilt jaunts, last fall, took me into a quaint cottage home in Indiana—a cottage half hidden by trees and vines. With its old fashioned garden seen thru the picket fence, it looked the true home of the patchwork quilt and the quilt lover.

It was late afternoon when I arrived, and when I gave my name, my hostess smiled and said, "You want to see my quilts. Come in and have supper, then we will look at them." I realized that I had met a charming hostess—a little woman with all her treasures of so many years in her home, her old fashioned flower garden and a smile for everyone.

Twenty-one Quilts in All

After supper we "looked at quilts." She brought them from their resting places, one or two at a time, until we had twenty-one. Some were made years ago by her mother and sister, some she had made, but the work on all was exquisite. Such beautiful quilting and such tiny pieces, so perfectly fitted together.

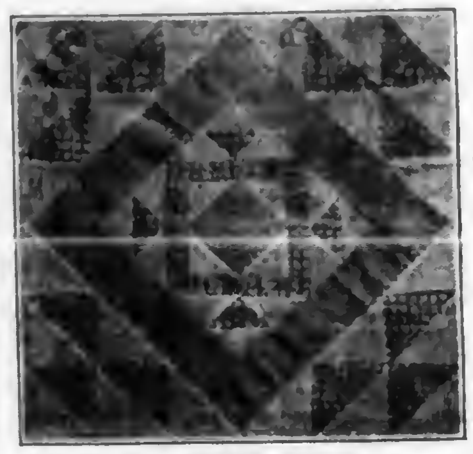
She told me stories of one and another, how many she had pieced of each pattern—to whom she had given them and how patterns had gone from neighbor to neighbor. I couldn't help wondering how many of those who had been remembered with one of her quilts really appreciated the endless number of stitches connected with the finished cover.



Iowa Beauty

After our very pleasant quilt evening I slept on a feather bed with three patchwork quilts for cover. This may not have been conducive to slumber, but something was. Anyway I did not mind the fact that the small town where the train stopped did not boast of a hotel. Next morning when I waited for the train to carry me back to Chicago I felt much richer in quilt lore and happy thoughts.

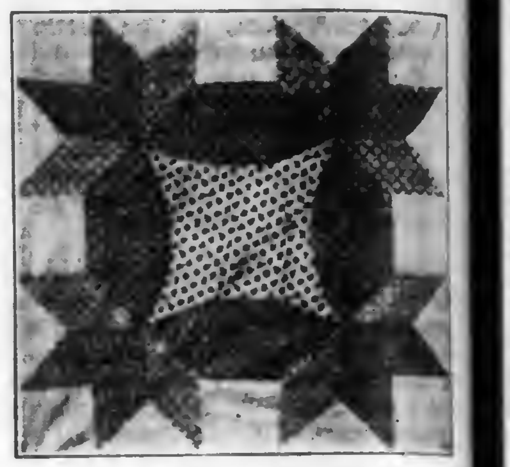
During the winter my hostess still pieces and quilts. Says she loves to do so and her work shows it. I can imagine her cutting and sewing—each little piece doing its bit in forming the design. She probably does not know when the thermometer registers below zero for the cottage has six rooms and six wood stoves—five heaters and a cook stove. Rather a comfortable place, I think.



Cleveland's Choice

Indiana is not the only state where these quilts are to be found. Every state has its share, as I have found in my rambles, and it is next to impossible to say where the patterns originated unless we find a rare pattern in the home of the woman who designed it.

The Iowa Beauty is a very pretty pattern and well worth the labor. It is an applique pattern made in red, green and yellow. Hands All Around and Cleveland's Choice can be set together with strips of white or color, four inches wide or with alternating squares of white.—C. S.



All Hands 'Round

Patterns may be secured thru the Household Editor. Price, twenty cents each. Allow ten days for filling orders.

Cheerful Tinted Walls

WALLS and windows, the two w's of housecleaning, are as vital as the three r's in the life of a schoolboy.

Walls should radiate warmth, cheer, and beauty. They should invite us by their glow of light everywhere, but especially in a bedroom they should impart a feeling of rest and peace. To my mind, these happy qualities are best obtained by the use of a good wall tint.

Paper, improperly hung, is untidy and unsightly. Paper that sticks is so hard to remove that we either postpone from year to year the messy fatiguing process, or else just paper another layer on top of the dirty one, —both very bad practices for health.

We Don't Give Walls a Square Deal

We carefully wash and scald our dishes thrice daily. We wash and boil our soiled linen at least once a week. Our windows are shined at frequent intervals. But I have known walls to go two, five, ten, yes, even twenty years with the same dirty faded covering.

This is for two reasons. Our methods have been either too difficult or too expensive, or both. Tinting is so easily done, so quickly done, and the cost is so trifling that every country woman should acquaint herself with the method..

The best of wall papers will fade if we let the blessed sunshine in as we should, while tints of high quality are not affected by sunlight After twenty years of housecleaning in the mountains of the Northwest, the valleys of the central states, and now on the sands of New Jersey, I recommend tints for sanitary and beautiful walls.—G S. S.

BAKED SQUASH

BOIL squash and mash as usual. Put into baking dish, dot with butter, and place halved marshmallows over the top. Set into hot oven for a few moments and serve immediately. The marshmallows add quite a festive touch if browned just right. —May H. Mumaw.

The Health Circus a Good Show

Everyone Enjoys a Little Play Like This

ONE of the most interesting pieces of work done by the Dairy Council is the Health Circus given in schools by the dramatic department. This little play, just long enough to rouse and hold the ever-roving attention of the child, is built around the important fact that happiness goes hand-in-hand with health and that to have and keep health one must eat those foods which promote it—fruit, vegetables and milk. With subtle cunning, the dramatic department has succeeded in putting on a play which is amusing not only to those who look on but in which the boys of the school really enjoy taking part.

The clown—the one main character in The Health Circus—is always played by one of the Dairy Council's dramatic workers. With her natural interest in the work she enthuses the children and the result is a play which is astonishingly successful even when it must be given without scenery.

Usually appropriately designed folding screens are used as scenery, to make the illusion more perfect, but sometimes the play is being given in more than one school at the same hour and one of them must put it on without scenery. The costumes are very beautiful and are kept clean and in order, as health costumes should be, by a costume woman, whose only work is to look after them.

In the dramatic department, the head and her assistants work together to evolve a suitable story. Then appropriate music is written, dances are worked out and finally the play is ready. Then, after one of the story tellers has visited the school several times, telling tales which impress health and foods upon the child mind, the play is given—it may be the Health Circus or some other specially written play. The Health Circus is the story of a little boy who can't go to the circus because he is ill. The baseball nine come by to show their health by the snappy game they play, in which the sick boy can take no part.

A Group of Merry Players

Then the circus clown is introduced and becomes interested in the sick boy, teaching him thru the exhibitions of strength and agility of the boys he gathers together to give a circus, that one must eat proper food, drink milk and enjoy lots of fresh air to do the things the lion tamer, the acrobat and the clown in the circus can do.

It is altogether a good play and I won't spoil it for you by going further into detail, but if it or any of the others come to your school, leave the dishes and go see it!—E. M. P.

Advantages of a Village Farm

MORE and more the isolated farms are being deserted or are passing into the hands of foreigners during the present period of agricultural adversity, and those who previously tilled the soil and raised the crops are congregating in cities and towns, or operating "village farms."

The latter plan appeals to me as the most satisfactory solution of the farm problem, since it eliminates the inevitable homesickness that would come to most farmers transplanted to a large city. At the same time it affords practically all the advantages of town life.

In Order to Be Near School

Yes, I hear some one say that such a location is possibly only for a limited number. But it is entirely possible for a great many more than now avail themselves of the opportunity, so it certainly cannot yet be considered unattainable.

We wanted better educational opportunity for little daughter, but we never could stand the close quarters afforded by a small village lot; we had to have elbow room. So we located on twenty-nine acres with fairly substantial but rather neglected buildings, some meadow, plenty of pasture, and a few acres of timber land.

We are about three minutes' walk from the center of a thriving little village, and so near a good high school that the little girl always comes home for lunch at noon, except on the worst days in winter.

A Short Walk on a Good Road

The change was made entirely because of the school, and because we all wanted to be together, but every day we realize more fully the advantage of it. We have neighbors within a stone's throw. When we want to attend church or social functions we have only to change our clothes and walk to any of them in five or ten minutes on a good road.

We can farm here as well as anywhere, and surely the market for surplus products is better here than in the country. We have a good pavement into a city of more than 40,000 and there are dealers here who buy produce at the door to be trucked to that market—probably twelve miles.

Why Don't More Folks Try It?

There are many more such locations (we didn't buy them all) and I believe many a farmer would succeed in such a place, who never will on his isolated or hilly farm.

Some people think there isn't much work in town, but we never were busier in our lives, and here we can work as we couldn't in deep snows or blizzards. Our back yard is getting pretty full of wood, but on the other farm we never could accumulate a surplus. —Mrs. E. M. A.

Will your boy be just one of many?

THEY both came to college from the same town—both were good, clean-cut fellows. But Jim was exceedingly popular, whereas Frank was just one of many. There was no marked difference in personality—but Jim could play the piano. It was Jim who was the life of the crowd—it was he who was remembered for his leadership and his inspiring influence, long after he had left college.

Every child should have an opportunity to learn to play the piano. It is an accomplishment that will be of real value in after life. Neither is it too late for you to learn—just because you are grown up. Choose a piano that will be a constant source of pleasure to you—a Weaver—and find a good teacher.

The more you investigate the Weaver Piano, the more you will come to realize why leading pianists acclaim it as one of the greatest musical instruments of the times.

At the first touch you immediately will be struck with the musical richness and deep sonority of the Weaver's tone. This beautiful tone is one of the noted characteristics of the Weaver. It remains rich and full throughout the years. Even though you may know little of pianos, you will be impressed by the delicate sensitiveness of the keyboard. The wonderful action is instantly responsive to the lightest touch—and yet has exceptional strength and endurance.

The Weaver Piano is truly "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Write for the name of the dealer in your vicinity. Ask for the interesting Weaver catalog. Convenient terms easily arranged—and a liberal allowance made on your present piano.

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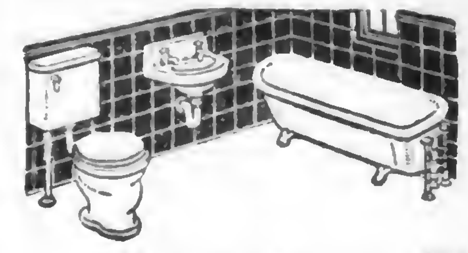

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

LITTLE John led me into the group and the schoolmaster began:—Let us call this bit of a story: The Guide to Paradise.

"One day in early June I was lyin' under the big apple tree in the garden—sure I was. It was all white and sweet with the blossoms like a bride in her veil—an' I heard the hum o' the bee's wing an' odors o' the upper world come down to me. I was lookin' at the little bird house that we had hung in the tree-top. Of a sudden I saw a tiny bit o' a 'warf—no longer than the thumb o' Mary—God love her!—on its wee porch an' lookin' down at me.

"'Good luck to ye!' says I. 'Who are you?'

"'Who do ye think I am?' says he.

"'Nobody,' says I.

"'That's just who I am,' says he. 'I'm Nobody from Nowhere — God save you from the like.'

"'Glad to see ye,' says I.

"'Glad to be seen,' says he. 'There's a mighty few people can see me.'

"'Looks to me as if ye were tellin' the truth,' says I.

"'Nobody is the only one that always tells the truth—God help ye,' says he. 'And here's a big chunk o' it. Not one in a thousand ever gets the feet o' his mind in the land o' Nowhere—better luck to them!'

"'Where is it?' says I.

"'Up above the earth where the great God keeps His fiddle,' says he.

"'What fiddle?' says I.

"'The fiddle o' silence,' says he. 'Sure, I'm playin' it now. It has long strings o' gold that reach 'way out across the land o' Nowhere—ye call 'em stars. The winds and the birds play on it. Sure, the birds are my hens.'

"He clapped his little hands and down came a robin and sat beside him. Nobody rumpled up the feathers on her back and she queed like she was goin' to peck me—the hussy!

"'She's my watch hen,' says Nobody. 'Guards the house and lays eggs for me—the darlin'! Sure, I've a wonderful farm up here in the air—millions o' acres, and the flowers and the tops o' the trees and the gold mines o' the sky are in it. The flowers are my cattle and the bees are my hired men. Do ye see 'em milking' this big herd o' apple-blossoms? My hired men carry their milk away to the hollow trees and churn it into honey. There's towers and towers of it in the land o' Nowhere. If it wasn't for Nowhere your country would be as dark as a pocket and as dry as dust—sure it would. Somewhere must be next to Nowhere—or it wouldn't be anywhere. I'm thinkin'. All the light and rain and beauty o' the world come out o' Nowhere—don't they? We have the widest ocean up here with wonderful ships. I call it God's ferry. Ye see Nowhere is not to be looked down upon just because ye don't find it in Mary's geography. There's lots o' things ye don't know, man. I'm one o' them. What do ye think o' me?'

"'Sure, I like ye,' says I.

"'Lucky man!' says he. 'Everybody must learn to like me an' play with me as the children do. I can get along with the little folks, but it's hard to teach men how to play with me—God pity them! They forget how to believe. I am the guide to paradise and unless ye become as a little child I can not lead ye.'

"He ran to the edge o' the tree roof and took hold o' the end of a long spider's rope hangin' down in the air. In a jiffy he swung clear o' the tree and climbed, hand over hand until he had gone awa-a-a-a-y out o' sight in the sky."

"Couldn't anybody do that?" said little John.

"I didn't say they could—did I? ye unbeliever!" said the schoolmaster as he rose and led us in to the supper table. "I said Nobody did it."

WE GOT him to tell this tale over and over again in the days that followed, and many times since that impersonal and mysterious guide of the schoolmaster's fancy has led me to paradise.

After supper he got out his boxing gloves and gave me a lesson in the art of self-defense, in which, I was soon to learn, he was highly accomplished, for we had a few rounds together every day after that. He keenly enjoyed this form of exercise and I soon began to. My capacity for taking punishment without flinching grew apace and before long I got the knack of countering and that pleased him more even than my work in school, I have sometimes thought.

"God bless ye, boy!" he exclaimed one day after I had landed heavily on his cheek, "ye've a nice way o' sneakin' in with yer right. I've a notion ye may find it useful some day."

I wondered a little why he should say that, and while I was wondering he felled me with a stinging blow on my nose.

"Ah, my lad—there's the best thing I have seen ye do—get up an' come back with no mad in ye," he said as he gave me his hand.

One day the schoolmaster called the older boys to the front seats in his room and I among them.

"Now, boys, I'm going to ask ye what ye want to do in the world," he said. "Don't be afraid to tell me what ye may never have told before and I'll do what I can to help ye."

He asked each one to make a confession and a most remarkable exhibit of young ambition was the result. I remember that most of us wanted to be statesmen—a fact due probably to the shining example of Silas Wright. Then he said that on a certain evening he would try "to show us the way over the mountains."

For some months I had been studying a book just published, entitled, "Stenographic Sound-Hand" and had learned its alphabet and practiced the use of it. That evening I took down the remarks of Mr. Hacket in sound-hand.

THE academy chapel was crowded with the older boys and girls and the townfolk. The master never clipped his words in school as he was wont to do when talking familiarly with the children.

"Since the leaves fell our little village has occupied the center of the stage before an audience of millions in the great theater of congress. Our leading citizen—the chief actor—has been crowned with immortal fame. We who watched the play were thrilled by the query: Will Uncle Sam yield to temptation or cling to honor? He has chosen the latter course and we may still hear the applause in distant galleries beyond the sea. He has decided that the public revenues must be paid in honest money.

"My friend and classmate, George Bancroft, the historian, has written this letter to me out of a full heart:

"'Your fellow townsman, Silas Wright, is now the largest figure in Washington. We were all worried by the resolution of Henry Clay until it began to crumble under the irresistable attack of Mr. Wright. On the 16th he submitted a report upon it which for lucid and accurate statements presented in the most unpretending manner, won universal admiration and will be remembered alike for its intrinsic excellence and for having achieved one of the most memorable victories ever gained in the United States Senate. After a long debate Clay himself, compelled by the irresistible force of argument in the report of Mr. Wright, was obliged to retire from his position, his resolution having been rejected by a vote of 44 to 1.'"

With what pride and joy I heard of this great thing that my friend had accomplished! The schoolmaster went on:

"It is a very good and proper thing, my boys, that you should be inspired by the example of the great man, whose home is here among us and whose beloved face is as familiar as my own, to try your talents in the service of the state. There are certain things that I would have you remember.

"First—Know your subject—inside and outside and round about and from beginning to end.

"Second—Know the opinions of wise men and your own regarding it.

"Third—Be modest in the use your own opinion and above all honest.

"Fourth—Remember that it your subject and not yourself that of prime importance. You will tempted to think that you are great part of the business. My yo friends, it will not be true. It not be true. It is not you but thing you stand for that is imp tant.

"Fifth—The good of all the p ple must be the thing you stand —the United States of America.

"Now I wish you to observe our great fellow townsman keeps subject to the fore and himself the background.

"It was in 1834 that he addr the Senate regarding the deposits public money. He rose to voice wishes of the people of this state. he had seemed to be expressing own opinions he would have mi his great point. Now mark how cast himself aside when he began:

"'I must not be understood as, one moment, entertaining the impression that opinions and vi pronounced by me, here or elsewh will acquire any importance beca they are my opinions and views. know well, sir, that my name ca not with it authority anywhere, I know, also, that so far as I entertain and shall express opini which are, or which shall be fo in accord with the enlightened p lic opinion of this country, so they will be sustained and no ther.'

"Then by overwhelming proof set forth the opinion of our pe on the subject in hand. Studi the Senator has hidden himself in task and avoided in every possi way attracting attention from purposes to his personality.

"Invitations to accept public d ners as a compliment to himself h received from him this kind of re

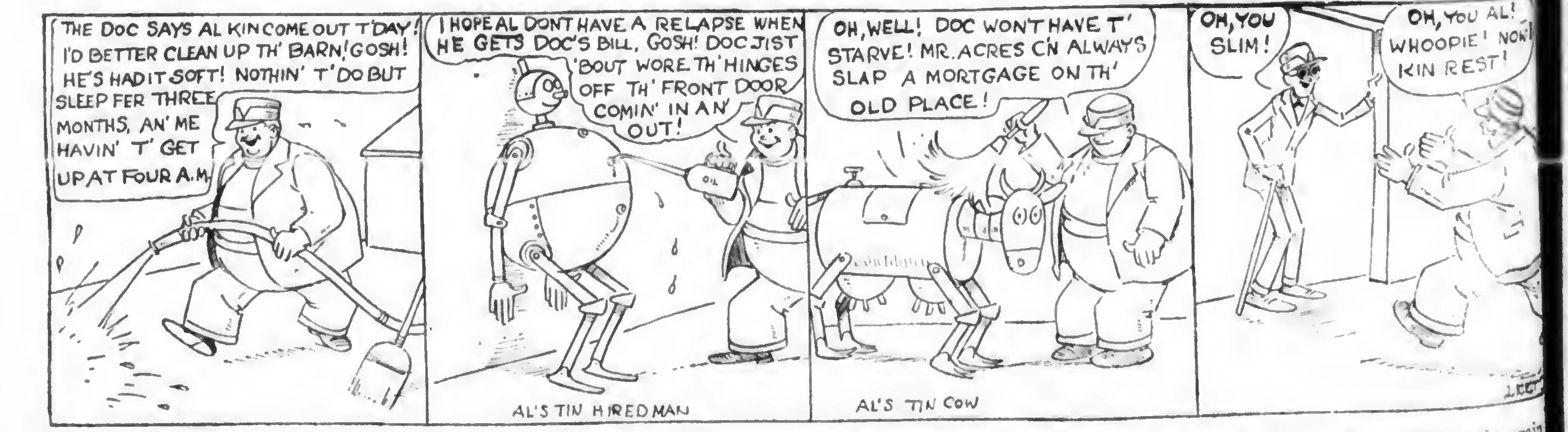
"'A proper attention to the ties, on the discharge of which you kindly desire to compliment me quires that I should decline your vitation.'"

All this was new to me, al much more was said touching love for simple folk regarding wh I needed no instruction. Altogeth it helped me to feel the deep foun tions on which my friend, the ator, had been building in his p lic life.

GOING out with the crowd th evening, I met Sally and Mr. Mrs. Dunkelberg. The latter did speak to me and when I asked if I could walk home with her answered curtly, "No, thank you

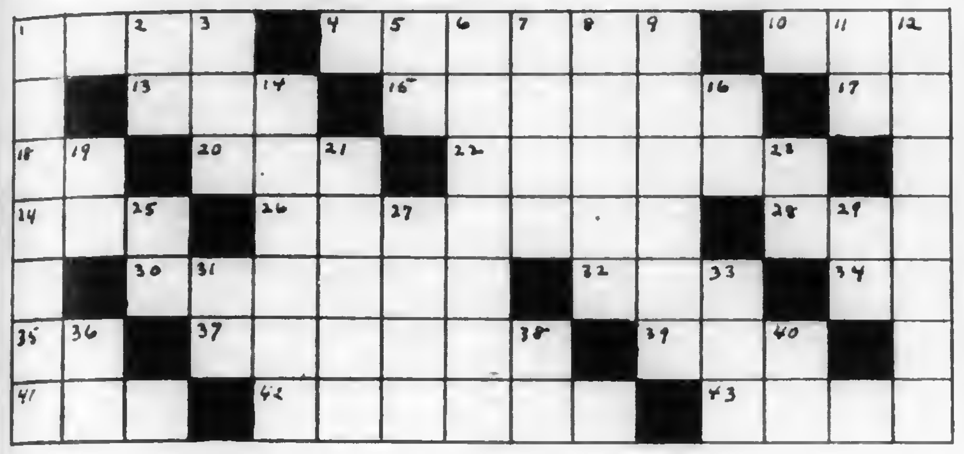
In following the schoolmaste have got a bit ahead of my hist Soon after the opening of the year—ten days or so later it have been—I had begun to feel self encompassed by a new and su force. It was a thing as intangible heat but as real as fire and more rible, it seemed to me. I felt it in the attitude of my play fell They denied me the confidence intimacy which I had enjoyed

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Says It's His Turn to Take a Vacation* : : : : By Le


THE DOC SAYS AL KIN COME OUT T'DAY! I'D BETTER CLEAN UP TH' BARN! GOSH! HE'S HAD IT SOFT! NOTHIN' T'DO BUT SLEEP FER THREE MONTHS, AN' ME HAVIN' T' GET UP AT FOUR A.M.
I HOPE AL DONT HAVE A RELAPSE WHEN HE GETS DOC'S BILL, GOSH! DOC JIST 'BOUT WORE TH' HINGES OFF TH' FRONT DOOR COMIN' IN AN' OUT!
OIL
AL'S TIN HIRED MAN
OH, WELL! DOC WON'T HAVE T' STARVE! MR. ACRES C'N ALWAYS SLAP A MORTGAGE ON TH' OLD PLACE!
AL'S TIN COW
OH, YOU SLIM!
OH, YOU AL! WHOOPIE! NOW KIN REST!
LEET

Editors' note.—The many friends of Al Acres, Slim and Tin Henry will be glad to know that their creator, Mr. Leet, is taking up his work again after a severe illness of three months. This is the first cartoon he has drawn since his prolonged absence.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 37 (across) is RECESS and 7 (down) is POUT. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Transferred to another for payment
4. Evening meal
10. An atlas
13. A vessel used in washing
15. Earlier
17. None
18. Rose comb, abbreviation
20. Western state, abbreviation
22. Abrupt
24. A clinging evergreen plant, sometimes poisonous
26. Browned by fire
28. To make a memorandum
30. To withdraw
32. A winter month, abbreviation
34. Rural route, abbreviation
35. Prefix meaning "out of"
37. An intermission
39. The fruit containing a kernel enclosed in a hard shell.
41. One of the borders of the mouth
42. The mental faculty
43. The trunk or main portion of an animal or tree

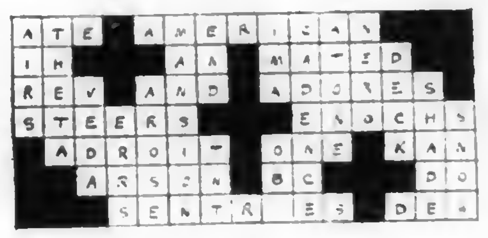
READING DOWN

1. To be drawn into wrinkles
2. Lieutenant, abbreviation
3. Of a dull brown color
5. Personal pronoun
6. To own

To look sulky

8. Completed
9. To make red
11. Article (part of speech)
12. To paint a likeness
14. Superior in point of good qualities
16. Prefix denoting repetition
19. Roman for 105
21. What we use in speaking
23. An eastern state, abbreviation
25. A measure of time, abbreviation
27. The extent of a piece of ground
29. Used with "either"
31. Suffix denoting comparative degree
33. A young fox or bear
36. Roman for 11
38. In this way
40. Preposition

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



fore. They whispered together in my presence. In all this I had not failed to observe that Henry Wills had taken a leading part. The invisible, inaudible, mysterious thing wrought a great change in me. It followed me thru the day and lay down with me at night. I wondered what I had done. I carefully surveyed my clothes. They looked all right to me. My character was certainly no worse than it had been. How it preyed upon my peace and rest and happiness—that mysterious hidden thing!

One day Uncle Peabody came down to see me and I walked thru the village with him. We met Mr. Dunkelberg, who merely nodded and hurried along. Mr. Bridges, the merchant, did not greet him warmly and chat with him as he had been wont to do. I saw that The Thing—as I had come to think of it—was following him also. How it darkened his face! Even now I can feel the aching of the deep, bloodless wounds of that day. I could bear it better alone. We were trying to hide our pain from each other when we said good-by. How quickly my uncle turned away and walked toward the sheds! He came rarely to the village of Canton after that.

I was going home at noon one day and while passing a crowd of boys I was shoved rudely into the fence. Turning, I saw Henry Wills and my fist flashed to his face. He fell backward and rising called me a thief and the son of a thief. He had not finished the words when I was upon him. The others formed a ring around us and we began a savage battle. One of Wills' friends tried to trip me. In the midst of it I saw the schoolmaster just outside the ring. He seized a boy by the collar.

"There'll be no more interference," said he. "It's goin' to be a fair fight."

I had felt another unfriendly foot but had not seen its owner. We fought up and down, with lips and noses bleeding. At last the time had come when I was quicker and stronger than he. Soon Henry Wills lay on the ground before me with no disposition to go on with the fight. I helped him up and he turned away from me. Some of the boys began to jeer him.

"He's a gentleman compared with the rest o' you," I said. "He had courage enough to say what he thought. There's not another one o' you would dare do it—not a one o' you."

Then said the schoolmaster:

"If there's any more o' you boys that has any such opinion o' Bart Baynes let him be man enough to step up an' say it now. If he don't he ought to be man enough to change his mind on the spot."

A number of the boys and certain of the townsfolk who had gathered about us clapped their hands. For a long time thereafter I wondered why Henry had called me a thief. I concluded that it was because "thief" was the meanest word he could think of in his anger. However that might be, The Thing forsook me. I felt no more its cold, mysterious shadow between me and my school fellows. It had stepped out of my path into that of Henry Wills. His popularity waned and a lucky circumstance it was for him. From that day he began to take to his books and to improve his standing in the school.

I observed that he did not go about with Sally as he had done. I had had no word with her since the night of Mr. Hacket's lecture save the briefest greeting as we passed each other in the street. Those fine winter days I used to see her riding a chestnut pony.

(Continued next week)

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GOODYEAR

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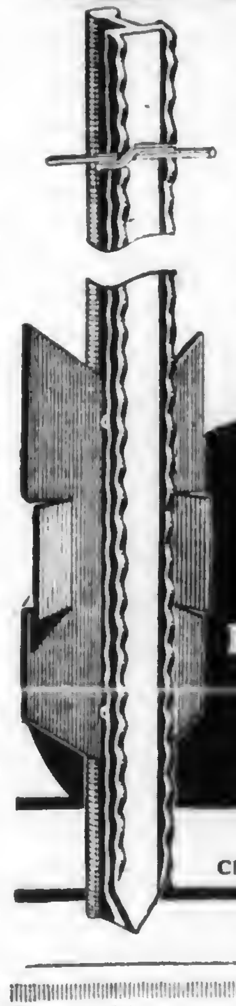

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March 30, 1925.

PRODUCE

Increasing supplies of the early southern spring vegetables, together with continued liberal supplies of the more hardy winter vegetables, and the starting of some of our more nearby early vegetables, are the features of our vegetable market at this time. Supplies of vegetables are very plentiful, and with the advancing spring season there is being noted a greater and greater variety to be found, with prices gradually seeking lower levels. All the early southern spring vegetables have declined in price during the past week. Asparagus ranges from 15c to 30c or 35c per bunch lower; new potatoes are fully $1@1.50 per barrel lower; beans about $2 per hamper lower; cucumbers about $1 per hamper lower; peas about 50c@$1 per crate lower; squash about 50c@$1 per carte lower. On the other hand most of the winter vegetables such as beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, old potatoes and sweet potatoes show very little material change. Some of the nearby vegetables that are on our market include rhubarb, scallions, dandelion greens, together with some hot house products.

Vegetables—ARTICHOKES, Calif, box, $2@2.50. ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $3@6.50; S Carolina, doz bchs, $3.25@5.50; Georgia, doz bchs, $3@5.25. BEANS, Fla, green, hmpr, $3@6, do, wax, hmpr, $3@5.50. BEETS, new, Texas, bu, $2@2.50; New Orleans, bu, $1@2; S Carolina, bch, 7c; old, N J and Penna, bbl, $2.25@3.25. CABBAGE, Fla, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; S Carolina, hmpr, $1.65@1.75. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $1.50@1.75; do, S Carolina, bch 3c; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25, do, nearby N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.75. CHICORY, Calif, crate, $1@1.25. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4.25@5. DANDELION, N J, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c. EGGPLANTS, Cuba, crate, $3.50; Fla, crate, $2.50@4. ESCAROLE, New Orleans, bbl, $1.35@1.50. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, $1@1.50. HORSERADISH, nearby, bbl, $6@10. LETTUCE, Fla, hmpr, 75c@$2. So Carolina, hmpr, $1.25@2, Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.75@4.25, Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $3@3.50. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $1@8. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1.25. ONIONS, yellow, 100-lb sack $2.25@3.10. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $4@5; Texas, bu, $1.75. PEAS, Calif, crate, $3.50@5; Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.25; S Carolina, hmpr, $3@3.25. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $4.50@6. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $9@9.50; No 2s, $8; No 3s, $3@4.25; old, Maine, 150-lb sack, $1.75@1.90; do, 120-lb sack, $1.40@1.60; Penna, 150-lb sack, $1.75@1.85, N Y, 150-lb sack, $1.50@1.60; Delaware, various varieties, 120-lb sack, $1.25@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@70c. RHUBARB, western, cartons, 40@90c; N J, hot bed, bch, 4@7c. RADISHES, Norfolk, hmpr, $2@2.50; hot house, bch, 3@5c. ROMAINE, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; S Carolina, hmpr, $1.50; Calif, crate, $1.75. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@1.75. SHALLOTS, New Orleans, bbl, $4@8. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, $1.40@1.75; Texas, bu, 50@75c. SQUASH, white, Fla, crate, $3@3.50; do, do, hmpr, $3.50; green $3. SWEET POTATOES, Eastern Shore Va, bbl, $3.50@5, Delaware, hmpr, No 1s, $2@2.15; No 2s and mediums, $1.15@1.40; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.50@2. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $4@7; choice, $3@6. TURNIP GREENS, East Shore, hmpr, 75c@$1.75. TURNIPS, Canada, rutabaga, cwt, $1.35@1.40; N J, yellow, ⅝ bskt, 65@85c. YAMS, Eastern Shore Va, bbl, $3@4.50; Maryland-Delaware, hmpr, $1.50@1.75. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@4.

Fruits—Apples, barrels, New York state, Baldwins, $5@7; Greenings, $5@7.50; Ben Davis, $1@5; Russets, $4@5; Ganos, $5@6; Maine, Baldwins, $3.75@5.50. Maryland, Rome Beauty, $6@8; Starks, fancy, $7.50; Baldwins, fancy, $7.50; Virginia, Winesaps, $5@6; various odd varieties, poor, $3@5. Bushels, New York, Greenings, $1.50@2. ⅝ baskets, N J, Staymans, $1.50@2; Rome Beauty, $1.50@2; Paragons, $1.25@1.75; Ben Davis 85c@$1.25. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, 30@40c; poor, 15@25c; Louisiana, 24-pt crate, $4@4.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 6 lbs and over, 32@33c; smaller, fat, 30@31c; medium quality, 27@29c; ordinary, 24@26c; Leghorns, 25@27c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; Leghorns, 48@52c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 33@35c; mixed breeds, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 18@20c; stagey, young, 23@25c. Capons, 40@55c. Turkeys, 30@35c. Geese, 18@22c. Ducks, White Pekin, 30@35c; Muscovy, 23@25c.

Eggs—There has been a decline of about 1c per dozen on eggs since our last week's report, and prices prevailing at this writing rule as follows: Firsts, 31c; extra firsts, 33c; seconds, 28@29c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9@10.75; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75 bulls, good to choice, $5@6.50; fair to good, $1@5; calves, choice, $14.50@15; fair to good, $12.50@14; common, $8@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@12; fair to good, $8.50@10; common, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7.50; common, $2@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, hand weight, choice, $17@17.50; fair to good, $15@16; common, $12@13; heavy lambs, $12@13.

Hogs—Western, best, $15@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $13@14.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings top, $22@24; good $18@20; calves, dressed, $25@26; country dressed, $20@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; spring lambs, $30@32; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $21.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.66½@1.67½; No 3 $1.63½@1.64½; No 4, $1.61½@1.63½; No 5, $1.58½@1.59½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.66½@1.67½; No 3, $1.63½@1.64½; No 4, $1.61½@1.62½; No 5, $1.58½@1.59½. Mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.32½@1.33½; No 3, $1.27½@1.28½.

Oats—Car lots as to location: No 2 white, 56@57c; No 3 white, 54½@55½c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $18@19; No 2, $16@17. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50, wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, western spring bran, $32@33.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2453 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 46½c; higher-scoring goods, 47½@50½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 46c; 90 score, 45c; 89 score, 44c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39c; 86 score, 38½c; packing stock, 19@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 52@54c; cartons, 53@55c; good prints, 89@92 score, 47@51c; cartons, 48@52c; ordinary farmers' prints, 41@46c.

Cheese—Scarce and firm but quiet. New York, whole milk, flats, held, 26½@27½c; longhorns, 24½@25c; daisies, fresh, 24½@25c; held, 25@26c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 50c; do, choice, 47@49c; do, good, 45@46c; prints, 50@52c; blocks, 49@51c; do, ladles, 29@30c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 24@28c; Penna, dairy prints, 24@28c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, three sales, 150 cases, 30c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 30c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 27@29c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25c; Leghorns, 25c; old roosters, 17@18c; young, large, smooth, 35c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 31@32c; do, puddles, 29@30c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28@29c; do, smaller and poor, 25c. Geese, nearby, 21@25c. Pigeons, pair, 50c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smaller and old, each, 50@60c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 45c; do, gobblers, 40c; do, old toms, 35c; do, poor and crooked breast, 25c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .45¼	$ .47¾	$ .44	$ .40¾
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32¾	.32¾	.30	.24½
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.58½	.55	.50	.60
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.70
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.75	9.75	9.60	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	19.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.67	1.78	2.09½	1.09½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.33	1.35	1.44	.93
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.56½	.57	.65	.57¼

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—25@30c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18@26c; dressed, $1@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 3@10c ea; beets, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5@10c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 8@10c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 25@30c qt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk, $1@3 bu; strawberries, 50@55c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; rye, $1.15; oats, 70c; corn, $1.50; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.30 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.23; rye, 70c; oats, 50c; bran, $38 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

LANCASTER MARKETS

March 30, 1925.

Monday's Market—Market opened slow. Beef steers, steady; quality mostly medium; early top, $9.90; average weight, 1200 lbs; several loads held higher; bulk, $8.25@9.25. Bulls, she stock and canners slow, about steady. Calves, steady; top vealers, $14.50. Hogs, receipts light; market about steady; top, $14.50; bulk desirable weights, $14@14.25. Receipts, 5 cars, 137 head driven in. Total, cattle, 259; calves, 22; hogs, 160.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 53@60c; creamery, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 28@32c; mostly 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2; squabs, 40@50c; ducks, $1.50@2.50.

Vegetables—Asparagus 25c bch; beans soup, shelled, 13c pt; kidney, shelled, 15c pt; beets, 10@13c bch; Brussel sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 8@10c hd; carrots, 5@10c bch; cauliflower, 35@50c hd; celery, 10@15c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 10c qt; egg plant, 30@40c ea; lettuce, 15@20c hd; lima beans, 30c pt; onions, old, 10c qt; new, 10c bch; parsley, 5c bch; poke, 13c bch; potatoes, old, 20c ½ pk; new, 25c qt; peas, 20@25c qt; radishes, 5@10c bch; rhubarb, 10@15c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; string beans, 30c qt; sweet potatoes, 20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 20c qt; turnips, 15@20c ¼ pk.

Fruit—Apples, 25@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 40@50c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.60; corn, $1.15; timothy, baled, $15@17; straw, $12@14.

Feed (selling prices)—Bran, $34@35; [illegible] $35@36; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $42@43; linseed, $49@50; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $42@43; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51; dairy feeds, 16 per cent protein, $37@38 ton; 18 per cent, $41.50@42.50; 20 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 24 per cent, $47.50@48.50; 25 per cent, $49.50@50.50 ton; horse feed, $48@49.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local yards for week ending March 28: Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 13 cars; 12 from Penna and 1 Indiana, containing 298 head; 216 head driven in. Total, cattle 514; 20 calves, 167 sheep. Receipts for week ending March 28: Cattle, 31 cars; 27 from Penna, 2 Indiana, 1 Kansas City, 1 Maryland, containing 672 head; 675 head driven and trucked in. Total, cattle 1347 head, 138 calves, 189 hogs, 168 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.50@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.75@ 8.50
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.75
Bulls:—	
Good to choice	5.75@7.00
Fair to good	5.00@5.75
Medium to fair	4.25@5.00
Common to medium	3.50@4.25
Heifers:—	
Choice to prime	8.00@8.50
Good to choice	7.25@8.00
Medium to good	5.50@7.25
Common to medium	4.00@5.50
Cows:—	
Good to choice	5.25@6.75
Medium to good	4.25@5.25
Common to medium	3.25@4.25
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.00@14.50
Medium	11.00@14.00
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs....	14.00@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs...	13.00@14.25
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs.....	9.50@13.00
Rough stock	7.00@ 9.50

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

March 30, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—BEANS, hmpr, $6@7. CABBAGE, Texas, bbl, $3@3.50; Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2. CARROTS, bu, $1@1.35. CELERY, N Y, crate, $4.50@6; Fla, crate, $3@3.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, $2@2.75. CUCUMBERS, doz, $2.75@3. EGGPLANT, crate, $3@5. LETTUCE, Iceberg, crate, $3.50@5; Ohio, 10-lb bskt, $1.20@1.25. MUSHROOMS, bskt, $1@1.25. ONIONS, new, crate, Mexico, $2.50@3.50; Ohio and Mich, bags, $2.50@3; Spanish, crate, $2.65@2.75. PARSNIPS, bu, $1.50@2. PEAS, drum, $10@11. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $6@7. POTATOES, Mich, whites, sack, $1.70@1.90; Pa and N Y, whites, sack, $1.85@2.25; Fla, new, bbl, $12@12.50; Del and Md, sweets, bu, $2.75@2.85; N J, sweets, bu, $3@3.35. RHUBARB, bch, 85@90c. SHALLOTS, doz, 30@50c. SPINACH, bu, 75c@$1. TOMATOES, crate, $8@8.50. TURNIPS, bu, $1.75@2.

Fruits—APPLES, new, bu, $2@3; new, bbl, $4.50@7.50; western, box, $2.75@5. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, $6.50.

Butter—Prints, 56½@57c; tubs, 55½@56c; Penna and Ohio, 48@49c.

Eggs—Selected, fresh, 35@36c; current receipts, 31@32c.

Cheese—N Y, old full cream, 28@31c; do Sept, full cream, 27@28c; imported Swiss, 52@53c; domestic Swiss, 20-lb block, 32@32½c; do, Wisconsin, 42@44c; brickstein, 5-lb brick, 28@28½c; longhorns, 28@29c; limberger, lb, 30c; do, 2-lb, 29c.

Live Poultry—Hens, light, 26@28c; do, heavy, 30@32c; pigeons, pair, 40@50c; roosters, 17@18c; ducks, 33@35c; geese, 20@25c; springers, colored, soft, 30@32c; do, light colored and Leghorns, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Hens, heavy, 39@40c; springers, heavy, 39@40c; broilers, hog-dressed, frozen, 45@50c; do, fresh killed, 65@75c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $10.50@10.90; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $9.65@10.50; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $8.65@9.25; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $7.75@8.50; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.40; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@8.85; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; market steady. Prime heavy hogs, $14, heavy mixed, $14@14.10; mediums and heavy yorkers, $14.10@14.15; light yorkers, $12.75@13; pigs, $12.35@12.50; roughs, $11@12.50; stags, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $11@11.50; good mixed, $10.25@11; fair mixed, $8@9; culls and common, $4@6; culls to choice lambs, $14@16.50; culls to choice clipped sheep, $3@9; culls to choice clipped lambs, $9@13.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $14@14.50; heavy and thin, $4@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 11 cars hay, 2 cars straw, 4 cars oats. B and O, 1 car shelled corn.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $19.50@20; No 2 timothy, $16@20, standard timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover, $18@19. No 1 light mixed clover, $17.50@19; heavy mixed clover, $18@19; No 1 mixed clover, $18.50@19.50.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $11@14.50; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.38@1.40; No 2 shelled, $1.29@1.30; No 3 shelled, $1.27@1.28.

Oats—No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 white, 53@54c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

March 30, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 7988 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 46@46½c; do, extras, 92 score, 45@45½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40¼@44½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 23½@24c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 26,988 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32½@33c; do, storage packed, 33¼@34c; do, firsts, 31¼@32c; do, storage packed, 33¼@32¾c; fresh-gathered seconds, 31c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 34@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 40@41c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@38½c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 48,193 lbs. State whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24½c; do, average run unquoted; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry firm; chickens, by freight, 22@23c; do, by express, 40c; broilers, by freight, 58c; do, by express, 55@65c; fowls, by freight, 32@34c; do, by express, 32@35c; roosters, by freight, 15c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 25@44c; fowls, 21@23c; old roosters, 16@21c; turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southwestern, 30@42c; do, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 760 head, steady. Steers, $6@10.90; state bulls, $3@5; cows, $2@5.25.

Calves—Receipts, 1129 head, irregular; veals, common to prime, $9@15.50; culls and little calves, $4@6.25; buttermilks and fed, $4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1540 head; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $13@16.70; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1070 head; irregular; light to medium weights, $13@14; pigs, $11.25@12.50, heavy hogs, $13@12.50; roughs, $11.75@12.25.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—City and western feeds ruled weak and while prices were nominally unchanged, consumers were not interested. They are being supplied now in the way of contract deliveries by material bought at higher levels. Quotations were as follows: City bran, $28.50; middling, $29.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran spot, $28@28.50; standard middling, $29.50, flour, middling, $37.50@38, red dog, spot, $45@45.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $33; white hominy feed, $41.25@45, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per per cent protein, $42.80; linseed oil meal, $44, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25@26, No 2, $22@24; No 3, $20@22; sample, $17@19. Straw, large bales, rye, $16@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom $1.83¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom $1.90¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export $1.71⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.81; No 2 mixed durum, f o b export, $1.71¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.29⅝; No 3 yellow, $1.24⅝; No 2 mixed $1.28⅝. OATS, No 2 white, 55c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 52c, ordinary white, clipped, 54½@57½c; fancy white clipped, 57½@59½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.31⅝. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.02@1.06.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Beef steers about steady; yearlings strong to a shade higher; better grade fat she-stock strong to 25c higher; low grade kind and canners and cutters, 25@40c lower; beef bulls active; strong to 25c higher; bolognas about steady; veal calves practically unchanged; stockers and feeders, 15@25c lower. Top for week, light yearlings, $12.50; long yearlings, $12.35; handy weight steers, $11.75; big weights, $11.65; yearling heifers, $11.50. Bulk prices follow: Fed steers and yearlings, $8.75@10.75; fat cows, $5.50@7.25; beef heifers, $7.50@9.25, canners and cutters, $3@4.25; veal calves, $9@10.50; stockers and feeders, $7@8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1000 head; lightweights showed, 10@15c advance, weighty kinds largely unchanged; top, $13.50; bulk 150@300-lb averages, $13.25@13.50, few 140@150-lb weights, $12.50@13.10, strong weight slaughter pigs, $11.50@12.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000 head, compared with week ago all classes of lambs 25@50c lower; fat sheep steady; week's bulk on desirable weight lambs, $15.50@16.25, 68-lb Calif springers, $17, first of season; desirable weight clippers, $12@13.25, top $13.75; wool ewes, $8.50@9.50; clipped ewes, $8; feeding and shearing lambs, $15.50@16.50; week's top, $16.75.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, March [illegible]

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces: [illegible] washed, 59@61c; ½-blood combing, 58@60c; ⅜-blood, combing, [illegible]; ¼-blood combing, 58@59c; fine unwashed, [illegible]. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 56@57c; ½-blood, unwashed, 56@57c; ⅜-blood, combing, 58@59c; ¼-blood, unwashed, 53@59c; fine unwashed, 50@50½c. Wisconsin and [illegible] New England, ½-blood, 65@67c; ⅜-blood, [illegible] 67c; ¼-blood, 55@56c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, March 28, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash and March $16.50, October, $13.25. Alsike, cash and March, $14; August, $12 bid. Timothy seed, cash and March, $2.80; May, $2.90; September, $3.25.

County News and Comment

uphin County, Pa.—Weather spring- with plenty of rain. Condition of n fields and of grass fields very good. ers have begun spring plowing. y farm sales. Horses and cattle sell . Indications that some farms will without tenants during the summer. ltry raising will be more extensive n last year. Roads in some sections in very bad condition. Prices of at vary greatly. Corn, $1.50; oats, ; hay, $17; potatoes, $1 bu.; butter, ; eggs, 30c.—J. F. M., March 21.

ayette County, Pa.—Some spring ing done in the county. Have been ng a large amount of rain in the last k or two. Most of the market prices at the same as last month. Still plenty ay to be sold and it looks as tho there be some hold over if the demand does start up very soon. Appearances are t there will be a larger amount of ing done this next summer than last r. Wheat crop for this year looking bad. Public works still idle and signs of resuming work again. Still ity of sickness in the county.—E. H. March 18.

ilton County, Pa.—We are having spring weather at present; farmers busy plowing, gardens are nearly all le, grass fields are in fine condition. in, however, is not up to the average this time of year. Clover seed is practically all sown. Roads are in bad condi- . Very few vacant farms this year. it growers report peaches nearly all n; apples are good so far. Prices: , 25c; butter, 37c; wheat, $1.70; oats, ; hay, $14; potatoes, 90c.—T. H. T., rch 26.

ackawanna County, Pa.—We had the mest February in a quarter of a century in this county, the temperature hing sixty-four degrees on the ninth. lowest mark was on the third when degrees was recorded. On the twenty-seventh a blizzard raged with a velocity of wind of thirty-nine miles per . At about 9.30 on Saturday evening, twenty-eighth, a slight earthquake felt thruout the county. Tho buildings swayed slightly no real damage was rted. March has been warm and cold very sudden changes. There is much ness thruout some sections. Farmers busy cleaning up, trimming trees, cutting summer wood and hauling lime and ilizer. Potatoes, 90c@$1; eggs, 40@ , stewing fowls, 30c; fryers, 25c, lesale price paid at the farms.—E. A. March 18.

icholas County, W. Va.—On account he slack work along Kanawha River the coal mines, the market for farm ducts has been very dull. The work improved some but the restlessness ng the laboring class and the uncertainty for the future seem discouraging he farmer. Farmers here do not seem buying fertilizer as liberally as they last year. There seems to be considerable activity in the lumber business in holas County and prospecting for oil gas is attracting some attention. Several good producing gas wells have been ck in different part of the county. rge part of Nicholas County is under for oil and gas and the oil companies are paying up the leases. This will considerable money into the county hey continue to pay the lease. There likely to be considerable prospecting the coming summer, but this will ourage farming.—A. J. L., March 19.

arren County, Pa.—March came in a lion, snowstorm, high wind. All s of weather since; warm, balmy ng days followed by snow and cold; a great deal of rain and wind. Mother Nature is cleaning house. Many birds back—robins, bluebirds and blackbirds. Farmers have begun their spring k, plowing, hauling manure, repairing es, etc. Not much maple syrup or r made this year as we have not cold nights followed by warm days. eady many chicks being handled. at interest being displayed in poultry, purebred cattle and tested seeds. ects seem to be progressing in all . Not many auction sales this spring. prices about the same with the exception of butter, which raised from 40c c.—H. C. J., March 21.

ayne County, Pa.—Texas Township, county seat town of Wayne County, e next one in line for tuberculin testing. Nearly ninety per cent of the cow ners are now signed and County Agent keley and Township Chairman D. M. expect to have the rest in a few days. a handful of dairy farmers in the nship and a majority of the cow owners have less than four cows. There are a number of butchers and cow dealers in [illegible] realize advantages of testing and are giving ir support. Sterling township has already signed better than ninety per cent her dairymen. Starrucca borough is ed up one hundred per cent. The Extension Association has cooperated with Farm Bureau to bring in two car ds of Michigan russet seed for planting. Irish Cobblers and Number Nines also being secured for the growers. and the better seed has grown up by ns of demonstrations put on by the [illegible] with the help of County Agent [illegible] These demonstrations showed rly that good seed and careful spraying are important factors in potato growing.—E. B. [illegible] March 18.

rk County, Pa.—Last month we lost of our most prominent and respected citizens, the Honorable A. B. Farquhar, manufacturer of all kinds of farm machinery. A movement to rid York County of cattle that are affected with tuberculosis has been started and is meeting with good success. More than 1300 farmers have signed the applications to have their herds tested. At least two townships have the necessary ninety per cent of farm owners signed to authorize a 100 per cent test of those townships and several others are nearing that mark. Many farmers have their manure all out and all their sod land plowed and in a few cases they have started to plow corn stock ground. Also, there are reports of oats sowed and potatoes planted. Grass fields are beginning to show green and the wheat fields are looking good, especially the early sown. A number of farmers have their clover seed sown. The seed corn problem for York County is serious as a big majority of the farmers will have to buy seed. The county farm agent is busy looking for good seed supplies for planting time. Interest in the ton litter of pigs' contest this year greater than it was last year when York made quite a record. Wheat, $1.65; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; eggs, 28@30c; butter, 30@35c; four per cent milk, $2.40 cwt.; calves, 13c; potatoes, 80c@$1; chickens, 22@26c; hogs, 13c live weight.—W. K., March 24.

Lancaster Tobacco

ACTIVITY among buyers of the 1924 tobacco crop continues, somewhat abated and at lower price levels than have been paid during the past two or three months of heavy purchasing.

With the bulk of the good quality crops still bringing from 16 to 17 cents per pound, reports become current last week that buyers had adopted a scale of 12 and 13 cents in some sections of the county, and were getting good crops at those figures in neighborhoods somewhat away from the beaten path. In the lower end section, it was said that buyers had been contracting for some leaf at prices of 7 and 8 cents thru. At least 30 per cent of the 1924 crop is still unbought.

Organization is in the air. A group of growers last week issued a call for a meeting of all tobacco farmers who have not yet sold their 1924 holdings for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the packing and storage of this tobacco can be financed, with the object of holding for a better price than is now being offered. Frank M. Evans, of the American Farm Bureau, and J. W. Alsop, president of the Connecticut Growers' Cooperative Association, spoke before about 500 growers last Tuesday on the subject of cooperative marketing. The upshot of the discussion at this meeting was the appointment of a committee of business men and bankers to name a committee of organization who will be empowered to act in the matter of drafting plans for the formation of a marketing association to handle the locally grown crop of Pennsylvania cigar leaf tobacco. Actual organization will probably start early this spring.

The delivery season is well under way, and growers are busy cleaning up their old leaf to get it out of the way ahead of the spring work. Warehouses are jammed by the heavy deliveries that are being made daily, and packers state that the leaf is coming in in very good shape.—Garden Spot Farmer.

Feed Prices

THE quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday March 26, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. The figures show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb. sacks) in carlot sight draft basis delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Pure spring bran	$29.00
Coarse spring bran	27.50
Soft winter wheat bran	33.00
Hard winter wheat bran	32.50
Standard middlings	29.00
Soft winter wheat middlings	40.00
Flour middlings	37.00
Red dog flour	44.50
White hominy	40.75
Yellow hominy	40.25
Gluten feed	39.90
36 per cent cottonseed meal	42.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	44.50
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.50
34 per cent linseed meal	43.20

Farm Program for Jersey

THE New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture has secured the cooperation of the state agricultural institutions in the proparation of a long time agricultural program for the coordination of production, marketing and the economic problems confronting New Jersey farmers, according to a statement just issued by that organization. The need of a definite program for the business farmer has been felt for some years and a committee of agricultural leaders, representing the farm interests of the state, appointed last summer, met at Trenton, N. J., last week, (March 26) under the auspices of the New Jersey Federation to crystallize sentiment along such lines.

Summarizing the call for statewide program of agricultural development, H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Federation and also Secretary of the Program Committee, states:

"The advancement of farming as an industry in New Jersey carries with it the need for a coordinated plan of action on the part of all farmers. Such a development means the placing of farming more upon a business basis and in line with approved methods of operation in the other basic industries. This is not a matter which can be brought about by the average farmer or by any one group of agriculturists or by any one institution. It is a development that requires the joint effort and approval of all the farm interests in the state."

The committee having the program in charge consists of: Chairman, Prof. H. J. Baker, Director, New Jersey State Extension Service; Secretary, H. E. Taylor, Secretary, New Jersey Federation; H. B. Hancock, President, New Jersey Federation; D. H. Agans, Master, New Jersey State Grange; H. H. Albertson, Secretary, New Jersey State Horticultural Society; Prof. Alva Agee, State Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. J. G. Lipman, Director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; H. B. Kummell, Chief, Department of Conservation and Development; W. I. Hamilton, President, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; and A. R. Scully, Executive Committeeman, Morris County Board of Agriculture.

Chicks Dying From White Diarrhea
How to stop it in 48 hours
A letter from Chas. N. Kittinger, of Willows, Calif., contains good news for poultry raisers who are losing baby chicks. He says:
"Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea when I started giving them Avicol. By the second day the trouble disappeared, and now they are all lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."
There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively and healthy. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 549 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will be surprised at the way chicks grow and develop in vigorous health when these tablets are used in the drinking water.

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Moisture 10.17
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Potash .84
Less dust—More sanitary than straw. Superior in fertilizing value to manure made from shavings. USED AT STATE COLLEGE. $5 per ton f o b. Phila. plus 6c additional charge for bags. Full credit allowed on bags if returned in good condition, freight prepaid.
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70 bags to the ton @ 6c each 4.20
Mail check for sample ton .... $9.20 or order a carload of 7 tons.
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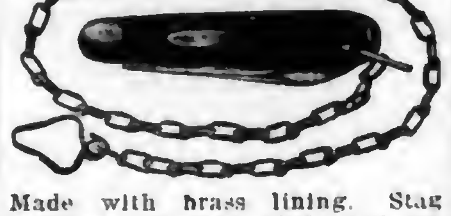

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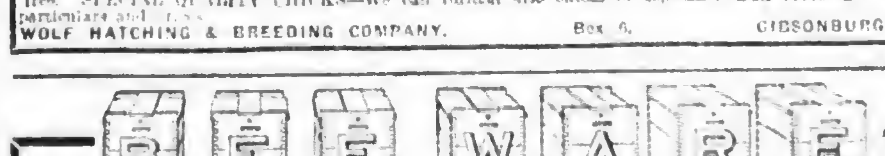

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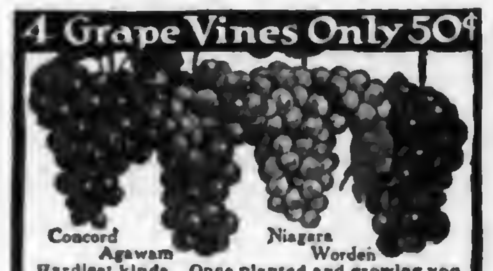

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Fruit and Vegetable Imports

Carlot Receipts at Reading and Erie during 1924

CARLOT receipts of fruits and vegetables in Reading during 1924 were only slightly heavier than in 1923, shown by the comparison of 1685 with 1619 cars, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

Forty per cent of the receipts, or 675 cars, consisted of mixed produce, an average of over two cars for each week-day. These cars contained many fruits and vegetables bought in small lots on the Philadelphia market and shipped to Reading.

Receipts of bananas were heavier than for any other single commodity. The uniform demand for this product is noteworthy, 240 cars having arrived on the market last year. Supplies were largest, of course, during the summer months.

Potatoes followed in importance with 209 cars, a decrease of about 25 per cent. This entire decrease occurred between September and the end of the year, for receipts of Pennsylvania potatoes alone dropped from 59 cars for these four months in 1923 to only 8 cars for the corresponding period last year.

The probable conclusion is that after the beginning of the digging season, the market was supplied to quite an extent by local stock. Receipts from Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin also dropped.

Shipments from Pennsylvania

Forty-four cars of fruits and vegetables came to Reading from Pennsylvania producing sections, as follows: 9 apples (Adams 8, Berks 1); 1 cabbage from Erie; 4 grapes from Erie; 1 peaches from Berks; 29 potatoes (Lehigh 13, Berks 8, Schuylkill 4, Potter 3, York 1).

Total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Reading during 1924 are: Mixed produce, 675; bananas, 240; potatoes, 209; watermelons, 103; oranges, 97; grapes, 63; cabbage, 60; apples, 57; cantaloupes, 54; peaches, 53; strawberries, 20; celery, 15; sweet potatoes, 15; onions, 5; lemons, 4; tangerines, 4; grapefruit, 3; pineapples, 3; tomatoes, 3; lettuce, 2; total, 1685 cars.

Imports at Erie

THE total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Erie were 80 cars last year.

Oranges were the most important commodity arriving on the market. A distinct preference was shown for California stock, since 131 of the 13 cars of oranges came from the Pacific Coast state. Bananas followed with 118 cars, all of which came thru the port of New York except one, which was shipped from the wharves at New Orleans.

Potatoes ranked third in volume of receipts with 114 cars for the year. Eighty-five per cent of the potato receipts constituted early potatoes, and only 18 cars represented late stock. This indicates that Erie County producers met the bulk of the market demands from fall to spring and in addition shipped over 10 cars.

Many Cars of Watermelons

Sixty-three cars of watermelons, double the 1923 receipts, were on the market in the summer months. Practically all of these were supplied by Georgia and South Carolina. New York state shipped in over half of the 62 cars of apples received during the year. Other areas contributing apples were Delaware, Michigan and several western states.

Total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Erie during 1924 are as follows: Oranges, 138; bananas, 118; potatoes, 114; watermelons, 63; apples, 62; peaches, 59; grapes, 3; cantaloupes, 35; strawberries, 3; lettuce, 23; celery, 22; onions, 2; cabbage, 19; grapefruit, 18; mixed produce, 14; lemons, 8; pineapples, 7; sweet potatoes, 7; turnips, 1; cranberries, 2; pears, 2; squash, 2; carrots, 1; tomatoes, 1. Total, 8 cars.

Delaware State Notes

UNUSUALLY mild weather for February was brought to a sudden close by the severe cold snap of February 27 and 28, bringing the lowest temperatures for these dates for over thirty years. This cold weather was welcomed by fruit growers who were beginning to be alarmed over the rapid development of peach and apple buds.

* * *

Planting of cannery peas was started in Kent and Sussex Counties during the week of March 9. Due to favorable weather for early plowing the average of this crop is expected to be somewhat larger than last season.

* * *

In Kent and Sussex Counties potato growers use second crop Irish Cobbler seed which is secured from growers in Salem County, New Jersey. Green Mountains do better in the northern section of New Castle County, and two car loads of this variety have been secured by the New Castle County Farm Bureau from northern New York.

* * *

Two extension schools for farmers were conducted by the University of Delaware during the first week in March. The four days school at Hockessin in the northern part of the state was general in nature, the subjects covered being crops, livestock, poultry and orchards. Two sessions for women were held under the direction of Kathryn E. Woods, State Home Demonstration Leader, who gave instruction in reed basket making and household decorations.

A two-day school for fruit growers was held at Camden in the center of the orchard section of Kent County, at which the following subjects were discussed: Orchard Nutrition, Control of Aphis in Fruit Production, Why and How to Prune, Apple Scab Studies, Points in Grape Pruning, Black Rot Control in Grapes, Inspection Service at Shipping Point, Fruit Ripening and Storage.

* * *

In order that tomato growers of Kent County may be supplied with disease-resistant tomato plants of standard varieties suitable for commercial packing, local canneries are cooperating with County Agent Russell E. Wilson in establishing centralized plant beds from which growers will secure plants at setting time at nominal cost. Assistance in this project is being given by the Tri-State Canners' Association and the University of Delaware.

This is the third year that this project has been conducted. Late frosts and wet weather injured the plants during each of the two preceding seasons, but sufficient good results were obtained to convince growers and canners that this was a practical method of combatting disease and standardizing tomato varieties.

* * *

In the fall of 1923 the Delaware State Highway Department completed a system of concrete highways reaching from one end of the state to the other, with several intersecting roads which reach all the main agricultural sections of the state. Previous to this time most of the surplus farm produce of the state was moved out by rail or boat.

Movement of farm produce by truck began with the opening of the 1924 season, and, realizing the importance of securing accurate information as to the value of the state highways to farmers, the State Highway Department established weighing stations along the main highways during the shipping season. Each truck load of produce going to market was weighed and the figures turned over to the State Bureau of Markets and incorporated in a report just issued.

The shipments by truck of the various Delaware farm products are as follows: apples, 27,553 bushels; peaches, 28, baskets; pears 789 baskets, strawberries, 39,843 crates; 100,501 crates; cantaloupes, cucumbers, 18,063 bushels; watermelons, 100 tons; grapes, 15,848 baskets; sweet potatoes, 14,721 bushels; potatoes, 13, bushels; blackberries, 18,369 crates; huckleberries, 2070 crates; tomatoes, 60,431 baskets; sweet corn, 2754 bushels; string beans, 13,103 bushels; peas, 1433 bushels; canned fresh vegetables, 10,000 baskets; canned vegetables, 14,000 cases; wheat, 1825 bushels; corn, 833 bushels; hay, 410 bales.

While figures showing the relative cost of rail, boat and truck shipments are not available, the shipments by truck undoubtedly offer the advantages of quick delivery, and shipments by small producers, who would otherwise have to wait for the assembling of car load lots, or be forced to sell thru brokers.—C.

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Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by Inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

We Guarantee Safe Delivery of CHICKS

FULL BLOODED STOCK
(Disease Free. Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary. Feb. 23-25)
Write for prices and literature
Member I.N.C.A.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...$12.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds..... 14.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers .... 10.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

I. N. NACE. Box No. 20. RICHFIELD, PA.

High-Class Chicks

The Kind That Pay To Raise
All Standard Breeds, $15 per 100
Delivery guaranteed
A Hatch Every Week Until Fall
Send for folder.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM,
Phone 306 Chestertown, Md.

BABY CHICKS

Why Pay More for First Quality Chicks

We are pleasing hundreds of customers each year with our chicks that live, grow, lay and pay.

Best American strains.	25	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$60.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00
Light and Heavy mixed.	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00

We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction.

Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

JONE'S BARRED ROCKS **CHICKS**

Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from flocks culled and banded by experts appointed by Ohio State University.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	50	100	300	500	1,000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$ 7.00	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas	11.00	21.00	61.00	100.00	190.00

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c; Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Circular Free. Order from this Advertisement. Banks References.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 27 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

BABY CHICKS "That are Different"

Seventeen years experience in incubation and breeding added to our Standard bred, blood tested, free range flocks inspected by accredited veterinarian and free from disease produce the kind of chicks you will want to buy this year. Prepaid as follows: Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, 100 $13.00; English White Leghorns, Anconas, $14.00; S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, $15.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, $16.00; Silver Laced Wyandottes, Giant Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, $17.00; Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, $22.00; Heavy Mixed $12.00; Light Mixed, $10.00. Orders from 500 to 1000 one half cent lower. Orders for 1000 or more one cent lower. Catalog free. 100% live delivery. Bank reference.

THE SUBURBAN HATCHERY CO., BOX 5. REDKEY, IND.

KEYSTONE CHICKS 1910

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY—*Leaders since 1910*

A licensed Veterinarian has certified Keystone premises free from contagious diseases. No embargo on Keystone Chicks. Bred right, hatched right and shipped right. No. 1 Selected and Utility Matings.

	Utility	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	15c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11c "	15c "
Barred Rocks	12c "	16c "
S. C. Reds	14c "	18c "
S. C. Black Minorcas	12c "	16c "

Mixed Chicks, 10c each; $90 per 1000.

Hatched by men with 15 years experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog giving valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The old reliable plant Richfield, Pa.

FOSTORIA HATCHERY SHIELD of HONOR

$1.00 DOWN PER EACH 100 CHICKS BOOKS YOUR ORDER

FOSTORIA HATCHERY CHICKS ARE BEST and the "SHIELD OF HONOR" label means Real Honest Value Chicks produced from pure-bred flocks of best and leading strains. 100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	16.00	77.00	150.00

Buff Minorcas, $22 per 100. Mixed Assorted Chicks, $10. per 100. Mixed Assorted. All Heavies, $12 per 100. Personal checks accepted. Fine free Catalog. 9th year. ORDER NOW. Give us a trial this season. FOSTORIA HATCHERY, Dept. 50 FOSTORIA, OHIO.

Buy OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Varieties Prices per	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE.

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., Box 3. BLUFFTON, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120.
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. 5% discount allowed when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES. BOX 216. GRAMPIAN, PA.

CHICKS PULLETS From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official record on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing, vigorous, healthy stock from actual breeders'

Authorized Breeders Ass'n, Box E, Toms River, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

Nittany Valley Hatchery. Box 103. Bellefonte, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 12c; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds 14c; Wh. Rocks 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand. 16c; Mixed, 10c; Blk. Minorcas, 15c.

Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box P.A. Silver Lake, Ind.

GERIG'S BABY CHICKS

Order now. Low prices. 14 years' exclusive breeding S. C. White Leghorns insures QUALITY. English and American. Hundreds of pleased customers. Catalog FREE.

Gerig's Leghorn Farm, Box 13, Auburn, Ind.

ENGLISH-PRODUCER White Leghorns. Larger Leghorns that lay larger eggs. 5-lb. hens. The kind for farmers and egg producers. Strong husky chicks, $15 100. Eggs, $8.00. Free catalog.

MAPLESIDE LEGHORN FARM, Box S. Tremont, Ill.

Baby Chicks of Quality
ALL BREEDS

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes $16.00. Lots of 500 chicks ½c each less, lots of 1000 chicks 1c off. Mammouth Pekin Ducklings $35.00 per 100. For prompt delivery order direct from adv. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART.
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. Phone 133.

BABY CHIX

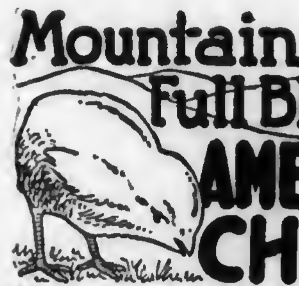
Our 11th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks, White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100. Black Minorcas, and Anconas, $14 per 100. White Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, $15 per 100. R. I. Reds, $16 per 100. Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY. Ickesburg, Pa.

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $14. White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $16. White Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons $15. Mixed $10. Booklet free. Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. O, Bucyrus, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns $12-100; B. Rocks $13-100; R. I. Reds $14-100; Broiler Chicks $9 & $10. Catalog free. Delivered free. Live arrival guaranteed. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.



Mountain Bred Full Blooded AMERICAN CHICKS

Noted for health and vigor because they're produced and bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. From strains that are famous for egg production. All varieties. We specialize in the famous Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn strain which has been returned winner in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. Big discounts given on lots of 500 to 1000. Utility prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
Hollyw'd Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$12	$62	$122
Bar'd Plymouth Rocks,	4.50	8.00	16	72	143
Wh. Plymouth Rocks,	5.00	9.00	17	82	160
S. C. Wh. Wyandottes,	5.00	9.50	18	86	176
S. C. R. I. Reds,	4.75	8.50	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons,	5.50	10.50	20	96	188
Black Minorcas,	5.00	9.00	17	82	160
Ass't'd, Broiler Chicks,	3.75	6.50	12	60	120

Save time by ordering from ad before orders pour in. Low prices on our Special Matings of line-bred, trap nested and pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Write for details our offers on Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Special Mating. Get these prices.

Farm Service Company, Route P-2, Tyrone, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD **CHICKS**

Bred from Farm-Range Stock

—they come to you vigorous and healthy, grow quickly and lay early. Read their wonderful profit records in my 1925 Catalog—FREE.

Leghorns Rocks Reds Wyandottes

Safe arrival of full count guaranteed within 1200 miles.

W. F. HILLPOT Box 28 Frenchtown, N. J.
Member Int. Baby Chick Ass'n.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns...	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns....	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds......	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas.......	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	[illegible]
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	[illegible]
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P

9¢ AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON

The Ohio Hatchery, Decatur, Ohio.

Free Range Stock

Mixed Stock - - - - $10 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns - $12 per 100
Barred Rocks - - - - $14 per 100
R. I. Reds - - - - - - $14 per 100
Brown Leghorns - - $11 per 100

CHIX

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

PIELL BROS. BABY CHICKS

For big, strong, husky, farm chicks, write us. We have Leghorns, Rocks and Reds. 100% delivery guaranteed. Send for Catalogue P.

PIELL BROS., PITTSTOWN, N. J.

THE BEST BY TEST ARE

Blue hen hatched chicks bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years' experience. S. C. W. or Br. Leghorn per 100 $12. Barred Rocks $11. Broilers $10. Free and 100% live delivery Guaranteed. Can furnish twelve other breeds.

Write for catalogue

H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Poultry. Port Trevorton, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—EGGS

Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS [illegible] each; BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 14c. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

C. M. LONGENECKER.
Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS ORDER NOW

S. C. White and Buff Leghorns...$12.00
Tom Barron W. Leghorns 13.00
Rocks and Reds 11.00
White Rocks $15.00 Mixed...... 10.00

CLOYD NEIMOND, McAlisterville, PA.

"The crows went over and pulled up my neighbor's corn"

writes J. B. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. And from that day on Mr. Meyer's crow troubles were over, "for," he said further, "I tested your Crow Repellent and found it to be just as you recommended."

"Will never try to plant corn without it," is what C. C. Mulchmore, Pike, N. H., says about its value.

"I could not find a hill pulled," is the word we get from G. White, Whitehall, N. Y.

"I recommend it for every corn-raiser," is the way the letter reads from J. Putnin, Wolcott, Vt.

"Crows give my corn-field a wide berth," says H. Van Onlen, Catskill, N. Y.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is the one sure cure for crow troubles. Not only crows, but moles, squirrels and all pests will leave your corn-field severely alone, if you coat your seed-corn in it, just before planting. You don't have to wait for it to dry, and it positively will not clog the planter. It is not poisonous, and therefore, will not kill birds or animals, but, it WILL keep your cornfields free from damage that runs into money and time, if you have to keep re-planting all the time.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Read our "Money Back" guarantee. Address, Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500R, New Britain, Conn.

And this used to be our best Cornfield too
Keep Out. This field is mined. Brothers of the Crow
Boo-hoo hoo
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS. Write now for Special Winter Discounts. International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

POULTRY

Pardee's Perfect Pekins
My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin Ducks, their Eggs and Ducklings. Tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today.
ROY E. PARDEE
45 Chestnut St. Islip, R. I., N. Y.

CHICKS
S. C. Buff and W. Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. I pay postage. Guarantee 100% live delivery to your door. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 6, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 12c, S. C. Barred Rocks 14c, S. C. R. I. Reds 15c and Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility Bred-to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid Order from this adv. or write for circular.
F. B. LEISTER, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

75,000 LARGE HUSKY BABY CHICKS pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock by prepaid parcel post. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and B. Minorcas. Booklet free.
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns, 12c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

Quality Chicks
Free range. Healthy stock. Twelve varieties. Eight cents and up. Write for circular and prices. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen, O.

BABY CHICKS
Ferris Strain, S. C. White Leghorns 11c. From my own flock. Live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from this adv.
WM. F. GRAHAM, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS
Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 11c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. Eggs, chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. Another mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. Try us. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box J., Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Rocks and mixed 9c up. Postpaid. 100% guaranteed, bank references. $1 per hundred books order.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices.
SAMUEL T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock. Turkey Eggs a Specialty. Free Catalog.
E. A. SOUDER, SELLERSVILE, PA.

PURE BRED CHICKS—Heavy laying, free range Leghorns, Light Brahma, Reds, Rocks, Pekin Ducklings. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Large, dark Gloria Strain, healthy and vigorous; 200 to 261 egg trapnest records. Bred for egg production, type and color. Hatching eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, R. D. 3, Williamsport, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c; and mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Bank reference. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Order from this adv.
N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—From heavy laying, free range stock. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns 12c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds 15c and mixed 10c each. Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Wm. Nace, Propr., McAlisterville, Pa.

Barred Rocks Day Old Chicks
From 4000 Matured Hens Bred for Utility and Size
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 12c; Barred Rocks 14c; R. I. Reds 14c; Mixed 10c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Special Chick Sale
Hollywood high record Leghorns, all hatched from our two year old hens at $13 per hundred. Quality guaranteed. Order from this adr.
GALEN G. GRUBB, R. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—The kind that mature quickly into the large type of Leghorns. Our breeders have free range. Write for prices and open delivery dates. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
M. M. HARTMAN, R. 9, York, Pa.

CHICKS Standard Bred Sterling Quality
From selected, pure bred flocks. Quality guaranteed. Send for list. Est. 1905.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box 56, TIFFIN, OHIO

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Our 14th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardiest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

CHICKS EGGS STOCK
Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Leghorns. Catalog free.
Riverdale Poultry Farm, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $5.00 EACH—15 firsts at Madison Square Garden. Eggs for hatching $5.00 per setting of 15.
A. I. FELL, LANSDALE, PA.

CHICKS—Pure bred, prize winners. Quality chicks at quantity prices. Six leading breeds. Price list and catalog free.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

BREEDERS and HATCHING EGGS
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Catalog free.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

EXHIBITION and UTILITY DAY-OLD CHICKS. All breeds 9c a chick to 35c a chick.
ECLIPSE FARMS, R. 3, Selinsgrove, Pa.

LARGE STOCK POULTRY, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, chicks, eggs. Low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Planting for the Future

More Than One Kind of Profit in Arbor Day

By ROBERT I. WEIGLEY, Lebanon County, Pa.

WHEN I was a small boy my grandfather taught me how to graft as well as how to plant trees. It was a proud moment for me when I grafted my first cherry and apple trees successfully. That is pretty long ago, but when I look about me during the harvest seasons, I am still thrilled for a moment with the old feeling of my boyhood days, for the trees are just coming into their prime. Every spring since that memorable day, I plant and graft at least some variety of tree or plant or vine.

You may advance the old argument that I will not be here to eat of the fruits of my labors and that maybe thankless strangers will eat the peaches and apples and grapes from the trees and vines which I now set out and mind so tenderly. But that is the wrong spirit to have now, with Arboy Day near at hand.

Lincoln's Feeling about It

Lincoln had the grandest and truest conception of Arbor Day when he said: "I want it said of me that I plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

Considered only from a mercenary viewpoint, I think I know that in the not distant future an acre or two of fine trees will bring at least a thousand dollars more for a farm on which they are growing than for a farm lacking such trees.

Our climate, our crops, our standing as a nation in the future, and even our very lives, depend upon the trees we set out today. History tells us that a nation with dwindling forests is a falling nation; that a nation with no forests at all, is lost; and that a new nation, rich in virgin forests, is the coming nation. Let us heed this warning of history so long as there is still time.

Trees Her Inspiration

Most of us have read the poem entitled "What plant we with the apple tree?" The good poet has answered so finely for us but there is very much more to be said. When Gene Stratton Porter's father laid out his farm during those harsh pioneer days, aided by his fine wife and children, he hardly knew that his fields, his chestnuts, his apple, plum and cherry trees and his flowers would be the means whereby little Gene, then scarcely strong enough to hold a tree that was being planted, would achieve fame as one of the greatest story tellers of all time. Such is the fact. Anybody acquainted with the old Porter homestead can see glimpses of the renowned place in "Laddie," "Freckles," "The Girl of the Limberlost," etc.

Riches Kept to Their Hurt

Let us not give the excuse that we are too busy to plant a tree or a rose. Money and money-earning are all right in their places, but we should not look to gain as our chief end in life. The voice in the good book says: "There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt." Let this be our spirit, "If I live to be a hundred years old I will still plant some trees or flowers and thus help Nature to keep from running out of stock."

Any spring day is arbor day for the lover of nature. If you find a little seedling cherry tree or an apple or peach striving to make a stand where the cattle or the teams will trample it in the dust, have pity on it and take it along. Plant it where it has a show. It will repay you manifold. Again, take a minute or so to plant a border with flowers, or start some little beds, and it won't be long before you can see all about you such beauty as Thompson tells so beautifully about.

"Who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?"

A Most Important Duty

Finally, it is our duty as fathers and mothers to beautify our surroundings for the benefit of our children. It is a duty we owe to our neighbors and to our town or community, and it is a fitting duty we owe to ourselves so that we may spend and enjoy every moment of our lives to the utmost.

This is the Creed of Beauty by Armand: "I believe in Beauty, in the power of Beauty to give happiness, and that to help create, develop and perpetuate Beauty is the finest work I can do in the world."

Applying Fertilizer

COMPARATIVELY few farmers are able to compare, satisfactorily, different methods of crop production on their own farms. That is rightly left to the experiment stations, which have performed services of untold value since they were established.

An instance is found in the results of work done by the New Jersey Experiment Station to determine the effect of placing fertilizer in various positions in the soil with respect to potato seed pieces. These results bear out the findings of other investigators, namely that the improper application of fertilizers may and often does have a decidedly adverse effect upon the yield. A difference of as much as seventy-eight bushels of potatoes per acre resulted from two different methods of applying fertilizers, as follows:

Method of fertilizer application	Yield
Above seed, with soil between	128 bu.
In direct contact with seed..	132 bu.
Mixed with soil in row.....	152 bu.
Beside seed, and on same level	173 bu.
Beside seed, but lower......	206 bu.

While fertilizers should be applied properly to all crops if maximum profits are to be obtained, the necessity is particularly strong in the case of such crops as potatoes, where all the fertilizer is usually applied at planting time, and of wheat and corn which are often drilled at the same time as the fertilizer.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

RICKETS.—I have three pigs which are five months old; none of them seem to have much use of their fore legs; they crawl instead of walk. I have thought they didn't eat enough food.—H. F. R., Fishers Ferry, Pa. The lameness or loss of control of the legs of a young pig is an evidence of rickets or a condition of the bones in which mineral matters are perhaps lacking. In some cases bones break, especially the shoulder blade, thru the neck of the bone. Contributing causes are insanitary housing, lack of exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and to lack of certain vitamins of green or dried legumes such as alfalfa and clover. You should place within their reach slacked lime or ground limestone, wood ashes, salt, or steamed bone meal. Are you sure that these pigs are free from worms? Remember, you should feed pigs a balanced ration and keep them clean.

LYMPHANGITIS (Milk-leg).—Will you please publish a remedy for "milk-leg?" I would like to have a permanent cure for my mare.—F. E., Mt. Pleasant, Pa. I imagine you have a case of lymphangitis, the disease is known by a great variety of names, as "water farcy weed," "Monday morning disease," "shot of grease," "big leg," "milk-leg," etc. Chronic lymphangitis is incurable, but the practice of giving the animal regular daily exercise, keeping the bowels open, and feeding roots to the idle animal instead of grain, will generally ward off future attacks.

LUMPY JAW.—I have a Guernsey heifer which has a hard bunch on her face between her eye and nostril. We thought she might have been kicked by a mule as she ran in pasture last fall with several mules. We are not using her milk.—F. J. D., Kersey, Pa. If she has lump jaw and the bone is affected, doubtless she should be fattened and sold for beef. Of course, if the bunch contains pus, her carcass should not be used for human food. If the bunch is soft and movable, paint with tincture of iodin daily, also give her one dram of potassium iodide at dose daily for two weeks.

TICKS—NASAL CATARRH—CORNEAL OPACITY.—Last summer I purchased ninety sheep. Some of them were quite thin, but after they had been pastured in good feed they gained and looked fine by winter. Some time later I discovered some of them had too many ticks; some coughed and discharged mucus from both nostrils. Some of them seem to have lost their appetite for food. Two have died, two others are sick. I also notice a large abscess on neck of one sheep, this boil was full of pus. Another sheep has one eyeball covered with white scum. Is this a symptom of grub-in-the-head?—G. B., Titusville, Pa. Coal tar or tobacco dips are effective in destroying ticks; a second application is necessary two or three days after the first. After shearing time the ticks are apt to leave the sheep and live on the lambs. Give each sheep ten grains of dried powdered sulphate of iron at dose twice a day in ground feed. Chronic grub-in-the-head is generally incurable, but loss of vision is not always a symptom of it. Leave the eye alone.

FELINE DISTEMPER.—What is the matter with my cats? They have head trouble and every one which takes the disease dies. The nose and eyes fill with mucus. Had I better destroy those I have and secure new stock?—L. E. G., Venango, Pa. Veterinarians have not yet discovered the real cause of feline distemper. Cats showing no symptoms of the disease and in perfect health may be carriers of the infection. This is especially true of the female, who may infect litter after litter of kittens, altho in every way normal herself. In the absence of exact knowledge of the causative factor all treatment must of necessity be symptomatic and, therefore, to some extent, guess work. Destroy all your cats, clean and disinfect their kennel, and select other stock from a farm where they have never had any distemper. Kindly understand many cats never take distemper, but it is true, one attack does not confer future immunity; if anything it renders the cat more susceptible to a second attack.

H. G., Cazenovia, Pa.—Your kittens suffer from feline distemper and are incurable; however, with good care one or both might seemingly recover, but it is doubtful.

R. D., Silver Springs, Md.—Your rabbit should be destroyed. His ailment is incurable.

ANGER time for horses. Legs are soft—muscles flabby. Apply Gom-'s Caustic Balsam for strained, tendons or lameness of any kind. Known years as the quick, reliable remedy for any ailments of horses' legs and hoofs. it yourself. Directions with every Won't scar or discolor hair. Don't be it another day. $1.50 at druggists, or upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO
OMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.
ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT OFF
will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few required at an application. $2.50 per. Describe your case for special instructions, R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Inflammation. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.
UNG, Inc., 351 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SWINE

ISTERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great Big Bone, no better ever offered for prices. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

RKSHIRES have not advanced with the Hog Four bred registered gilts and one 3 mos. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

pe Chester Whites Grand Champion bloodlines. Pigs each, prepaid. Geo. F. Griffie, Newville, Pa.

r Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. loud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

y Durocs Spring pigs, Bred or open gilts Shipped on approval. UFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

ERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Small pigs, service boars and bred gilts. Imperial breeding. Arthur E. Brown, Nottingham, Pa.

AND CHINA, Berkshire and Chester shoats, weeks, feeders or breeders, $7.00 each. E. KENNEDY, East Berlin, Pa.

DOGS

SE DOGS FOR US
stock and pay high prices for pups you $1 for dog manual, photos, contracts. BROS., 211 Rusk Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie pups. Highest prices. Gordon, R. F. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

EED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and in-kind. Also, Fox Terriers. KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

Collie Pups—Beautiful—Intelligent—Real up. Unrelated males $10 Females $5, Genders $6 P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

H SHEPHERD PUPS. Several ready to W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

ERNSEYS Two Young Cows springing. One with A. R. Daughter; all bred to Itchens King bull. Bull calves. Accredited herd. SPIES & SON, Rt. 1, DOVER, OHIO.

ERED JERSEY CALVES from cows with records. Easy terms. Express paid. Klemph & Sons, New Wilmington, Pa.

ERNSEY BULL 8 mos. old, accredited herd. Ask for pedigree and price. RAYBILL, ELVERSON, PA.

CALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

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TED Rabbits and Easter Bunnies. State in first letter. FRIEND, 2021 Boston Rd., New York, N.Y.

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SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop $1 bu. have grown the heaviest yielder, especially thin Swedish Select oats averaged 13 bu. $1.25 bu. Brook Side Stock Shirley, Pa.

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ROOTS for sale. Starkey's Mammoth Mammoth 2 years old $1.00 per 100; Washington New, 1 year old, $1.50 $12.00 per 1000. Roots shipped by express F. King, R. D. 1, Skillman, N. J.

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Tom Barron's Single Comb Light Brown eggs 15 [illegible] Elmer L. Outtera, Littles-

ROWN LEGHORN CHICKS $15.00 per 100; hundred delivered. Chas. Rhoads, Doug-Pa.

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Chinese goose eggs 50c each, $5 per dozen Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

RED white Chinese goose eggs 25c Clark R. 2, Phillipsburg, N. J.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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300,000 CHICKS—Hatched from free range free from disease. Flocks Barred Rocks and Reds $15.00 per 100. Leghorns $14.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed from Jan. to Sept. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa., R. R. No. 3.

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WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS $3.00 per pair in the state of New Jersey only. August Schlachtweg, Freehold, N. J.

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WHITE LEGHORN chicks from our own heavy egg laying stock, $12 per hundred. Also R. I. Reds $14. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, White Rocks, $16 per hundred prepaid. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

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BARRON'S White Wyandottes, males, females, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct, 262 to 313 egg records, circular free. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6, $6.50 per 12, prepaid. 30 to 35 lb. Toms; Hens 16 to 20 lb. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Cloverlane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Healthy, vigorous Parks trapnested 200 to 251 egg records. Beautifully barred and bred for high egg production. Eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5.50 per 50, $10.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter A. Miller, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

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MISCELLANEOUS

136-ACRE Penn. farm $5500; 4 horses, 14 cattle and poultry, grain, potatoes, straw, hay, implements, etc. included to settle now; new 8-room house, cemented-basement barn, silo, hog, poultry houses; 100 acres smooth tillage, spring water, wood, timber, orchard; close RR. town, markets at door. Easy terms. Details pg. 95 New Big Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes. I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

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WANTED [illegible] poultry farm. [illegible] Lone Ash Farm, Emlenton, Pa.

Select the Right Analysis for Your Crop

Through years of research and actual field experiments, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations have determined the analyses of fertilizers which will give you the best results on each crop and soil.

For Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following analyses:

Corn—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; medium soil, 0-12-6; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Wheat, rye and oats—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, all soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa when seeded—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 2-12-4, 0-16-0; medium or rich soils, 0-16-0.

Alfalfa, top dressing—No manure or clover sod, medium soil, 0-12-6, rich soil, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 0-12-6, 0-16-0; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Timothy—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 7-6-5, 6-8-4; medium soil, 7-6-5, 10-5-0; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 0-16-0.

Potatoes—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6; medium soil, 2-12-4, 3-10-6; rich soil, 2-12-4; with manure or clover sod, poor soil, 3-10-6, 2-12-4; medium soil, 2-12-4; rich soil, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Leaf crops.)—No manure or clover sod, medium or rich soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4. With manure or clover sod, medium soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, melons, egg plants—No manure or clover sod, all soils, 6-8-4, 4-8-4; with manure or clover sod, poor or medium soils, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4, 4-12-0, 0-16-0.

Vegetables, (Root crops.)—No manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-8-6. Medium soil, 4-8-6, 4-12-4; rich soil, 4-12-4. With manure or clover sod, poor soil, 5-10-5, 4-12-4; medium soil, 4-12-4, 2-12-4; rich soil, 3-8-3, 0-16-0.

Tobacco—With or without clover sod, medium and rich soils, 5-8-5, 4-8-4.

As an Authorized Swift Agent for the sale of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers, we are co-operating with the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station in recommending and selling these analyses.

Come in and we will help you select the analysis and decide on the amount per acre to make you the most profit.

asa

Authorized Swift Agent

So carefully mixed are Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers that each plant gets its full share of each plantfood. Result—even growth, even maturity, maximum yield

An application of 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre is equivalent to about one ounce—a little more than a spoonful—to each square yard of land

A spoonful of fertilizer to each square yard of ground! Each plant gets so little that it is vitally important that the fertilizer be thoroughly and evenly mixed

"It pays to use them"
Bigger yields have proved it

Most farmers know that it pays to use fertilizer on all crops. The real question is whose fertilizer and how much to apply per acre to make the most profit.

To produce large yields of high quality crops, the fertilizer must contain the right amount and kind of plantfood properly processed and mixed.

Fertilizers made right

Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers are thoroughly and evenly mixed to furnish each plant a balanced ration. Only the highest grade and most productive sources of plantfood are used in their manufacture.

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In your own community is the A. S. (Authorized Swift Agent). Co-opera with Swift & Company, your County A and State Agricultural College, he ke posted on the best farming methods. knows the farmer's needs and problems is able and willing to give you worth- service.

Discuss your fertilizer needs with A. S. A. He will explain more fully the you can make through a liberal use Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Should fail to locate him readily, write us and will gladly put you in touch with him.

Swift & Company,
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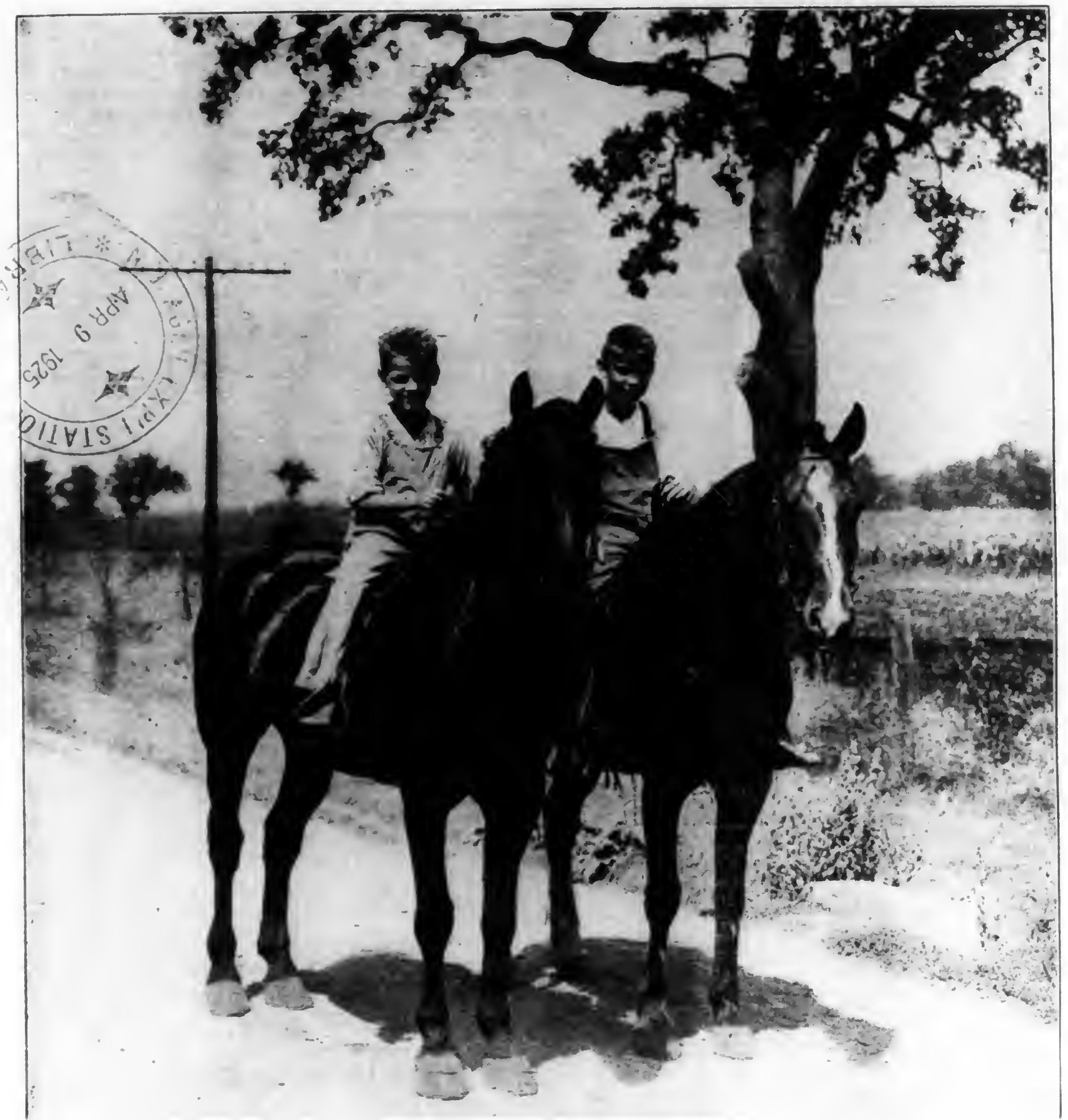
ESTABLISHED 1880 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 91—No. 15 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925 $1.00 a Year



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Secretary of Commerce Hoover defines his ideas as to long view policies for obtaining a larger margin of profit for farmers. Page two.

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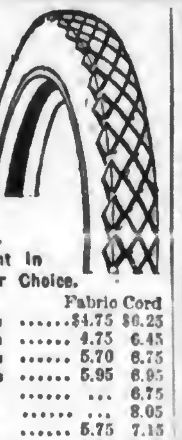

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Hoover's Ideas on Farm Needs

Secretary Defines Views on Agricultural Policies

BECAUSE of the many adverse criticisms which have been made concerning Herbert Hoover's attitude towards agriculture and his alleged purpose to dominate the agricultural department he has sent out the following letter in which he states his position. We are glad to give this letter publicity in the hope that it may correct some of the erroneous ideas concerning his opinions.—Editors.

"When requested by the President's Agricultural Conference for my views as to long view policies for obtaining a larger margin of profit to the farmer I stated:

"(a). That I favored cooperative marketing; the creation of a strong independent Federal Marketing Board, chosen from farmers, whose duty would be to build up cooperative marketing and improve marketing generally; the removal of present legal restraints upon farmers' marketing and producing organizations.

"(b). That I favored an effective protective tariff on the import of agricultural products so that our American farmers might have the job of profitably producing as large a part as possible of the $800,000,000 of wool, flax, dairy produce, vegetable oils, etc., that we now import. By protection, I pointed out our farmers might have for themselves the market to the 15,000,000 increase in consumers in our own population which will come about within the next ten years, instead of having that market considerably supplied by cheaper labor in foreign countries; and that the farmer would in these circumstances be less dependent in raising products for export to foreign countries in competition with cheap lands and cheap labor.

"(c). That in order to maintain the strongest domestic demand for farm products we must promote general business stability in the country, so that with continued full employment of our workers the farms would not be subject to such disasters as the slump in domestic consumption thru unemployment, which brought greater ruin to the farmer than to anybody else in 1921; that we were carrying on with considerable success methods of maintaining such stability; that a great contribution could be made to reduction of the cost of what the farmer buys thru the elimination of economic waste in industry and commerce, together with such developments as the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers, the improvement of our railway terminals, the economic operation of railways, and the consequent lowering of transportation charges.

"(d). That I did not favor price-fixing either directly or indirectly by the government buying or selling farm produce; that I was convinced these measures would ruin the farmer, and would transfer his independent action to the government bureaucracy; that there were six times as many families consuming each different agricultural product as there were producing it, and that sooner or later the paramount political strength of the six times as many consuming families would do the price fixing and not the farmer; that all this was socialism and not help; that the law of supply and demand in the long view was running in favor of the farmer because consumers were increasing faster than producers; that this tide has obviously already set in, as witness the general turn in prices.

"While I have made no suggestion that this covers the whole farm problem, I do believe you would not disagree with this platform.

(Signed) "Herbert Hoover, March 23, 1925."

New Beetle Quarantine Area

A REVISION of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, which became effective March 21, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. This revision has become necessary on account of the further spread of the Japanese beetle.

Under Regulation 2 the following townships or other poltical subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware are included in and form the outer boundary of the regulated areas in these states:

New Jersey

OCEAN COUNTY.—Township of Brick. MONMOUTH COUNTY, townships of Howell, Freehold, and Marlboro. MIDDLESEX COUNTY, townships of Madison and Sayreville, city of South Amboy, township of East Brunswick, and the city of New Brunswick. SOMERSET COUNTY, townships of Franklin and Hillsboro. HUNTERDON COUNTY, townships of Raritan and Delaware.

Delaware

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—Christiana and New Castle Hundreds.

Pennsylvania

BUCKS COUNTY, townships of Plumstead and Hilltown, and boroughs of Perkasie and Sellersville. MONTGOMERY COUNTY, townships of Franconia, Salford, Marlborough, and Upper Hanover. BERKS COUNTY, townships of Washington, Pike, Earl, and Douglas. CHESTER COUNTY, townships of North Coventry, South Coventry, West Vincent, West Pikeland, Charlestown, West Whiteland, East Bradford, Pocopson, and Pennsburg.

All the townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River and Atlantic Ocean are included in the regulated area.

The restrictions on the movement of farm products (Regulation 4) have been materially revised both as to direct shipments from point of production and as to shipments from Philadelphia and other markets within the regulated area.

Fewer Commodities Now Affected

The list of regulated articles has also been considerably reduced and is now limited to such articles and types of products as have been determined as most likely to carry beetles during the active adult stage of the insect.

One new feature has been added to the regulation, namely, the provision that the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing, and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 15 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 11, 1925 Whole No. 1456

Vital Factors in Peach Production

The Selection of Varieties Depends upon Markets and Location

By IRWIN LONGENECKER,
Lebanon County, Pa.

ONE of the first questions that usually confronts the "young hopeful," as he launches out into the fruit-growing business; is: "What varieties shall I plant?"

That is, indeed, an important question, and one that we will do well to consider carefully before placing our orders with the nurseryman. A number of things enter into the question for consideration, namely: location, soil, etc., the desired information being obtainable from the state and national departments of agriculture.

A wise plan of procedure is, first of all, to go to the nearest county agent and secure his cooperation, as his services are always at the disposal of the seeker for information.

In looking up bulletins it will be noticed that certain varieties are recommended for certain localities. These recommendations are based on actual experiments and are, therefore, generally speaking, reliable.

As previously stated, certain local conditions must be reckoned with and it must be remembered that these differ very materially. As an illustration we might state that, due to weather and climatic conditions, growers in the northern section of the state do not plant the same varieties as those in the southern section.

Home Market Important

The question of a good home market must not be overlooked, as that is the very thing that may in the end spell either success or failure. There is a world of difference between hauling one's peaches a distance of ten or fifteen miles to a freight office, there to be packed into iced cars and shipped to a large market where the commission men, the wholesalers, the retailers and bucksters are the distributors of your product, or being favorably located close to a good home market where a large part of the crop can be retailed direct from the packing shed.

We consider this part of the business so important that we would not plant an orchard unless we had, first of all, satisfied ourselves on this point beyond any question of doubt.

It might be of interest to note that in our own case we have retailed about fifty per cent of our crop at our packing shed at satisfactory prices, another thirty per cent was sold to dealers who came to the packing shed, and, in most cases, paid cash. About twenty per cent of the crop was delivered by our own trucks to retailers or direct to consumers.

The advantages of a good home market are many. Fruit may be left to ripen properly before picking and the consumer will generally pay more money for home-grown fruit, fresh from the trees and not bruised by much handling. Furthermore, there is genuine satisfaction in the knowledge that we are selling quality fruit to a satisfied trade.

Market and Its Requirements Should Be Studied

On the other hand, we do not wish to leave the impression that growing fruit when the long haul to market is necessary, is unprofitable. The writer is personally acquainted with a number of growers who ship a large part of their peach crops hundreds of miles to market and, seemingly, are doing so at a profit.

However, in order to do so, the grower must first make a careful study of the market and its requirements. In other words, he must be able fully to realize just what takes place after the fruit is loaded into the refrigerator cars.

To be thoroly familiar with the production end of the business and neglecting the marketing question is poor policy. The grower who is in this position is like the boy at school who, when asked by his teacher what animal it is that produces the furs his mother wears, replied "father."

In the case of the boy he seemed to know something about the consuming end and little or nothing of production. He will doubtless learn more of the subject as he grows older in the school of "hard knocks."

Let Agricultural Schools Do the Experimenting

During recent years we have had a considerable amount of experimental work done by our agricultural schools in the different states and it is, therefore, unnecessary to spend our best days in conducting costly and ofttimes disastrous experiments. Many sad tales of orchard failures are being related simply because of a woeful lack of information and a tendency to experiment without knowledge.

A thriving low-headed tree in Mr. Longenecker's orchard.

If we are going to ship our fruit we must plant varieties that will stand the long haul to market and still be salable.

If, on the other hand, we have a good local market, we may plant varieties that the shipper cannot handle at a profit.

A Good Succession of Varieties to Plant

In our own orchard, near Palmyra, Pa., we have a good succession of varieties which cover a marketing period of about three and one-half months, beginning with Mayflower, on July 4, and ending with Salway, Butler's Favorite, Billews Late, and Krummel in October.

Following the Mayflower are the Greensboro, Carman, Mountain Rose, Champion, Belle of Georgia, Niagara, Elberta, Hale, Globe, Iron Mountain, in the order named, and followed by the later varieties in October. A variety which is being profitably grown by certain of our local growers and which follows the Globe in the succession, is Chair's Choice.

It will be seen, therefore, that the grower who supplies the local market, has an added advantage in the fact that he is able to distribute his picking season over a longer period of time, providing, of course, that he does not plant too heavily of any one variety.

The first four varieties named in our succession are all white clingstones, and it is not desirable, therefore, to plant too heavily of these as they are not classed as canning peaches with the exception that a small percentage are used for spicing or pickling.

Many an unfortunate grower who allowed himself to be persuaded to plant a large block of these early clingstone varieties, afterwards found himself "sweating jelly-beans," trying to find a market where there wasn't any to be found.

The tale is told of a backwoodsman who decided to find himself a city-bred wife. He found one who was willing to join him in wedlock. He seemed to be very well satisfied with his bargain, especially so in view of the fact that her father, according to her story, was worth nine thousand dollars and she was the only daughter. After their marriage, she began to introduce her husband to a number of her brothers. He was much surprised to find that she had any brothers and said: "Why Sallie, I thought you were the only daughter in the family?"

She replied, "Yes, Bill, I am the only daughter, but I have nine brothers.

"So!" replied Bill, "ten in nine goes no times and nossing comes out."

Not so long ago the writer saw a five-acre Kieffer pear orchard in fine bearing condition with the trees loaded with large quality fruit, but, sad to relate, there was no market for them and "nossing came out" and never will, simply because there is no local market that can absorb them at a profit to the producer.

Of the newer varieties of peaches, the Early Rochester, the earliest of all yellow peaches, is rapidly taking a deserving place in the ranks of commercial varieties. It seems to be well adapted to a wide section of country and can, therefore, be planted with reasonable assurance of success.

Each Year Brings New Pests

The highway to success in growing peaches seems to become somewhat more difficult as time passes on, due to the fact that new diseases and insects are putting in their appearance from year to year and it becomes necessary to find control measures in order to keep the trees and the fruit in a healthy, growing condition.

Haphazard and careless orchard management will spell failure and ruin, as it is only quality fruit that is wanted by the majority of consumers of the present day and rightly so. As a matter of fact, it is only quality fruit that can be sold at a price which leaves a profit to the grower.

We are reminded of the saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The grower who can show a profit at the end of the marketing season is he who "keeps his lamps a-burning and his vessel filled with oil."

A Few New Laws

GOVERNOR PINCHOT has signed the bill agreed upon by the conference of people representing agricultural organizations and farmers for the payment for fences needed to keep deer and other game from damaging orchards and fields. The State Game Commission will be in charge and pay half of the expense, retaining a lien until the bill is paid.

* * *

Under the provisions of another newly approved law there is a heavy fine for operating a vehicle over any bridge in Pennsylvania when it weighs more than the maximum weight posted on a bridge. The weight must be prominently displayed.—H.

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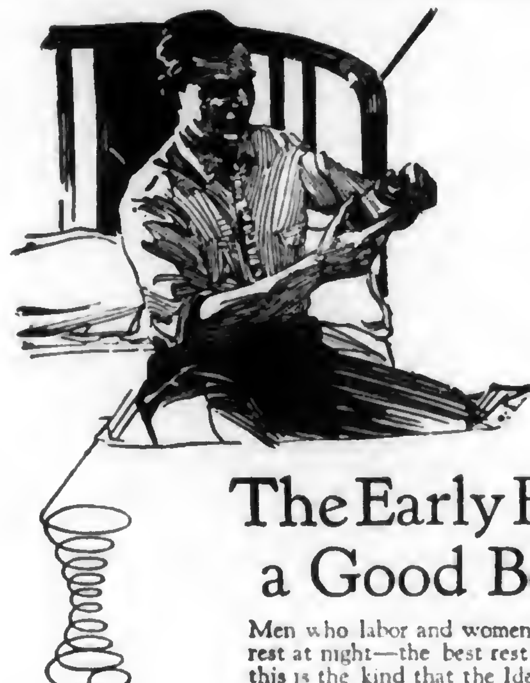

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE last full week of March gave us weather which slightly raises my previous opinion of March. In fact, it was ideal, drying the soil and making it possible to do some much-needed work. The hotbed was fitted up and made ready for plant setting and seed sowing, and we began the lifting of the asparagus plants. The weather for several days has been so warm that they had begun to send up shoots above ground.

✦ ✦ ✦

ALTHO we had no previous experience in growing asparagus plants our success has been most pleasing. A nurseryman, inspecting them, pronounced them exceptionally fine. The roots are strong and vigorous and from six to ten inches in length. The only change we would make in planting again would be to sow the seed slightly thinner in the row. The roots are sometimes so interwined that it is difficult to separate them.

✦ ✦ ✦

I HAVE pruned the two-year-old peach trees a second time. The first time only about one-third of last year's growth was cut off, but after being advised by a nurseryman and peach grower another third was cut off. I find this is the principle followed by many of our best growers. While such heavy pruning may seem a waste to the novice, it makes sturdier, lower headed trees and larger peaches. Apple trees should not be cut back so severely.

✦ ✦ ✦

WHEN the first fine weather arrives in the spring I always find it difficult to throttle down my ambition to fit my strength. Of course, the sensible thing to do is to take it rather easy until the muscles harden up, but haven't you noticed that after three or four days of fine weather it seems to be getting late, while there is so much to do? However, if it is in March, you are likely to have your enthusiasm checked by a sudden spell of wintry weather, as happened this time, and you have opportunity to rest up.

✦ ✦ ✦

I HAVE never been able to understand why so large a part of humanity lacks the impulse to do physical work. Is it a natural feeling, or has our education and the common social attitude towards work developed a feeling that it is not genteel, hence is something to be avoided? At any rate, very many strong, healthy men and women are willing to try anything other than work to make a living. Is the human family on the average naturally lazy? Or is the desire to avoid bone labor the result of a false social idea? Or is it because white-collar jobs bring larger returns?

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE planning thoroly to chop up the sod land with a disc before it is plowed. The sod is heavy, having grown two crops of alfalfa and timothy hay, and we feel sure it will make a better seed bed and decay much faster if cut up before it is turned under. A thick, heavy sod when turned down may act as a hindrance to the rise of water by capillarity. If thoroly mixed with the soil it aids in forming a sponge-like condition which is ideal for holding moisture. All our field and garden crops, except asparagus, strawberries, and narrow row stuff, will be planted on this sod.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE ARE still taking a great interest in that promising little fellow referred to in this column last year as "Snookums." It is likely he will get his first lessons in the process of making a first class fruit grower and gardener during the coming season. We have heard aspersions to the effect that grandparents are not capable of properly training grandchildren, but I know better. I received some of my first lessons from my maternal grandfather who lived nearby. I helped him a great deal on the farm when I was three to five years old and I know I was a good hand because I heard him tell grandmother that I was "splendid help." Of course, I heard father say things in after years that did not coincide with what grandfather said, but I know from this experience that the judgment of grandparents is better than others when it comes to judging little folks.—R. P. K.

Work can really be diminished,
Routed, conquered, mastered, finished;
But shirking work is endless,
You are never thru;
And so real, successful shirking
Is harder work than working,
For there are always a million things
To manage not to do.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Where Figures Lie

I PLANNED a building for my farm, a simple shack of modest charm. I figured in advance to see just what the cost of it would be. I counted all the common stuff, the lumber plain and in the rough, the shingles and the swinging doors, the window-panes and two-by-fours, the building-paper, shingle nails, the oil and lead,—some seven pails,—the gravel, sand, the spikes, and sills, the weather-boards and other frills.

I figured up the labor, too. I know how much one man should do, so told myself in knowing phrase, "So many men, so many days, so much per day,—that covers all, it covers roof, and floor, and wall; but just to make it Simon pure, and just to make it doubly sure, I'll add two hundred dollars in, get stuff and men and then begin!"

Well, we went at it faith and might, I confident I'd figured right, but soon I found I needed more than I had ever dreamed before. I needed those, and this, and that, a bolt, a hinge, a prop, a slat, an extra joist, more oil and lead, an extra stringer over head, a buttress here, a window there, a thousand extras everywhere!

And labor! Say, it seemed to me, those men would spend eternity in rearing up that little shack. I felt my purse strings pop and crack! My small deposit in the bank cried out for help then gasped and sank. When all was done—it was one day—I laid my figure-pads away. "Those were complete, correct!" I said, "Correct for labor, oil and lead; correct for shingles, nails, and doors, correct for windows, sills, and floors; correct, correct, but here's the joke: the house is built, and I am broke!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

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"I am using a Riverside Cord tire that is the best tire money can buy."

Ira Nelson, Hamilton, Ala.

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"My mother has bought goods from Ward's ever since I can remember, and she, like myself, was always satisfied.

"When you send an order to Ward's you get exactly what you have ordered."

Mrs. Henry Treece, Houstonia, Mo.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. 91, No. 15. Phila., Pa., April 11, 1925 Whole No. 1456

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

A good deed is never lost, he who sows courtesy, reaps friendship and he who plants kindness, gathers love.—Richard Brooks

Do It Well or Not At All

IN LIGHT of recent occurrences in Harrisburg it would be useless to attempt a prediction as to the amount of money the Legislature set aside for the fight on the Japanese beetle in Pennsylvania during the next two years. If the sum finally appropriated is not sufficient to enforce a strict quarantine during the whole biennium, it is probable that the State Bureau of Plant Industry will maintain a quarantine under the usual regulations as long as the funds hold out. It would be throwing the money away to try to spread a small sum over a two-year period by only half enforcing the regulations. If the action of the Legislature makes necessary this short term quarantine, and if the state or the federal government doesn't meet the emergency when available funds are exhausted, then the Japanese beetle can have things pretty much his own way in Pennsylvania.

A Change in Plans

IT IS to be expected that experience will necessitate many changes in the plans of cooperative organizations as time goes on. In fact, many have already been made. Any kind of business organization which fails to see the need for improvements when they become apparent, or refuses to make necessary changes, is doomed to failure. A California fruit growers' organization has modified its contract by making it possible for a member to withdraw in any year after giving notice at a stated time before withdrawal. Originally, the growers signed a hard and fast contract covering a number of years and no provision for getting out was made. We believe the new method will be much more satisfactory, and at the same time make it easier to get new members.

Apples to England

THE export of apples from the United States and Canada from the beginning of the season to the end of February amounted to 3,833,000 barrels as compared with 4,259,000 barrels the year before. The falling off was due chiefly to the lighter crop in this country and Canada and the consequent higher prices. The combined crop in the two countries last year was about 9,000,000 barrels less than that of the previous year. Europe promises to be a good customer for American-grown apples for years to come, but it must be remembered that apple exports are limited to a comparatively few varieties. This is due to the qualities necessary for successful shipping, and to the established tastes of European people. There is little doubt that the trade could be largely increased if our finest varieties could be carried as successfully as can the tougher skinned kinds. Here is a chance for the shipping interests to make some improvements to their own advantage as well as fruit growers.

Unjust Justice

THE newspapers have been making much of a unique decision recently rendered by Judge Schaeffer, of Berks County, Pennsylvania. However, the papers have not commented upon the effect upon public opinion, nor the effect such a decision will have upon the rights of farmers and other real estate owners. The case, as we understand it, is as follows:

Sheldon W. Funk, a well-known fruit grower of Berks County, was troubled with thieves, stealing fruit from his orchard last year. After employing a detective and securing other evidence a man was arrested and charged with theft, he having taken several bushels of apples from Funk's trees.

The Berks County Court at its recent criminal session decided that only personal property can be stolen and that unpicked apples are attached to the land, and therefore, do not become personal property until they are picked. The prisoner was accordingly released on the larceny charge. He held that the case is covered by a special act of the Legislature, under which the taking of fruit is considered malicious mischief, a misdemeanor, but not larceny.

We can scarcely restrain ourselves in commenting upon the outcome of this case. We would like to see it carried to the highest court and see whether such a decision is in accordance with the law, and if it is, whether the law is constitutional. Here is an opportunity for some real cooperation among fruit growers. The publicity given this case will, no doubt, act as an encouragement to still further aggressions by the lawless element which evidently considers a farm public property and what the farmer raises as food to be had for the taking.

Granting that the interpretation by the Judge is in accordance with the law, we ask him this question: If apples become personal property as soon as picked from the tree, whose are they? To whom did the apples in the above case belong from the time they were picked until the picker reached the public road? If they were then personal property was he not carrying another's personal property over private land, thus making the picker a thief? But if even then it was only mischief, is there not something radically wrong with the law? Are store goods, jewelry, money, etc., a more sacred kind of property than farm produce?

A Good Showing

LEADING dairymen of Pennsylvania made it very clear that they are backing to the limit the program for wiping out bovine tuberculosis when they appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the first of April. The hearing on the measure providing for an appropriation of three and a quarter million dollars to carry on tuberculosis eradication work during the next two years, brought out scores of farmers from all parts of the state.

Many reasons why a clean-up program should receive the support of the Legislature were presented by representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, breeders' organizations, milk distributing companies and women's clubs. But the most important argument for favorable action by the committee was brought out by the county roll call. The many hands that appeared when each of the leading dairy counties was named surely made it clear to Senator Schantz and his fellow committeemen that the men who packed the senate chamber were there for a purpose. Most of the two hundred or more farmers present had come long distances at their own expense to lend their influence to the cause of clean herds and safe milk.

If the unanimity of purpose exhibited on the occasion of this hearing had always been shown when a measure affecting agriculture was under consideration, it isn't likely that important bills favored by farmers would be kicked about in factional fights as they have been during this session.

Herbert Hoover

NEXT to Ex-President Wilson, probably no American was better known the world over during the war than Herbert Hoover. Only one other member of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet has seemingly been as consistently and progressively right in the administration of his office as Herbert Hoover. It is little wonder that President Coolidge relies upon him so fully. Nor is it to be wondered that stones have been thrown at his head many times during his administration of public affairs. It is consistent with human nature that wrong motives and selfish purposes should be charged against him. But in spite of all these, and some of them have originated in agricultural agencies, the principles and policies of Hoover have been proving themselves to be wise and just. We are glad that he is to retain his position in the Cabinet and that the principles applied in the conduct of his department are likely to spread to the Department of Agriculture. On another page we print a circular letter giving his views on agricultural matters.

Farmers and State Taxes

ONE often hears it said that farmers pay no state taxes. That is no longer true, however the case may have been at one time. Farmers who buy gasoline, coal (anthracite), or who leave an estate, pay state taxes. These, in the aggregate, make a great deal of money going into the state treasury in the course of a year. But without counting these taxes it is time to quit ringing in that old saw about the farmer's state taxes whenever the question of increasing the state's revenues is up for consideration. It was a far sighted move on the part of the politicians and manufacturers to put a four mill tax on corporations for state purposes and relieve them of local taxes. This, in the beginning, was for the same purpose that a high protective tariff was instituted — to encourage the development of manufacturing and transportation industries. But time has wrought many changes. The state government is no longer the isolated institution it was fifty years ago, but it has reached out and is intimately connected with many local activities. In other words, the state has become one big community. Because of this, and because the industries no longer need infant coddling, it is time to place equal taxes on every dollar of wealth in the state. But what a howl such a proposition always raises!

Washington Letter

SHOALS COMMISSION APPOINTED.—Another step in the disposal of the Muscle Shoals power-nitrate problem was taken when President Coolidge announced the appointment of a commission consisting of five members to study Muscle Shoals and make recommendations as to the use to be made of the property.

DENMARK MAY RETALIATE.—Should President Coolidge decide upon a higher duty on butter as a result of the findings of the U. S. Tariff Commission, the Danes may retaliate by placing a prohibitive tariff on certain American products, according to reports that come to Washington from Denmark. The commission's findings show that Danish butter can be laid down in New York at a less price than that of the product of middle western creameries.

DENY THEY PLAN TO RAISE PRICE.—The German-French potash syndicate is out with a statement denying that an advance in the price of potash to American consumers is being contemplated by it. The statement says that prices for the American market were definitely fixed last August when the German and French syndicates reached an understanding at a conference in Switzerland. This understanding, which is still in force, was entered into with the purpose of eliminating speculation and price cutting in the American market.

BRITAIN IMPRESSED BY T. B. WORK.—A world's dairy congress in London, England, similar to that held in this country in 1923, is being considered by the British ministries of health and agriculture, according to reports received in Washington. The Britishers who attended our world's congress were especially impressed with the way the United States is handling its tuberculosis eradication work, and there is a strong feeling in the British Isles that a similar work should be undertaken there.

ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.—The President's economy program is reaching into every department of the government. Consolidation of offices, reduction of clerical forces and the elimination of unnecessary wastes are the means being employed to reduce expenses. Secretary Jardine has reported to Director Lord of the budget, that expenditures of his department for this fiscal year would be $1,322,460 less than the $50,000,000 designated in the department's estimate last fall.

In the years immediately following the war it was customary for heads of bureaus and offices to purchase new furniture and typewriters or take on an extra force in order that there would be nothing to turn back into the treasury. This was done so that they could consistently ask Congress for the same or a larger appropriation the following year. The budget system has been severely, and in some instances justly criticised, but it is undoubtedly effective in cutting down government expenses.

GERMANS TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.—An official German agricultural commission is expected to arrive in Washington early in April for an extended study of American agricultural conditions. They will be received by the United States Department of Agriculture and will travel extensively thruout the agricultural districts of this country, noting the progress that has been made in farming methods in recent years.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MONEY FOR CATTLE.—Indications multiply that the powers ruling the legislature will vote more money for indemnifying owners of cattle slaughtered to prevent spread of tuberculosis than intended a month ago. Political differences in the general assembly have scrapped plans and instead of ignoring some of the propositions earnestly advocated there is a disposition to go strong and if there is any cutting to be done to allow Governor Pinchot to do it.

SCHOOL POLICY STAYS.—One result of the squabbling over appropriations has been to assure the maintenance of the policy of support for the school system and the full amount of money required to meet all obligations under recent laws is assured. Payments the last year have been at such a satisfactory rate any change would have worked political disaster. Unfortunately, laws designed to give more for purely rural districts did not get favor. The report of the committee in charge of the educational survey came too late for its recommendations on necessity of more substantial financial assistance to be carried thru.

FORESTRY VOTE IN 1928.—Prospects are the vote on the forestry bond issue of $25,000,000, which was generally favored by rural elements, may not be taken before 1928. There are questions at the State Capitol whether under supreme court decisions the proposition can be voted upon this year. In any event steps are being taken to obtain court ruling. The vote to submit the forestry issue was large in spite of the fight made against it. However, the feeling over multiplication of bond issues, which has gone beyond any one's expectations, may result in others being put into the attic.

TRY-OUT ON BAKING.—An unusual test of Pennsylvania wheat flour is to be made at various state hospitals as a result of a campaign for more use of flour milled from Keystone State grain. Mixtures have been worked out and the state hospital authorities will make a series of tests this month. Half of the flour will be from spring wheat and half from certain Pennsylvania varieties.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

CANNERS SEEK LOCATION.—With the opportunity for New Jersey to become a more important canhouse state, canners are seeking new locations in commercial truck areas for the putting up of new plants. The southern part of New Jersey is fairly well covered and consideration of such central New Jersey points as Freehold is being made. Asparagus growers, because of their heavy acreage, are not optimistic on the sale of the crop during the next few years, and some of the growers desire the establishment of a canhouse service on asparagus.

GASOLINE TAX VETOED.—Efforts to secure a gasoline tax in New Jersey, approved in principle by the farm organizations but not introduced by them in the state legislature, were not resultful in the 1925 session of the Legislature, now adjourned. Three measures to this end were introduced: One would have placed a tax of two cents per gallon on gas; another bill provided for the distribution of the tax; while a third measure reduced the present license fees accordingly. All three measures went thru both branches of the Legislature but were vetoed by the Governor. Due to an irregularity in the bill providing for a change in the license fees, the assembly killed the three measures when they were reintroduced for consideration after the Governor's veto.

GROWERS AND NURSERYMEN MEET.—At the call of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, fruit growers and nurserymen, meeting at Trenton, have appointed a committee of three fruit growers, three nurserymen, two representatives of the Farm Bureau, and three consulting horticultural experts from the College and Experiment Station, to consider a plan for better business practices in the sale of nursery stock. Losses reported by fruit growers from trees which had not come true to name have awakened the growers to a realization that an established code of practice appears to be necessary. The conference and working committee comes as an outgrowth of the efforts of the farm interests this year to secure a new law which would accomplish the same results. After a measure was introduced, it appeared that a conference of both fruit growers and nurserymen might secure the same end and the fruit tree bill was dropped.—B.

New York Letter

LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS. The most far reaching legislation of the session just adjourned is the bill to give $9,000,000 additional state aid to city and rural schools. While this is but a small fraction of that asked for last year for rural schools alone it is a big step towards giving rural children better educational opportunities, as it gives the poorest district the most aid and helps in cost of transportation of pupils who wish to go to high school. About $30,000,000 was appropriated for highways and 2500 miles of new road authorized.

FARM PRICES. — Farmers who wintered cabbage and potatoes are now feeding them to stock as the price is too low to haul to market. Milk prices still hold to the March level, and a smaller than usual milk surplus is expected. The competition of milk offered by independent cooperatives is responsible for a lower price than would have been possible otherwise, it being offered as low as fifty cents a can on the open market by these destructive price-cutting forces. Eggs are selling at 28@32c. Hay is variously quoted up state at considerably less than the $26 per ton of the big markets.—M. G. F.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—Have been enjoying delightful spring weather. Today we are having a heavy rain, which is needed. Fall grain looking better than the average for March. Pastures and meadows show signs of promise also. Buds on fruit trees well advanced. Farmers here have taken advantage of the good weather and much plowing has been done. A few gardens partly planted also. Livestock in general has wintered well. Plenty of rough feed still on farms.—C. K., March 25.

Blair County, Pa.—We have been having very changeable weather this spring but spring work is progressing rapidly. Much plowing is done and some clover seed sown. Not as many farm sales this spring as usual, but livestock and machinery are selling for fair prices. The wheat on limestone ground does not look very good at present as it has been exposed to the cold too much. In places the roots are frozen as well as the tops. The recent rains have made the grass start nicely and the buds are swelling on the trees. Prices, wheat, $1.57; apples, $2; eggs, 30c; chickens, live, 35c; dressed 42c; hay $15@25.—H. E. H., March 30.

Bradford County, Pa.—The ground is now covered with snow. Not much hauling being done. There is still a large amount of hay unmarketed. Much of it will probably be held over this season. Wheat on the hills is looking poor. Hatching season is now in full swing. The fertility averages higher this year, probably due to the mild weather. The prospects for a good maple syrup year were poor in the early season, but the run has been fair in spite of the poor start. Syrup is selling at $2.00 per gal. Practically no sugar being made.—G. E. E., March 28.

Broome County, N. Y.—We have been treated to a variety of weather lately. The earthquake was felt very little. We had blinding lightning and loud thunder during a heavy rain storm. Weather warm enough for July with the roads dusty in places has been followed by three days of snow. Work on new roads has begun. A few farmers are plowing. The maple syrup crop has been disappointingly small. Butter, 48c at the store, and eggs 25@28. Potatoes sell slowly for 75c. Dealers are paying 9c for live calves. Cows at auction are bringing very good prices.—E. M. C., March 30.

Carroll County, Md.—Spring sales are being held now in full force. At most of the sales good prices were obtained for the machinery and livestock. During the early part of the month farmers were [illegible] ing fence, cleaning headrows, and pruning fruit trees. In lower part of the county butter bean poles were cut and wormseed beds put in order. More wormseed is raised in Carroll County than any place in the United States. The past week the soil was dry enough to work. Peach and plum buds are swelling. Wheat and barley are in fair condition and improving. Grass is green and came thru the winter in good condition. Dirt roads have dried off, improving travel. Prices: wheat, $1.65; corn, [illegible]; eggs [illegible].—H. I. B., March 30.

Mercer County, N.J.—In the eastern end of the county much land is plowed and

(Continued on page 29)

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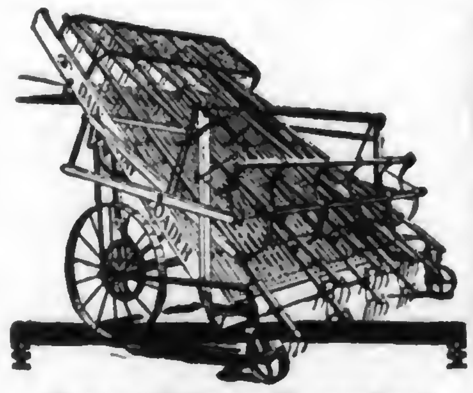

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Motor Cultivators—Should Corn Be Started Indoors?

THOSE who are planning to use motor cultivators for the first time this spring will need to plan the spacing of their rows to accommodate the size of the machine. If the machine is fourteen inches between the centers of the wheels, in a two-wheel machine, the closely planted rows, of spinach, beets, carrots, etc., ought to be about fourteen inches apart, rather than twelve inches. The latter spacing may be all right for the crop, but not right for the most economical use of the cultivator.

When these crops begin to grow out into the row it is troublesome to find that the tractor wheels do not run exactly in the middle, but to one side. If they run even an inch to one side, one may lose as much as a week of tractor cultivating when the crops are nearly mature.

Necessary to Plan Spacing

If a man expects to work a small field of corn or tomatoes with a small garden tractor, he needs to plan the spacing for the tractor just as if he were planting radishes, spinach, and other small crops. The first thing to do is to determine the greatest width the tractor will cultivate on one trip, and do the work well. The widely spaced crops, then, may be planted a little farther apart than this greatest width, or at any greater width that can be well covered in two or three trips with the machine.

The single-wheel machines may allow somewhat closer planting, tho not so much so as one would think, judging by the actual width of the wheel and cultivating equipment. With these machines there are two rows to watch instead of one, as in the case of the two-wheel tractors, and ample room is needed to prevent injury to crops. Always we have to remember that a planting distance that is all right when the plants are small may be all wrong when they have grown to nearly full size.

Will it pay to start sweet corn indoors, in dirt bands or pots, to get the early prices? I think it is a very risky thing to do except as an experiment, if indoor space is given a dollars and cents value. Corn can be so grown, but in some seasons it bears ears no earlier than that which is planted in the open ground.

Last spring we had corn in dirt bands on a small scale, and the plants were ten days earlier than those grown from seed planted outside. However, the cold spring was against early planted sweet corn in the field, and less unfavorable to corn started indoors.

Many "Ifs" to Consider

Sweet corn, with respect to transplanting, is somewhat like melons and cucumbers. If you move it at just the right stage, not too young nor too old, and growing conditions in the field are good when you set it out, it will go along without delay. Corn quickly outgrows the pots or bands, however. The long roots run out thru the holes in the bottom or make a mat on the sides, if the plants cannot be moved to the field at the appointed time. Then the transplanting process sets them back and sometimes they make ears when too small, the ears, too, being small.

In the home garden, and for limited commercial use when competition with warm soils and climates is not severe, transplanting sweet corn is worth trying.—W. C. P.

What Shall We Do?

WE HAVE a swarm of bees which we caught last summer. They have lived thru the winter and now we do not know what we should do with them. They made comb and honey in the upper part of the hive instead of the lower, last summer. Will some of your readers tell me just how I should take care of them?—Mrs. E. M. C., Broome County.

Our Stew Kettle Hotbed

THE man of the house and lady visited with a neighbor one afternoon last fall. She, the neighbor, was most busy making last-minute preparations for the winter storing of a lot of fine sweet potatoes; dry cleaning of all soil, wrapping for safe storage.

When departing, she gave them some; they were a new kind, particularly desirable for cooking. But these were not cooked! They decided to keep and grow them. Without any previous personal experience or knowledge of hot bed work—and since but two remained in good condition at planting time—a stew kettle hotbed was devised.

Leaky Vessel Drains Well

A porcelain vessel soon had more than one leak. Bits of charcoal, pebbles, etc., lined its bottom, for drainage. It was filled with fine sand, mixed with garden soil. Carefully the two potatoes were interred therein. The kettle was perched upon a kitchen shelf just back of the stove. Left undisturbed save for occasional, spare waterings, in due season they sprouted nicely, sending up strong, green growth every day. The portable hotbed was then transferred outdoors. The days and nights were warm now; they soon made as fine, strong plants as ever grew.

A crop of delicious beauties when digging time came 'round.

The "Ridge" in the Garden

A "ridge" was prepared in the garden; with holes ready. The first twenty-five thrifty sprouts were cleanly clipped with a sharp knife, a bit below the surface. These were immediately placed into the waiting holes and the soil packed about them late one evening just before a rain.

Ready for transplanting outdoors.

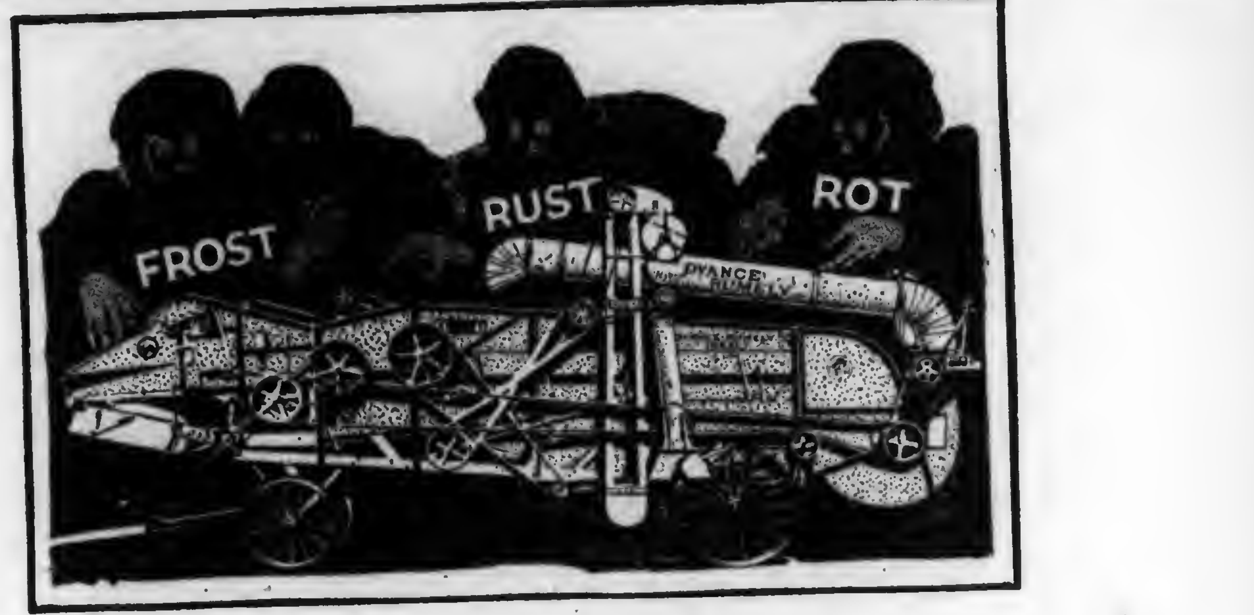
The potatoes gave additional sprouts from time to time, until the whole row of sixty-five plants was finished. The tubers, then so weakened, the remnant was cast aside. Rather irregular slippings, plantings and maturing of potatoes; but the big basket of smooth, delicious beauties obtained at digging time revealed ne'er a word of this, but whispered, rather, "Who hath despised the day of small things?"—G. S.

Study Potato Storage

LAST fall a meeting was called at Coudersport by the State Department of Agriculture to consider the relation of potato storage to seed certification. At that time a committee was appointed to act in an advisory capacity for the studies being conducted in the potato storage at Coudersport and for the potato research carried on at the Laboratory at Canton, Pennsylvania. On this committee are representatives of the growers, the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State College.

Thruout the winter an elaborate series of ventilation experiments has been carried on at Canton and valuable information gathered on the causes of sweating, sprouting, shriveling and the development of rots and molds. To give an opportunity to any who are interested in this work to study the methods and results, the committee has set aside Friday, May 1, for a general meeting of the Marble Laboratory at Canton. This is the week that the storage bins are to be taken down and the work can be studied best at that time. All interested in potato storage and seed certification are invited. S. W. F.

A good way to insure a profitable garden this year is to clean away and burn all crop remnants of the preceding year. This will not only decrease the chances of loss from plant disease but will also destroy a number of hibernating insects which may prove harmful to the growing crop later on.



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The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam tractors, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, motor trucks and tractor winches.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
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Please send at once a free copy of your catalog on Rumely Ideal Galvanized Steel Separators.

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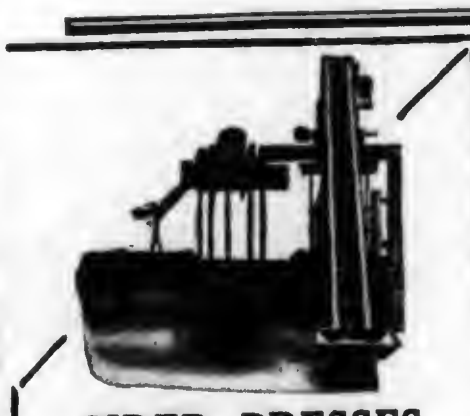

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MAKE MORE MONEY out of seconds and culls by converting them into good rich cider.

Farquhar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built heavier and stronger and exert greater pressure, therefore get more and richer cider.

Built for rapid work and clean pressing—sizes from 40 to 400 barrels per day. They are easily installed, occupy little space and may be operated with average labor and farm power. Small investment and good profit.

Full line of Cider Mill accessories.

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"Wilson" Soy Beans - - $3.60 Bushel
Mixed Cow Peas - - - - $4.40 Bushel
Wisconsin Certified Seed Potatoes.
Cobblers ....$4.25 Bag
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, MILFORD, DEL.

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Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any man you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

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SPRAY For Big Crops of **POTATOES**

For blight, destroying bugs, fleas and beetles

USE THE OSPRAYMO

The wheels do the pumping and the air chamber holds a strong, constant pressure which drives fine spray mixture home to every part of foliage—above and below. Sprays potatoes, beans, vegetables—4 or 6 rows at once. No cost for power. Don't buy any sprayer until you know the OSPRAYMO line. Includes power orchard rigs, barrel, bucket, knapsack and hand sprayers. Write direct to-day for catalog to

Field Force Pump Co.
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FISH BRAND SLICKERS
for rainy days.
Serviceable enough for the hardest wear.
Stylish enough for the most exacting.
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A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON.

More than 400,000,000 pounds of cull apples last year

Most of these culls were caused by aphis. These insects are very destructive. They not only stunt and deform the fruit, but also retard tree growth and help spread scab and blight.

Damage by aphis can be prevented by spraying with Hall's Nicotine Sulphate. It contains 40% pure Nicotine—the deadliest aphis poison known.

Being a vegetable extract, it does not harm blossom, fruit or foliage; but it does kill aphis every time.

A ten-pound tin makes 800 to 1100 gallons of spray. The cost is less than 2c a gallon. Buy from your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us your order along with his name.

NOTE—Hall's Nicotine Sulphate is also deadly effective against red bugs, leaf hoppers, thrips, psylla and many similar insects.

It mixes easily with Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur and any other standard insecticides.

10-lb. tins,	$13.50
2-lb. tins,	3.50
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HALL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE

Hall Tobacco Chemical Co.
212 Fifth Ave., New York City

Eureka

Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

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APPLE and PEACH TREES

We offer to the planter at greatly reduced prices the best it is possible to grow. No planter can afford to miss this opportunity whether he plant a few or many. All leading varieties. We specialize in growing fruit trees and our product defies competition. Buy them—see them—and be convinced. Send for catalogue at once. Our healthy, sturdy trees will stand the most severe northern climate, let us tell you why.

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BERRY BASKETS & CRATES

That secure highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1925 catalog illustrating and describing our line, and obtain your baskets and crates at FACTORY PRICES

The BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO.
BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO

PATENTS Write for my free Guide Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 659-A Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Kills 'Em

—Kills 'em all. Strong enough in arsenic oxide and high enough in copper content to act quickly, yet is safe—leaves foliage bright and green. Sticks tight. For speedy, sure and lasting results, use

PBK Insecticide Fungicide Dust and Spray
DOUBLE PROTECTION

Only one 5-lb. pkge. ($2.50 worth) needed for whole acre of truck or tobacco. 1-lb. pkge. 55c. Send for Spraying Guide and testimonial endorsements. Write Dept. P-4

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Paris Green	Dry Lime Sulfur
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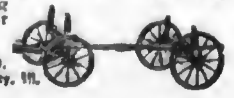


Melons Started under Glass

Experiments in Jersey of Value to All Growers

STARTING muskmelon plants under glass is not a new idea, but it has never been adopted on a commercial scale in some of our important truck-growing regions. Are we to infer from this that it doesn't pay? But other truck crops are started this way tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage—why not muskmelons? The answer lies in the sensitiveness of the roots of this plant to moving. A slight disturbance of the delicate root-hairs in transplanting may so set the plants back that they will never recover, or at least the growth will be badly checked. But if transplanting can be done without disturbing the roots, why would it not be a paying practice? This is exactly what the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has set about to find out. After three years' trials, they are ready to recommend the practice to the commercial growers of the Garden State. And what will work in New Jersey no doubt will work in other states where the conditions are similar.

"The difference between the transplanted plants and those developed from seed planted directly in the field is striking," says Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, head of the department of vegetable growing. "If transplanted plants are well grown and handled, the vines will meet across the rows before the plants from field sown seed have scarcely started to 'run.' The first pickings of ripe melons of the Early Knight variety were made from transplanted plants at New Brunswick on August 3, in both 1922 and 1923, whereas the plants from field-sown seed failed to mature any melons until August 17 in 1922 and August 18 in 1923. In 1924 the first pickings of ripe fruit were made August 14 from the transplanted plants and not until August 30 from the field-sown seed. This is a gain in maturity of two full weeks.

Still Other Advantages

"Earliness, however, did not prove to be the only advantage gained from transplanted plants. They also produced an increase in the average yield of sixty-four 5-8 bushel baskets of firsts per acre, or about 750 melons. The field-planted seed averaged 158 baskets of firsts per acre, and the plants started under glass in veneer bands, 283 baskets of firsts over a period of three years. This result may possibly be explained by the fact that the transplanted plants became vigorous and well established during the favorable growing weather of early summer and before the attacks of melon blight became serious."

The seed is planted in hotbed, coldframe or greenhouse three or four weeks before field-planting time. In regions having the same climate as central New Jersey, this would be about the middle of April, the plants being set in the field about May 10 or 15. Too early planting should be avoided, so the plants will not become crowded and soft before the time of field setting.

Wooden Bands Best for Soil Blocks

In order that the roots may not be disturbed in transplanting, the seed is planted in individual soil blocks surrounded by bands about four by four by three inches. Both paper and wooden veneer bands were used in the tests, but the latter were found to be the more satisfactory. The paper bands are harder to keep in shape while filling with soil, and more apt to rot away before transplanting time.

The bands are placed side by side in the hotbed or coldframe, or on the

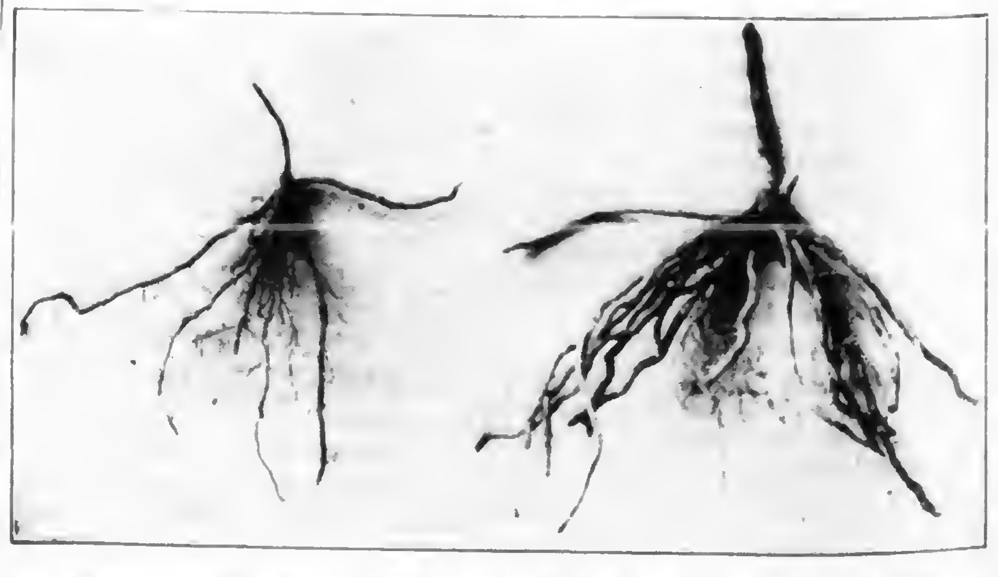
(Continued on next page)

Asparagus Needs Deep Soil

A MAN told me the other day that he had planted his asparagus roots a foot deep and that he could run over them with a disc without hurting them. That is not hard to believe, since he was lucky enough to have bottom land, which he could work up to that depth without exposing any subsoil. Another man, with six-inch soil, complains because his crowns are too near the surface after only four years in the field. That is not hard to believe, either.

The first man has ideal asparagus land, and the life of his planting may easily run to twenty years. The other has buckwheat land that should never have borne asparagus at all. The first could plant his crowns two feet or more apart and yet use all the soil to advantage, while the second man will have to give up his patch so early that crowns set eighteen inches apart will not fill the rows.

If a man simply has to have asparagus and his land is shallow, either let him deepen it in some way or plant the crowns fifteen inches or less in the rows, then feed them very heavily. I believe by doing this he will get the greatest cash returns in the few years before the crowns get so close to the top that the land cannot be kept clean.—W. C. P.



Twin asparagus crowns—one a runt, the other promising a good crop.

Melons under Glass

(Continued from page 10)

greenhouse bench, and a thin layer of compost put in the bottom. They are then filled level full with a good garden soil that will remain loose. The soil is firmed slightly, and six or eight seeds planted in each hill.

After the seed is sown, the plantings will need to be kept watered, weeded and properly ventilated. Until the seeds sprout, the temperature during the day should be kept as near 70 to 75 degrees as possible. After that the day temperature should be kept at 60 to 65 degrees, and the night temperature at 60 degrees, until about a week before transplanting time. The plants should then be "hardened off" by gradually giving them more air.

The Thinning Process

When the center bud begins to show in the young plants, they may be thinned to three plants per band.

Plants ready to be set out.

Later when the grower is certain of a good stand he may thin to two plants for field setting. However, if he prefers, he may leave the three plants intact until after transplanting to the field. If this is done, the third plant should be removed with a knife, as pulling is likely to disturb the roots of the other plants.

The extra labor and expense involved in this method of planting are small in proportion to the advantage gained. The early market is usually the best market, and the grower who can "make hay" during that golden fortnight before the run of the crop begin to arrive has little to fear from the glut that may come later.

The principles of the method are simple: Get the plants growing early and keep their growth going uninterruptedly right up to maturity. Above all, DON'T DISTURB THE ROOTS.—Carl R. Woodward.

Competition Is Valuable

AGAIN Eastern growers have learned a lesson from Western competition. Listen to this, from Crops and Markets:

"In 1924 the New York lettuce area decreased by 700 acres and the end of the industry was predicted. However, the crop turned out to be nearly as heavy as that of 1923. With severe competition from the West, growers were able to sell only best-quality stock.

"Prices, in general, responded so well that those growers who marketed a quality product in 1924 made more profit than they had realized in any previous season. . . . Well-informed local authorities believe that the future of the Eastern lettuce industry depends on better marketing methods."

McCormick-Deering Corn Planters
CHECK ROW · DRILL · HILL DROP DRILL

When you plant your corn you plan for the greatest possible yield. To get this you must use every available foot of land. You must *grow a full hill everywhere a hill is supposed to grow.* If your corn planter has passed its most useful days, you cannot do this. Missed hills can easily cost you several hundred bushels each year.

Right now the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community is ready to show you new, dependable McCormick-Deering Planters that will help you avoid losses from missed hills. Features: variable drop; edge, flat, or full hill drop plates; automatic markers, power hill drop; all standard widths; fertilizer attachments; and pea and bean attachments. One of these planters can easily pay for itself this year out of the money it saves.

McCormick - Deering Cultivators
STYLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF ROW CROP

Never before has the value of the two-row cultivator been so evident. This year every short cut must be used, yet the farming job must be done better than ever. You can do this with a two-row cultivator. If you wish, you can go over the corn an extra time or two, yet your labor cost will be considerably less than your usual cultivation with a one-row cultivator. In fact, the points in favor of two-row cultivation are so numerous that you will surely wish to talk to your local McCormick-Deering dealer about the light-running, easy-to-handle McCormick-Deering two-row cultivators. Ask him also about McCormick-Deering one-row corn cultivator. Let the tools in the McCormick-Deering line help you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

BETTER CROPS FROM THE ONE HORSE FARM

The small farm is just the place where compact and efficient work will be done by the

Clark One Horse Disk Harrows

Market gardeners, truckmen, florists and others will obtain greater yields and bigger profits from the use of these light draft 1-horse harrows.

In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp—dust-proof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

Send for book "The Soil and Its Tillage"—and our new catalogue; also names of nearest dealers.

SAMSON TRACTOR REPAIRS

Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write

W. D. HOYT, 615 EAST SIXTH AVE FLINT, MICH.

CAMBRIA FENCE

Good Fence Requires Good Steel

CAMBRIA FENCE is a Bethlehem product, made by experienced steel makers who have been making farm fencing for many years.

The best wire for the purpose is used—strong, springy, clean steel wire, carefully selected, full gage and heavily galvanized.

CAMBRIA FENCE is of the *hinge-joint* type, with a tension curve that insures tautness. It is strong, durable and dependable.

Ask your dealer for CAMBRIA FENCE. There is a kind to meet any requirement.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

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METAL ROOFING
WE SELL FENCING
DIRECT FROM FACTORY
ALL FREIGHT PAID
CORRUGATED – PLAIN – V CRIMP
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PITTSBURGH ROOF & FENCE CO.
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WORLD'S BEST IRON AND STEEL MARKET

Klutch holds False Teeth tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing *just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth.* A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60cts; 2 boxes $1.00. (Send $1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not *more* than satisfied, *all* your money back.

HART & CO., Box 5025 Elmira, N.Y.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa**, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa**, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be promptly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State.......................... R. F. D..........

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Rations for Baby Chicks

Please advise what other ingredients you would add to wheat flour and corn meal, equal parts by weight, to make a balanced growing ration for young chickens.—D. R. C., Allegheny County, Pa.

The Cornell chick mash mixture consists of 25 lbs. yellow corn meal, 20 lbs. wheat bran, 20 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats, 10 lbs. fine ground meat scrap (50-55 per cent protein), 5 lbs. bone meal, 10 lbs. dried milk products (use part buttermilk) and ½ lb. salt.

Pennsylvania Farmer for March 21 contains a very useful chick feeding article by L. W. Steelman which I think it would pay readers to clip out and file where it can be used for ready reference.

A simple mash mixture for chicks used by the Wisconsin Station consists of 80 parts yellow corn meal and 20 parts standard middlings plus 5 parts ground bone, 5 parts pure limestone and 1 part salt. This is fed dry and no scratch feed is used. The chicks are given all the sour milk they can drink and housed where the direct rays of the sun will strike them.—R. G. K.

Blood Clots in Eggs

I have had several eggs with the white all bloody and looking like water. I would like to know what causes it and if I can find out which hen lays such eggs.—J. A. A., Elk County, Pa.

Blood clots in the eggs are caused by ruptured blood vessels when the yolk of the egg passes into the oviduct. Bloody eggs are caused by injuries to the wall of the oviduct which allow blood to enter the albumen. A hen which produces bloody eggs can easily be located by the trapnest and such a bird should be removed from the flock. Blood clots in the eggs are more common and such eggs can be removed by candling.—R. G. K.

Turkey Has Small Tumor

My turkey seems to have a swelling on the lower eyelid, nowhere else on the head. He eats well and runs around everywhere. Would it be dangerous to breed with him on account of young stock? Had a veterinarian examine it; he says it is sort of a tumor and would not hurt any, only spoils turkey's appearance.—J. E. K., Dauphin County, Pa.

The small tumor will probably not harm the turkey as a breeder if he is otherwise in good condition. When you have had a veterinarian examine a bird, his opinion is apt to be all right as he has a better opportunity for correct diagnosis than the long distance adviser.—R. G. K.

Dominique Replaced

What is your opinion of the Dominique breed of chickens as layers and all purpose birds, and how do they compare with Leghorns? Do they lay a white egg?—H. Z. S., York County, Pa.

The Dominique breed has been almost entirely replaced by the Barred Plymouth Rock. The Barred Rock has been developed until it is superior to the Dominique in appearance as well as in egg or meat production. I do not know of a breeder who is trapnesting the Dominique and trying to develop a heavy laying strain of that breed. The Dominique and the White Leghorn can hardly be compared as they are birds of a different class.

If you are choosing a new breed and wish birds like the Dominiques you will have better success in obtaining an egg laying strain of Barred Rocks. Between the Rocks and Leghorns the choice is somewhat a matter of personal preference. The White Leghorns are most generally used on commercial egg farms while the heavier breeds are often more popular with small flock owners on farms who wish a combination of egg and meat production and do considerable hatching and brooding with hens.—R. G. K.

Hens May Be Too Fat

Would you please tell me why my hens are not laying? I have about 100 hens, sixty Tom Barron White Leghorns, and forty mixed breed. They were hatched out May and June of 1924. After molting they commenced to lay January, 1925. I received about an average of sixteen eggs per day during that month, then they fell down gradually to one and two, which is the most I am getting now. As all my neighbors are getting from sixty to seventy eggs per day from flocks the same size, I am discouraged.

Here is their menu, which I have maintained: morning, three quarts whole corn; ten A. M., five quarts bran with poultry regulator, feed hot but not sloppy, just moist; one P. M., three quarts of the balanced dry mash and during day vegetable scraps from table, potato parings, etc.; six P. M., three quarts corn.

They eat well and look fine, all but their combs, which look harsh and dry with small dark spots. The droppings are as should be. The hen houses are as clean as possible, plenty of clean hay to scratch in, nests clean, and a big tankful of ashes for them to dust in. I have found no lice on them. Their coops are light and dry and they have plenty of grit and fresh water.—E. B., Wayne County, Pa.

I think the lack of a dry mash before the hens at all times has prevented them from eating enough protein to insure profitable winter egg production. Try the simple home mash of equal parts ground oats, ground corn, middlings, bran and meat scrap and improvement in egg production will probably result.

Should Make Good Breeders

When hens receive yellow corn and plenty of vegetable scraps and bran during the winter they usually keep in good condition physically altho egg production is low and some of the hens may become overfat from eating too much corn.

Your trouble is apt to result from partial molts, overfat hens and lack of protein and this condition can now be remedied easily by furnishing the protein and turning the hens out on range where spring conditions will stimulate egg production. These birds which have not produced many winter eggs should now lay eggs which will produce strong vigorous chicks.—R. G. K.

Just being kind to some one is exercising the most powerful element in life.

Prevent and Cure Leg Weakness in Chicks
COD LIVER OIL-HARRIS
Guaranteed to contain the wonderful Vitamines, A & D. Prevents and cures Leg Weakness in chicks. Avoid "feed mixtures" said to contain cod liver oil. Your flock needs Cod Liver Oil-Harris now—the only tested and guaranteed brand.
Order Special—1 gal. $3.50, Prepaid
Better, Healthier Stock, Increased Egg Production
BREWERS' YEAST-HARRIS
Rich in that necessary substance, Vitamine B, which improves appetite—increases weight and egg production. Tests prove Brewers' Yeast-Harris far superior to ordinary "bread-raising" variety. Guaranteed not to ferment feed. Cures a common type of paralysis.
Order Special Package—5lbs. $2.50 Prepaid
Special Offer 1 gal. oil 5 lbs. yeast $5
Tested and Used by Leading Experiment Stations
THE HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK

White Diarrhea in Baby Chicks
How to stop it in 48 hours
A letter from Ella Orr, of Van Alstyne, Texas, contains good news for poultry raisers who are losing baby chicks. She says:
"I think Avicol is the finest thing for baby chicks I have ever tried. I don't think, I can raise chickens without it. I used it last year and never lost a chick. Every year, except last year, all my chicks would die when about two weeks old. I highly recommend Avicol for White Diarrhea."
There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively as crickets. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 550 Allan St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded it costs nothing to try. Readers will be auprised at the way chicks grow and develop, in vigorous health, when these tablets are used in the drinking water.

Blue Hen
Colony Brooder
The brooders that experienced poultrymen favor because they raise a maximum number of healthier chicks at a minimum of cost and attention.
20 per cent extra value and extra size, yet large volume of sale makes possible the low prices shown.
$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)
$26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)
Write for Catalog and User-Agents Plan
LANCASTER MFG. CO. 882 E. JANET RD LANCASTER, PA.

MARVEL
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Coal Stove Brooders
Hard and Soft Coal
EXTRAORDINARY HEATERS
With Marvels you can have BROILERS IN SIX WEEKS
Sol Hot Blue Flame OIL BURNERS also ELECTRIC BROODERS
New catalog ready. Write for your copy.
Special terms to agents. Some agencies open.
Liberty Marvel Co.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

One Drop
of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

Write for prices on BEST
2 in 1
Lime Crest
POULTRY GRIT
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

ved the Expensive Eggs

T OUR economics club meeting last week, the following sur- ing "egg story" was told by our demonstration agent.

"A young friend of mine had been tly married and taken up her e on her husband's farm. She little of the mysteries of eggs hatching, setting hens, etc.

The two settings of very expen- eggs ordered by Farmer Hus- arrived duly. Alas, two of these en eggs were cracked! Mrs. lywed consulting no one, care- y pasted adhesive tape over the s. All the eggs hatched but The crux of this story is that patched egg yielded a fine chick, ch grew, waxed fat and flourish-

This is a true story.—Marylander.

Ideas Worth Trying

E WERE speaking of that harrowing cannibal eating among ens. Said one poultryman to her: "When I find a chick being ed by other chicks and sharp are torturing it, I pick it up, if it is not terribly injured, I tar (the kind you use on roof-) over the injured parts and re- it to the pen. Meat meal or meal is then put in pans on floor that the chick may eat its " This treatment applies to hens well.

Last week one of my neighbors ed me her 300 lively Leghorn ks. They were in a house which e adequate floor room and in each the four corners sand was piled, only in the corner, but sloping the wall directly above it for at st two feet. This sand saves the eadful crowding of the chicks that ten causes trouble.—Marylander.

Incubator Operation

THE incubator should be placed in a ventilated room. After rting your stove or lamp let up or lease your regulator until the mperature goes up to 102½ degrees. emember, the temperature cannot e when the disc over the lamp is ised. When your temperature aches 102½ degrees the disc over e lamp should raise one-eighth of n inch, or so it just clears. Now n the machine for eighteen hours en you have the temperature just ht before putting in the eggs.

As soon as you have placed the in the incubator the temperature will drop. Allow your incuba- or eighteen or twenty-four hours to et back to 102½ degrees.

Start turning eggs the second day. turn the trays from end to end d change from side to side, con- nuing this process night and morn- g until the end of the eighteenth y, after which you cease turning he eggs but continue turning trays, ways handling them very carefully til you see the first picked egg.

Not Over 103 Degrees

After the seventeenth day of the tching period animal heat causes rise in temperature and the regu- ting nut should be turned at inter- ls so as not to allow the temper- re to rise over 103 degrees. Start ring your eggs on the seventh day, llowing them to cool long enough to e easily detected with the top of ur hand. However, give plenty of ir in hot weather. Test your white shelled eggs on the fifth day and brown shelled on the seventh day and remove all clear eggs and dead germs.

Under no circumstances open your incubator after you see the first picked egg until your hatch is complete, the morning of the twenty-first day for Leghorns and at the end of the twenty-first day for all large breeds. Leave the chicks in the incubator eighteen hours after all are hatched.
—G. G. Grubb.

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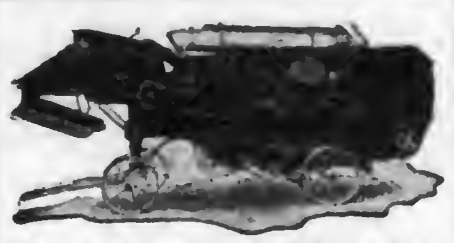

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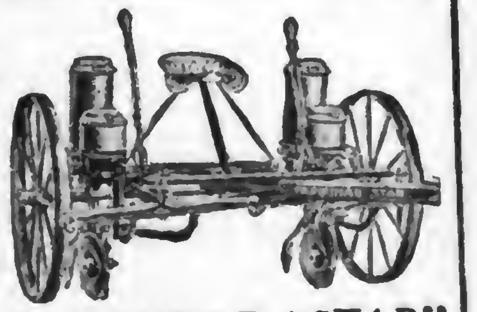

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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Topsy Makes the Most of a College Education

MR. RUSSEL B. ACE, a Wyoming County boy in attendance at the Pennsylvania State College has just completed an unusually high seven-day record with his cow, Topsy Clothilde Keyes 594773. It should be added that she is also attending State College and appears to profit by a college education for in one week under the care and feeding of her owner she produced 651.4 pounds of milk and 25.075 pounds of butter.

Back of this fine record lies an interesting story. When John J. Jaquish, county agricultural agent of Wyoming County, organized a calf club in the vicinity of Tunkhannock a few years ago, one of the boys who took an active interest in the club was Russel B. Ace, a son of Mr. Charles Ace, who is one of the progressive farmers in the community. It was not difficult for Russel to persuade his father to sell him a promising purebred Holstein calf.

Topsy Clothilde Keyes who is making and breaking records.

Received the Best of Care

This calf received the best of care, was fed regularly and the boy omitted nothing that would bring it along in good thrifty condition. A fine well-grown cow was the result.

About this time Mr. Ace, Sr., who had gradually built up a herd of thirty-five head of purebred Holsteins, became interested in securing some Advanced Registry records on some of his cows. Several of them had made unusually high records in the cow testing association, and it appeared to him that if they were given an opportunity they would make still higher records under special care and attention. The county agent and Professor Borland, head of the Dairy Department at State College, visited the herd to make selection of the best looking possibility for the test. The cow that had been a club calf was at once selected.

Four Years Not Long Enough

The plan of sending his cow to State College met with the son's approval for he was at that time thinking of going to State College for the two-year course in Agriculture. Consequently the cow came in the summer and he followed in the fall. However, when once at college he realized that a four-year course gave none too much education and arranged to change over to the longer course. Meanwhile Topsy Clothilde Keyes had freshened and was making an excellent record. She produced 20,422 pounds of milk and 815.6 pounds of butter during the year.

Almost Lived with Her

When Topsy was dried off at the end of her year's record, Mr. Ace, then a sophomore in college, began fitting her up in shape to make a still better record. After the cow freshened he practically lived with her—when not engaged in class work or other college duties—fed and milked her four times daily and saw that she was comfortable at all times. The result was the highest seven-day milk record that has yet been made at the college dairy barn—651.4 pounds. This is an average of over ninety-two pounds of milk daily for the seven-day period, and with the continued good care that she will receive, it is expected that she will exceed her last yearly record of 20,422.4 pounds of milk and 815.6 pounds of butter.

Topsy Clothilde Keyes from the standpoint of individuality is also a beautiful cow. She carries a straight top line, a large middle and a shapely udder. In showing competition she would undoubtedly be a strong contender for the blue ribbon.—A. A. B.

Doing Her Full Share

A PRODUCTION of 30,538.8 pounds milk and 1037.65 pounds butterfat makes Helm Stella Mead Segis the sixty-eighth purebred Holstein-Friesian cow in the United States to produce more than 30,000 pounds milk in one year, and the ninety-fourth cow of the breed to hold a 365-day record over 1000 pounds butterfat. She made her record recently, at seven years of age, in the herd of F. M. Helm, of Fresno, California.

This cow's milk record is equal to the average production of two cows in the advanced registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and to the average of nine dairy cows on all farms in the United States as reported in the last government census.

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Tioga Proves Out Purebreds

Daughters of Association Bulls Beat Their Dams

TIOGA County, Pennsylvania, possesses seven proven sires in the seven blocks of the Tioga County Holstein Bull Association. Cooperative dairy breeding has been carried on since 1919, when the association was formed.

A recent survey by County Agent Paul Korb and S. J. Brownell, extension specialist in charge of bull association work shows that these seven sires have increased the production of eighty-three daughters, freshened during the past year, more than 20 per cent over that of their dams. This is the first crop of daughters to freshen from the association bulls.

Their Motto—Breed, Feed, Weed

The sire in the photograph has some daughters which have shown an increased production of forty-five per cent over their dams. The members in this block cooperate in the purchase of farm supplies and in the sale of their milk. "Breeding, feeding and weeding" is their motto as is shown by their herd sire, milk scale and milk sheet. The photograph shows the members of this block. They are: Giles Thomas, G. N. Davis, A. E. Mascho, Ashley Davis, Arthur Lane and M. L. McLain, all of Westfield, Pa.

Members of one block of Tioga County's Holstein Bull Association.

The inventory value of the herds in the association also has been increased thru the 465 daughters which they have from these sires. Of this number, 228 are purebreds which have a much better pedigree because of their bull associations sires than would otherwise have been possible.

Members of the association have sold in their community fifty-four sons of the seven association bulls. This will establish in the county one family of Holstein breeding which will be attractive to buyers looking for carload lots of similar breeding. Buyers selecting daughters of the bull association bulls are assured that they will be better than their dams.—K.

What the Records Tell

IN A recent study of the sex of calves dropped in the dairy herd at the Pennsylvania State College, it was found that the ratio of the sexes was practically even, fifty-two per cent being males and forty-eight per cent females. The College dairy herd was established in 1889 with grade Guernsey cows and a purebred Guernsey bull. At the present time the herd includes representatives of the Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, and Brown Swiss breeds and numbers 132 head.

From 1889 to 1924, 1197 calves were recorded in the college herd record books. Of this number 623 were males and 574 were females. This number includes seven sets of twins, three sets of male calves, four sets of females and two mixed pairs of male and female calves. Too often a herd sire is condemned because he seems to sire calves of one sex only or perhaps largely of one sex.

Since both the sire and dam influence the characteristics of their offspring, the sire oftentimes is unjustly condemned when a majority of the calves dropped in any one year are male or female. This is clearly shown by records which are kept over a long period of time or which includes a sex record of a large number of calves sired by one sire such as occurs in large herds. From such studies it has been found that the ratio of male to female calves is nearly equal.—A. L. B.

Stalls for Guernseys

Kindly give me size of stalls for Guernsey cows.—G. G. B., Philadelphia County, Pa.

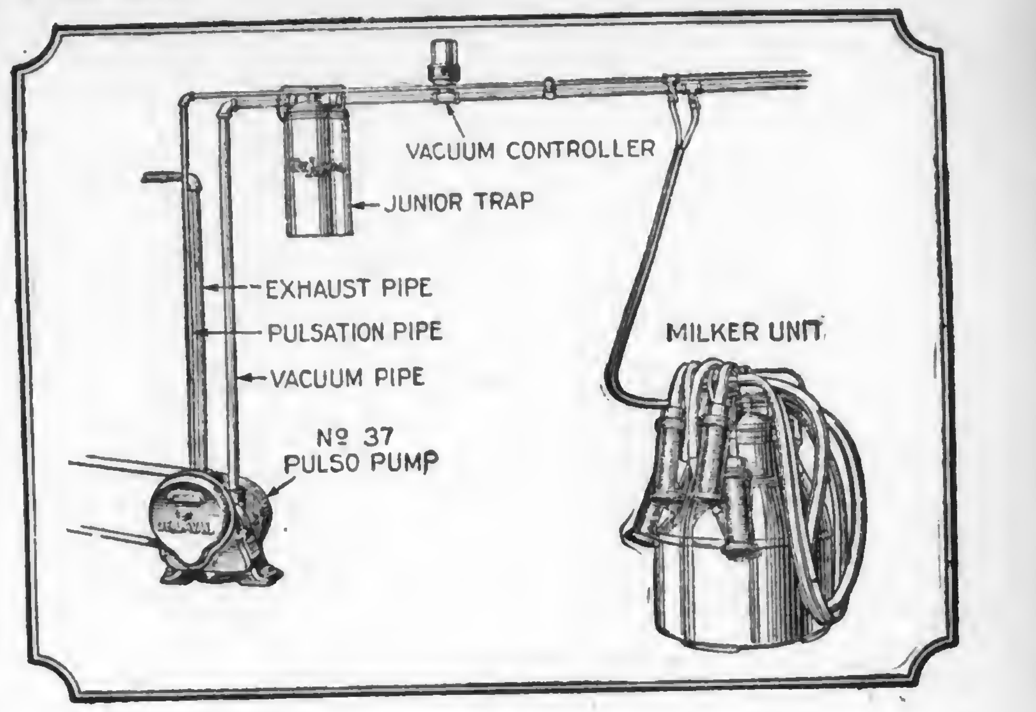
Cow stalls for Guernsey cows usually run from three feet four inches to three feet six inches in width. The latter width is usually preferred since narrow stall are inconvenient and are not comfortable for the cow. The average length of the stall platform for Guernsey cows usually runs from four feet six inches to four feet ten inches with an average length of about four feet eight inches.

In some barns, the stall is made slightly shorter at one end of the row of cows than at the other. This is done by making the gutter at a slight angle with the curb. This provides a graduated length of platform. The larger cows can then be placed at one end of the stable and the smaller cows at the end where the shorter platform is provided.—A. A. B.

An Active Calf Club

COUNTY AGENT P. H. SPRENKLE, recently visited every member of the Blooming Glen Calf Club, Bucks County, and found all animals belonging to members in good condition. Most of the heifers milked well during their first lactation period and are now coming in with their second calves. The results of a survey made relative to the effects of the calf club on dairy improvement in the community show that forty-two purebred Ayrshires have been purchased since June 12, 1922, and placed on eight different farms largely as a result of calf club activities.—A. L. B.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.—Bacon



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In response to this demand, the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit has been designed and is now offered to small herd owners. Every user of this outfit can expect exactly the same satisfactory results as the thousands of other De Laval Milker users in this and all dairy countries of the world are obtaining, for it is exactly the same in operation as the regular De Laval Milker and differs only in that it has a Pulso-Pump and Trap of smaller capacity.

The De Laval Junior Milker is sold complete with one standard De Laval Unit and enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation. It is designed, however, to operate two standard De Laval Milker Units when so desired, with an installation not exceeding 60 feet of pipe, and will milk as many cows as can be stanchioned within these limits.

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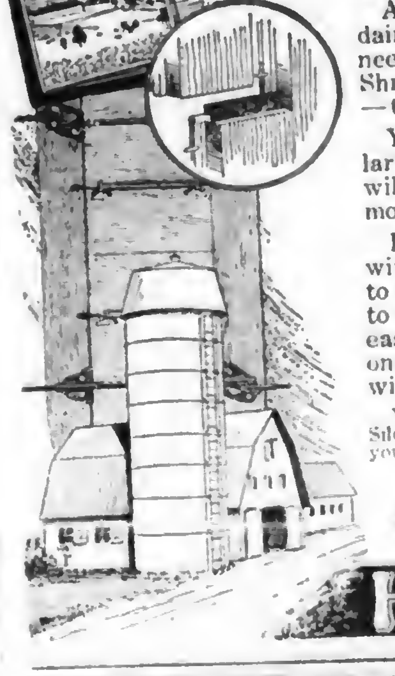

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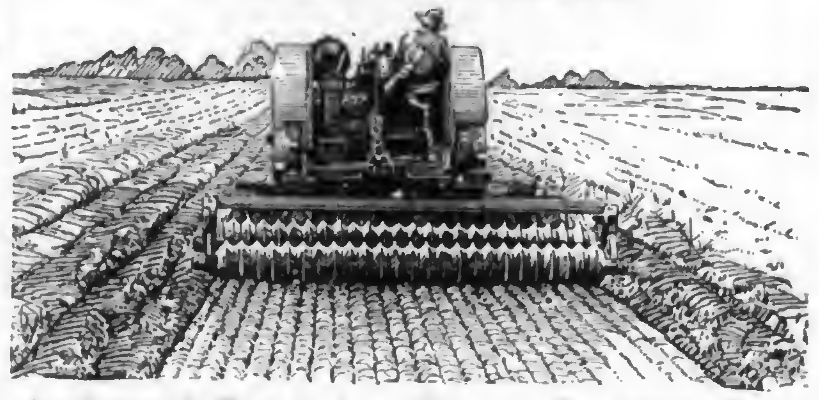

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This picture—made from an actual photograph—shows a perfect seed made in one trip across the field with the disc harrow and Famous OHIO Pulverizer. Both tools were pulled at once with the tractor, but each can be pulled separately by a team. This pulverizer crushes all lumps, firms out the air spaces, and leaves the surface fine and mellow. No other tool can do all of these things.

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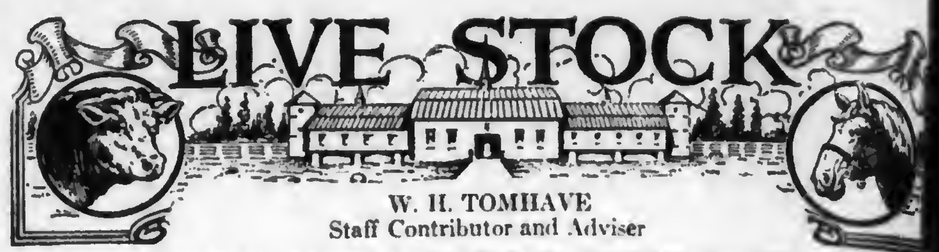


LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Bakery Refuse for Hogs

Please inform me if ice cream cones are healthy for pigs and chickens? Does it pay to feed them? I buy them for fifty cents a hundred pounds. Is it good for brood sows?—Adam Roth, Bucks County, Pa.

The feeding of bakery by-products for hogs is becoming a universal practice in sections where a steady supply is available. Hogs will do well on such by-products when they are fed in combination with other feeds. They can be used as a substitute for corn with satisfactory results. If fed without corn they should be supplemented with tankage or fish meal at the rate of ten pounds of the bakery refuse to one of the protein supplement.

Protein Supplement Needed

A better combination is to feed equal parts of corn and bakery refuse by weight and supplement this with the protein feed at the rate of ten parts of the corn and refuse to one of the protein feed.

If the pigs can be fed on pasture the results will be more satisfactory than when fed in the dry lot. The price at which the ice cream cones can be purchased makes it a cheap feed for pigs and brood sows. The combination suggested will be satisfactory for the brood sows and pigs weighing over 100 pounds.

When fed to young pigs, it will be well to allow about five parts of the corn and bakery combination, three of wheat middlings, and one of tankage or fish meal.

The bakery refuse will also ma a satisfactory feed for poultry wh used in place of or in combinatio with corn.—W. H. T.

Feed Causes Lameness

I have a litter of three-month-old pigs that have always been kept with plenty of bedding, but they have gotten so lame they can hardly get up. They seem to want to crawl. What shall I do for them?—J. P., Erie County, Pa.

These pigs are not getting a ba anced ration which is the cause unthriftiness. The combination middlings and dish water does n meet the body needs of the pi Wheat middlings are fairly high i protein and are rich in phosphor but are low in calcium which ve likely is the cause of the pigs bein lame. The lack of exercise and plenty of sunlight may also contribute t the lack of condition. I would su gest the addition of corn or barle to the ration and a protein feed an animal origin. A combination corn or barley four parts, whea middlings three parts, and tankag or fish meal one part, will make good ration. If you have skimmil or buttermilk you can substitut that for the tankage or fish meal. The milk, if used, should be fed the rate of three pounds of milk t one pound of the grain mixtur without the tankage or fish meal. The tankage or fish meal can be secured from your local feed dealer.—W. H. Tomhave.

Early Forage Crops for Swine

ON ACCOUNT of the immature corn crop last fall a shortage of grain for hogs is found on many eastern farms. A considerable amount of grain can be saved by planning for large forage crops, especially for the dry brood sows. Young growing pigs' will also do well on forage crops, but must have the pasture supplemented with grain to get the best results.

Experiments show that the unlimited use of forage crops is of greatest economical value when corn and other grains are high in price. It is estimated that about one-third of the grain for young growing pigs can be replaced by green forage crops. When forage crops are extensively used the gains made on young pigs will not be as rapid as when an unlimited grain ration is fed; on the other hand, the cost of producing gains will be materially reduced.

Another factor that always enters into the problem of how to develop the young pigs is the difference in the price received for hogs that are ready for market in September and October and those ready in November and December. As a general rule, the price of hogs is higher during the early fall months than later in the year when the bulk of the hogs from the corn belt farms comes on the market.

Crops to Use

In order to meet this situation it is important to save as much grain as possible for the market hogs and maintain the breeding animals and young pigs that are to be retained in the herd on forage crops.

A field of rye planted last fall will provide early pasture before other more desirable crops are available. The hogs should be put on the rye when it is about six inches high so that they will make good use of the forage while it is young and tende and rye grows to maturity very rapidly during the spring months. An of the legume crops, such as clove or alfalfa, will furnish early sprin pasture if rye has not been seeded o the farm. Permanent pasture, such as blue grass, can also be used t advantage for early pasture.

Oats and Field Peas

There are a number of crops tha can be planted for summer pastur and will furnish an abundance o feed. When annual crops are used i is well to arrange for a series o plantings so that new pasture can b had at frequent intervals. Early pasture can be supplied by seeding Canadian field peas and oats early i the spring. A combination of on and one-half bushels of oats and one bushel of the peas will provide plenty of pasture. This crop should b put in early as the peas will do better during cool weather. The pigs should be turned into the pasture when the crop is about a foot high.

Dwarf Essex rape provides one of the most satisfactory crops for swine.

A combintion that is very often used consists of one and one-half bushels of oats and five pounds of rape per acre. When it is seeded alone it is desirable to use from eight to ten pounds of seed per acre. Successive seedings of rape about four weeks apart will provide a fresh supply of forage as needed during the summer. Other crops such as corn or soy beans, may be used with satisfactory results, but there are few crops that surpass the rape.

It will be well to plant a field of corn for early fall, to be hogged down or husked from the field.—W. H. T.

Above is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 812. It is made in the 2-yard width only.

On the bedroom floor is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 852—2 yds. wide. The 3-yard width is No. 4021.

You Get Guaranteed Satisfaction With Every Yard of Congoleum By-the-Yard!

A money-back pledge of satisfaction! That's the guarantee which goes with *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard.

And the Gold Seal (reproduced below) shows that you are getting *genuine* Congoleum. Insist that this Gold Seal appears on the face of the goods you buy.

Beautiful and Practical

All those features that have made Congoleum Art-Rugs the most popular floor-coverings in America are found in Congoleum By-the-Yard. Patterns are equally attractive, with the same very durable, waterproof surface that is so easily cleaned. A few strokes of a damp mop remove every trace of dust, dirt and spilled things.

Requires No Fastening

One of the most unusual things about Congoleum By-the-Yard is the fact that it requires no fastening of any kind. Cementing or tacking is never necessary to hold it in place, yet it never curls up at the edges and never buckles.

The variety of patterns and colors makes *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard desirable—and suitable—wherever the entire floor is to be covered. It is particularly appropriate for the kitchen, bathroom, pantry, halls and bedrooms.

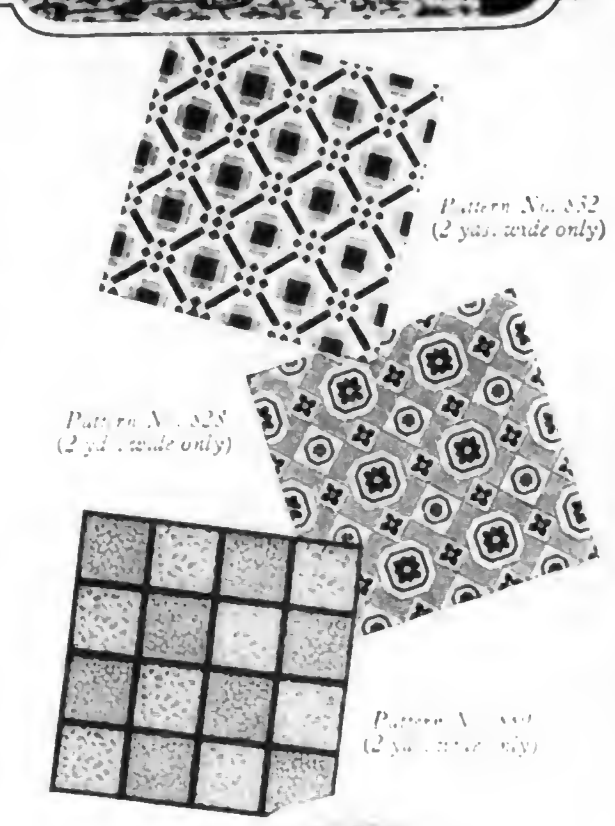
Note the Low Prices

Two-Yard Width —**85c** per square yard
Three-Yard Width—**95c** per square yard

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South, west of the Mississippi, and in Canada are higher than those quoted.

Write our nearest office for a free copy of our interesting folder No. A89. It shows all the beautiful Congoleum By-the-Yard patterns in their actual full colors.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
San Francisco Cleveland Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh
New Orleans London Paris Rio de Janeiro
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal



Pattern No. 852 (2 yds. wide only)

Pattern No. 828 (2 yds. wide only)

Pattern No. [illegible] (2 yds. wide only)

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
BY-THE-YARD

Always look for this Gold Seal when you buy!

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Why drive a shabby car ?

Three days in the creek—
no harm to the Valspar-Enamel!

Trapped in the churning sandy bed of a mountain stream for three days—yet Wilfred Campbell's* car came out unscratched. Here's his story:—

"Our party was on its way into the mountains for a hunting trip when I misjudged a curve and plowed into a rough mountain stream. The car stalled deep in the pebbles and shifting bottom. There for three days it remained, all that time being rubbed and washed with gritty, sandy water.

"I had given it a coat of Valspar-Enamel and over this a coat of Valspar Clear Varnish.

"Its appearance I thought would be ruined, but it came out as handsome as ever—the wheels were not even scratched!"

That's the Valspar story whenever accidents occur. Valspar-Enamels give unmatched durability and service because they are Valspar itself plus finely ground pigments. Water, ice-cold or boiling hot, oils, acids, alkalies, mud, flying sand, have no effect on their hard, lustrous surface.

Valspar-Enamels are easy to use—follow the simple instructions on each can. Valspar-Enamels are economical—one quart will refinish the average small car.

Made in 12 standard colors—Red—*light and deep;* Blue—*light, medium and deep;* Green—*medium and deep;* Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum, Flat Black.

* 125 E. Lindsay Street, Stockton, California

Postscript

If you do not care to re- finish the car yoursel to an automobile paint for a professional job. In few days and at a reas able price he will refini ur car with Valentine's to- mobile Varnishes re- turn it as bright an new as the day you bou it.

VALENTINE & COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World — Established 1832

New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam

W. P. Fuller & Co., Pacific Coast

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cen

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
ENAMEL

The famous Valspar boiling water test

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sam can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-St and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.)

Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.

Print full mail address plainly.

Dealer's Name ....
Address ....
Your Name ....
Address .... City ....

Valspar-Enam ☐
Choose 1 Color
Clear Valspar ☐
Valspar-Stain ☐
Choose 1 Color . .
Valspar Book ☐

S. F. 4-4-25

'Co-ops' May Cooperate

AT THE invitation of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation, officers and members of Pennsylvania milk marketing organizations recently visited the large mills at Peoria, Illinois, where a great amount of the feed handled by eastern farmers' cooperative organizations is mixed. Among those who accepted the invitation were J. A. Matchett and W. S. Wise, representing the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, the milk marketing organization in the Pittsburgh district. Representatives of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association were H. P. Allebach, president; and Robt. E. Brinton, treasurer.

The following officers and members of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Cooperative Federation also made the trip. John G. Miller, president; John P. Young, vice president; J. N. Rosenberger, secretary-treasurer; Directors E. H. Lovett, Morrisville; J. N. Glover, Vicksburg; P. R. Smith, Coudersport; Chas. H. Hays, North East; Robt. E. Atkinson, Wrightstown.

Visited Other Manufacturing Plants

During the visit to the Middle West several other plants manufacturing supplies for farmers were visited.

This tour may be taken as an indication of growing interest among farmers' representatives in the formulation of some plan for eliminating duplication of effort in the purchase of farm supplies thru cooperative organizations. The attitude of the three associations mentioned above, and of the Pennsylvania State Grange and State Farm Bureau Federation, would make it appear that these bodies may find a way to form a state-wide purchasing organization that will act as buying agent for a number, and perhaps all, of these associations.—W.

Penn State Bond Issue

PASSED for the fourth time by unanimous vote in the Legislature, it is hoped that the eight million dollar bond issue for the Pennsylvania State College will come before the voters of Pennsylvania for their approval in the November election of this year. If the bond issue is voted upon favorably, Penn State will have money available for buildings which are urgently needed. Altho new buildings would be provided for each school, the main engineering building will, no doubt, be the first new structure to be erected in order to relieve the crowded conditions existing in that school as a result of the disastrous fire in 1918.

System Considered Sound

The bond issue for State College has been characterized as a sound business proposition and is regarded as such by members of the Legislature. The state borrows at four per cent and by reverting an additional two per cent the buildings will be paid for by the state in twenty years. This method of raising money is not uncommon. Such a plan was used by the city of Philadelphia in building up its common school system and other states have made use of the same method for the betterment of their state institutions of higher education.—A. L. B.

It is not enough to be a "good, all-'round man." It is also necessary to be a good, all-square one.

None of us can live a full and useful life and be wholly absorbed in himself.—John Wanamaker.

Riverside
Oversize Cord **Tires** *and* **TUBES**

You Can't Buy Better Quality So Why Pay More?

We want to sell you a Riverside Tire on the basis of high quality. We say to you that a Riverside Tire will do *all* any other tire *can do*. They are guaranteed to run 10,000 miles *on your car*. They often go 18,000 miles. What more can any other tire do? *So why pay more?*

Built to Our Order To Equal the Best

Satisfactory service and long mileage are built into Riverside Tires at the factory under our supervision. They cost as much to make, contain as much or more good live rubber, just as strong fabric, and are as carefully made and inspected as any tire regardless of price.

Compare Riverside Tires Only with the Best Standard Tires

Riverside Tires are not to be compared for a moment with tires made lighter and smaller on purpose to sell for a little less or a little more than our tires. They are to be compared only with the best standard makes of superior quality.

Riversides are the safe tires for you to use. Big heavy blocks of *live* rubber and extra thick side studs and husky ribs grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Order at Our Risk

Our 53-year old guarantee protects you. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

If you have not received your copy of our Auto Supply Catalogue, just drop us a postcard requesting one.

Please send me two more Riverside Cords. I have two that have gone 6,000 miles and they look like they had been run only 1,000 miles. Hereafter nothing but Riversides for me.
William Sala, Cloquet, Minn.

Have used a pair of Riverside Cords for a year, over 10,000 miles, and they are still good. Other cords put on at the same time are gone.
Mr. M. A. Smith, Sioux Falls, S. D.

I have a Riverside Tire that has been on my car three years and seven months. Two of my neighbors are now using Riversides after seeing the splendid service they gave me.
J. R. Johnson, Pingree, N. D.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Ears of *"Lancaster County Sure Crop"*—a splendid double purpose sort.

Hoffman's Seed Corn

THE fertile soils of Lancaster County, Penna., produce strong-germed Seed Corn that yields heavily. And the cost is very little—less per acre than for almost any other Seed. It will pay you to plant the best.

"LANCASTER SURE CROP"—*Fine for Silo or Crib.* Grows tall and leafy, yielding a heavy tonnage of silage rich in grain. Matures well to the North. Any left from silo-filling can be husked for crib. Alvin Angerer, Michigan, writes: "I had ears that measured 16 inches long last fall, it also is a wonderful silo corn. I filled my 8 x 30 ft. silo with an acre and a half of this 'Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn.'" Read all about this Corn in our new Spring Catalog.

CATALOG and SAMPLES—FREE

Our new Spring Catalog also describes **"White Cap Yellow Dent"**—an extra-good crib corn, and other standard varieties. Eight heavy-yielding varieties of Oats. Maine-grown **Seed** Potatoes—all standard varieties. Best grades of hardy **Alfalfa** and northern-grown **Clover**. Explains how to get better stands of **Legumes**. Gives valuable pointers on **Soy Beans, Canada Oats**, and other specialty crops.

Write for this *free* Book today. Mention crops you intend to grow; we'll send samples. Get our Money-back and Freight-paid offers before buying Farm Seeds.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc. Box 40, Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

The white patch that never fails.

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving. BEST FOR BALLOON TUBES, truck and all tubes, because e-lastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

Las-Stik Co., Hamilton, Ohio

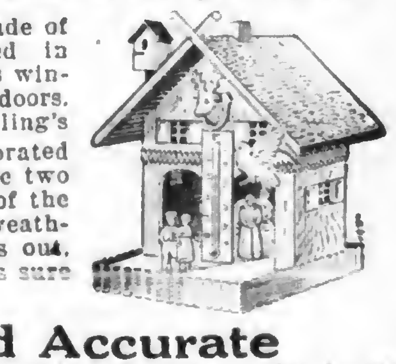
Las-Stik
TUBE PATCH

PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Swiss Weather Prophet

A Weather Warning That is Dependable

The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out, look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.



Scientific and Accurate

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
259-263 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

I WENT home one Saturday, having thought much of my aunt and uncle since The Thing had descended upon us. I found them as cheerful as ever. For fear of disturbing their peace I said nothing of my fight with Wills or the cause of it. Uncle Peabody had cut the timber for our new house and hauled it to the mill. I returned to school in a better mind about them.

May had returned—a warm bright May. The roads were dry. The thorn trees had thatched their shapely roofs with vivid green. The maple leaves were bigger than a squirrel's foot, which meant as well, I knew, that the trout were jumping. The robins had returned. I had entered my seventeenth year and the work of the term was finished.

Having nothing to do one afternoon, I walked out on the road toward Ogdensburg for a look at the woods and fields. Soon I thought that I heard the sound of galloping hoofs behind me. Turning, I saw nothing, but imagined Sally coming and pulling up at my side. I wondered what I should say if she were really to come.

'Sally!" I exclaimed. "I have been looking at the violets and the green fields and back there I saw a thorn tree turning white, but I have seen no fairer thing than you."

They surprised me a little—those fine words that came so easily. What a school of talk was the house I lived in those days!

"I guess I'm getting Mr. Hacket's gift o' gab," I said to myself.

Again I heard the sound of galloping hoofs and as I looked back I saw Sally rounding the turn by the river and coming toward me at full speed, the mane of her pony flying back to her face. She pulled up beside me just as I had imagined she would do.

"Bart, I hate somebody terribly," said she.

"Whom?"

"A man who is coming to our house on the stage today. Granny Barnes is trying to get up a match between us. Father says he is rich and hopes he will want to marry me. I got mad about it. He is four years older than I am. Isn't that awful? I am going to be just as mean and hateful to him as I can."

"I guess they're only fooling you." I said.

"No, they mean it. I have heard them talking it over."

"He can not marry you."

"Why?"

It seemed to me that the time had come for me to speak out, and with burning cheeks I said:

"Because I think that God has married you to me already. Do you remember when we kissed each other by the wheat-field one day last summer?"

"Yes." She was looking down at the mane of her pony and her cheeks were red and her voice reminded me of the echoes that fill the cavern of a violin when a string is touched.

"Seems to me we were married that day. Seems so, every time I think of it, God asked me all the questions an' I answered yes to 'em. Do ye remember after we had kissed each other how that little bird sang?"

"Yes."

We had faced about and were walking back toward Canton, I close by the pony's side.

"May I kiss you again?"

She stopped the pony and leaned toward me and our lips met in a kiss the thought of which makes me lay down my pen and bow my head a moment while I think with reverence of that pure, sweet spring of memory in whose waters I love to wash my spirit.

We walked on and a song sparrow followed us perching on the fence-rails and blessing us with his song.

"I guess God has married us again," I declared.

"I knew that you were walking on this road and I had to see you." said she. "People have been saying such terrible things."

"What?"

"They say your uncle found the pocketbook that was lost and kept the money. They say he was the first man that went up the road after it was lost."

NOW The Thing stood uncovered before me in all its ugliness—The Thing born not of hate but of the mere love of excitements in people wearied by the dull routine and the reliable, plodding respectability of that countryside. The crime of Amos had been a great help in its way but as a topic it was worn out and would remain so until court convened.

"It's a lie—my uncle never saw the pocketbook. Some money was left to him by a relative in Vermont. That's how it happened that he bought a farm instead of going to the poorhouse when Grimshaw put the screws on him."

"I knew that your uncle didn't do it," she went on. "Father and mother couldn't tell you. So I had to."

"Why couldn't your father and mother tell me?"

"They didn't dare. Mr. Grimshaw made them promise that they would not speak to you or to any of your family. I heard them say that you and your uncle did right. Father told mother that he never knew a man so honest as your Uncle Peabody."

We went on in silence for a moment.

"I guess you know now why I couldn't let you go home with me that night," she remarked.

"Yes, and I think I know why you wouldn't have anything more to do with Henry Wills."

"I hate him. He said such horrid things about you and your uncle."

In a moment she asked: "What time is it?"

I looked at my new watch and answered: "It wants ten minutes of five."

"The stage is in long ago. They will be coming up this road to meet me. Father was going to take him for a walk before supper."

Just then we came upon the Silent Woman sitting among the dandelions by the roadside. She held a cup in her hand with some honey on its bottom and covered with a piece of glass.

"She is hunting bees," I said as we stopped beside her.

SHE rose and patted my shoulder with a smile and threw a kiss to Sally. Suddenly her face grew stern. She pointed toward the village and then at Sally. Up went her arm high above her head with one finger extended in that ominous gesture so familiar to me.

"She means that there is some danger ahead of you," I said.

The Silent Woman picked a long blade of grass and tipped its end in the honey at the bottom of the cup. She came close to Sally with the blade of grass between her thumb and finger.

"She is fixing a charm," I said

She smiled and nodded as she put a drop of honey on Sally's upper lip.

She held up her hands while her lips moved as if she were blessing us.

"I suppose it will not save me if I brush it off," said Sally.

We went on and in a moment a bee lighted on the honey. Nervously she struck at it and then cried out with pain.

"The bee has stung you," I said.

She covered her face with her handkerchief and made no answer

"Wait a minute—I'll get some clay," I said as I ran to the river bank.

I found some clay and moistened it with the water and returned.

"There, look at me!" she groaned "The bee hit my nose."

She uncovered her face, now deformed almost beyond recognition, her nose having swollen to one of great size and redness.

"You look like Rodney Barnes," I said with a laugh as I applied the clay to her afflicted nose.

"And I feel like the old boy. I think my nose is trying to jump off and run away."

The clay having been well applied she began surveying herself with a little hand mirror which she had carried in the pocket of her riding coat.

"What a fright I am!" she mused.

"But you are the best girl in the world."

"Don't waste your pretty talk on me now. I can't enjoy it—my nose aches so. I'd rather you'd tell me when—when it is easier for you to say it."

"We don't see each other very often."

"If you will come out on this road next Saturday afternoon I will r until i find you and then we have another talk."

"All right. I'll be here at fou thirty and I'll be thinking about every day until then."

"My nose feels better now." s said presently and added: "Y might tell me a little more if y want to."

"I love you even when you ha ceased to be beautiful," I said wi the ardor of the young

"That is grand! You know t age will sting us by and by, Bart" she answered with a sigh and in tone of womanly wisdom.

We were nearing the village. She wiped the mud from her prodigio nose and I wet her handkerchief a pool of water and helped her wash it. Soon we saw two men ap proaching us in the road. In a mo ment I observed that one was Mr Horace Dunkelberg; the other stranger and a remarkably hand young man he was, about twenty two years of age and dressed in th height of fashion. I remember well his tall, athletic figure, his gra eyes, his small dark moustache an his admirable manners. Both wer appalled at the look of Sally

"Why, girl, what has happened t you?" her father asked.

Then I saw what a playful so was Sally's. The girl was a bo actress.

"Been riding in the country" said she. "Is this Mr. Latour?"

"This is Mr. Latour. Sally," sa her father.

They shook hands.

"I am glad to see you" said th stranger.

"They say I am worth seeing" said Sally. "This is my friend, Mr Baynes. When you are tired of se ing me, look at him."

I shook the hand he offered me

"Of course, we can't all be g looking." Sally remarked with a sig as if her misfortune were permanen

Mr. Horace Dunkelberg and laughed heartily—for I had told hi in a whisper what had happened t Sally—while Mr. Latour looked little embarrassed.

"My face is not beautiful, but the say I have a good heart." Sally as sured the stranger.

THEY started on I excused mysel and took a trail thru the wood to another road. Just there, with Sal ly waving her hand to me as I stood for a moment in the edge of th woods, the curtain falls on this high ly romantic period of my life

Uncle Peabody came for me tha evening. It was about the middle o the next week that I received th letter from Sally:

"Dear Bart:—Mr. Latour gave m and drove to Potsdam in the evening Said he had to meet Mr. Parish I think that he had seen enough o me. I began to hope he would sta —he was so good looking, but moth er is very glad that he went, and so am I, for our minister told us tha he is one of the wickedest young me in the state. He is very rich and very bad, they say. I wonder if ol Kate knew about him Her charm worked well anyway—didn't it? My nose was all right in the morning. Sorry that I can't meet you Saturday. Mother and I are packing up to go away for the summer. Don't forget me. I shall be thinking every day of those lovely things you said to me. I don't know what they will try to do with me, and I don't care. I really think as you do. Bart, that God has married us to each other.

Yours forever,
Sally Dunkelberg."

How often I read those words—so like all the careless words of the young!

Three times that winter I had seen Benjamin Grimshaw followed by the Silent Woman clothed in rangs and pointing with her finger. Mr. Hacket said that she probably watched for him out of her little window above the blacksmith shop that overlooked the south road. When he came to town she followed. I always greeted the woman when I passed her, but when she was on the trail of the money-lender she seemed unaware of my presence, so intent was she on the strange task she had set herself. If he were not in sight she smiled when passing me, but neither spoke nor nodded.

Grimshaw had gone about his business as usual when I saw him last, but I had noted a look of the worried cat in his face. He had seemed to be under extreme irritation. He scolded every man who spoke to him. The notion came to me that her finger was getting down to the quick.

The trial of Amos came on. He had had "blood on his feet," as they used to say, all the way from Lickityspit to Lewis County in his flight, having attacked and slightly wounded two men with a bowie knife who had tried to detain him at Rainy Lake. He had also shot at an officer in the vicinity of Lowville, where his arrest was effected. He had been identified by all these men, and so his character as a desperate man had been established. This in connection with the scar on his face and the tracks, which the boots of Amos fitted, and the broken gun stock convinced the jury of his guilt.

The most interesting bit of testimony which came out at the trial was this passage from a yellow paper-covered tale which had been discovered hidden in the haymow of the Grimshaw barn:

"Lightfoot waited in the bushes with his trusty rifle in hand. When the two unsuspecting travelers reached a point nearly opposite him he raised his rifle and glanced over its shining barrel and saw that the flight of his bullet would cut the throats of both his persecutors. He pulled the trigger and the bullet sped to its mark. Both men plunged to the ground as if they had been smitten by a thunderbolt. Lightfoot leaped from cover and seized the rearing horses, and mounting one of them while he led the other, headed them down the trail, and in no great hurry, for he knew that the lake was between him and Blodgett and that the latter's boat was in no condition to hold water."

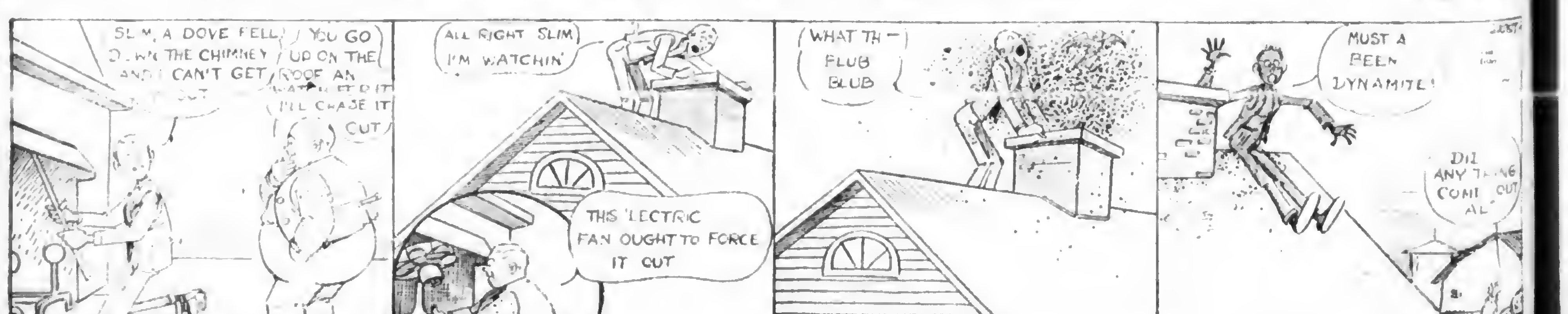
It was the swift and deadly execution of Lightfoot which Amos had been imitating, as he presently confessed

I knew then the power of words—even foolish words—over the minds of the young when they are printed and spread abroad

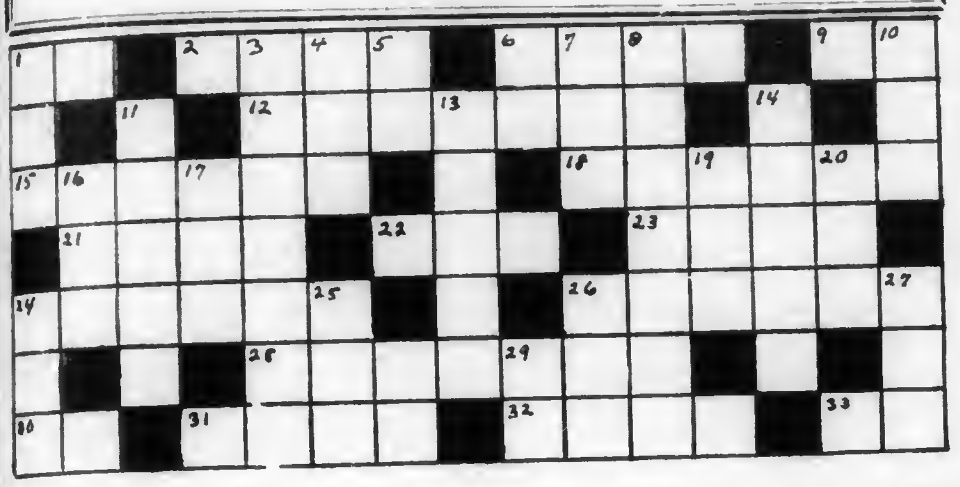
I remember well the look of the venerable Judge Cady as he pronounced the sentence of death upon Amos Grimshaw. A ray of sunlight slanting thru a window in the late afternoon fell upon his gracious countenance, shining also, with the softer light of his spirit. Slowly, solemnly, kindly, he spoke the words of doom. It was his way of saying them that first made me feel the dignity and majesty of the law. The kind and fatherly tone of his voice put me in mind of that Supremest Court which is above all question and which was swiftly to enter judgment in this matter and in others related to it.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Did a Good Job with That Electric Fan* : : . : *By Leet*


SLIM, A DOVE FELL DOWN THE CHIMNEY AND I CAN'T GET IT OUT
YOU GO UP ON THE ROOF AN WATCH FER IT I'LL CHASE IT OUT
ALL RIGHT SLIM I'M WATCHIN'
THIS 'LECTRIC FAN OUGHT TO FORCE IT OUT
AND IN THE MEANWHILE
WHAT TH— FLUB BLUB
MUST A BEEN DYNAMITE!
DID ANY THING COME OUT AL?

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 26 (across) is MATINS and 17 (down) is IRA. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution to this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Preposition
2. Nimble
6. Certain beverages
9. Moderately loud, abbreviation used in music
12. Rejection
15. The state of being active
18. One who owes another
21. Having a moderate amount of heat
22. An undeveloped flower
23. To look upon
24. To make violent efforts
26. Morning prayers
28. The trouble-maker in Eden
30. An eastern state, abbreviation
31. Inclosed seats in a church
32. Cleared of weeds
33. Meaning younger, abbreviation

READING DOWN

1. What Mary's lamb said
3. An engagement to do or not to do something
4. Renew, abbreviation
5. Young Friends, abbreviation
6. Like
7. A young boy
8. To raise to a higher position
10. In place of
11. To begin
13. To take possession without right
14. A beer mug
16. A measure of weight, abbreviation
17. Man's name
19. Metal mouthpiece of a bridle
20. To possess
24. The lord of the day
25. Recent, fresh
26. Between L and P
27. A title of respect, masculine
29. An interrogatory exclamation

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

S	O	L	D	■	S	U	P	P	E	R	■	M	A	P
H	■	T	U	B	■	S	O	O	N	E	R	■	N	O
R	C	■	N	E	V	■	S	U	D	D	E	N	■	R
I	V	Y	■	T	O	A	S	T	E	D	■	J	O	T
V	■	R	E	T	I	R	E	■	D	E	C	■	R	R
E	[illegible]	■	R	E	C	E	S	S	■	N	U	T	■	A
L	I	P	■	R	E	A	S	O	N	■	B	O	D	Y

Improved!

Combined Poison & Fungicide
Bowker's Pyrox
Bowker Chemical Co.
STIR WELL BEFORE WEIGHING OUT
KEEP FROM FREEZING

NEVER before have you had a spray material so remarkably smooth, soft, cream-like — so easy to mix, so handy, so effective as this year's Pyrox.

Simply dip Pyrox out of the can, stir it into cold water and in a minute or so you're ready with a mixture that's absolutely correct, sprays mistlike through finest nozzles, covers foliage completely *and sticks like paint.*

Pyrox is the great combined *insecticide* and *fungicide.* It has no equal for killing or repelling insects and preventing blights. What's more, Pyrox improves foliage — and you know "it's the healthy top that makes the bumper crop." Ideal also for home gardener and truck farmer. Jars, cans, drums and barrels. Dealers everywhere.

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Manufacturers also of BOWKER'S Arsenate of Lead; Calcide (high-grade calcium arsenate); Bordeaux; Bordeaux Arsenate; Lime Sulphur; Copper-Lime Dust.

Pyrox
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
the powerful triple-duty spray

Kills bugs—controls diseases—improves foliage

For potatoes, vegetables, small fruits and flowers

"Black Leaf 40"
NICOTINE-SULPHATE
10 Pounds

Aphis Insurance In the Garden, Field and Orchard

Your Agricultural College or Experiment Station will tell you that to be protected against Aphis, Leaf Hopper and similar insects which cause dwarfed fruit and culls, you should use such a solution as "Black Leaf 40." Another advantage is that it can — and should — be used with sprays for scale, codling moth and other fruit tree enemies, thus making one spraying do double duty. "Black Leaf 40" costs only a few cents a tree. Ask your dealer for new Leaflets, or write to

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Louisville, Ky. Incorporated

Kills Aphis

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

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Reasonable prices. Descriptive catalogue free.
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300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 150 Senator Dunlap, 150 Warfields. $2 POST PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, Bangor, Mich.

SEED POTATOES Rural Russets, Irish Cobblers, Circular. Seven varieties. I. E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

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ANYONE CAN LAY IT
ADAPTED TO HOUSES BARNS SHEDS ETC
FOR INFORMATION & PRICES WRITE TO
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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am sorry that Cousin Ruth is sick. I do not like to see anyone sick. I am ten years old and am in the sixth grade. My mother takes me to school every morning and I walk home at night. Wishing Cousin Ruth good luck and hoping she won't get sick again.—Irma M. Hamel, Cape May County, N. J.

Thanks for your good wishes. I'm feeling better now.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends.—How many Forum friends like to help in the syrup making? I love to do it. We have a large sugar bush and have over a hundred trees tapped. My sister and brothers and I take some potatoes and apples and roast them. How many Forum friends like roasted potatoes and apples?

I have a pet hen, her name is Biddy. She is very tame and flies up on my shoulder when I come to feed the chickens. She was the first hen which sat on eggs and I set her myself three weeks ago. Now she has ten little fluffy chicks out of eleven. Do you love chicks and children, Cousin Ruth?—Genevieve Weiss, Wyoming County, Pa.

P.S.—Cousin Ruth, if I send some pictures can you return them when you are thru with them?

Yes, I'll return any pictures you send if you mark on the back of them: "Please return."

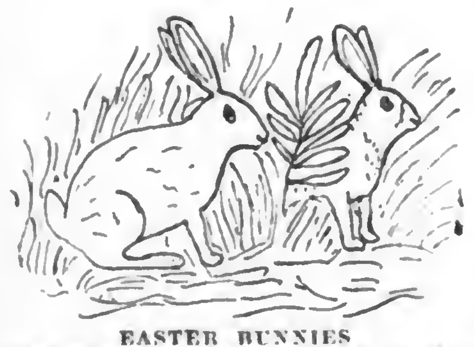
COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I saw some girls from Adams County had written and I thought I would write, too. How many of the Forum girls like to go bathing in the summertime when it is so hot? I am sure I do. This summer I would like to go to visit my sister that lives down in Virginia. She lives close to the Potomac River and I can go bathing then.

How many of the Forum members like to answer riddles? I sure do. Cousin Ruth, tell some of your boys and girls to send some riddles to you so you can print them.—Margaret Seylar, Adams County, Pa.

Surely I'm glad to receive riddles from you, but don't forget to send me the answers, too. I want to have on file all answers to the riddles published on the page.

COUSIN RUTH.



EASTER BUNNIES
Clarence Altman, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have been reading Y. P. F. for a long time and I think it is very nice. I used some of the recipes that the Forum friends put in Pennsylvania Farmer and they were fine.

We live on a farm of about 200 acres. My father and brother work the farm. I help them draw up the hay.—Grace Updike, Bradford County, Pa.

I'm so glad you mentioned trying some of the Forum recipes. I've been wanting to try them, too, but so far I haven't found the time. Have any of the rest of you used our recipes?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a small farm. We have three horses; one of them is a little bay. She is twenty years old but good as when she was five. Her name is Fannie, the next one is a big bay, he is about twelve years old and good, too. His name is Dandy and he is a dandy. The other one is a big white horse. He is very gentle and his name is Ned. We just got him a day or two ago so we don't know how he works but I will write later and tell you about him. I also have a pet cat which is gray and white.—Evelyn Holcombe, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—My sister and I have lots of fun coasting down hill when there is snow. We have one dog, its name is Laddie. We had another dog but it got killed on the railroad tracks. My sister made a cake. I will send you the recipe.

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
4 egg whites
10 drops lemon extract
½ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ cup corn starch
1 teaspoon baking powder

Bake in two deep jelly cake tins.

Cousin Ruth, I forgot to tell you about the cake I made. It tasted as if I put in half a can of baking powder—Christine F. Simpson, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm of 213 acres which is beautifully situated on the shores of a small lake. I am ten years old and am in the eighth grade. I go to the Howard School of which my father is teacher. If you want me to I will send you some riddles.

I think the letters on the Forum page would be more interesting if the children would put stories of travel in them. Don't you, Cousin Ruth? In my next letter I am going to tell about a visit to the circus if you would like me to.—Marion Snyder, Susquehanna County, Pa.

A very good suggestion, Marion. Yes, I like very much to hear about the travels of my Forum friends. Do tell me about the circus. Just think, I have never yet been!

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am ten years old and I go to the Delaware Run School. I have two cousins that go to school with me.

We had lots of snow this winter. I had lots of fun riding down hill. For pets I have two dogs and one horse whose name is Bell. The dogs' names are Jack and Nellie. Jack is a rabbit dog and Nellie is a cow dog.—Charles Fogelman, Northumberland County, Pa.

Cousin Ruth, do you like to do crossword puzzles? I do. I live on a farm of about forty-seven acres. For pets I have one dog named Collie, and three cats. I have a sheep which is very small for a last year's sheep.

My dog has a very pretty white ring around his neck and has all white feet. He is a very good cow dog.

Come on, McKean County girls and boys, write. I will try to wake up Crosby boys and girls, too, Cousin Ruth, and next time I write I will draw something or give a recipe or something of the kind.

Well, Cousin Ruth, I want to tell you if it hadn't been for the Forum page when I had the chicken-pox I would have been so uneasy.—Mable Stevens, McKean County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm of fifty acres with my brother-in-law. We have two mules and one horse. We also have two cows and about 100 chickens. We are getting between four and five dozen eggs a day. We have a pig and she is very tame. She was raised on a bottle. If she sees you coming with a bucket of water she will run into you and knock you over.—John Plymire, York County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I surely never miss reading the Forum page. The letters are always so interesting. I am busy this year trying to pass the eighth grade. Everybody who is in the eighth grade knows how anxious we get along this time of year, don't we? But it does not do any good to worry, I suppose.

I am thirteen years old and have five miles to go to school. Quite a way, eh? But we have two miles of concrete so it isn't so bad.—Hilda Bohlayer, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here are some riddles for the Forum page.

1. Why does a dog wag his tail?
2. Why is a room full of married ladies like an empty one?
3. What is it you find once in a minute, twice in a moment and not once in a thousand years?
4. If a poker, shovel and rake come to $7.50, what does a ton of coal come to?—William R. Everhart, Centre County, Pa.

Look for the answers next week. Who else has some good riddles?

COUSIN RUTH.

HAVING A JOLLY GOOD TIME
Grace Zimmerman, Frederick Co., Md.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am ten years old and live on a farm. We have three pets, a little black and white dog named Jack and two cats, Tom and Billie. Our little dog will stand on his hind legs and walk around in a circle. I have one sister sixteen years old who goes to high school, and one brother six years old. The schoolhouse is on our farm.—Edith Johnston, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—It has been a long while since I wrote. I have been reading Pennsylvania Farmer every week. What is the matter with the Gloucester County boys and girls? I do not write very often because I can hardly find time. I am so busy working most of the time, but because I do not write the other boys and girls can write.

I have another pet since I wrote last. It is a little pup and its name is Tuttles. Tuttles does not like any one to touch her head or mouth. She likes to play with you. She is very cute and I am going to take a picture of her some day when she is a little larger and I may send a picture of my pets and myself some time.

I hope that Cousin Ruth is getting better from her illness. I do not like to be sick and I do not believe any one else does either.

How do you boys and girls like this kind of weather? I like it very much and play outside as much as I can. At school we jump rope most of the time and we play high-water-low, which we like very much. I hope you boys and girls are making good use of this kind of weather. It will do you all good to be out in the sunshine, I think. Today the girls went up in the woods to eat their lunch and our teacher went with them.

Three cheers for Cousin Ruth and Forum friends.—Dorothy E. Reuter, Gloucester County, N. J.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Margaret Seylar.
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Pauline Potter, Dora Tomlinson (D), Maude Tomlinson, Grace Updike.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Mary G. De Coursey, Eleanor Lee Fritz.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Lucy Strittmatter.
CENTRE COUNTY.—William Reed Everhart (P).
CHESTER COUNTY.—Anna M. Cairns (P).
CLARION COUNTY.—Dagmar Slaugenhoupt.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Retta Lynch.
FULTON COUNTY.—Clara Hazel Mellotte, Helen Seiders.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Paul B. Ritter.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Charles Fogelman.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Marion Snyder.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Sarah Thomas.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Mabel Jensen, Christine F. Simpson, Ethel Tiel (D only).
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Edith Johnston, A. Wendell Kauffman.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Genevieve Weiss.
Mae Lumadue, no address.

MARYLAND

HOWARD COUNTY.—William Page Lyles.
KENT COUNTY.—Teresa Dunn.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Mary E. Elliott.
CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Irma M. Hamel, Russell Geo. Shaw.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Julia Waslog.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Irene E. Neale, Dorothy E. Reuter.
HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Evelyn Holcombe (D).
MORRIS COUNTY.—Sarah Clark.

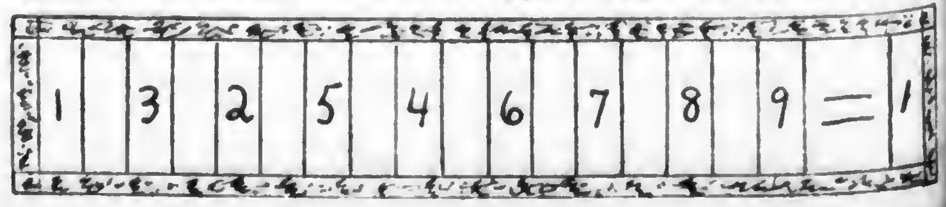
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—The long string of numbers will really come to just one as the picture says if you will put in the spaces between the numbers the sign "plus" or "minus" at the right spots. Of course, the first sign you will put in will be a "plus" and you have the first part reading "one plus three." When you have completed this little arithmetic example and have made it really equal "1," send the string of numbers and signs to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by April 18. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

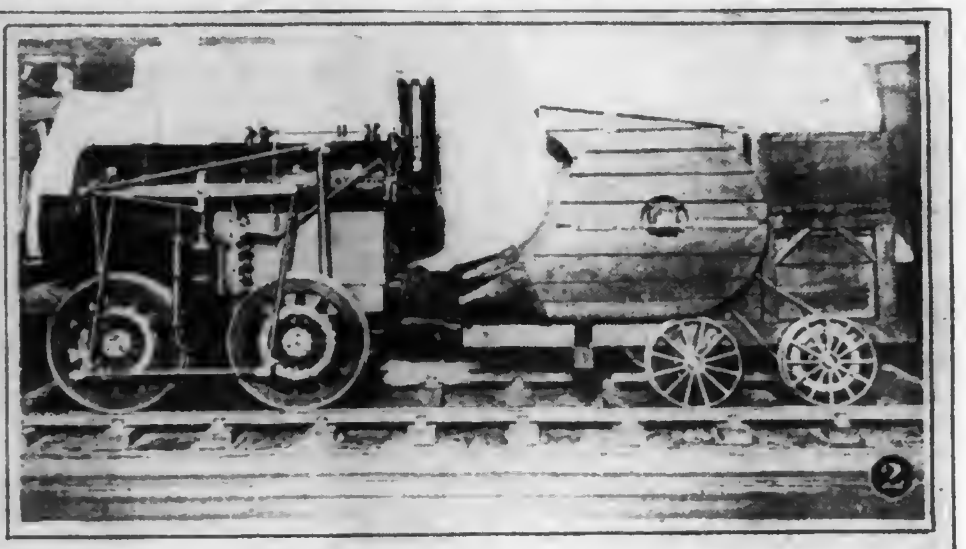
Puzzle Prize Winners

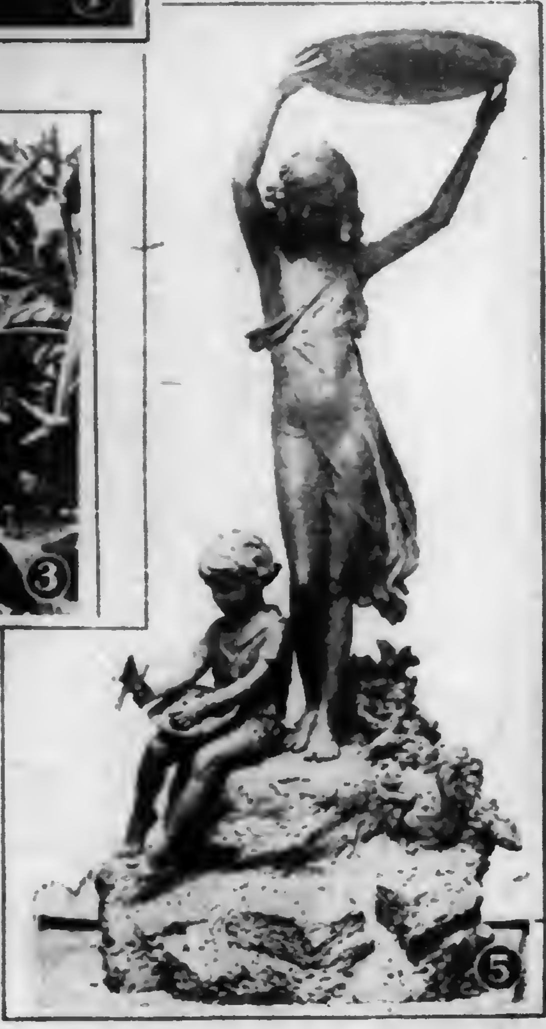
The answer to the puzzle published in the March 21 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED TRY, TRY AGAIN. (The letters read backwards).

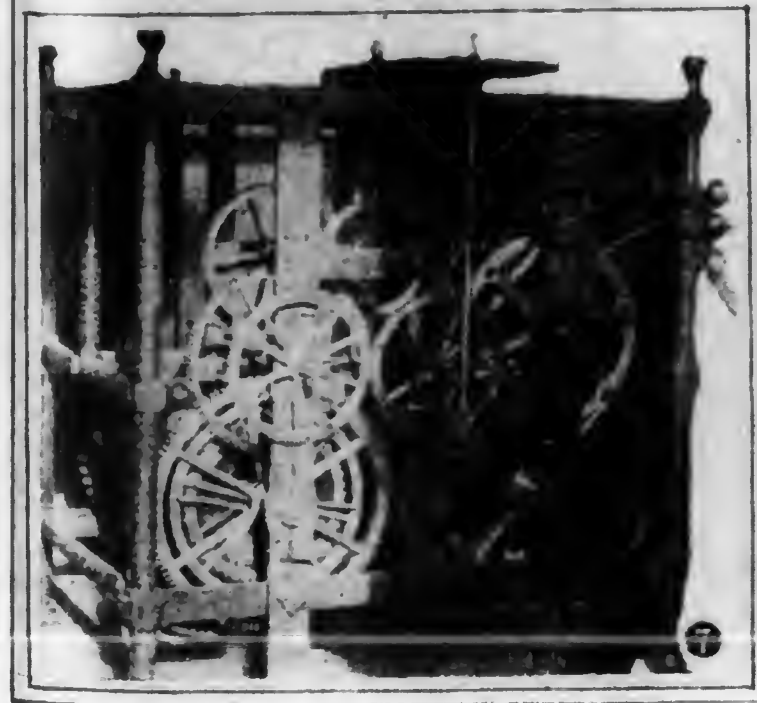
The prize winners are: Lester K. Beam, age 11, Goodyear, Pa.; Lula Belle Blose, age 10, Sprankle Mills, Pa., Elizabeth Donahue, age 9, Clarion, Pa.; William Hartge, age 1, Parnassus, Pa.; Nellie Heller, age 11, Aspers, Pa.; Walter Horsey, Jr., age 9, Laurel, Del.; Nellie Parr, age 8, Woodbine, Pa.; Craig Ramsay, age 11, Coatesville, Pa.; Clair E. Sink, age 8, Washington, Pa.; Carl Young, age 9, Daisytown, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—A. B. Houghton, first American ambassador to Germany after the war, and his daughter. Mr. Houghton has recently been appointed envoy to Great Britain.
2.—Model of locomotive built by Marc Sequin, a French engineer, in 1827.
3.—Secretary of Agriculture, William Jardine, visits the amaryllis show.
4.—As William Jardine appeared when a cowboy in Bighold Basin, Montana.
5.—This statue, to be placed at the entrance to the Roosevelt Memorial Bird Sanctuary, is equipped with devices to attract, shelter and protect wild birds.
6.—Kermit Roosevelt, who follows in his father's footsteps by hunting big game. He starts next summer for eastern Turkestan with his brother Theodore.
7.—The mechanism of the old clock which recorded time in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, from 1828 to 1877, when it was removed to Germantown.
8.—Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, who has recently celebrated the golden anniversary of her entrance into the field of medicine.
9.—Nurse adding the footprint of a new baby to his registration certificate.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

The Proof of the Pudding

Let Your Folks Test the Truth of the Old Adage

THE following makes a pudding that is light and feathery:

CURRANT COTTAGE PUDDING

½ cup butter.
1 cup sugar.
2 eggs (separate).
½ cup milk.
½ cup currants or seedless raisins.
1 tablespoon vanilla.
1 large cup flour.
1 heaping teaspoon baking powder.
A pinch of salt.

Method: Cream butter and sugar, add well-beaten egg yolks, milk, flavoring, currants or raisins, and flour, to which the salt and baking powder have been added.

Last of all add the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a moderate oven about 3-4 of an hour. This recipe makes six large servings. It should be served warm.

SAUCE FOR THE PUDDING

1-4 cup flour.
1 egg.
1 cup sugar.
A pinch of salt.
2 cups boiling water.
1 tablespoon butter.

Flavoring (Lemon and a dash of nutmeg is good).

Method: Mix flour to a thin paste with a little cold water. Add boiling water, stirring constantly. Then cook till transparent.

Add some of the sugar to the well-beaten egg. Add this slowly to the sauce, again stirring constantly. Cook a little longer, then add the rest of the sugar.

Remove from fire, and add butter and flavoring. The egg may be left out, but it gives the sauce a delightful golden color. The sauce should be used warm, as it jellies when cold.

A pudding of this kind makes a good, hearty dessert to round out a simple meal, and it is well liked by the men folks. It is equally good without the fruit, tho not so high in food value.

The sauce is fine for other puddings and dumplings. When used over apple dumplings we like it with vanilla instead of lemon.—E. M. W.

Owners Have Troubles

HAVING read in the issue of March 7 the article, "A Renter's "Difficulties," I wish to assure the writer that we, as owners, can fully sympathize with her as a renter. Tho we are owners, we have no electric lights, bathroom, or furnace. We still use kerosene lamps, tho they do not give as good light as we would like.

Looking for Better Days

We take our baths in a wooden washtub near the kitchen stove in cool and cold weather. We have only one stove, that being the cook stove. The children slept upstairs all winter in bitter cold rooms. Our own room downstairs was none too warm, the windows being covered with frost during the coldest weather.

We do not expect to be able to change these conditions for several years, since we must feed, clothe and educate the children and build up the farm. Sometimes the children say it would be nice to have a bathroom or some other convenience, but if children don't learn contentment without those things, I believe they will not be contented with them.

Since we own the farm we cannot blame the landlord for not providing all these things. Would blaming the landlord bring them anyway? We rented for seven years, and did most of our own repairing during that time.

We have four school children, two girls and two boys. The house needs repairing, plastering, painting and sanitary plumbing. The farm was run down. Our oat crop was a failure the first year and the corn crop a failure for two years.

We still have courage to keep going, tho!—Mrs. O. B. C.

A Thank-You Garden

A HUSBAND and wife who have just built and moved into a new bungalow, have what they call a "thank-you garden." They have a hardy border around the house and flower beds filled with gifts from relatives and friends.

Anyone whose home has been for a long time in the same place, and who loves flowers, will just naturally accumulate several varieties and have a surplus. The surplus they will be glad to share with people who are starting a new home.

The "thank you" shrubbery surrounding the new bungalow of which I write, would have cost a lot of money if purchased at a florist's. The makers of the new home feel rich with their well-established flower garden, their greenery and blooms which came without money and without price, and which they justly call the "thank-you garden."—N.D.O.

A Sum in Arithmetic

HAVING sold our farm and moved to a small place where we have no milk without buying it, I decided to check up and see how far one quart of milk would go in our small family of two grown people. I bought the quart for eight cents from a neighbor.

I first used a portion of it in a nice hot slaw, using about one-quarter of a cabbage.

Next, some of the milk went into a vegetable soup of sliced potatoes, celery, onions, etc., for supper.

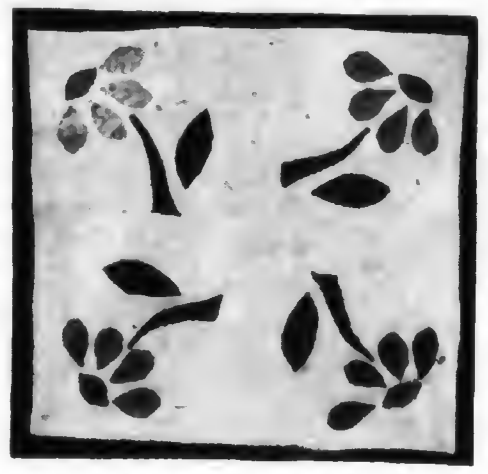
For breakfast I made pancakes from prepared flour, using part water and part milk.

For another dinner I served mashed potatoes, which again took a portion of milk. I also mode cocoa, using a small quantity of milk in that, finally had enough left to mois some odd pieces of bread for Fre toast.—R. S.

Daisies for the Bedroom

IS IT any wonder the daisy is a general favorite when its uses are so varied and it is so attractive wherever used? For the girl's room (all girls like pretty rooms, you know) this is one of the most striking and dainty patterns for the quilt, curtains and dresser scarf. It is so simple that any girl who is handy with the needle and who is interested in the little touches of color that add so much to the bed room, can make.

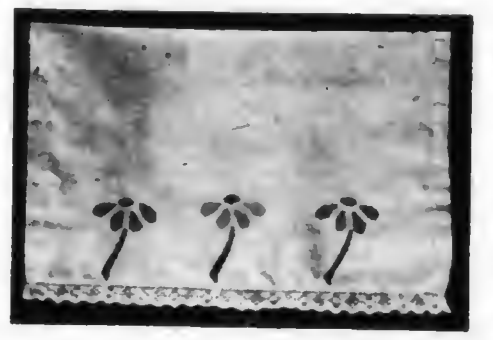
There are two ways to join the blocks of the quilt. If joined solid the daisies form little clusters that nestle close together, or if set together with plain squares they are more scattered. It is only a matter of choice which is more attractive.



Daisy quilt block.

Four shades, yellow, pink, apricot and lavender—one daisy of each color in each block—make a cluster of four of each color when joined solid. But the daisies in white with yellow centers and green leaves, appliqued on light blue will make a very uncommon quilt. The curtains and dresser scarf to match are especially striking if the walls are white, ivory, or even light gray. It is cool looking in summer and cozy in winter.

A plain hem or a narrow edge of linen lace will finish the curtain and scarf ends.—C. S.



Curtain or scarf ends.

Pattern, 20c. The set can be ordered from the Household Editor.

Basket Information

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you please publish for me the names of some firms where I may buy reed, both the round and flat, for basket weaving, the lessons of which you have started in your paper? I hope you will publish the lessons each week. I have a brother who is afflicted who has learned something about basket making and is very anxious to learn new things about it. Please do us this favor. I have no doubt lots of people would like to know also.—A Reader.

We cannot publish the names of commercial firms, but if you will send a stamped self-addressed envelop to the Household Editor, we shall be glad to put you in touch with a basket supply house. Close to one hundred requests for this information have been received and filled.

FOR THREE-YEAR OL

An Easter Dessert Not to Scorned by the Older Folk

MAKE a soft custard as follo Scald one pint of milk in double boiler and pour slowly o four egg yolks that have been slig ly beaten and mixed with one-quar cup sugar and one-quarter teas salt. Return to the double boiler a cook (stirring constantly) until mixture is smooth and creamy begins to thicken. Then strain it a cold dish and flavor with one-h teaspoon vanilla.

Out of the egg whites make a m ingue by beating them until stiff then beating into them four tab spoons sugar. Flavor with one t spoon vanilla. Drop rounding spoo ful of the mérinque into very gen boiling water and cook for thr minutes, turning once during coo ing. Remove carefully with a ski mer and put on top of the custar

This is a variation of the o fashioned "floating island." T poaching of the egg whites makes prettier to look at and more delicio to eat than the original dish.—I.S

If the Hours Were Mi

IF I had two extra hours each I surely would, first of all, the early morning, gather my ch dren together and read a chapt from the Book of books; to tea them that it is the Creator to Wh we owe our first duty. I would tea them about our second duty, al that which we owe to man,—to as we wish to be done by, to be neighbor to mankind, and to ob the greatest of all commandme "Love one another."

I would use a part of my time read good books and papers, to i prove our minds and lives.

I would use a part to do some no essential, yet pleasant, things, make the essential tasks more w come. I would spend some of time in planning my work. A g plan makes the work easier and e ables one to accomplish more in t hours than is possible in three four without a plan.

Sometimes I would use some of time to visit a friend, to go to a pi nic supper, to do a piece of fan work, plant some flowers, make bouquet, or a hat.

There are so many enjoyab things that might be done that ev the extra two hours would prove f too short. Usually the extra ti would be spent for the benefit of t whole family. But sometimes I wou spend it just to please myself.— M. S.

CANNED BEEF

When opening a jar of cann beef, make a gravy for it by brow ing flour and two onions in a litt lard and adding to these the juic of the meat that has been draine off, as much milk as is needed make up the desired quantity gravy, and salt and pepper to tast

Brown your meat in a pan (if has not been browned before can ning), then add the gravy and sim mer for about fifteen minutes. Po tato water may be substituted fo milk if necessary.—Mrs. F. G. M.

My Hay Box Fireless Cooker

Not Much on Looks but Great on Results

Dear Editor: —I was just reading in Pennsylvania Farmer about Mrs. E. M. Anderson's fireless cooker or hay box. She says all it cost her was ten cents for an empty lard tub. I would like her to tell me how she made her cooker, as I can't afford to buy one.—E. M. W., Pa.

My first hay box, which was very ade and entirely unornamented, ked better than my present one hich is papered to match my kitch and has a top neatly covered with shable tile paper. The plain old goods box would cook all day, ereas the present lard tub begins cool after three hours. This is, of urse, because, being smaller, the tub does not allow as much ce for packing with hay.

A Ten Minute Job

We make a hay box in just about minutes. Any fairly tight box tub is lined with several thick sses of newspaper, laid in but not sted. Hay is packed tightly in the ttom to a depth of about four ches, and the food containers are aced on this in the position they e to occupy when in use. Loose y is packed around them till they ll stay in place. Then the hay is cked just as tightly as possible ound and between them (if there more than one container) filling ery bit of space to the top of the ntainers. The container makes a ug nest from which it may readily e removed without disturbing the y.

Some people line the nest with paper to avoid dust, but paper soon wears out, and the projecting edges are dustier than nice clean hay. I always wipe the edges of the container carefully with a damp cloth where the cover goes on, before opening, so that if any particles of dust have gathered, they won't fall into the food.

Have the Box Large Enough

The outside box should extend four inches above the top of the containers. We started with a four-inch foundation of hay at the bottom, and allowed for four inches of packing around the sides. Now for the top we make a four-inch cushion, the size and shape of the box top, to lay over the whole after the food is in.

A bran sack stuffed lightly with hay and crowded closely into the available space will serve the purpose, but more closely woven material is better. Cambric is ideal because so little dust sifts thru it. Hay is the best stuffing I know. I find that other fillings absorb moisture and don't hold heat as well.

My first hay box was oblong and held three enameled pails of assorted sizes (in a row, with plenty of packing between) with tight-fitting covers. The lard tub I am now using holds only one (two-quart) pail. Aluminum pails might be better, but these work nicely.

Using the Hay Box

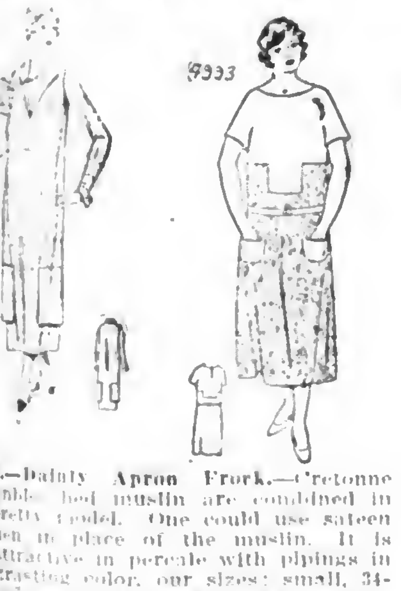
BOILED DINNER.—Right after breakfast put the meat in the pail

(Continued on page 27)

Anticipating Many Needs

Directions for **Ordering.**—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

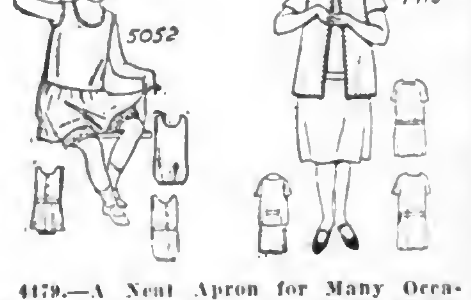
—With New Features—The straight line dress is still a general favorite. In the model here shown checked flannel is combined with plain flannel. One could use wool bengaline with satin, or, have one material, and decorate the flounce, ollar and cuffs with braiding or stitchry. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated, for a 38-inch size 3¼ yards of checked material and 1⅛ yard of plain material 40 inches wide is required. Width of skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. If made of one material 4⅜ yards is required. Pattern, 10 cents.



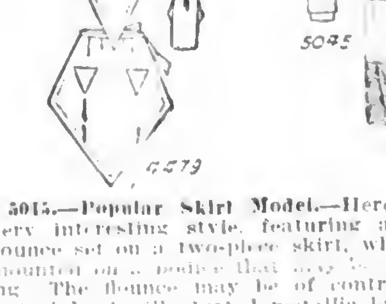
991.—Dainty Apron Frock.—Cretonne and unbleached muslin are combined in this pretty model. One could use sateen or linen in place of the muslin. It is also attractive in percale with pipings in a contrasting color. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2¾ yards of figured material and 1⅞ yard of plain material 36 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

5052.—A Practical Undergarment.—This model comprises a petticoat, bloomers and waist. The petticoat may be omitted. The back of bloomers and petticoat are finished in "drop" style. Muslin, cambric, or crepe could be used for this style. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the garment as illustrated for an eight-year size in the large view will require 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material. If petticoat is omitted 1½ yard will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

710.—A Jaunty Model.—This "costume" is quite up-to-date, and attractive for any of the material now in vogue. The jacket may be omitted, or it may be made of contrasting material. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards for the dress and 1 yard for the jacket of 40-inch material. Mustard color linen with stitching in brown floss would be nice for this model or pongee in a natural shade with pipings or bindings of white or green. Pattern, 10 cents.



4179.—A Neat Apron for Many Occasions.—Lawn batiste, dotted Swiss or silk could be used for this style. It is also attractive for cretonne or chintz. One size; medium, and requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5015.—Popular Skirt Model.—Here is a very interesting style, featuring a deep flounce set on a two-piece skirt, which is mounted on a bodice that may be of lining. The flounce may be of contrasting material. As illustrated metallic brocade and satin are combined. One could have this in two shades of kasha, charmeen or linen. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. To make this design as illustrated for a medium size will require one yard of lining 32 inches wide, for the bodice, one yard of figured material for the flounce, 32 inches wide, and 2¼ yards of plain material for the skirt portions. If skirt and flounce portions are made of like material 3¼ yards are required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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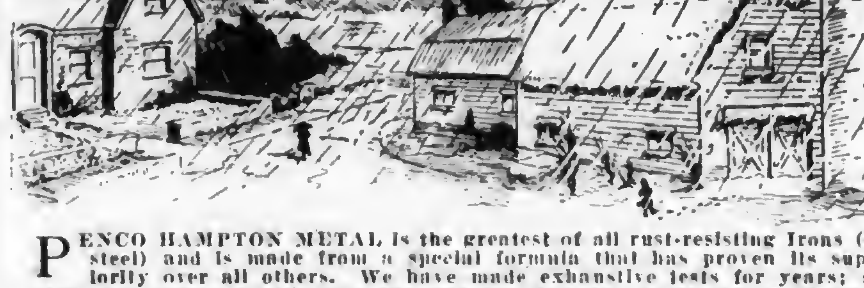

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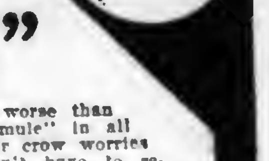

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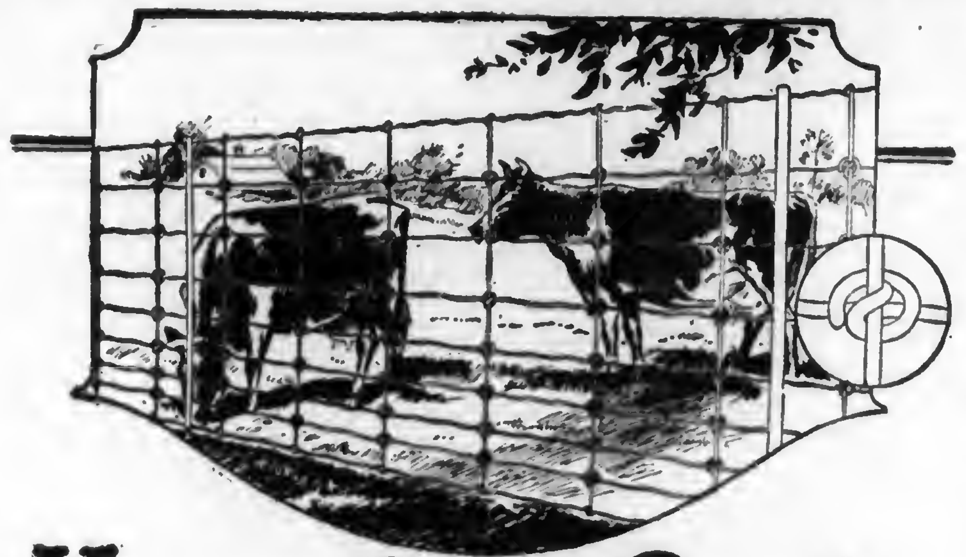

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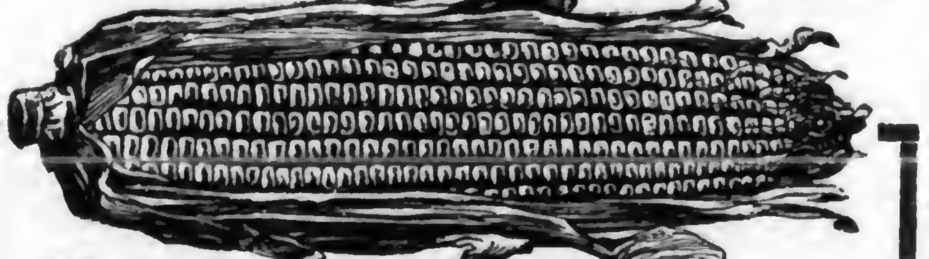

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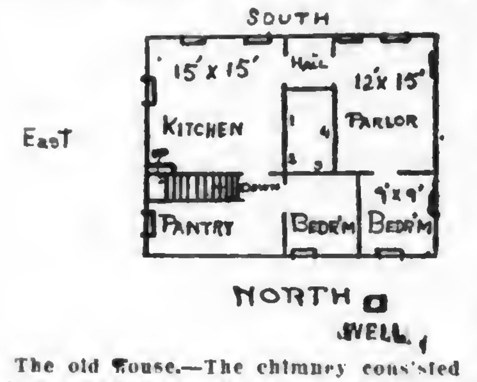
Where 'Building On' Succeede

This Home Grew by a Process of Evolution

THE general interest in building more convenient homes may also prove valuable to those who enlarge their old houses. The house where the pantry is across the dining room from the kitchen; the one where the way to the cellar and storeroom leads the entire length of the big dining room and then into a passageway; these are only two examples of the too-common way efficiency in housekeeping is lost.

In this connection I am reminded of a house that was built over 100 years ago by a very simple plan, and has passed successfully thru several changes of arrangement. The big chimney forming the core of the



The old House.—The chimney consisted of: 1, big fireplace; 2, bake oven; 3, tiny fireplace; 4, parlor fireplace.

house provided an enormous fireplace with bakeoven next, a somewhat smaller "parlor" fireplace on the opposite side, and a tiny one in the rear to heat a bedroom.

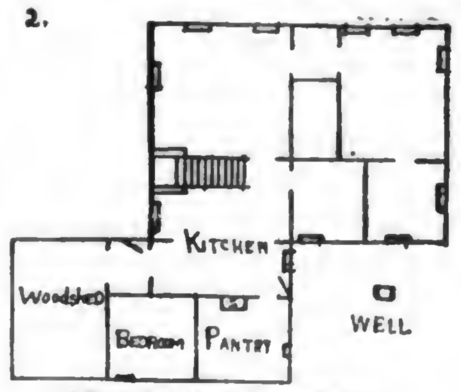
Planned for Convenience

Tho I do not know the exact details of arrangement, it seems to me to have been well planned for the period. The water supply was near and required no carrying up or down steps, just a few feet from the pantry door, where much of the work was probably done.

One interesting feature is the little cupboard in the front hall built into a space in the big chimney, which I am told used to hold the best dishes. Upstairs, a bedroom was finished off over the big kitchen. Sometime later the little room over the pantry was plastered, and one over the parlor.

After a time either better finances or enlarging family caused an addition to be built, one story high. Part of the main roof was continued out toward the rear. From the size of the new chimney, it is evident that this change was made after cooking

2.



After the first alterations.—5, new chimney.

stoves came into use. Still, one finds the cellar and the well accessible and the woodshed convenient. About this time another door was cut at the foot of the stairs—making them backstairs as well as front ones—so as to permit going up from the new kitchen.

Somewhat less than twenty years ago, two important changes were brought about. Pipe was laid from a spring up on the hill to a backyard trough, and later, to a sink in the kitchen under the west window. I wonder how folks ever managed with the nearest water at the bottom of a well!

The other change was more radical—a new kitchen. Partitions were shoved so the new or third kit took in part of the former one the little bedroom with the firepl A hole was cut in the big chimney admit pipe and a range stood bef the old fireplace, now closed.

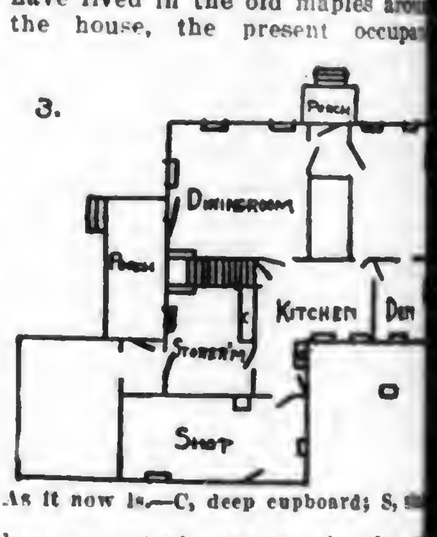
Where the cupboards used to b can only imagine, but about time I first saw the house, they w placed between the new kitchen a the remaining portion of the old which had then became a storero for food and for the dairy equ ment, such as separator, churn, a butterworker. The back part of house is now a carpenter shop a repair room for the man's use. As has a stove, it can be used as a su mer kitchen if necessary.

And at Last a Sleeping Balcony

Other changes have followed: little porch over the front door, larger porch on the east end with sleeping balcony above. The lat opens from the tiny east bedro which now serves as dressingroo The former open attic along the ba of the main part is now finished off a bedroom, a bathroom, and a h leading to the head of the stairs. T square place in front of the chimney is used as a storeroom; chimney occupies much less space this floor than downstairs.

While it is interesting to hear the three generations born in t four-poster that stood near the pr ent kitchen cabinet, and to wond how many generations of oriol have lived in the old maples arou the house, the present occupa

3.



As it now is.—C, deep cupboard; S, s

have practical reasons also for e joying their home. As reminders the "good old days," they still ha the old wood-carved mantel, t doors of wide boards, held togeth by cleats, and equipped with lo latches, and, of course, the sto chimney and stone cellar steps, offset their modern plumbing, tel phone, and fireless cooker.—Vida Bates.

A Hint for Busy Mothe

I HAVE heard mothers of lar families remark that their chi dren seem to tire of the sameness school lunch. For a mother who h three or four, or even more, lunch to pack every morning, a "sandwic loaf," made the previous evenin and wrapped in a moist cloth, sav time and makes a change.

Take a loaf of baker's bread, r move the crust and slice lengthwis the full length of the loaf. Aft each slice has been buttered, spre each with a different filling. O may be ground ham, veal, chicken beef; another cheese; another cre lettuce or parsley; another yolks o eggs seasoned with salt, pepper an vinegar; another may be pickles o olives. The filling may be varied ac cording to the taste of the childre

After all is put together, wrap a directed, and put in a cool place. I the morning this is ready to slic crosswise and wrap. I think this i at least a partial solution to th sandwich problem for the mothe with many lunches to pack.—M. E.

What Is a Fair Day's Work?

his Reader Uses the Short Cuts That Save Time

THE question propounded by one of the readers of Pennsylvania rmer regarding a fair day's work the woman with four children d men to room and board is an in- resting one to me, for it is one I ve been studying for fourteen ars.

I haven't had the children all of fourteen years, it is true, but d men to room and board I have ways had. In fact I started my mar- life with my husband and his ther and one or two hired men by month plus much hired help by day and a tester a good share of winter.

Just at present I have my two ildren and three men, including husband to care for. I do all my k, washing and ironing, and care the chickens and yard and gar- n.

A Working System Necessary

I fail to see that an extra man or makes any more work for the wife. The extra beds do take e, but not very much if there is good working system. Just now I ppen to have five bedrooms and ve beds to take care of.

I cling hard to my theory that a woman must have a working system and stay as near as she can to her stem, or surely she will not only ll to be a good housekeeper but will become a drudge.

I feel it an absolute necessity to go over my entire house every day, especially in the winter. The vac- um sweeper is run over rugs every day but wash day, and the floors are all wiped up. It is easier to keep a house fairly clean and in order than to let things go and then have a gen- al cleaning up time that gets on every ones nerves.

My day begins at five-fifteen. I keep steadily at house work every day until one to one-thirty. By that time usually the house is cleaned up and foods are prepared for supper, so that I have the afternoon for read- ng or mending or any extra work that comes along.

That Hour to Myself

However, before I begin the extra work, which is sewing a good share of the time, I do have an hour to my- elf. A bath and clean clothes come first, for somehow I feel so much bet- ter if I get into a clean gingham dress Then I almost always take a nap. Sometimes I do not sleep longer than fifteen or twenty minues, but I waken feeling as fit as I did in the morning.

At four o'clock the chickens have to be tended. We have supper at six thirty. While I am getting supper I get foods ready for breakfast as much as possible, bacon sliced, etc. Daughter helps with the supper dishes, and we try to spend not more than twenty minutes doing them.

The children go to bed at eight and I read to them the half hour before they go.

No Sewing in the Evening

Our bed time is nine and I do not sew in the evenings—chiefly because my husband says it spoils his evenings, for I have had as long a day as he has and he says he knows when to quit.

Today is wash day. I do not have a power washer, but I do have an excellent hand machine. I try to use my brains on wash day if I ever do, for my big heavy washing is the hardest job of the week. My washing was on the line at eleven o'clock and the wash room was cleaned up.

My ironing is small—because I make it small. It consists mostly of my gingham house dresses—six of them, a clean one each morning—and the table linen.

A Minimum of Ironing

Sister is wearing flannel middies to school, brother wears khaki waists that are easily pressed out. The bedding is put right back on the beds without an iron touching it. Towels and underwear are likewise put away without ironing.

My house dresses and the table linen can be ironed in two hours. Of course, if the clothes have to be dried in the wash room some of the bedding does have to be run over with an iron, but the sun shines brightly and warmly today, and there is enough breeze to blow the wrinkles out of things.

I do not feel that I am overworked at all, and I really like my job. I spent eleven weeks doing state institute work, and I am quite sure this work is easier than that, tho I enjoyed that very much. And there were a good many afternoons when a long-winded speaker had the floor that I would have given all of my old shoes for a sure-enough, honest-to-goodness nap such as I have every afternoon when I am at home.—May H. Mumaw

My Hay Box Fireless Cooker

(Continued from page 25)

that goes with your hay box, cover it with boiling water (with salt and pepper to taste) and put it to cook on your range or oil stove. In half an hour add a small cabbage cut in quarters a few turnips sliced rather thick, and (if you like them) sliced carrots and parsnips. Boil fifteen minute longer, then add potatoes.

When it again boils hard, remove quickly to the hay box nest, cover the pail, put on the cushion, and close the hay box with a tight board cover. Do absolutely anything else you want to do till it is time to serve that dinner.

The chief beauty of the hay box is that an hour or so, more or less, doesn't matter in the cooking of most things. Of course, more time is required than over a fire; potatoes need at least an hour, but leaving the meal longer does no harm. It can't burn and since it isn't boiling furiously it doesn't get mushy. It is fine to come from church ravenously hungry and only have to take the dinner out of the hay box.

BEANS.—Start them cooking in the usual way, and after parboiling, season to taste, let boil hard for a few minutes on the stove, and pack the container in the hay box. If the box is large and tightly packed, the beans will go on cooking all day if you want them to.

BEEF STEW.—Brown a teaspoon or more of sugar in an iron kettle, add a small minced onion, and let cook. Add to this for each pound of meat one tablespoon each of flour and suet, stir well, and add one pint of hot water for every pound. Now add the meat cut into small dice and salt and pepper to taste.

When it boils hard, pack in the hay box and leave for two hours If you want the whole meal in one dish, add the potatoes after the first hour, bring to a boil once more and return to the hay box for an hour.

The hay box is fine for apples, for cereals, for rice pudding—in fact, for anything that is boiled or stewed. It won't bake or brown or fry, but the oil stove will, so they combine admirably.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Bringing a Giant to School

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Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

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PRODUCE

April 6, 1925.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, dozen bchs, large sizes, $[illegible]@6.50, medium sizes, $3.50@4.50; small, $3@3.50; So Carolina and Georgia, large, $4@5, medium, $3@4; small, $2@3. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $4@6.50; poorer, $2.50@3.50; do, Texas, hmpr, $4.50@5. BEETS, Tex, crate $4.50; do, bu, $2@2.50; New Orleans, bu $2; So Carolina, bu, $1.25@1.75; old, N J and Pa, ⅝ bskt, 65@85c. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.25@1.50; old, N Y, 100-lb sack, $1@1.25; old, N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@60c. CABBAGE, Fla, hmpr, $1@1.25; So Carolina, hmpr, $1.15@1.25; crate, $2.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.50@3. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $2@2.75; poorer, $1.50@1.75. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $4.50@5, choice, $3.50@4; culls, $2@2.50. DANDELIONS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 50@75c; poor, 25@35c. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2.50@4. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, Scotch, 75@90c; blue, $1@1.15. LETTUCE, So Carolina, hmpr, $1.25@2; No Carolina, hmpr, $1.50@2; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2.25@2.75; poor, $1.50@2. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $5@7. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.15. ONIONS, old, 100-lb sack $4@4.50; poorer, $3.25@3.50. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, plain, $4; curly, $2@3. Texas, bu, $1@1.25. PEAS, Calif, crate, $4@4.50; poor, $3@3.50; So Carolina, hmpr, $2.75@3.50. PEPPERS, green, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $4.50@6; choice, $3@3.50, red, Fla, crate, $3@3.50. POTATOES, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6.50@7.50; No 2s, $5@5.75; Maine, Gr Mts, 120-lb sack, $1.60@1.75; do, Spldg Rose, 120-lb sack, $1.50@1.60; N Y, round white, 150-lb sack, $1.50@1.65; Penna, round white, 150-lb sack, $1.85; N Y, bulk, cwt, $1@1.20; Penna, bulk, cwt, $1@1.30; Delaware, 120-lb sack, $1.25@1.75. RADISHES, Norfolk, hmpr, $1@1.50; Mississippi, long red, doz bchs, 15@18c; nearby, hot house, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50. RHUBARB, Calif, box, $2.75@3.25; western, hot house, 5-lb carton, 50@60c; N J, bch, 4@7c. SCALLIONS, N J, 100 bchs, 60c@$1.25. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, $1.75@2.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40@[illegible]c. SQUASH, white, Fla, hmpr, $2.[illegible]50. SWEET POTATOES, Eastern Shore, bbl, $3.50[illegible]; Delaware, hmpr, No 1s, $2; No 2s, $1@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, [illegible]. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $[illegible]; choice, $2.50@5; Gems, $2@3. TURNIP GREENS, N J, hmpr, $1.25@1.75; Eastern Shore, hmpr, $1@1.50; poor low as 50c. TURNIPS, white, N Y, bu, $1.50@1.75. YAMS, Eastern Shore, bbl, $[illegible]@4.50; Maryland, Delaware, hmprs, $1.50@1.85. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@4.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, barrels, New York, Baldwins, $5.25@7; poorer, $[illegible]@4.50; Russets, $[illegible]@5; Maryland, fancy, Starks, $7.50; Virginia, Winesaps, fancy, $7.50@9; some scalded, $6.50@7.50; Albemarle Pippins, fancy, $7@9, some scalded, $5.50@7. Bushel boxes Penna, Staymans, $3.50@3.70; half bu boxes, Pa, Staymans, $1.70@1.75. APPLES, N J, ⅝ bskts, Staymans, $1.50@2.25; Rome Beauty, $1.65@2; York Imperial, $1.50@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, Fla, qt, best, 35@45c; poorer, 20@35c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 35@36c; medium quality, 32@34c; ordinary, 28@30c; Leghorns, 30@32c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; Leghorns, 48@52c; 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 33@35c; mixed breeds, 30@32c. ROOSTERS, old, 18@22c; staggy young, 23@25c. CAPONS, 40@55c. TURKEYS, 30@35c. GEESE, 18@22c. DUCKS, White Pekins, 30@35c; Muscovys, 23@25c.

Eggs—Firsts, 29c; extra firsts, 31c; seconds, 26@27c; duck eggs, doz, 46@48c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $[illegible]@10.75; fair to good, $8@9; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $15@15.50; fair to good, $12.50@14; common, $9@11; Tennessee, choice, $11@12; fair to good, $3.50@10; common, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7.50; common, $2@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8. lambs, handy weight, choice, $16.75@17; fair to good, $14@15.50; common, $12@13; heavy lambs, $12@13.

Hogs—Western, best, $15@15.50; nearby, handy weights, $13.25@13.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $10@13; yearlings top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $25@26; country dressed, $2[illegible]@22; sheep, good wethers, $20@22; ewes, $16@18; spring lambs, $[illegible]; winter lambs, $25@27; hogs, $21.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16; straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Car lots including sacks for Western spring bran, $30@30.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.52@1.53; No 3, $1.49@1.50; No 4, $1.47@1.48; No 5, $1.44@1.45; No 2 red winter garlicky, $1.52@1.53; No 3, $1.49@1.50; No 4, $1.47@1.48; No 5, $1.44@1.45; mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade, No 2 yellow, $1.24½@1.25½; No 3, $1.19½@$1.20½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 52@53c; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1902 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 44½c; higher-scoring goods, 45½@49½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 43½c; 89 score, 42½c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 27c; packing stock, 19@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c, 89@92 score, 46@48c, cartons, 47@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@45c.

Cheese—In fair demand and steady. N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 26½@27½c, longhorns, 25@26c, single daisies, 25@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 6, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery butter, 55@65c; fresh eggs, 28@32c; mostly 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2 each, squabs, 40@50c ea; ducks, $1.25@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 20@25c bch; beans, green, 20c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 5@20c hd; carrots, 5c bch; cauliflower, 40@60c hd; celery, 10@20c stalk; cucumbers, 15c ea; eggplants, 20@45c ea; dandelion, 10c plate; lettuce, 15@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk, new 25c qt; poke, 15@18c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 15c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 15c ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples, 20@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50@60c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.45; corn, $1.10; hay, baled, timothy, $14@16; straw, $12@13.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $34@35; shorts, $34@35; hominy, $48@49; middlings, $42@43 ton; linseed, $48@49 ton; gluten, $46@47 ton; ground oats, $40@41 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $37@38 ton; 18 per cent, $41.50@42.50 ton; 20 per cent, $43.50@44.50 ton; 24 per cent, $47.50@48.50 ton; 25 per cent, $49.50@50.50 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $46@47 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market fairly active. Receipts extremely light. Beef steers firm; top, $10.50; average weight 1225 lbs; $10.75 bid on lead heavies; bulk, $8.75@9.50. Bulls, heifers, slow; about steady. Cows fairly active; firm, choice offerings, $7; bulk, $5@6. Calves firm under good demand; top vealers, $15. Hogs, steady; top, $14.75; bulk, $14.10@14.25. Receipts, 6 cars, 81 head driven in; total, 187 cattle, 131 calves, 15 hogs.

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 11 cars from Penna points containing 260 head, 253 head driven in and trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 513 head, 11 calves. Receipts for week ending April 4, 1925, cattle, 23 cars; 22 Penna, 1 Chicago, containing 519 head, 657 head driven in. Total, cattle, 1176 head, 44 calves, 207 hogs.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .45¼	$ .48½	$ 49
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.30¾	.32¾	.31¼	.25½
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.52½	.58½	.50	.31
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.62
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.87½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	18.50	19.00	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.52½	1.67	1.90½	1.11½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.25	1.33	1.41	.94¾
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.52½	.56½	.65½	.57¾

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.50@10.50
Fair to good	8.50@9.50
Medium to fair	7.50@8.50
Common to medium	6.00@7.50
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@6.00
Common to medium	3.25@4.50
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	14.50@15.00
Medium	11.50@14.50
Common	4.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	14.00@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	13.00@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.50@12.00
Rough stock	10.00@11.50

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—28@30c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18@25c; dressed, 75c@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c lb; separator, 55@60c; milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk, cabbage, 5@18c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd, celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; soup beans, 25@30c ¼ pk; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 10@30c ¼ pk; $1@2 bu, strawberries, 50c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.50, corn, $1.35; rye, 95c; oats, 65c; bran, $42 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 6, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate 12 bchs, small, $2.50@3, medium, $3.50@4; large, $4.50@5. Georgia, small, $2.50@3; large, $4@4.50. BEANS, Fla, bu hmpr, best, $5; poor stock, $3. Texas, bu hmpr, best, $4.50@5; poor, $3. BEETS, Texas, new, bskt, $1.50@1.75. CABBAGE, N Y, bulk Danish seed, bbl $1@1.25, Penna, bbl, $1.25, Texas, new bulk, bbl, $2.75@3.25, crate, $2.50@3. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1.25@1.50. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, 1 doz hds, $2@2.25; poor, $2. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crates, $2.50@3. CUCUMBERS, Ohio hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $2.75@4, extra fancy, $4.50@5; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $5.25@5.50; choice, $4.25@4.50. KALE, Va, bbl, $1.75@2. LETTUCE, Calif, crate 4½@5 doz hds, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1.50; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1@1.10; 3-lb bskt, 30@35c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1; few $1.25. ONIONS, Ohio and N Y, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3.25@3.50; medium and small, $2.50@3.25. PARSLEY, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50. PARSNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25. PEAS, Calif, 45-lb crate, $3@4; drums, $6. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $7@7.50; choice, $5.50@6. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S grade No 1, Mich Rurals, $1.55; N Y whites, $1.65; Penna whites, $1.75; Maine Green Mountains, $2 sack; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1s, $8.50@9; No 2s, $6.50@7. SPINACH, Texas, bu bskt, 75c@$1.35. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Delaware, $2.50. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $9; choice, $8; originals, fancy, $6@6.50; choice, $4@5.50, poor stock, fancy and choice, low as $2. TURNIPS, N Y, bu bskt, washed, $1.25@1.50; Mississippi, new, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.50@1.75, Louisiana, bbl, $2.50@3.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $5.50@6.50; Maine, No 1 Starks, $5.50@5.75; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2.25. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, best, $6.50; poor stock low as $4.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 51½@53c; tubs, 50@50½c; nearby tubs, 45@47c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 35@37c; current receipts, 31@32c dozen.

Cheese—N Y, full cream, 27@28c lb.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40@42c; hog dressed, 35c.

Live Poultry—Supplies light, demand moderate, market firm. Hens, heavy, 33@35c; light and Leghorns, 30@32c; roosters 18@20c; springers, heavy, 33@35c; stags, 28@30c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c; common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market closed easy. Good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.25; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $8.75@9.35; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.50; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@6.25; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.25; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7.50; heifers, $5@9; fresh cows and springers $20@90.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; market 10@15c higher. Prime heavy, heavy mixed mediums and heavy yorkers, $14.30@14.40; light yorkers, $13.25@13.75, pigs, $13.25@13.75; roughs, $11.50@12; stags, $5[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $8@8.50; good mixed, $7.25@7.75; fair mixed, $6@7; culls and common, $3@5; culls to choice lambs, $8@13.50; wooled sheep, $6@11, wooled lambs, $14@16.40.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $14.50@15; heavy and thin, $4@9.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Penna R R, 9 cars hay, 5 cars oats; B and O, 1 car hay, 1 car straw and 2 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light mixed clover, $17@19; heavy mixed clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 mixed clover, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.36@1.38; No 2 shelled, $1.16@1.17; No 3 shelled, $1.13@1.14.

Oats—No 2 white, 52@53c; No 3 white, 50@51c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47c; do, choice, 45@46c; do, good, 43@44c, prints 47@49c; blocks, 46@48c; do, ladles, 28@29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@28c, Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 23@28c; process butter, 31@32c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, one sale, 25 cases, 28[illegible].

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c, do, medium, [illegible]; 4 lbs, smooth, 28@30c; do, smaller [illegible]; rough and poor, 25@26c. Leghorns, 25@28c; old roosters, 18c; young, large smooth, 35@38c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 2[illegible]; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, smaller and poor, 23@24c. Pigeons, pair 30c. Guinea fowl, 50c@$1 each. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 6, 192

PRODUCE

Butter unsettled, receipts 3032 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; do, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 39½@42½c; packing stock current make, No 2, 23½@24c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 33,159 cases, fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30½@31c; do storage packed, 31½@32c; fresh gathered firsts, 29@30c; do, storage packed, 30½@31c; fresh gathered seconds, 28@29c. nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@40c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 40@41c; do, firsts to extra firsts, [illegible]@39c.

Cheese irregular; receipts, 144,253 state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 2 @24c; do, average run, 23@23¼c; sta whole milk flats, held, fancy to fa specials, 26@26½c; do, average run, 2 25½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quo tions; chickens, by express, 40c; broil by express, 50@55c; fowls, by expr 32@37c.

Dressed Poultry firm; chickens, 44c; fowls, 23@35c; old roosters, 16@2 turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southw ern, 30@42c; do, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 980 head; stead steers, $6.50@11.50; state bulls $3@5. cows, $2@5.25.

Calves—Receipts, 1170 head; stead veals, common to prime, $9@15.60; and little calves, $4@6.25; buttermilks fed calves, $4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2010 h steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3. lambs, medium to prime, $13@16.75; clipped, $11@14; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 840 head; steady; li to mediumweights, $13@13.50; pigs, $11 @12.25; heavy hogs, $12.50@13; rough $11.50@11.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: C bran, $28; middling, $29, in 100-lb sack red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sack western spring bran, spot, $28@28. standard middling, $28.75; flour, midd $37.50@38; red dog, spot, $45@45.50, in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-r shipments; rye, middling, $33; wh hominy feed, $40, all in 100-lb sacks; tonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42. linseed oil meal, $44, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, ti othy and light mixed: No 1, $25; No $22@24; No 3, $20@22; sample [illegible] Straw, large bales, rye, $16@17 [illegible]

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f do $1.73; No 1 dark spring, c i f dom, $1.7 No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.51 No 1 North Manitoba (in bond) f o b, e port, $1.63½; No 2 mixed durum, f o export, $1.57. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.16 No 3 yellow, $1.11¾; No 2 mixed, $1.16 OATS, No 2 white, 49½@50c; No 3 whi 47½@48c; No 4 white, 46½@47c; ord ary white, clipped, 52@55c, fancy whi clipped, 56@58c. RYE, c i f, expo $1.22¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f do 86@$1.02.

FEED PRICES

The quotations are for track and [illegible] by shipments, Monday, April [illegible] 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Ma kets, and the United States Bureau Agricultural Economics, cooperating. T following quotations show the appro mate cost of feed per ton (in 100- sacks) and grain per bushel in carlo sight draft basis, delivered on track Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran $35
Coarse spring bran 27
Soft winter wheat bran 32
Hard winter wheat bran 32
Standard middlings 28
Soft winter wheat middlings 40
Flour middlings 36
Red dog flour 44
White hominy 39
Yellow hominy 39
Gluten feed 36
36 per cent cottonseed meal 42
41 per cent cottonseed meal 44
43 per cent cottonseed meal 46
34 per cent linseed meal 42

For Baltimore, Cumberland and W lliamsport rate points, subtract 20c ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton) for New York, Newark rate points, a 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton ra points, add $1.00 per ton, for Freeho Toms River, Cape May points add $1 per ton.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compa with week ago: Fed steers of value sell at $9.50 upward, 25@40c higher; stock and bulls strong to 25c higher; stockers and feeders, weak, spots low lightweight veal calves mostly $1 lower; handy weights on shipping account higher. Top for week: Long yearl steers, $12.60; heavy steers, $1[illegible]; lig heifers, $11.50. Bulk prices follow: Be steers, $9@11.25; fat cows, $5.25@7.5 heifers, $7.75@9.50; canners and cutter $2.90@3.90; light veal calves, $13.50@ stockers and feeders, $7@8.[illegible]

Hogs—Uneven, steady to mostly l lower. Top, $1[illegible]; bulk [illegible] weights, $13.70@13.85; bulk [illegible] description, $13.30@13.60; [illegible] largely $12@12.25, majority [illegible] weight slaughter pigs, $12.50@12.75.

Sheep—Fed lambs [illegible] lower, sheep steady to 25c lower; [illegible] 50@75c lower. Bulk prices [illegible] desirable handyweight wooled [illegible] $16; top, $16.40; clippers [illegible] under [illegible] lbs mostly $12@13; [illegible] $17.50, shorn ewes, $7.[illegible] lambs, $14.50@15. [illegible]

WOOL MARKET

Boston [illegible] 1925

Domestic, Ohio and [illegible] unwashed, [illegible] combing [illegible] and N Y fleeces, delaine [illegible] ½ blood, combing [illegible] combing, 58@59c; ¼ blood [illegible] 59c, fine unwashed, [illegible] Missouri and average [illegible] blood, 56@57c, ¼ blood [illegible] blood, 55@56c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, [illegible] 4, 1925

Cloverseed, cash, $16[illegible] [illegible] October, $1[illegible] Alsike, cash, $14.50. Timothy seed, cash $3; May, $3.10; September, $3.40 bid.

County Notes

(continued from page 7)

farmers are busy preparing for potato planting, as the soil here is lighter and about two weeks earlier than in northern townships. Indications are that there will be a large acreage planted to the tubers this year. For several weeks past farmers have been hauling seed and fertilizers. An unusually large number are testing their seed corn owing to the August frost which hurt much of the 1924 crop before it matured. Many farmers who have old corn are finding that their 1923 crop tests better than that of 1924. The land is being made ready for corn. In the upper end of the county the trimming of fruit trees is being finished and spraying is in full swing. Farm machinery is being overhauled and put in shape for active service. Eighteen flocks of Jersey Black Giant chickens have been certified and one approved; one flock of Barred Rocks has been certified. The certification of poultry was started in New Jersey in 1923 with Jersey Black Giants to get true Giants for breeding purposes. Hatching is well under way, some doing it at home, but many having their eggs hatched on the custom basis at the big hatcheries. The new testing by the State Department of Agriculture, for bacillary white diarrhea disease germs, thru blood testing, is proving very helpful. The blood tests are taken from each bird, as they are inspected for certification, and sent to the poultry laboratory at New Brunswick. The report is returned to the owner, and each bird showing this disease is removed from the flock. A few Mercer County flocks have been both tested and certified.—J. F. H., March 30.

Monroe County, Pa.—Heavy electrical storms, accompanied by high winds, passed over this county early in the morning of March 20. The Monroe County Pomona Grange No. 64 met with the Hamilton Grange in the Kellersville Church on Saturday, March 21. The road from the Carbon County line to Stroudsburg is soon to be concreted, work to begin about April 1.—C. E. S., March 31.

Montgomery County, Pa.—Not much plowing has been done yet nor is the manure all hauled. Spraying fruit trees, sowing clover seed and building fence are the chief jobs at present. Public farm sales are not as numerous as they were but lots of cows are being brought in from western and northern counties. Wheat and grass fields look fair, altho some report poor stands of wheat. Industrial conditions have not improved much. The farmers' meetings conducted under the supervision of the Farm Bureau were a success. Our county agent, Mr Waltz, has planned a way to reach every farmer who needs help. A circular letter has been sent out with questions which are to be checked and sent into the Farm Bureau office. Montgomery County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting at Sanatoga with a large attendance. Prices: eggs are slightly scarcer and higher, selling for [illegible]; live chickens, 28c, butter country, 52c; creamery, 60c; wheat $1.[illegible]; oats [illegible]; mill feeds dropped slightly; bran, $1.90; gluten, $2.15; oil meal, $2.75, 21 per cent dairy feed, $2.50.—C. N. D., March [illegible].

Sullivan County, Pa.—Practically all farmers [illegible] their manure out. The spring plowing is well under way. Forest fires have been very scarce. This spring has necessitated a great deal of road work. The demand for hay is growing, altho the price remains the same. Prices, eggs, 26c; butter, 40c; lard, 25c; oats, 70c; buckwheat, $1.15; potatoes, 75c; hay, $15.—M[illegible], April 1.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Very little plowing has been done. Many farm buildings and some towns have suffered disastrous fires of late. More auction sales than usual. A community auction, where all the residents can put up household goods, farming implements and livestock, will be held in Dimock, at the community building the latter part of the month. Numerous "milk meetings" held during the past week. The majority of creameries are [illegible] plants. Hay plentiful. Price low. Less maple sugar made than usual. Maple syrup, $2.25 gal. Price of all feeds [illegible]. Potatoes and apples [illegible]; eggs, 28c; dairy butter, 18c.—E. M. [illegible], April 1.

Union County, Pa.—Many farmers have begun [illegible] sod for corn or stalks for oats, [illegible] others are hauling manure [illegible]. Clover seed is being sown. Public [illegible] will be continued all of this week [illegible] is generally selling well. A few [illegible] are still without tenants and farm [illegible] boys are hard to get. Some [illegible] [illegible] and potatoes. Most [illegible] are buying certified seed [illegible] thru the winter in better [illegible] was expected from the [illegible] which it started the winter.—J. N. [illegible], March 31.

Wayne County, Pa.—Three interesting meetings were held during the week by the extension association of Wayne County Farm Bureau, getting considerable work on [illegible] orchard pruning, spraying, fertilizing, thinning and cover crop. Little [illegible] has been done to fruit buds, [illegible] peach trees, the majority of which were winter-killed. At the annual meeting of the Wayne County Fruit Growers' Association the following officers were elected: President, Bert S. Hull, Waymart, Pa.; vice presidents, William H. Bullock, Dyberry, and Homer Bonear, Cherry Ridge; secretary, T. H. Olver, Honesdale; treasurer, Amasa Keyes, Beach Lake, Pa. In some sections of the county farmers have commenced to plow, the red shale soil being in good condition. Wayne County has had a fair run of maple sap this spring; syrup retailing at $2 per gallon and sugar at 40c per pound. At public vendues cows bring from $45@85 per head. Several dairymen have signed up in the county for tuberculin testing, the latest acquisition being Salem township.—E. B. C., March 30.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

ALTHO sales of the 1924 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco are abating and there are fewer buyers in the field today than there were a week ago, the prices paid for the leaf seem to have become steady and are holding, in the case of good quality crops, at around fifteen and sixteen cents.

Much low grade tobacco is being bought at six, seven and eight cents per pound, however. At least one-fourth of the crop is still in the hands of the growers.

The filler grades of the 1924 crop are finding ready sale, and several concerns have been in Lancaster County buying up these goods from packers at four and four and one-half cents per pound in the bundle.

Movement toward Cooperation

The retarded movement of the crop, as well as the establishment of a price level by buyers which growers deem too low, has led a group of tobacco farmers to gather for the purpose of packing their crop and holding it for a more favorable market. This attempt at cooperative packing is not to be confused with the movement headed by the Lancaster County Farm Bureau looking toward the establishment of a cooperative marketing association.

Announcement was made last week by farm bureau officials that, in the event of the formation of a cooperative marketing association, the 1924 leaf, which is now unsold and about to be packed by the growers, could probably be handled in a separate pool.

Much interest is being evinced in growing and packing circles on the question of cooperative marketing, and the proposed campaign will be followed with mixed emotions by tobacco men.—Garden Spot Farmer.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, published weekly at Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1925.

County of Philadelphia, ss.
State of Pennsylvania,

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor R. P. Kester .... Newtown, Pa.
Managing Editor, R. P. Kester .... Newtown, Pa.
Business Manager, Neff Laing .... Philadelphia, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Arthur Capper .... Topeka, Kas.
Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Trustee, for M[illegible] and M[illegible] Lawrence .... Cleveland, O.
M[illegible] .... Cleveland, O.
Kate E. Munsell .... Detroit, Mich.
[illegible] .... Lakewood, O.
Neff [illegible] .... Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. W[illegible] .... Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: [illegible]

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Neff Laing, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1925.

William A. Casner, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 6th, 1927.

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to all truck growers

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Every page is interesting—the data has been supplied by authorities who know the most profitable fertilizers for truck crops—you can read all of it easily in one hour.

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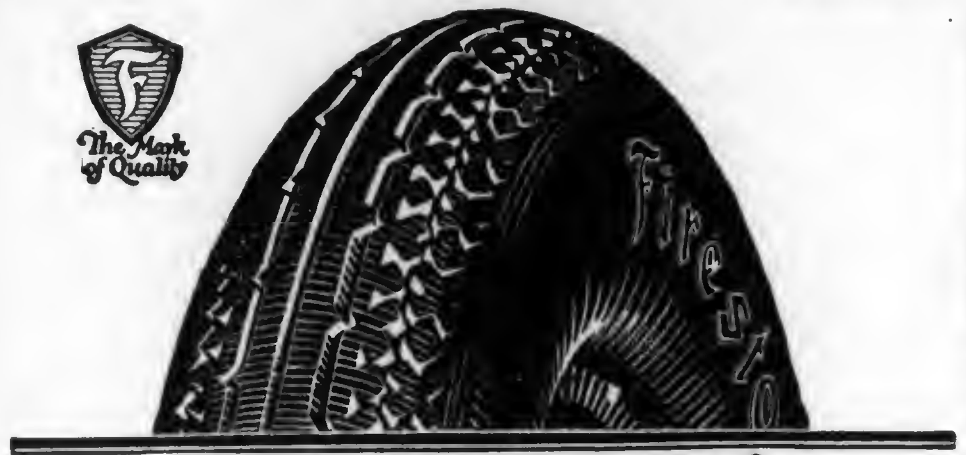

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Blue hen hatched chicks bred for egg production, vigor and vitality with twelve years' experience. S. C. Wh. or Br. Leghorn per 100 $12. Barred Rocks $14. Broilers $10. Free and 100% live delivery Guaranteed. Can furnish twelve other breeds.

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...$12.00 per 100
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Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 289, 268, 251. Catalog.

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Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

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Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't lay.

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All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	11.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right form this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

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We are pleasing hundreds of customers each year with our chicks that live, grow, lay and pay.

Best American strains	25	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$60.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	70.00
Light and Heavy mixed	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00

We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction

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Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.

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ALL BREEDS

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns $14.00 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds $15.00; White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes $16.00. Lots of 500 chicks 1c each less, lots of 1000 chicks 1c off. Mammouth Pekin Ducklings $35.00 per 100. For prompt delivery order direct from adv. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART,
Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. Phone 133.

Maintaining the Humus Supply

Ways to Replace Organic Matter Used by Crops

By J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor and Advisor

DIFFERENT people will give different definitions to the word "humus." In a general way, every farmer understands that humus represents something in the soil that was formed in the decomposition of vegetable matter. It is understood that this partly decayed vegetable matter serves to give the soil a darker color, makes it more mellow and friable, improves its ability to retain moisture and serves as food for the great host of invisible organisms consisting of bacteria, fungi, protozoa and algae.

To the student of soils, humus, or, as many prefer to call it, soil organic matter, means something more. He knows that nearly all of the nitrogen of the soil is present in the organic matter. In so far as the soil is rich in this material it is also rich in nitrogen and phosphorus. It is evidently for this reason that the average farmer and gardener regards a dark colored soil as a productive soil, knowing that a dark colored soil is usually rich in humus.

Soil Constantly Losing Humus

The full significance of humus is best realized when we make a study of its sources and its value. In every soil a sufficient amount of humus is formed within every growing season. A certain amount is destroyed and lost from the soil. When the gains of humus equal the losses, the fertility of the land may remain unchanged. If there is any undesirable change, it might have to do with the loss of lime, potash and phosphoric acid rather than the loss of nitrogen or the deterioration in the texture of the soil. Under some systems of farming the gains may be greater than the losses, while under other systems of farming the losses may be much greater than the gains. In the last instance, the quality of the soil will necessarily suffer.

In any ordinary system of farming considerable quantities of organic matter are added to the soil by residues and stubble as well as in applications of manure or of other substances of plant or animal origin. Where the crops are vigorous and where large quantities of manure are used the supply of soil humus may be fairly well maintained. However, much will depend on the frequency and thoroness of tillage.

Like Fanning a Flame

The more often the soil is plowed and stirred, the greater will be the amount of vegetable matter that will decompose. This would correspond to the frequent turning over of a compost heap. The stirring serves to facilitate aeration and this in turn creates more favorable conditions for the activities of bacteria and of other microorganisms which decompose the organic matter.

The process of tillage is in a sense similar to the process of fanning burning embers, which burst into flame as the supply of oxygen is increased. On the other hand, where the soil is left undisturbed the vegetable residues accumulate faster than they are destroyed. This is true of meadows and pastures. Where land has thus been kept in grass for a number of years the accumulation of organic matter may be very considerable.

From what has just been said it is evident that the maintenance of soil humus will depend on the system of farming, that is, the kinds of crops grown, the nature of the rotation, and the use of animal or green manures.

Length of Rotation a Factor

It is much easier to maintain a sufficient supply of organic matter in heavier soils than it is in lighter soils. This must necessarily be so, since heavy soils are not so well aerated as lighter soils and their organic matter does not, for this reason, decay so fast as does the organic matter in lighter soils. Under extreme conditions, that is, in very open soils, it is next to impossible to accumulate any considerable quantity of organic matter.

The length of the rotation is another important factor. For instance, in the rotation consisting of corn, oats and clover,—one fairly common in certain sections of the corn belt,—organic matter may be fairly well maintained by the large supply of roots and stubble of clover grown once in three years. In any longer rotation of tilled crops the losses of organic matter may be relatively much greater.

The very common rotation of corn, oats, wheat and timothy and clover is usually insufficient for maintaining the necessary supply of organic matter in the soil. In fact, it has been demonstrated by many years of practice that this rotation often fails to maintain the fertility of the soil even when considerable livestock is kept on the farm and more or less commercial fertilizer is used

Many Good Cover Crops

Each soil type and every system of farming has its peculiar problems in respect to the maintenance of soil humus. By this time every successful farmer knows that cover crops and green manuring crops are an essential need in farming medium and light soils.

A large number of crops, including rye, wheat, the different clovers, vetches, cow peas, soy beans, lupines, etc., are utilized as green manures. The owner of sandy land, if he is progressive, will not neglect the use of suitable cover crops in the fall and often in the early summer. For heavier soils this need is not so obvious, because the loss of organic matter is less striking. Moreover heavy land, when it is wet, may be readily damaged by tillage, whereas, this danger does not exist in the case of better drained sandy soils containing a smaller proportion of silt and clay.

It has been shown that there is a large number of crops suitable for green manuring purposes. Velvet beans, beggarweed, Japan clover,

(Continued on page 32)

Jardine Believes in Cooperative Marketing

"AS A means of bringing about more orderly production and marketing I can not overemphasize the need for strong, efficiently managed, cooperative marketing associations.

"Cooperation is an effort to create a better system of marketing, to produce and market products that consumers demand, and to distribute these commodities with the least possible cost. Its most helpful feature comes from the education in business which farmers obtain in their efforts to conduct cooperative associations efficiently.

"Indeed, the whole movement rests on the support given it by individual farmers."—William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

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Leghorns — white, black, brown, Buff	$4.75	$9.00	$17.00
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds	4.75	9.25	19.00
White Wyandottes—Buff and White Rocks, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.50	24.00
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Light Brahmas and Moss famous Jersey Black Giants. State Certified.	9.00	17.50	35.00
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Special rates on quantities of 500 and 1000

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DELIVERED BY PARCEL POST PREPAID
100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

	25	50	100
White Brown & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	$4.00	$8.00	$15.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons & Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00

All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

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Box C, UpperSandsuky, O.

DAY OLD CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns *Barron Strain*
Rhode Island Reds *Both Combs*
White Wyandottes *Price Strain*

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Egg Contest and Egg Exhibit Winners at the Best Contests and Shows in America

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Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	19.00	10.00	6.50
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

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Next Winter's Layers 12¢ each

We have never had such wonderful hatches, so early in the season, of

Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

Ideal weather conditions, plus thrifty farm-range stock of highest egg-producing strains, make this possible. We give you the benefit of all this in these

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

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White Leghorns					
Black Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$15.00	$70.00	$130.00
Barred Rocks					
Brown Leghorns	5.00	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
R. I. Reds, Anconas	5.25	9.75	18.00	87.50	170.00
Black Minorcas					
White Rocks	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	12.75	25.00	122.50	
Mixed	3.75	6.75	12.00	57.50	110.00

Shipped anywhere within 1200 miles. Safe delivery of full count guaranteed. 10 Big Hatches Weekly. Sent Parcel Post prepaid, at above prices after April 12th. Order at once, before our big production is all sold out; remit by registered letter or P. O. money order.

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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED, DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$13	$60	$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	129
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under Accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with check or Money Order. Catalog free. SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS—We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 5, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY "Where the Good Chicks Come From"

We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties Prepaid parcel post prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	...	...	18.00	....	...

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio chicks are better."

"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks about."

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY, Box 5-C, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

BABY CHICKS "That are Different"

Seventeen years experience in incubation and breeding added to our Standard-bred, blood tested, free range flocks inspected by accredited veterinarian and free from disease produce the kind of chicks you will want to buy this year. Prepaid as follows: Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, 100 $13.00; English White Leghorns, Anconas, $14.00; S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, $15.00; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, $16.00; Silver Laced Wyandottes, Giant Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, $17.00; Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, $22.00; Heavy Mixed $12.00; Light Mixed, $10.00. Orders from 500 to 1000 one half cent lower. Orders for 1000 or more one cent lower. Catalog free. 100% live delivery. Bank reference.

THE SUBURBAN HATCHERY CO., BOX 5, REDKEY, IND.

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY—*Leaders since 1910*

KEYSTONE CHICKS 1910

A licensed Veterinarian has certified Keystone premises free from contagious diseases. No embargo on Keystone Chicks. Bred right, hatched right and shipped right. No. 1 Selected and Utility Matings.

	Utility	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	15c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11c "	15c "
Barred Rocks	12c "	16c "
S. C. Reds	14c "	18c "
S. C. Black Minorcas	12c "	16c "

Mixed Chicks, 10c each; $90 per 1000.

Hatched by men with 15 years experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog giving valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The old reliable plant Richfield, Pa.

HARDY PURE BRED CHICKS

From pure-bred, personally supervised and culled flocks. Two years Blood-testing has brought such wonderful results that we guarantee every chick free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. 15 years careful breeding for quality and heavy egg-production enables us to give our patrons the best that can be had for the very reasonable prices quoted. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. Reference, Old Capitol Bank & Trust Co. Corydon, Ind. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Ass'n.

BLOOD TESTED

	25	50	100	500
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$65.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	3.75	7.25	14.00	66.00
Rocks, Sa. Sil., R. I. Reds, S.C. & R.C.	4.25	8.25	16.00	78.00
White Wyandottes, extra good	4.75	9.25	18.00	86.00
Assorted mixed	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.00

Ramsey Hatchery, A. I. Martin, Prop., Dept. A-29 Ramsey, Ind.

CHICKS PULLETS

From the highest producing White Leghorns in the East. Send for free booklet and make us prove it by official record on whole flocks. This costs you nothing and may mean hundreds of dollars to you by putting you in touch with better producing, vigorous, healthy stock from actual breeders

Authorized Breeders Ass'n, Box E, Toms River, New Jersey

CHIX

Free Range Stock

Mixed Stock	$10 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$12 per 100
Barred Rocks	$14 per 100
R. I. Reds	$14 per 100
Brown Leghorns	$11 per 100

UNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

Profit Makers—Early Layers

Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices. Catalog Free. Address nearest office.

D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES
Peoria, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind

"Hello Folks!"

Here I am for 9¢ and up

Barred and White Rocks
Rhode Island Reds
White Wyandottes
Buff, White and Black Leghorns
Jersey Black Giants

Raise Chicks to Make Money

1925 promises to be a great year for chickens—layers are scarce, work is plentiful, folks have money to spend and living is going higher.

There is always ready sale for fresh eggs and home-dressed fowl, higher than market prices. Cooley's chicks will be laying five months after their arrival. My strains of Leghorns are truly remarkable layers.

Cooley Chicks are the Healthiest, Most Vigorous, Desirable Chicks Hatched. They Always Satisfy.

50,000 customers know these facts.

Write today for
COOLEY'S NEW CHICK BOOK
and chick prices.

It's the most interesting book of the year for those who have room for as few as a dozen laying hens and also contains much helpful information for the oldest and largest poultry keeper.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

MARCY FARMS

Jersey Black Giants

Winners at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y.
1921—1922—1923—1924—1925

America's leading strains of both Exhibition and Utility Quality. The largest breed of poultry in the American Standard.

Exhibition Stock from the world's best exhibition matings: baby chicks $1.00 and $1.50 each. Eggs, $7.50 and $10 per 15.

Utility Stock—Baby Chicks, 50 cents each; $35.00 per 100; eggs, $3.00 per 15, $6.00 per 30, $12.00 per 100.

MARCY FARMS
Box 36, Matawan,
New Jersey.

LOW PRICES ON PEDIGREED CHICKS

Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Assorted Broilers. Noted for health and vigor because they're bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. Rock bottom prices. Big discounts on lots of 500 to 1000. Get details of offer on Special Matings of linebred, trapnested, pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue-blood sires. Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. Special offer on S. C. White Leghorns. Ask for our chick raiser's guide, and mention varieties you like best.

Farm Service Company
Route P-2 Tyrone, Pa.

STOP LOWER'S LEGHORNS LAY

Improve your flocks with healthy, husky chicks from Lower's heavy laying Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes or Orpingtons. All from purebred, heavy laying flocks, carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Low prices. Illustrated catalog sent Free.

LOWER HATCHERY
Box 11 Bryan, Ohio

OUR 10 YEAR

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today.

9¢ AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON

The Ohio Hatchery, Dept. P Decatur, Ohio.

2 TIRES for $1 MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

Limited time offer. Order now. These tires guaranteed against punctures, rim cuts and stone bruises. Rebuilt and double-treaded in our own factory.

VILL TIRES

30x3 Fabric, $5.00, 2 for $6.00, Tubes $1.35. OVERSIZE CORDS

	List for 1.	For 2.	Tubes ea.
30x3½	$7.50	$8.50	$1.65
32x3½	9.00	10.00	1.75
31x4	10.00	11.00	2.00
32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
35x4½	14.50	15.50	3.50
35x5	15.50	16.50	3.85

All orders must be accompanied by money order or check.

VILL TIRE CO.
841 No. Broad St., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

Bale Ties and Gandy Belting
Lanc. Co. Sure Crop Seed Corn
93 per cent germination
Prices Upon Request
SPRECHER & GANSS, Inc.
31 South Queen St. Lancaster, Pa.

POULTRY

Pardee's Perfect Pekins
My 25th Anniversary Booklet pictures and describes prize-winning Pekin Ducks, their Eggs and Ducklings. Tells how to make large profits on a small investment. Swimming water not necessary. Write today.
ROY C. PARDEE
45 Chestnut St. Islip, R. I., N. Y.

NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks Pedigree, Exhibition, Utility Matings
20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. Nabob Quality, none better at any price. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Postage Paid. Free Feed with each order. Catalogue free, stamps appreciated.
Member International Baby Chick Association.
Nabob Hatcheries, Ave. 14 Gambier, Ohio

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Large, dark Gloria Strain, healthy and vigorous; 200 to 264 egg trapnest records. Bred for egg production, type and color. Hatching eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, R. D. 3, Williamsport, Pa.

Special Chick Sale
Hollywood high record Leghorns, all hatched from our two year old hens at $13 per hundred. Quality guaranteed. Order from this adv.
GALEN G. GRUBB, R. D. No. 3, Harrisburg, Pa.

Barred Rocks Day Old Chicks
From 4000 Matured Hens Bred for Utility and Size
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks and Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin
Giant Rouen
Indian Runner
DUCKLINGS
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM, R 39, Phoenixville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns, 12c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 12c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range, bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Post paid to your door. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, S. C. White Leghorns 12c, S. C. Barred Rocks 14c, S. C. R. I. Reds 15c and Mixed 10c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility Bred-to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this adv. or write for circular.
F. B. LEISTER, R. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

ENGLISH-PRODUCER White Leghorns, Larger Leghorns that lay larger eggs, 5-lb hens. The kind for farmers and egg producers. Strong husky chicks, $15 100. Eggs, $8.00. Free catalog.
MAPLESIDE LEGHORN FARM,
Box S, Tremont, Ill.

CHICKS Standard Bred Sterling Quality
From selected, pure bred flocks. Quality guaranteed. Send for list. Est. 1905.
SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box 56, TIFFIN, OHIO

CHICKS
Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 11c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

LIVE POULRTY
Potatoes, Onions and other farm produce wanted. Active demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., 825 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844

CHICKS EGGS STOCK
Light and Dark Brahmas, W. Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Leghorns. Catalog free.
Riverdale Poultry Farm, Dept. 7, Riverdale, N. J.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns $12-100; Reds $14-100; Broiler Chicks $8 & $10. Catalog free. Delivered free. Live arrival guaranteed. FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Rocks and mixed, [illegible] up. Postpaid. 100% guaranteed, bank references. $1 per hundred books order.
L. E. STRAWSER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BREEDERS and HATCHING EGGS
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Catalog free.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

PURE BRED CHICKS—Heavy laying, free range [illegible] horns, Light Brahmas, Reds, Rocks, Pekin Ducklings. Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa.

LARGE STOCK POULTRY, turkeys, geese, ducks, [illegible] eggs. Low. Catalog.
PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Maintaining the Humus Supply

(Continued from page 30)

cow peas and soy beans have become well established in the South. Farther north, crimson clover, soy beans, the vetches and sweet clover are rendering a similar service. However, their value would be much less but for the fact that the practice of green manuring is accompanied by the use of commercial fertilizers.

It has been demonstrated that the presence of available potash, and very often available phosphoric acid, will stimulate the growth of cover crops and green manure crops to a remarkable degree. A better root development and a greater accumulation of vegetable matter are the result of such stimulated growth. It is also true that the more generous fertilization of grass lands will lead to the accumulation not only of larger amounts of organic matter but will produce a type of organic matter that is relatively richer in nitrogen.

Why Lime and Fertilizer Pay

The understanding of the fundamental relationships involved in the maintenance of soil humus must help the farmer to make his land better and, therefore, to produce larger crops. Since our most valuable green manures — the legumes — do not thrive in strongly acid soils and since they respond usually to applications of available potash and phosphates, liming and fertilization have a direct connection with the maintenance of organic matter in soils.

The intensive loss of organic matter due to tillage must be made good either by a larger supply of animal manures, by the more intelligent growing of green manures, by suitable crop rotations, and by the fertilization of our grass lands.

Soils Will Hold Organic Matter

We long ago passed the time when the maintenance of humus in the soil without large numbers of livestock was regarded as an impossibility. The evidence is overwhelming that not only heavy soils but even the lightest of soils can be made to retain a sufficient quantity of organic matter where they are properly treated and, because of the knowledge that we now possess, there is less excuse for us to neglect the methods which alone can assure us a sufficient supply of organic matter.

Satisfactory crop yields are not possible where the soil is lacking in nitrogen, where air and water do not circulate freely and where the soil bacteria are starved for lack of food and rapidly diminish in numbers.

This is an old subject, but the realization of its importance grows stronger as we learn to know more about the chemistry of the soil and the nature of the chemical and bacterial processes going on in it.

Course for Sawyers

DURING the third week in April, a course for portable sawmill men, will be given by the farm forestry department of the Pennsylvania State College. This is the first time that a course of such a nature has been offered in the United States. The purpose of the week's course will be to instruct farmers, and others interested, in the use of the portable sawmill and also to teach timber estimating, putting stumpage price on timber, and methods relating to the marketing of lumber and other forest products.

A portable sawmill will be set up in the forestry woodlot on the campus and an experienced sawyer will be secured to give instruction in its use. On three days of the week lectures will be given by specialists on the sawing and marketing of lumber. Part of the week will be devoted to instruction in the filing of crosscut and circular saws by experts from a famous saw company in Philadelphia. Programs for the entire week's work may be secured from the Farm Forestry Department, State College, Pa.—A. L. B.

Size of Farm Families

THE average size of farm families in thirteen Pennsylvania counties for which the triennial farm census tabulations are completed is 4.32. This is an interesting contrast to the farm family numbering six to ten a few generations ago. Cambria County leads the list with 5.51 as the average size family. The lowest is Bradford County with an average of 3.57. In all cases there are more males than females. The average of the thirteen counties is 2.27 males to 2.10 females.

These figures give one answer at least why there is a farm labor problem in many sections of the state. Since the number of females in the farm home is so small, the problem of securing adequate household help is a limiting factor in farming. This condition points to the need and possibilities of electricity as an aid in the farm home where modern conveniences can be made a satisfactory substitute for hired help.—J.

Motor Vehicles in United States

AUTOMOBILE and motor truck registrations in the United States reached a total of 17,591,981 at the end of 1924, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the present time there is one motor vehicle for every 6.4 persons, one passenger car for every 7.3 persons and one motor truck for every 69.0 persons.

The reports received from the forty-eight states show a net gain in registration of 2,501,045 for the year or 16.6 per cent. Passenger cars increased 14.7 per cent in number while motor trucks increased at more than double this rate, or 32.9 per cent, indicating rapid development of commercial use of the highways.

The greatest increase in total registration is shown in the South Atlantic group of states where the increase was 21.5 per cent, while the minimum is shown in the West North Central group amounting to ten per cent. The total gross receipts from license fees amounted to $225,492,000. Of this amount $184,393,000, or eighty-two per cent, is applicable to highway work under the supervision of the state highway departments.

Following are registration figures for the leading five states and some of the eastern states:

State	Total registration	% increase during 1924
California	1,319,394	19.9
Connecticut	217,227	19.5
Delaware	35,136	17.2
Dst. of Columbia	88,762	18.6
Illinois	1,119,236	15.5
Maryland	198,398	17.2
Massachusetts	570,578	18.9
Michigan	867,545	18.7
New Hampshire	70,932	19.0
New Jersey	504,217	17.0
New York	1,412,879	17.3
Ohio	1,241,600	16.1
Pennsylvania	1,228,587	17.7
Rhode Island	95,482	25.1
West Virginia	190,734	20.8

The Improved "Ri[ding]" Walking Cultivat[or]
Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the grass between the shares, leaving no hard ridges.
Kill All the Wee[ds]
They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do much BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.
If you can not buy them of your local dealer we will ship direct.
THOS. PEPPLER, SON & CO.
BOX 20, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.
We Also Manufacture the Perfection Sprayer

Cash For Old Bag[s]
Turn Your Old Bags into Mo[ney]
We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn at liberal prices, and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference, Peoples Bank.
IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
457 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY

BABY CHIX
Our 14th year hatching from heavy laying [illegible] ed flocks, White, Brown, [illegible] per 100, [illegible] White Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks [illegible] R. I. Reds, [illegible]
[illegible] JENSON'S HATCHERY, [illegible]

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS
Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. [illegible] horns, [illegible] 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand. [illegible] ed, 10c; [illegible] chicks, [illegible] SILVER LAKE EGG FARM, Box P. A., Silver Lake, Ind.

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks 16c; S. C. White Leghorns [illegible] mixed 10c. 100% live arrival guaranteed [illegible] to your door. [illegible] and 1000 lots. [illegible]
N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. [illegible]
Mixed 10c. [illegible] Bank Reference. [illegible] These chicks are hatched from carefully selected and heavy laying flocks. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, [illegible]

CHICKS—From heavy laying, free range [illegible] C. W. and Brown Leghorns 12c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 14c; [illegible] Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed from this ad. [illegible]
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Wm. Nace, Propr., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, [illegible] SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, [illegible]

75,000 LARGE HUSKY BABY CHICKS [illegible] pure bred, heavy laying [illegible] by prepaid parcel post. 100% [illegible] and [illegible]
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY
Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS
S. C. Buff and W. Leghorns, Barred and [illegible] Rocks, Reds and mixed [illegible] Guaranteed [illegible] cular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 6, McALISTERVILLE

S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS— [illegible] that mature quickly into the large type of [illegible] four breeders [illegible] open delivery dates. [illegible]
M. H. HARTMAN, R. 8, York, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Ferris Strain, S. C. White Leghorns [illegible] own flock, [illegible] ence. Order from this ad. [illegible]
WM. F. GRAHAM, McALISTERVILLE

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORN [illegible] Eggs, chicks. Satisfaction, [illegible] Another [illegible] Try us. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Campbell, Box 1, Jamestown, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN [illegible]
Our 14th season hatching [illegible] Handsome [illegible] breeds. Catalogue free. [illegible]
A. E. HAMPTON, Box P, PITTSTOWN

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY [illegible] leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs [illegible] Send 2 cent stamp for [illegible]
SAMUEL T. FRY, Box 8, [illegible]

CHICKS Pure bred, prize winning [illegible] at quantity prices. Six leading breeds [illegible] and catalog free.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck

EXHIBITION and UTILITY DAY-OLD CHICKS
All breeds [illegible]
ECLIPSE FARMS, R. 3, Selinsgrove

CHICKS—15 Breeds. Eggs and Breeding Stock [illegible] Key Eggs [illegible] Catalogue.
E. A. SOUDER, SELLERSVILLE

SWINE

[CH]ESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE, O. I. C. and [illegible] 6 weeks old, $6.00; 8 weeks $6.60; [illegible] pigs for breeding $7.50 [illegible]
OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

[REGI]STERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great [illegible] Big Bone, no better ever offered for [illegible]
[illegible] RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

[BER]KSHIRES have not advanced with the Hog [illegible] registered gilts and one 3 mos. [illegible] F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

[illegible] Chester Whites Grand Champion bloodlines. Pigs [illegible] prepaid. Geo. F. Griffin, Newville, Pa.

[illegible] Whites [illegible] Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. [illegible] Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

[illegible] Durocs Spring pigs, Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. [illegible] Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

[REGIST]ERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Small pigs, [illegible] service boars and bred gilts. Imperial [illegible] Arthur E. Brown, Nottingham, Pa.

[REGIST]ERED Berkshires, Weaning Pigs, per sale [illegible] Elwood Cormean, Lansdale, Pa., [illegible]

DOGS

[illegible] WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie pups. Highest prices. [illegible] R. F. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

[illegible] COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent [illegible] KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

[illegible] Collie Pups—Beautiful—Intelligent—Real [illegible] Females $5. [illegible] P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

[illegible] SHEPHERD PUPS, Several ready to [illegible] W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

[illegible] JERSEY CALVES from cows with [illegible] Easy terms. Express paid. [illegible] New Wilmington, Pa.

[GU]ERNSEY BULL 6 mos. old, accredited herd, [illegible] Ask for pedigree and price. [illegible] ELVERSON, PA.

[illegible] PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN [illegible] crated for [illegible] SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

PONIES

[illegible] Broken and [illegible] LINESVILLE, PA.

FARM LANDS

[CALI]FORNIA FARMERS make more money on small farms in San Joaquin Valley, California, where you [illegible] opportunities [illegible] and forty [illegible] Dairying, [illegible] varieties [illegible] combination of [illegible] good income [illegible] California offers [illegible] where he can [illegible] healthful, long [illegible] excellent schools. [illegible] profitable [illegible] family farm. [illegible] success. No [illegible] illustrated [illegible] Seagraves, General [illegible] Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 914 Railway [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] RIVERVIEW FARM, 107 acres, 6 cows, [illegible] separator, [illegible] potatoes; close [illegible] spring-watered [illegible] apples, [illegible] house, health- [illegible] granary, [illegible] $1000 down. [illegible] poultry farm [illegible] catalog farm [illegible] Strout Farm Agency, [illegible]

[illegible] ADAMS COUNTY FARM only $2900; team, [illegible] fodder, etc.; [illegible] and tillable, [illegible] room house, [illegible] Only $2900 [illegible] Federal Farm Loan, C. [illegible] Gettysburg, Pa.

[illegible] FARM, 125 acres, 7 room house, [illegible] $1800. Box 87. [illegible]

POTATOES

[illegible] POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets [illegible] 562 bu. per [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] and sweepstakes [illegible] Gardner [illegible]

[illegible] POTATOES—Pure white sprout, Green Mountain [illegible] sack, F. O. [illegible] lading attached [illegible] lots send [illegible] Company, [illegible]

[illegible] RUSSET [illegible] 3 year [illegible] 377.9 bu. [illegible] prices, free. [illegible]

[illegible] SEED POTATOES, Carman No. 3 and [illegible] reasonable. [illegible]

[illegible] POTATOES, direct from growers to [illegible] station. [illegible] N. Y.

[illegible] POTATOES Certified, very vigorous and high [illegible] Ulysses, Pa.

[illegible] Cobbler, Mountain, Ohio, Russet [illegible]

TOBACCO

[illegible] TOBACCO [illegible] $1.50; Ten [illegible] Pay when received [illegible] Farmers Union, Paducah, [illegible]

[illegible] TOBACCO [illegible] $1.50; 10- [illegible] $1.50. Pay [illegible] Ky.

GOOSE EGGS

[illegible] 25c. Clark [illegible]

[illegible] $5 per dozen. [illegible] Port Royal, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

ABORTION.—During the past four months three of my cows have calved from one to three months too early. Another one of my cows lost her calf, but this happened last year. Another trouble we have is getting our cows with calf. Several of them have been served three different times, but fail to get with calf. Our cows are well fed and seem to be healthy. I have no bull, but my neighbor keeps one, he has five cows and every one of them had healthy calves. My cows were served by his bull, but I am told his cows were served first, before the bull came to my farm.—J. G. B., Ellicott City, Md. You have been feeding your cows a balanced ration and the food was of good quality, therefore, I do not believe it caused your cows to miscarry. It is not always an easy task to tell how contagious abortion is brought into a herd; however, it is most often brought into a dairy by purchase of an infected female, and not by the service of a bull. A sequel to infectious abortion is shy breeding. If your cows have no vaginal discharge, breed them until they get with calf. To correct vaginal discharge, mix one part lysol with sixty parts water and flush vagina daily.

NASAL CATARRH—DISEASED MOLAR TOOTH.—Tell me what I can do for a horse that has catarrh affecting one nostril, pus or thick mucus runs from it nearly all the time and it has a bad odor.—H. G. M., Souderton, Pa. If you will examine his mouth, you will find the fourth upper molar (grinder) tooth ulcerated, especially its roots, that's where the discharge comes from. Usually after the diseased tooth is extracted the discharge lessens and in many cases ceases. Give him one dram of powdered sulphate of iron in ground feed twice a day.

WORMS.—We have a female dog two and one-half years old that acts peculiarly at times. She will suddenly start to run, bark or howl as if in pain, then hide from us until she recovers. This is the third dog we have owned which acted as I have mentioned.—J. A. D., Mayport, Pa. Doubtless they have what is called "worm fits;" the worms seems to cause nervousness. Give twenty or thirty drops of equal parts fluid extract of spigelia and senna in the morning before she has been fed. Give her a dose once a week for three weeks, if you believe it necessary.

STRONG MILK.—We have a cow due to freshen in about four and one-half months. Two weeks ago she had an attack of indigestion, with loss of appetite, but she has seemingly recovered from it. She eats well and has about the usual flow of milk. When milk is first drawn it seems all right, but after standing for a few hours it has a very offensive odor and a bad taste.—E. F., Montgomery County, Pa. Clean hind quarters of cow, also clean udder before milking. It is also important for the milker to have clean hands and use nothing but clean milking utensils. Your cow stable should be kept very clean and be supplied with fresh air.

PARALYSIS OF THROAT.—I have been a reader of your paper for many years, and have never bothered you until now. About ten days ago my cow was taken sick, ate her feed all right at night, but refused to eat in the morning. Her tongue hangs out of mouth and she does not seem to suffer pain. Had three different veterinarians examine her, one used a probang, as he thought her choked; he also found one tooth missing. She is twelve years old.—B. G., Gloucester County, N. J. The writer is unable to make a diagnosis in this case.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for May, June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain mated with Tancred Cockerels. $12 and $14 per 100 for March and April chicks 10% with order. Safe delivery guaranteed. Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

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500,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

BRED-TO-LAY Hogan tested Single Comb Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, day old chicks and eggs for hatching. Catalog free. Bernard M. Stover, Bellefonte, Pa.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS—Free range stock. White Leghorns $12 per 100; 500 $55.00; Barred Rocks, Reds $14.00; Mixed $10. Prepaid. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

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QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes, our specialty. 10c each. Also Rocks, Leghorns and mixed. Circular free. "Sun Peep" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red hatching eggs for sale. Breeding stock selected by State College expert. Reasonable prices. Woodman & Smith, Wycombe, Pa.

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HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn chicks, from famous Hollywood stock, establishers of highest egg laying records. Healthy, vigorous, rapidly maturing. Produced by specialists in breeding for high egg production. Live delivery. Postpaid. Prices reasonable. Write for booklet. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

BABY CHICKS from Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns for May and June delivery. Write for attractive prices and circular. Fairview Poultry Farm, Stewartstown, Pa.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Auker, Liverpool, Pa.

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BARRON'S White Wyandottes, males, females, hatching eggs from stock I imported direct, 262 to 313 egg records, circular free. E. E. Lewis, Apalachin, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels now ready. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs, 8c each. John Garman, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

GOLDEN LACE Wyandotte hatching eggs $1.35 setting, ducks. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barron 262-315 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS [illegible] Parks trapnested 200 to 251 egg records. Beautifully barred and bred for high egg production. Eggs safely delivered $1.40 per 15; $3.50 per [illegible]; $8.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter A. Miller, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching, $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100, postpaid. White Pekin Duck eggs, 10c apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Kennel, Atglen, Pa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for sale. Thompson strain $6.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Hasler, Berwick, Pa., R. D. 1, Box 83.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid. 30 to 35 lb. Toms; Hens 16 to 20 lb. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Cloverlane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

MAMOMTH BRONZE TURKEYS, sired by cock which won at Madison Square Garden Show January 1921. Good healthy stock to offer. Miss Ida Chumbley, Draper, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes. I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

A REAL PROFIT sharing interest in big business, will you take orders selling $40.00 value guaranteed all-wool finely tailored suits for $23.50? Get free certificate at once. Advance liberal profits. Complete sample outfit sent free by return mail. Advise Abner Jones, 307 W. VanBuren, Department CK-100, Chicago.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

NAME, business, address printed on 50 envelopes, 100 sheets paper for 50c prepaid; or 100 envelopes, 200 sheets paper, 12 cards, for $1.00 prepaid. Schrope's Art Shop, Hegins, Pa.

A GOOD 2 H. P. Bean Spray Machine, complete, ready to use, has one lead and gun. Sheadle Sisters, Jersey Shore, Pa.

AUTHORIZED Ford Service and Filling Station, well equipped, doing good business, good live town. Reasons for selling. W. L. Champion, Stringtown, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—40 Gladioli, 4 Cannas, 2 Dahlias, $1.00 postpaid. Price list, many varieties, very low. Stoneroad, Yeagertown, Pa.

FREE BOOK on sorting and sizing apples and peaches. Send for copy today. Cutler Manufacturing Co., 348 East Tenth, Portland, Oregon.

OATS—Cornellian Certified Seed Oats. If interested, write for folder on same. The Wilson Farms, Gainesville, N. Y.

HAY, straw and grain dealer. Adam H. Bahmer, See advertisement on page 2.

MAGAZINE prices smashed. Write for prices. C. D. Mater, Stackhouse, N. C.

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TRANSPLANTED PLANTS—Postpaid. All varieties. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Aster, 3 dozen 40c; 100,-$1.00; 500,-$4.00; 1000,-$7.00. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled, 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Salse Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

PLANTS—Cabbage: $2.00-1000; Tomatoes: $2.00-1000; Peppers: $3.00-1000; Cauliflower: $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

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FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato: Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, parcel post paid 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express collect, $1.25 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefields Copenhagen Market, Ballhead, Succession etc. 300-$1; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50 prepaid; 10,000-$15 expressed collect. Cash with order. Prompt delivery. Absolute satisfaction. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

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CABBAGE PLANTS 40c per 100, or $2.98 per 1000 Postpaid. Dahlia Roots, assorted, $1.25 per doz. Postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

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GOOD SEED CORN—Shelled, graded, Farm Bureau tested. Early Yellow Dent, germination 90%, bu. $2.75. Leaming 95%, $3.25. Free bags. Club orders, 8% discount. Charles Row, Yardley, Pa.

"CERTIFIED" Lanc. Sure Crop Seed Corn, sound germination. Samples on request. Carefully selected shelled and graded. Cotton bags free. Freight paid. Noah Hershey, Parkesburg, Pa.

CHOICE SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop $4 bu. Brookside Stock Farm, Hershey, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—County agents, man or woman, to sell guaranteed and nationally advertised article used by every farmer. Good income. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

MAN accustomed to Babcock testing to do A. R. supervising. Pay $3.00 per day and board. Reference, T. A. Baker, Delaware Experiment Statoin, Newark, Delaware

Strong bones–swift growth

Chicks fed on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter live and grow —*for the nutritious oatmeal base plus the cod liver oil content means sunshine every day, rain or shine*

Every poultry raiser knows the uncertainty he faces each season with every brood of early chicks—the possible, even probable loss of ten, twenty, up to fifty per cent.

Last winter and spring, on every side, you heard the constant complaint of farmers and poultrymen everywhere—"a bad season for chicks."

Yet on thousands of farms where Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter was fed to baby chicks, the losses were less than 3% and as low as 1%—a total saving of millions of chick lives.

Season, weather, climate could not wipe out these chicks—for Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, made of an oatmeal base with the cod liver oil compounded right into it, provided *six solid weeks of sunshine* fed right into bones and tissues.

Throw out uncertainty—don't depend on luck

Read what these users say of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, in a notably bad season:

March 29, 1924

During the past sixty days we have batched and brooded for ourselves about thirteen hundred chicks, all of which have been fed exclusively on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and at this time we have not lost to exceed two per cent. We can heartily recommend the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds to anyone wishing to make the most out of poultry.

Fox Poultry Farm, by J. C. Fox, Prop., Houston, Texas

To Whom It May Concern: July 9, 1924

It is a genuine pleasure to testify to the splendid results we have had through the use of Ful-O-Pep Feeds. During the past five years we experimented with various feeds and checked the results we achieved from them as compared with those from Ful-O-Pep. Now that we are through experimenting, we have become fully convinced that the only way is the Ful-O-Pep Way. Experience again has proven the best teacher.

You will be interested to know that we have had exceptional success with your new Chick Starter, containing cod liver oil, to which we attribute the very small mortality among the young chicks, less than two per cent in a flock of 2800 chicks. Your claim that it would reduce leg weakness to a very great extent was fully substantiated by the success we had.

I wish also to state that we had pullets laying when they were three months and twenty days old and the yearly egg production has been all that anyone can desire.

I cannot help but feel enthusiastic about your feeds and I am sending you this testimonial to instill the same interest in others who have not yet become Ful-O-Pep boosters.

Mrs. James Brophy, Douglasville, Pa.

There's a reliable dealer somewhere in your neighborhood who sells the complete Ful-O-Pep line. If you haven't his name, ask us for it, or mention your regular dealer's name when you mail the coupon below.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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Containing 52 pages authoritative instruction on poultry raising and all the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

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A Product of The Quaker Oats Company

Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth

Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds

The Quaker Oats Company

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 91—No. 16 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925 $1.00 a Year

LIBRARY

hat radio brings to the insolated farm. Readers write about their experiences with this most marvelous of modern inventions. Page two.

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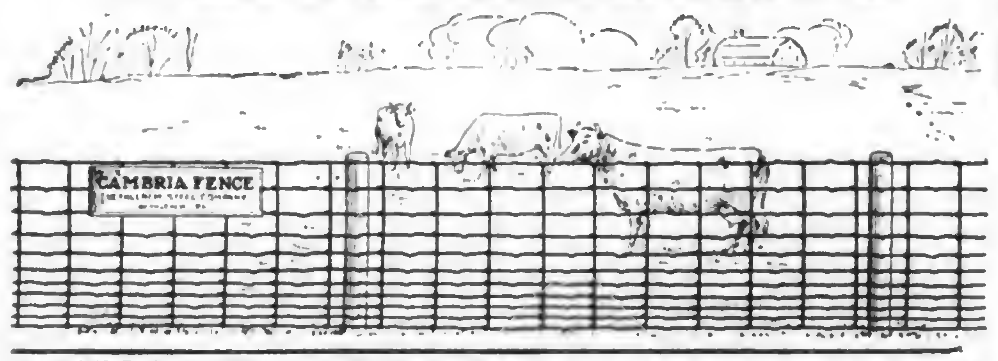

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CALCIUM CYANIDE
Kills Wood Chucks

No need to be discouraged if you can't keep ahead of the woodchucks on your farm by hunting and trapping. Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) will exterminate these pests at a very low cost to you, and do it thoroughly and quickly.

A heaping teaspoonful of Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) placed in each burrow will destroy the woodchucks in that burrow in short order. Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) on coming in contact with air gives off hydrocyanic acid gas. The woodchucks, quick as they are, cannot dodge it and are killed by the fumes.

Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you. Or, we will deliver a 5 lb. tin sufficient to kill all the woodchucks in 80 burrows for $2.50.

Send for free leaflet No. 5-1 which gives full information.

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.
Electric Wheel Co. 68 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

SAMSON TRACTOR REPAIRS
Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write
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Pleas Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing Advertiser

Experiences with the Radio

We'd Surely Miss Ours

First Prize

TO THE Editor:— I am a farmer's wife and live on a large farm, about seven miles from the city of Lebanon. We can enjoy the radio programs as well as the city folk. We have a five-tube set and like it very much, altho we do get static, sometimes. But then, I think everybody does. My husband says that he would not be without a radio set. We have had it about four months and have heard many useful and interesting things.

We had never dreamed that anything like radio could be possible. During this winter when the roads were so bad we couldn't go to our own church, we listened in on the radio, and heard some wonderful and inspiring sermons. One Sunday morning we heard a Presbyterian minister in Pittsburgh. He spoke on "pie crust" resolutions. At first, it seemed rather funny to preach about a thing like that, but he knew what he was saying. He said that too many people are like pie crust, some tough, some soft, etc.

One Sunday Program We Enjoyed

One Sunday afternoon, we heard services, which we all enjoyed, broadcast from the Episcopal Cathedral in Washington. After we came home Sunday morning from church, we listened to a sermon from Pittsburgh. In the afternoon we heard from Wanamaker's Sunday School, Philadelphia. After that was over we got the Federation of Churches from New York. From there we switched over to Brooklyn and got the Men's Conference. Music was furnished by five girls called the Gloria Trumpeters. They surely are worth hearing.

We listen in every evening. We have a loud speaker, so everyone can hear. I think the older folk around our place enjoy it better than the youngsters. The following are some of the cities which we have heard from, and which I think broadcast good programs: New York, Washington, Detroit, Atlanta, Ga.; Cleveland, Cuba, Newark, N. J.; Schenectady, Norfolk, Va.; Lansing, Mich.; Louisville, Ky. The most distant stations we heard from are Havana, Cuba; Kansas City, Mo.; and Waco, Texas.

Heard the Inaugural Address

On March 4, we heard Mr. Coolidge take his oath and give the inaugural address. One of the men talked into a microphone and told us everything that was happening. He even told us what the President and Mrs. Coolidge were wearing. I think we could hear it better than if we had been there, because then we would not have been able to get near the place. It was almost like seeing it. I think that was an event that we shall long remember.

I could keep on writing abou many more experiences with radio because the air is full of music, bu it's about time to stop.—Mrs. G. W B., Lebanon County, Pa.

Men Set the Pace

GOVERNMENTS, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too: wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government can't be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it: but if men be bad, let the government be ever so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it in their turn.—From William Penn's Preface to his Charter to the people of Pennsylvania, April 25, 1682.

Not Exactly Fans But-

Dear Editor:—We are not exact radio fans, but still, we listen pretty often. We have only a on tube set, but we have picked up lot of stations with it. We haven' kept an exact count, but they numb somewhere between fifty and seven ty-five stations.

We are farmers, and the weath reports, the market and healt talks, and the weekly Sunday scho lessons interest us most. We al enjoy the good musical progra especially the good old songs an old-time hymns. When the road and weather are bad on the Sabba we listen to two or three sermons.

From Far Away

The most distant stations we hav heard are Denver, Colorado; Fo Worth, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia Springfield, Massachusetts; Mo treal, Canada. On March 4, we we highly pleased to hear the inaugu tion speech on economy. It certai ly elated us very much, but only f a few days. We were thunderstruc when we learned that ten or fiftee minutes previous to his taking th oath of office, the President had sig ed the salary grab bill.

But, take it all in all, the rad is a great blessing to mankind, esp cially those of us who are old, a those on the farms who are aw from the towns.—J. C. W., India County, Pa.

"Listened in" on Orego

To the Editor:—We have a si bulb radio set with a loop aer We have heard sixty-six differe stations. The most distant one w Portland, Oregon. We also got a s tion in California. Our most int esting program was the inaugu address of President Coolidge, th most entertaining one was the Ne Year's celebration in Philadelphi Pennsylvania. We heard the ri ing out of the old year, and the rin ing in of the new. Then, too, the were the addresses of Mayor a Mrs. Kendrick. At one A. M., Ja nuary 1, 1925, we heard a very g New Year's celebration at Davenpo Iowa, and at two A. M. we heard th New Year's celebration at Portla Oregon, very clearly and distinctly.

Between Us We Like Everything

I like the musical programs bes my husband prefers the addres lectures and sermons. Just now are having fine lenten services twelve o'clock noon, with the sin ing of hymns. The Y. M. C. A. pr grams are very enjoyable. Th weather reports and time signa prove very valuable to us. We al enjoy the church services on Sund evenings, very much.

I always go to church on Sunda so I never get the chance to listen in the daytime. Once in four week I have off in the afternoon. Then never miss the services of the gr Federation of Churches in Ne York, and the Y. M. C. A. progr at Brooklyn, New York.—Mrs. E. T., Bucks County, Pa.

Radio a Great Thing

To the Editor:—It is very hard tell what is the most interesti thing we have heard over the radi Hearing David Lloyd George givi one of his famous addresses in En land shortly after his trip thru o country was a feat in itself a worth while. The funeral services

(Continued on page 27)

Published Weekly
Two Years, $1.50
Five Years, $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 16 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 18, 1925 Whole No. 1457

We Are Building a House

The Cellar Is the Real Heart of the Building—It Deserves Careful Planning

By HOWARD MITMAN
Northampton County, Pennsylvania

"EVERY tub must stand on its own bottom," and every house must have proper foundations. In our northern climate with its heaving frosts we must make our foundations with walls deep enough in the ground so Jack Frost cannot get beneath them and playfully uptilt what we have built. He will do it, give him half a chance.

A further consideration is the character of the ground on which we build. Very large structures are supposed to go down to bed rock with the foundations; but our smaller buildings on the farm are sufficiently protected if we have firm, solid earth for the walls to rest on.

A further precaution is to have the cellar walls considerably thicker than the walls they support. An excellent plan is to place a slab of concrete about a foot thick and extending six inches beyond the wall on both sides, in the bottom of the foundation trench and building your foundation wall on that. This is called a "footing" in building parlance, and make a firm broad base. It is advised that in clay these footings be wider than the measurements given.

It sometimes happens that a portion of the foundation trench is not satisfactory. One spot may be much softer than the rest of the trench, or a rock may be encountered, which is almost as bad. On the soft portion of the bottom of the trench the walls will tend to settle unevenly, causing cracks in your building. The same result comes if a rock prevents settling at one spot. The remedy is to excavate both the soft spot and the rock, until a proper foundation is reached.

All a Cellar Should Be

So far we have spoken only of a plain foundation with its base below frost line. But our house needs much more than that. We want a cellar. More than that, we want a good cellar and a complete cellar. The first thought of a cellar brings to mind a more or less attractive excavation—usually less—under the house floor, somewhat cooler in summer and warmer in winter than out doors, used for the storage of sundry belongings of the householder—fruits, vegetables, salt meats, canned goods, odds and ends. Even on that basis it is a very valuable adjunct to a house. But we propose to make the cellar much more than that. We plan to make it the heart of the house, in that all the various installations that will make for completeness will be located there.

City householders have a phrase "all the conveniences" when they describe what they consider a desirable house. Our "conveniences" will be in motion from the various installations in the cellar

To accommodate all that usually finds its way into a farm cellar, and at the same time have room for these newer but very desirable "contraptions," takes careful panning, but we believe we have done it.

Before going on with that part of the story we must return for a moment to the foundation walls. With a cellar under the building the foundation walls become the cellar walls, and must go down deep enough for that purpose. The trench should be dug so deep that the "footings" will support the sides of the concrete floor, thus sealing the whole thing.

When our old house was built, sixty years or more ago, lumber was plentiful and so a mighty girder was stretched across the cellar lengthwise, to support the joists of the floor above. This girder is eighteen inches square in cross section, and more than thirty feet long. It would puzzle us to find a stick like that in our woodlot today.

In place of this girder we will build a solid concrete wall, a "bearing partition," as it is called, to support the joists and to divide the cellar space into two equal parts. After the joists are in place the space between them will be filled with concrete to make the partition quite tight, so neither dust nor possible vermin can get thru. Every partition wall in the cellar will be built in the same way.

The Faithful Dog, Man's Best Friend

THE following is a plea which Senator Vest once made before a jury when a case involving a dog was being tried. It is said that spectators and jurymen broke down and wept. It is needless to say he won the case.

Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son and daughter that he has reared with loving care may become ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he may need it most. Man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees and do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend a man may have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is the dog.

A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings, and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey thru the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast into the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies; and when the last scene of all comes and death takes his master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws and his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

A Fuel Room Partitioned Off

From the eastern half of the cellar a fuel room is partitioned off, at the north end, about eight feet wide, leaving the remaining space twelve by twenty-four feet for a fruit and vegetable storage room. From the other half, and adjoining the fuel cellar, a heater from twelve by twelve feet is taken, and the remaining space, twelve by twenty feet will accommodate the other utilities—the water supply, dumb-waiter shaft, light plant switches, cellar safes and laundry. By proper arrangement all will find room. A smooth concrete floor will cover the whole cellar.

We plan to have the main floor of the house two feet above the ground immediately around the house. If the cellar is seven feet deep, this leaves the cellar floor five feet below the ground.

This is good as far as it goes, but we propose to go a step farther. In the kitchen will be installed a dumb-waiter to carry loads of edibles to and from the cellar. Instead of stopping at the cellar floor the dumb-waiter shaft will extend four or five feet deeper. It is remarkable what a difference even two additional feet make in cellar temperature. The cooler air will always settle in the lowest spot, and such a dumb-waiter pit four feet or more deep will be, to all intents and purposes, an iceless refrigerator.

Many persons are troubled with water in the cellar. The walls and floor are porous and the great pressure without forces ground water in and a damp, unhealthy condition results. The land we expect to build on, while well drained, has a high water table and we must provide against the entrance of water where we do not want it.

Our plan is to lay tiles all around the walls near the foot on the outside to lead off as much as possible of the water that might find its way in; and also to make a sub-floor drain. To do the latter we dig the cellar at least one foot deeper than the finished floor is to be. A drain is laid hence to the outside and the space is filled with small field stones on which a layer of concrete about two inches thick is spread. This is covered with tar paper and additional tar is spread on. Finally a two-inch layer of concrete is spread and the floor finished.

Taking Every Precaution

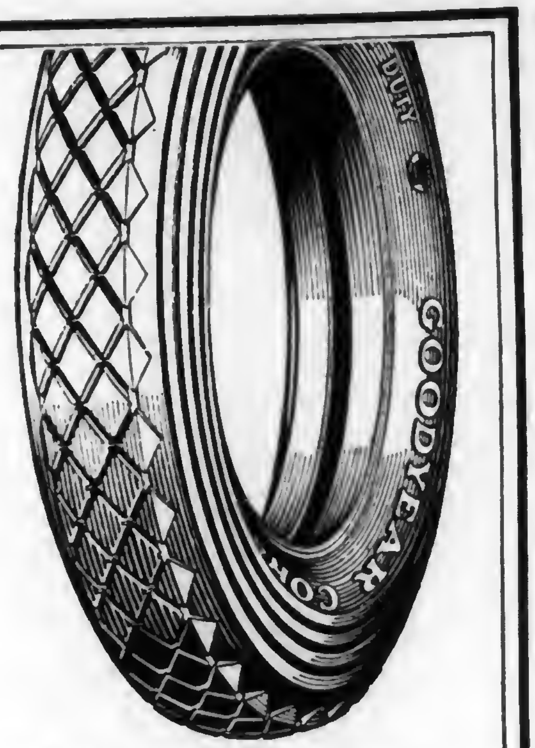
The sub-floor drain is entirely distinct from the cellar drain which is intended to dry the floor. The pit for the dumb-waiter will be lined with copper carefully soldered so no water can get in from any source.

These precautions we believe sufficient to insure us a dry cellar under our conditions. If we believed water might still be forced in thru the walls, we would water-proof them. To do this it is necessary to excavate the cellar at least four feet longer and wider than the wall requires, to enable a workman, after the forms are removed, to put on a coat of waterproofing plaster on the outside. The simplest form of this is about ten pounds of hydrated lime mixed with each bag of cement and formed into a plaster mortar with sand and water. Or, mixing the same percentage of hydrated lime with all the cement when building the wall will also do the trick. To make still surer you can also paint the walls with tar.

As the cellar walls are being built the necessary pipes are laid in; pipes for bringing in water and for leading out waste and sewage; a pipe for bringing in the underground lead cable that carries the electric current from the generator several hundred feet away; a pipe for gas; and possibly another for the telephone wires. There will also, of course, be an outside step to bring supplies and take out ashes and other detritus.

Not a part of the cellar, certainly, but a part of the ground work we must do, will be the septic tank located as close to the building as is advisable—within ten feet, at any rate. In our planning we are grouping things as

[to page 27]



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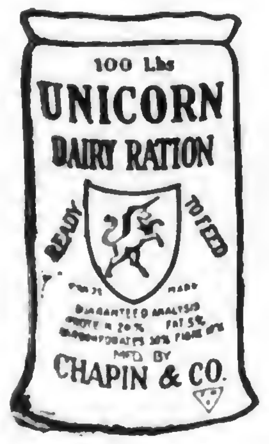

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THINGS are going strong at Neshaminy Gardens now. Also, there is a joy and satisfaction in our home that we have not experienced for several years. Both these statements can be explained in a very short sentence: Our Son is at home. After spending the seven years since finishing his schooling in teaching and business, he has obeyed an ever-growing impulse to get back to the land and is now on the job, and in the firm conducting Neshaminy Gardens. The excuse for intruding so purely a personal matter here lies in the fact that the quitting of a city job at a good salary is an unusual proceeding for a young man in these days.

✣ ✣ ✣

WHEN the footsteps of so many young men are being directed towards the city, a process which has been going on for several years, a young man who makes a move in the opposite direction almost may be considered a pioneer. At least it requires the stuff of which pioneers are made, namely, faith, hope, ambition, and a love for the open spaces. Of course, we used no arguments to persuade him in his decision but we rejoice in it. Was it a wise move on his part? Time alone will tell. But of this we are sure: It will depend upon the kind of stuff in him. Some say he was foolish, but I have little sympathy with that class of farmers whose pessimism about their own business makes the atmosphere around them as blue as indigo.

✣ ✣ ✣

IT TAKES a good many things to equip a truck farm, even if the number is limited to the primary essentials. Up to the present we have purchased a field tractor, a garden tractor, a low-down wagon, plow, harrow, disc, sprayer, a half-ton truck, and a number of hand implements. The field tractor and plow were delivered, set up and started on April first. In spite of the date they proved to be everything that could be desired. The tractor has ample power and the plow turns as nice a furrow as I could ask and my standard in that regard is rather high.

✣ ✣ ✣

AFTER proving the tractor out at the plow we backed it up to a low down wagon and hauled manure the vegetable ground. Next we hit ed it to the disc and disced the or ard and asparagus ground. The la ter will be plowed at once to ma ready for planting. Our equipm looks, at this time, as if it wo enable us to do practically eve thing. It is possible, however, that horse may be necessary for kinds of cultivating, especially w plants are small.

Since making the statement a weeks ago that it was our plan try to do without assuming the pense of keeping a team all the for a few weeks' work quite a number have written asking for ther information about the Many people have a few acres w they wish to farm, and yet the of either owning or hiring horses a barrier. As a matter of fact whole subject is in the format period. There is no question but th a tractor on farms of a size and where a team or two is required addition is an economical mach We are being forced as a matter economy into adopting power chines on the farm wherever sible. But whether machines of size and type have yet been perf so that smaller farms can be oper without any horses is yet to be out. We are willing to be pion in this attempt at Neshaminy dens and we shall try to be perf frank and honest in discussing success or failure as times goes

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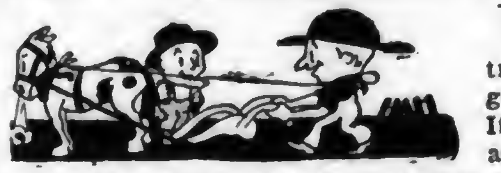
AN 800-foot row of Gradus was planted on April fourth. The was cold and very moist. Whe they come up or rot in the gr depends upon the kind of weather next few days. Peas will stand siderable cold weather after come up, but the wrinkled vari rot more easily than the sm kinds. We covered them very l ly so that the sun would up the ground. More soil will pulled on after they start to up. The Gradus variety is one the very best early, wrinkled but they require an abundance plant food to bear heavily. Wit it, they will not fill the pods peas.—R. P. K.

Ascum—I see there's some tal having the people vote at the state election upon the question abolishing capital punishm Would you vote to abolish it?

Fogle—No, sir; capital pu ment was good enough for my cestors, and it's good enough for —Washington Star.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

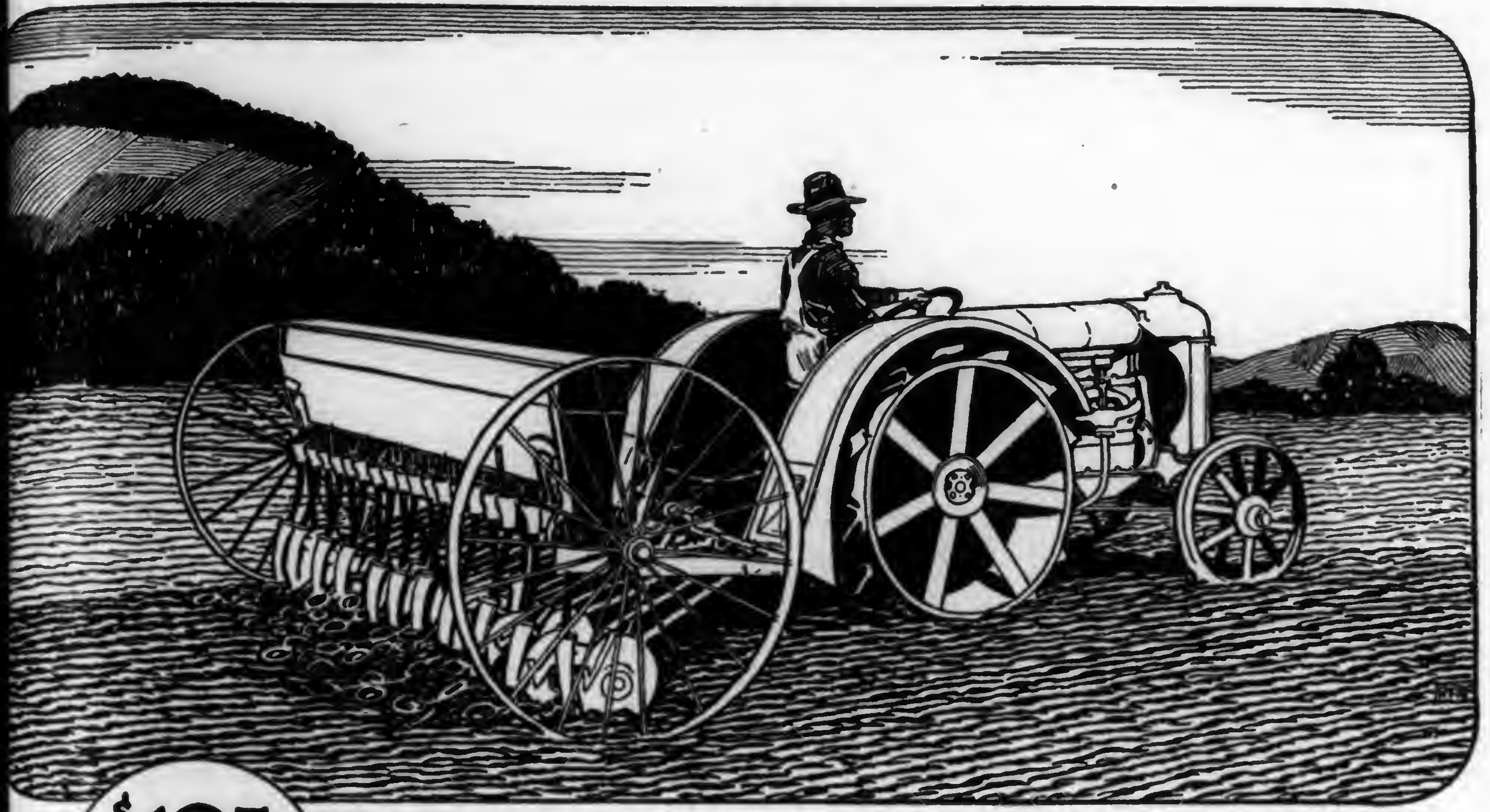
Building Up Pete

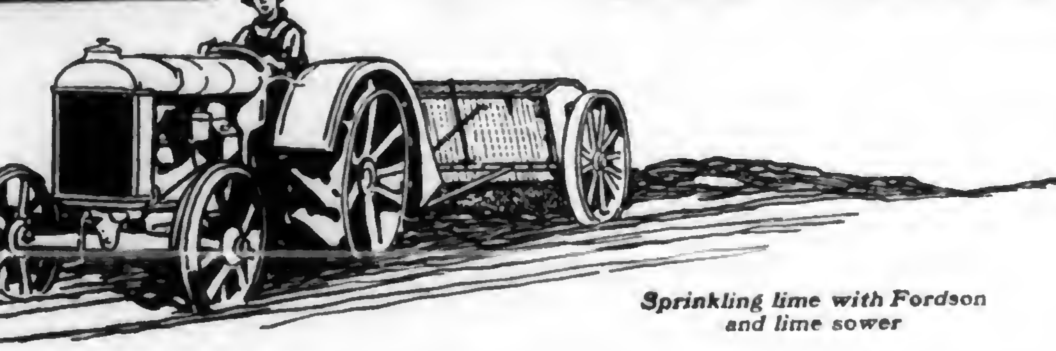


WHEN Pete had been with year and proved himself trusty, I said, "Now Pete, your m gear must not get clogged and r If you just live and serve your and draw your breath and wages men have done in every clime thru all the passing ages, you'll lose freshness, pep, andg o, become a spineless 'feller,' much like a that tries to grow in springtime in the cellar. You must become a ma parts, do something quite unaided, or in the game of life and h you'll soon be badly shaded. I have a plan prepared for you to build itiative, a plan where everything you'll do will be indeed creative:

"Suppose you take that strip of land that's fenced and now in stub put in a crop and try your hand, and shoulder all the trouble. I'll you drills, and plows, and drags, I'll loan you cart and binder, and s charge you for my nags, and that as a reminder. I'll also give you si sheep, two hens, and my old mooley, and rent you pasture very cheap do yonder by the coulee. You must plan all your crops yourself, your sel and your buying, and tho you make no sign of pelf you'll profit in trying. You'll live with us just as before and work for honest wages, in life's book you'll scribble more live items on the pages!"

"That plan," said Pete, "is long and wide; I'll try it out, don't wo I'll build up something on the side and do it in a hurry! I'd gladly right here with you and save as I am earning, but how to push one's canoe is surely worth the learning!"—J. Edw. Tufft.





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Established 1880
Published Weekly

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
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Chicago, Illinois,—608 South Dearborn Street
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 16. Phila., Pa., April 18, 1925 Whole No. 1457

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Most of the shadows of this life are caused by standing in our own sunshine.—Emerson

The Hen Story

AS WE expected, some people blamed us for the figures given in the story of the 1000-egg hen published two weeks ago. In spite of our statement that we were quoting the air-castle of words prepared by another it was not clear to careless readers. It is another incident showing that the average reader does not read carefully.

It's an Outrage

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, we are told by city newspapers, isn't disposed to appropriate the full amount needed for the support of the State Police because those officers of the law have been hindering the legitimate commercial activities of certain estimable citizens of the Commonwealth. The State Police, we are informed, have actually gone so far as to interfere with the business of certain highly respectable, hard-working bootleggers.

It is a fine state of affairs if a bootlegger cannot do an honest day's work without the fear that an officer will butt in and put him to a lot of trouble and annoyance. The State Police really seem to believe that the prohibition law was intended to be enforced. We suggest that the authorities draw up a set of rules for their benefit, showing which laws they are to try to enforce and which they are to ignore. This interference with the bootlegger's business must be stopped.

The Harrisburg Situation

AFTER one of the worst fights in the legislative history of the state, the General Assembly at Harrisburg seems to have returned to a condition somewhat akin to sanity. The Conference Committee, appointed to work out a schedule of appropriations that could be approved by both houses, has agreed upon a plan that follows quite closely the outlines of the budget originally submitted to the Legislature by the Governor. This conference schedule makes provision for most of the items in which farmers were particularly interested. However, the sum of its many items is greater than the estimated revenue of the state for the next two years. So the Legislature will dump the whole thing on Mr. Pinchot's desk and let him prune it until the total can be covered by the funds in sight.

Home Entertainment

IT IS not a great many years since the rural village, large or small, was the central gathering place for everybody in the community. The whole countryside gathered frequently in the local center for religious, educational and entertainment activities. Trading was done there and people met at the mill and blacksmith shop for social intercourse.

But the old-timers in these villages tell us that customs are fast changing, due to good roads and the automobile. The larger towns which heretofore were out of reach are now within a few minutes' drive and people hop into their machines and go many miles away for entertainment and to make purchases. We wonder whether people are not going to extremes in this practice. It will be a sad mistake to neglect the home affairs and institutions and allow them to die out for lack of patronage and attendance. People need good nearby stores but they must have buyers to succeed. Rural communities need churches, but they must have supporters and attendants. The mills, the blacksmith shops, the feed dealers and the farm machine salesmen are all important and are needed close by.

But more important than all these reasons is the fact that people cannot afford to make frequent long trips on trivial errands even if they have machines and good roads. Nor can they afford to let their own abilities for making their own entertainment and social atmosphere atrophy by dropping their own activities and paying professional entertainers to amuse them.

The Giant Power Plans

THE plans for developing electrical power in Pennsylvania as worked out by the commission and known as the Giant Power project are being attacked by the existing private power companies. The engineers attached to these companies are bringing forth many arguments to prove that the Giant Power plans are not feasible and would work grave injury to capital already invested. This opposition, it seems to us, is an argument for the serious consideration of the subject by the whole people. The development of the power making forces of the state must be allowed to be carried on along lines best adapted to the promotion of the public good. The transmission of power will soon be considered as necessary to modern life and business as mails and transportation. If the power companies do not or will not see their opportunity and their duty in this direction, it will become necessary for the public to take forcible measures to compel it.

Health and Prosperity

"THE city is no place to raise a family." This expression and others like it are heard so frequently that most of us have come to believe a child born in a big city doesn't have much of a chance to survive. But now the American Child Health Association comes along with statistics showing that the death rate among babies in the rural districts of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware Maryland and a few other states is slightly higher than in the cities of those states.

While the city health authorities have reason to be proud of their ability to overcome the natural handicaps of the congested centers of population, these facts are somewhat disquieting to country people. Judging by the report of the Child Health Associati what the country needs is better informat about hygiene, more community nurses, m septic tanks, more tuberculin tested cows, more home conveniences to lighten the l of work carried by the average farm mot But, to mix economics with a discussion child health, the greatest need of all is the producer to receive a larger share of consumer's dollar. Health and prosperity together on the farm as well as in the city

Farm Land Values

MANY people are coming to the belief t the farms of the nation are over-capi ized. This means that the actual and estim ed value of farm lands is too high and is warranted by the average income per a This over-valuation finally finds its way the assessor's book and as a result the ta are out of proportion to the income from farm. The rental value of city property i more certain thing and the market value such property is based upon its actual or tential returns. So far the price of f property has never been based upon income produced, but is arrived at by w the owner and the buyer secretly believe is speculative value. The question often as but never answered. "Why has the price farm land advanced practically seven per per year for the last fifty years?" needs s honest and intelligent investigation.

Cooperation Approved

THE leading business men of the na have come almost unanimously to lieve that sound business cooperation on part of farmers is a necessity for everyb Of course, there are some business men see in cooperative movements of farme danger to their own personal business, the men who look at the subject in a br way realize that farmers must follow the of men engaged in other lines of business a letter sent by President W. C. Gordon the American Bankers' Association, to thirteen thousand members we find the lowing paragraph

"The farmer today finds himself far moved from his consumer-customer by a l line of intermediate agencies, which of leave him in a position of disadvantage as individual producer. It is, therefore, strange that he should seek to apply to a culture those principles of production and tribution found successful in industry. rightful ambition is to make, where feasi a general application of successful busi experience to the marketing of agricultu products. Commanding the best econo thought of the business world, agriculture doubtedly stands on the threshold of a era. In lieu of fantastic panaceas, agricul al welfare—which after all is the nation's fare—has need of a sane, long range prog that is at once practical, constructive, economically sound."

Washington Letter

FOR THE PROTECTION OF OR ARDS.—The chemical warfare service of U. S. Army last year spent $25,000 in try to develop insecticides especially efficien the control of the boll weevil. Much at tion is being given to the development of paratus for dusting field crops with army planes.

Recently the army specialists in coop tion with the Department of Agriculture m experiments in the Maryland orchard sect with a smoke screen spread by airplanes ing over orchards to prevent frost dam They have not yet been able to develo screen that will hang over an orchard night, but hopes are entertained that su

screen will be developed soon. It thought that with a fleet of planes spreading a smoke screen er large orchard sections, frost in- ry could be prevented much more onomically and efficiently than by e present smudge-pot system.

TARIFF BATTLE BREWING.— e tariff question will be reopened the next Congress if certain oups of manufacturers can have eir way. They want higher duties the goods they manufacture. How- er, the friends of protection may ve opposing them not only the uthern free traders and importers t the big financial group, who are sisting that we must import larg- r quantities of commodities pro- ced in foreign countries to enable e countries of Europe to pay their terest and debts to this country. hile the protectionists may be able hold the tariff rates at the present el, it is not thought probable that th the pressure of the financial in- erests for swapping debts for com- dities, that there will be any in- ease in tariff duties.

ANOTHER FARM RELIEF BILL. —A new cooperative marketing bill s been drafted by Congressman ckinson, of Iowa, the farm bloc der on the House rules committee. will be submitted to all agricul- ral organizations for study and ggestions with the expectation, at st on the part of Representative ckinson, that he may be able to centrate the influence and sup- rt of all the farm interests behind as a simple, comprehensive farm lief measure to be pushed for en- tment in the next congress. A can- ss of farm organization repre- ntatives, however, leads to the con- usion that the Iowa congressman is mewhat over sanguine as to the obable unanimity of opinon con- rning his bill. One farmer leader, ter reading it, pronounced it an workable combination of legisla- ve hash. The new scheme is a com- ination of the Dickinson coopera- ve marketing bill and the old Mc- ary-Haugen export corporation bill.

ARMY MAN TO LEAD WAR ON OOZE.—Bringing prohibition en- rcement under one directing head, is believed, will tend to more ef- ctive law enforcement. The pro- ibition unit will function as hereto- re in the Internal Revenue Bur- u, but General Lincoln C. Andrews, e new assistant secretary of the reasury, will have control of all gencies entering into the task of aking effective the enforcement w. General Andrews is an army ficer of long experience, and is aced in charge of customs and the ast guard as well as of the pro- ibition unit. With this combina- on, it is believed, he will be able wage a drastic campaign against mugglers, bootleggers and all other wbreakers who disobey our Inter- al Revenue laws.

MAY CURB POLITICAL MED- LING.—It is thought that with eneral Andrews in full charge ere will be less meddling in en- rcement affairs by congressmen, nators and politicians of high and w degree. Under conditions that ve prevailed since the eighteenth mendment was enacted enforcement s been doubly difficult because of e activities of politicians with a ll.

PROTEST POSTAL RATE IN- EASE.—There is much dissatis- tion among the farmers in some rts of the country, especially the thwest over the service charge two cents for each parcel sent by rcel post, according to protests be- g received in Washington. The o-cent increase on all domestic ney orders and the increase of the imum registry fee under the new from [illegible] to fifteen cents on all ered mail are also ob- ected to by farmers who are large ers of these postal services. The ct that these increases do not ap- y to money orders and registered ail to foreign countries is looked on as a discrimination against our n people.

GRAIN EXPORTS ABOVE LAST EAR.—The U. S. Department of griculture has opened an office in ienna, Austria, with G. C. Haas, of ashington, in charge, to provide e Bureau of Agricultural Econom- s with reports and statistics of the rope and agricultural developments in the countries that formerly composed the old Austria-Hungary empire.

Exports of grain from the United States to Europe continue in larger volume than last year notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy shipments earlier in the season, according to Department of Commerce reports, the weekly shipments ranging from 1,600,000 to above 1,800,000 bushels.

WILL EXTEND RADIO WORK.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine announces the appointment of Nelson A. Crawford, of the Kansas Agricultural College, to be director of information of the Department of Agriculture. The secretary expects to consolidate all the informational work of the department under one head. Director Crawford will have supervision of all informational policies which will include the work of the present office of publications and the press service. In addition he will direct the preparation and distribution of special information for radio broadcasting, a branch of informational work which Secretary Jardine is planning to extend.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

AGRICULTURE'S SIDE.—When results of the 1925 legislative session are cast up it will be found agriculture has fared probably better than most of the activities of the state government, altho it did not gain the foundation for a policy of prevention and research which has been urged for some years. The funds of the department go thru substantially as called for by the budget. The largest amount ever voted for indemnifying owners of cattle killed to prevent spread of tuberculosis has been voted, altho it now seems probable there will be nothing doing in the way of an emergency appropriation for warfare against pests and enemies of agricultural welfare. Unprecedented allowances have been made for education and highways and considerable legislation enacted relative to township government.

ROAD WORK STARTS.—Work has been started on more contracts for construction of highways than ever known before in Pennsylvania, dozens of firms having notified the State Highway Department of resumption of work or beginning of new operations. In several instances county work will be conducted in conjunction with the state and it is now the hope to make a record for new mileage opened to travel in the fall. The state will open bids for over seventy miles of road in the next month, lettings being set for early in May in addition to that for the end of this week.

READY FOR FENCES.—The State Game Commission is now ready to undertake the supplying of fences for protection against deer under the newly approved law, which provides for the state to pay a share of cost and to retain a lien on the fence if not paid for. Several inquiries have been made as to the plan to be followed and it is thought there will be advantage taken of the act this summer in southern counties.

RABIES TURNS UP.—The first outbreak of rabies of any consequence has appeared in the southern part of York County, where dogs have bitten a number of domestic animals and attention is being directed toward a quarantine. The outbreak is in a farming section.

MANY COMMISSIONS.—The legislature just closed is going to make a record for the number of commissions authorized, providing the Governor stands for them. Bills for at least twenty have been passed and the range is all the way from state of the insane to parole laws. The bill for continuation of the Agricultural Commission is among those passed.

MORE ROAD ROUTES.—Governor Pinchot's approval of the bill establishing over 100 new road routes on the State Highway system gives every county one or more except Philadelphia, which does not share in such arrangements. The problem will now be to finance the construction. The plan of continuing the special gasoline tax of 1923 as a means of providing some money has been given sanction, but that will not begin to build everything put on the map. Roads are a good bit like schools, say the legislators; the people want much of both, but kick on the cost.

TREE PESTS ATTACKED.—According to the reports of the state agricultural authorities very satisfactory progress has been made the last year in the campaign against various tree pests, such as the peach yellows and various diseases to which apples are especially heir. Cooperation has been established to a marked degree in several counties where there are large investments in orchards.

NEW BILL ON FRUIT.—One of the bills making progress in the final week of the session is one attracting much newspaper comment as it provides that persons taking fruit from the property of another will be guilty of larceny. Under present law fruit taken from a tree or corn from a stalk is not theft, altho until recently it was not generally known. The Norton bill would put a crimp in orchard raiders and generally protect farmers.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

ROADSIDE MARKET CONFERENCE.—Farm leaders gathered at the call of the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets recently to discuss the improvement of roadside markets in New Jersey. The idea of establishing a standard to be applied to the conduct of roadside markets was approved. The code discussed would require that seventy per cent of the commodities offered for sale were produced on the owners' farms, the fruits and vegetables to be sold in standard containers and under approved methods of sale. Farmers conforming to the standard will receive a certificate to be issued by the Bureau

WILL BRING FARM BILLS EARLY.—The joint legislative committee of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange recommend to their membership the drafting of next year's bills well in advance of the meeting of the legislature. The plan, according to Dr. W. H. Whiton, chairman of the committee, will allow distribution of the proposed bills thruout the state, and the focussing of farm public opinion upon desirable legislation. It will also allow for the ironing out of any differences of opinion, to the end that the measures as introduced will have the united backing of farmers of the state.

MUTUAL INSURANCE GAINING.—The idea of the various County Boards of Agriculture for securing a saving to their membership on automobile liability insurance is gaining in favor. Thru arrangements with a reliable company, a special rebate in addition to the usual mutual premium can be saved by members, because country risks are not as hazardous as those in the city. The following counties have accepted the plan and offered their support: Gloucester, Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic, Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, Morris and Hunterdon.

SMALLER POTATO ACREAGE.—Reports now available from principal producing areas indicate a state acreage in potatoes of 19,000 acres or less, as compared with approximately 29,000 acres last season. The use of certified seed is gaining ground and due to efforts of the farm organizations during the winter to focus attention upon proper grading and standardization, the promise is for a more uniform quality of table stock to appear on the markets.

EGG CONTEST NOTES.—The Bergen County egg-laying contest reports good records so far this season for the fowls entered. The production in the twentieth week of the contest gave an average yield of sixty per cent or to date 90,460 eggs. A New Brunswick poultryman leads the contest in the pen class with his Leghorns, and a Pennsylvania breeder holds first individual record with a Rhode Island Red.—B.

New York Letter

COUNTRY LIFE PLAYS.—Thru joint contributions from the State Grange, the G. L. F. Exchange and the State Farm and Home Bureau Federations four cash prizes are offered for original plays dealing sympathetically with country life. The plays may be long or short, may be tragedy, drama, comedy, or farce, but must be suitable for amateur production and winning plays are to be printed by the State College and produced without royalty. The prizes are, first $100, second $50, third $30, and fourth $20. A writer may submit three, but may win but one prize. The Rural Sociology Department at Cornell has charge of the contest, which has been staged because amateurs find so little really good material of this nature with which to work. The production of amateur dramatics has grown by leaps and bounds among the rural groups of the state since a state leader of rural dramatics has been available, and it has added immeasurably to the satisfying activities of rural life.

RURAL ELECTRIC SERVICE PROMOTED.—Another meeting of state executives of electric lines and of state specialists and the public service commission has been held in Albany in response to a growing demand for more rural electric lines. Rural people do want more opportunities to secure this service, but they also want the beauty of the highways and of home grounds and shade trees protected first. Too often in this state has the extension [illegible] destruction of trees and a denuding of small towns and highways.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.—The Dairymen's League [illegible] $700 to high school students [illegible] for the best thirteen essays [illegible] the League has helped [illegible] farmers of the state.

FARM NOTES.—Spring plowing is under way much earlier than usual, while maple sugar making is having a fine season. Prices [illegible] what better, except that cabbage [illegible] potatoes remain low.—M. C. F.

County News and Comment

Berks County, Pa.—Since the appearance of spring farmers made good use of all their time. Manure has all been hauled. Sod plowing almost completed. Plowing for oats about three-fourths finished. No oats sown. Most of the clover seed has been sown. The first spray of the apple orchards has been completed with lime-sulphur. Grass fields look good and most of the fields have been rolled. Wheat fields look healthy, having the right color, free from winter spots, and have a very good start. A carload of [illegible] seed [illegible] Granges at Reading where they were distributed to the different localities. Lime and fertilizers have all been unloaded. Good seed corn scarce.—W. N. M. April 9.

Centre County, Pa.—On the last few days of March we had wind and snow squalls. April, so far, has had beautiful weather except for one rainy day—cool nights with white frosty mornings and ice about the pump. Folks making early gardens. Some extra tidy souls are cleaning house but it is too cold to take down stoves and carry out the house plants. Much spring plowing has been done. Thousands of young tree seedlings furnished by the state for reforesting waste places, have been set out this spring and much interest is shown in the work. Most of the winter wheat does not look very promising. Work on the state road in the Bald Eagle Valley has begun this week both at Julian and at Unionville. Market quotations: wheat, $1.70; rye, $1.10; corn $1.20; buckwheat, $1.10; butter, 35c; eggs 16c; lard 22c; veal calves 10c lb.—A. April 8.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Roads have improved and motor travel is resumed. Lime, fertilizers and general farm supplies are moving forward. There is [illegible] and most of the complete goods carrying the three elements, while there are a few farmers who doubt the advantage of using any commercial food for their crops. Considerable plowing done for spring crops. Some have [illegible] plowed ready for corn. Good mature seed corn is scarce. Some inquiry for small quantities of seed potatoes. So far there has been no seeking for [illegible] hand. The average farmer seems resigned [illegible] his cropping to the plan [illegible] of himself and family [illegible] except eggs [illegible] and the delivery of milk [illegible] has dropped to [illegible] the growing [illegible] expected [illegible] hatching season [illegible].—H. W. April 1.

(Continued on page 27)

Spray Nozzles Ever Clog?

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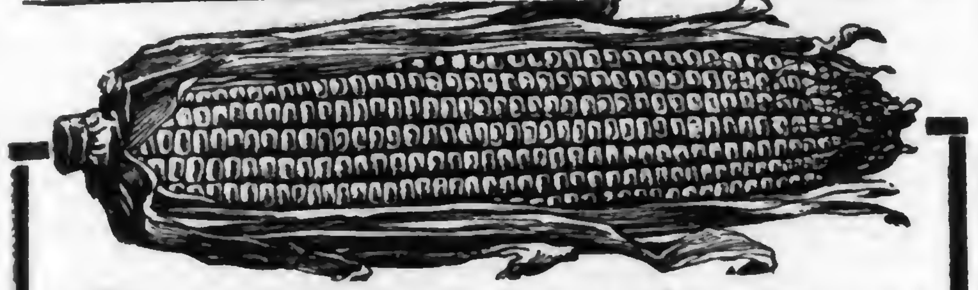

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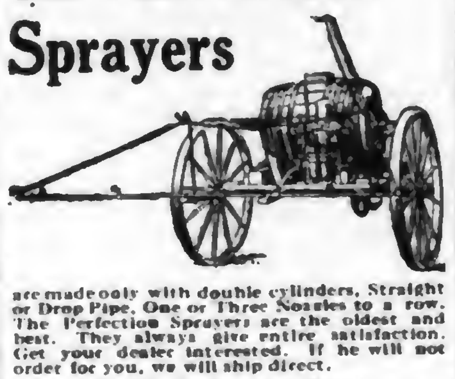

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Garden and Truck Crops

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How Much Fertilizer?

How much fertilizer do you use for vegetables, radish, lettuce, cucumber, beet, etc.? I also want to know what kind of fertilizer you use for tomatoes. F. H. K., Beaver County, Pa.

If the ground is already in good physical condition a heavy application of manure will grow any of these vegetables successfully. That is, the manure may give enough plant food for any of these crops, but it would not in one year make over a hard, crusty soil into a mellow soil of the kind we all like to have for vegetables.

Twenty Tons to the Acre

A heavy application of manure, under present conditions, would be twenty tons to the acre. If you have no manure, you can still grow good cabbage, cauliflower, beets, radishes, snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes with commercial fertilizer alone, if the land is mellow and well drained.

For any of these, except the beans, you can safely use a half ton per acre of a 4-8-6 fertilizer, or another mixture like it, and for the cabbage and cauliflower, if you wish the biggest and earliest crops, you could use up to a ton of this to the acre.

For the beans 600 pounds would be enough, and you would have to use great care to keep the fertilizer from touching the seed, as beans are easily injured in this way. On land that is already well manured you can get fair lettuce with fertilizer alone, but lettuce and celery seem to make better use of manure than some of the other crops, and on most northern soils are not fully successful without it, unless irrigation is available.

When Manure Is Scarce

If manure is so scarce that you wish to use fertilizers for some of the crops but not all, put the manure on the land for lettuce, celery, and seed onions, if you plant these, using fertilizer alone on cabbage and cauliflower. The tomatoes and sweet corn will benefit greatly if you can use manure moderately on them, say at the rate of ten tons to the acre, with 600 or 1000 pounds of fertilizer besides.

If your tomatoes are a canning crop, you can use ten tons of manure and a half ton of fertilizer, or if you have a clover or alfalfa sod to plow under, the fertilizer alone should give you a very good crop.—
—W. C. P.

Entering a New Field

Could you give me any information on raising tomatoes for a canning factory? What is normal yield? Is twenty-five cents for a five-eighths basket a fair price? What does it cost to produce an acre of tomatoes? Also would like some information on raising stringless green pod beans for canning factory. A factory expects to operate near here this summer. It is a new venture for this section and I would like some information before entering the field as a canning crops producer of either tomatoes or green beans. H. I. R., Carroll County, Md.

I cannot tell you what it costs to produce an acre of tomatoes, because your acre would not cost the same as mine, and average figures are not of much value. Labor costs vary, applications of manure and fertilizer vary, rent of land varies.

At the price per basket which you mention, I should not expect you make any real profit unless you r ceived at least sixty dollars for th crop on an acre, and this wou mean a yield of four tons to th acre. Yields above that amount not represent clear profit, of cour because there is extra cost of pi ing and hauling, sometimes co delays at the factory. The bett farmers, especially those who apply some manure besides u commercial fertilizer, expect not l than eight or ten tons every ye and yields up to fifteen tons are n unknown.

With a yield of ten tons to th acre the price you mention will gi you a fair profit, while if you ha vest only two tons from an acre, reasonable price will return a pr This year I feel that it is better accept a contract price of twen five cents and put forth special forts to get a high yield, than wait too long for a better contr price.

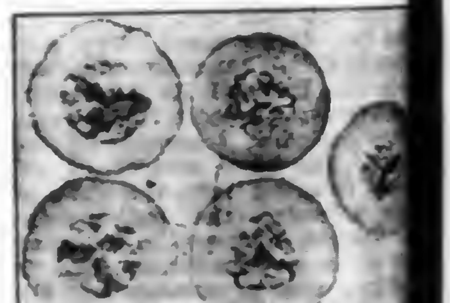
The Yield of String Beans

Of the string beans you can pect a yield of two tons to the a good growers get more than this, to five tons. It will take sixty bu els to make a ton. You must rem ber that the labor requirements the string bean crop are very gr over a short period, while with matoes the work is better distri ed. Men who start with more th an acre of string beans and no e help may find themselves swa during picking season. If your nery is prepared to attend to picking, you could plant a l acreage.

The beans are planted in thirty inches apart, part of the tilizer in the row and part broa Great care has to be taken get the fertilizer close to the A total of 600 to 1000 pounds of tilizer will do. Land reasonably from weeds should be used, b you cannot afford to do much ing in the rows.

The seed is sown with a planter or wheat drill, in the case enough openings being up to give the right distance be rows. It takes a bushel of seed an acre. Like all other beans, crop for the factory can be cult ed only when the leaves are otherwise the pod spot or anth nose disease is apt to ruin the vest.—W. C. P.

Selected Seed Helps



These cantaloupes came from same crate. Selected seed help rid of the thin-fleshed melo

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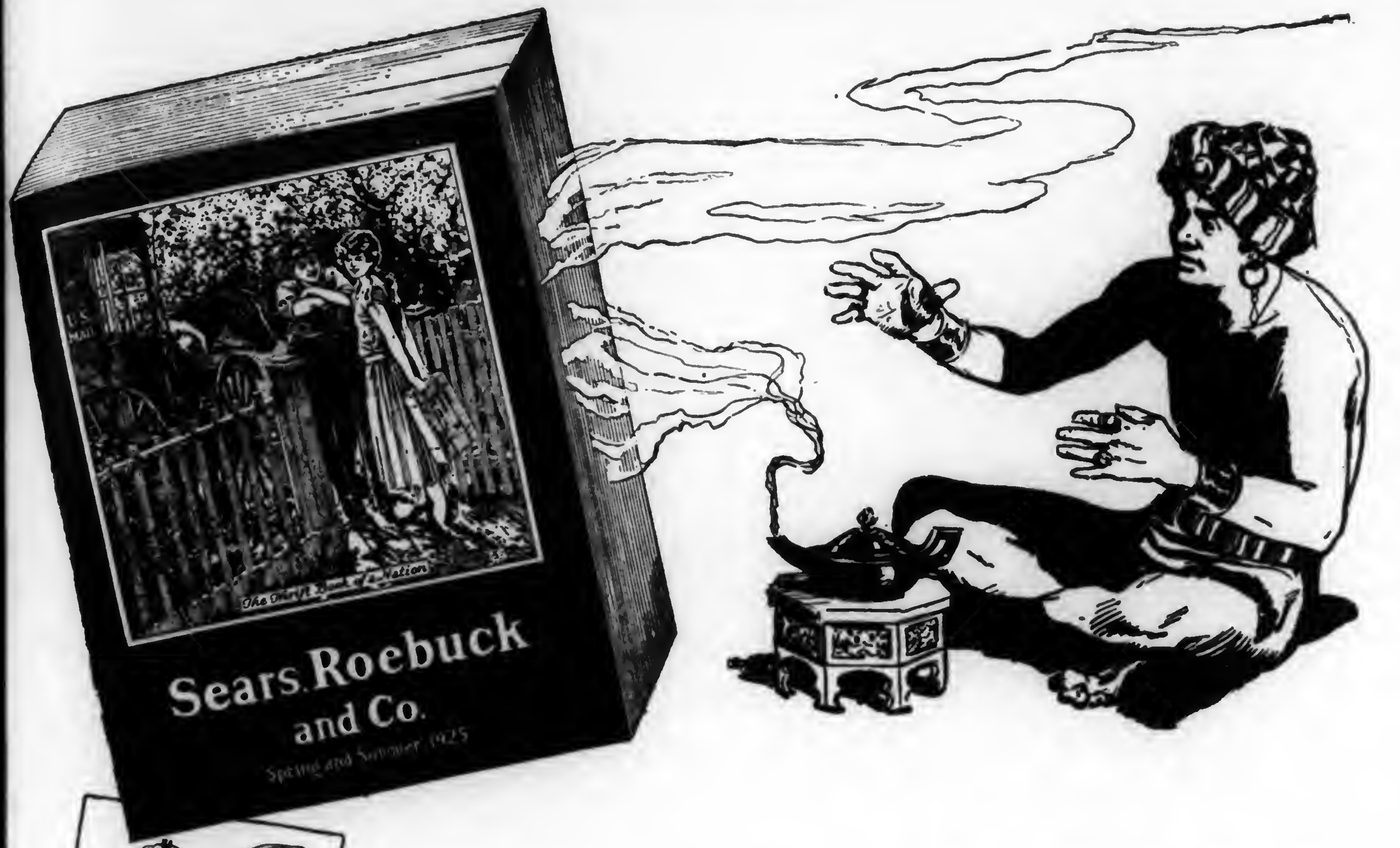
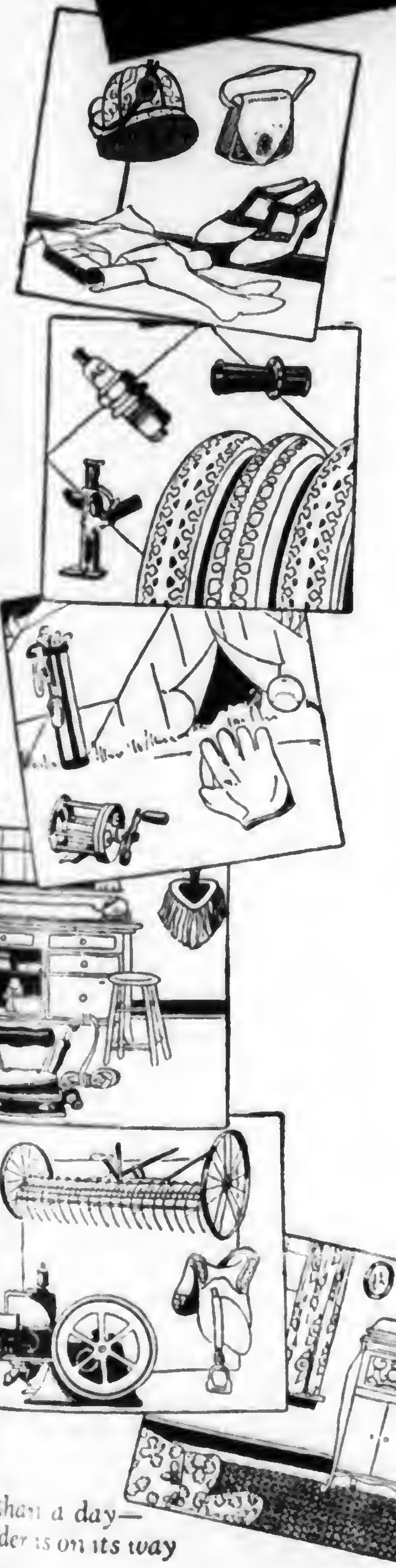
"Yes," said his friend, "but continuance of the marriage shows that it is still the home brave."

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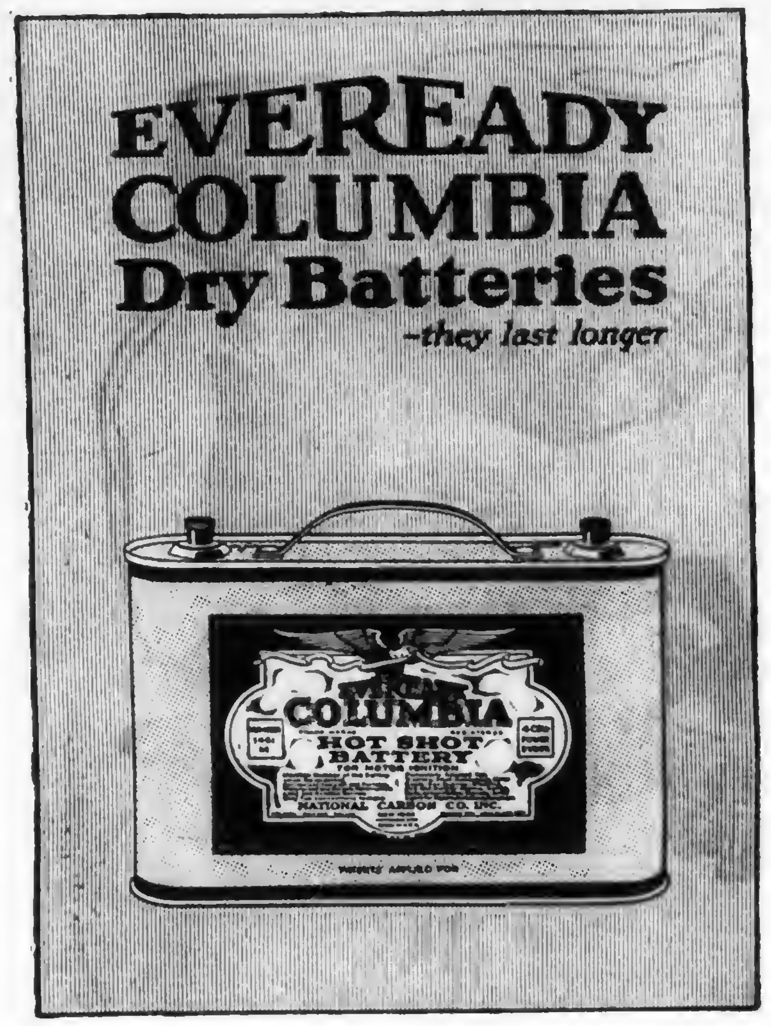

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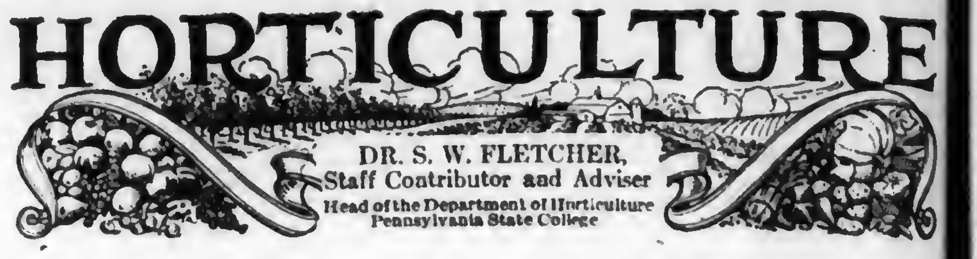

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Whitewashing Trees

Kindly advise us as to some white solution we could use on trees instead of whitewash, something that will benefit the trees and will not wash off. What is used along state roads to whiten posts?—E. M., Elk County, Pa.

There is very little advantage, if any, in the common practice of whitewashing the trunks and main limbs of fruit trees. It certainly does not add to the looks of the home grounds, any more than a border of whitewashed stones along the walk makes the home grounds more attractive. These unnatural and striking effects are undesirable. Strive for natural, not artificial, effects in the home grounds.

Whitewashing the trunk is of practically no value in the control of insects and diseases. It does soften the bark somewhat, so that the trunk can expand more readily, but is not more beneficial than washing the trunk with soap suds, or the use of any of the standard dormant sprays. If, however, a durable whitewash is desired, the formula of the State Highway Department may be used: One peck stone lime, three pints salt, one quart kerosene.

It would not be safe to add the kerosene to a whitewash to be used on fruit trees, but the salt can be added to advantage.—S. W. F.

Plums Drop Before Ripe

I have two plum trees which are very nice and large. They are about ten years old. They blossom freely and have a number of green plums but when they are half their size they fall off. Those left are nice, big and delicious. They have rich soil and they are tall trees. I also have one pear tree which is about six years old and it doesn't have a blossom or a pear. There are two others near it that have the same care and seem to be the same kind; they bear about a bushel each of nice pears. I would like to know whether I could do anything for them or not.—M. M. S., Wyoming County, Pa.

Possibly the plums drop because of poor pollination. If so, planting near this tree another variety blossoming at the same time, or grafting one or two of its limbs to another variety would help, by supplying cross-pollination. It is more likely, however, that the trouble is due to insects or diseases, possibly the curculio, which stings the young plum, and lays an egg which hatches into a worm. The wormy fruits drop.

Spraying with arsenate of lead, one pound to fifty gallons of water, with at least two pounds of slaked quick lime added, is the preventive. The spraying should be done within five days after the petals fall, and again two or three weeks later.

May Be Late Fruiting Variety

This may be a late fruiting variety of pear. Some varieties of apples, as the Spy, do not come into bearing until ten to fifteen years after planting. Another possible explanation is that this tree is unfruitful because of excessive vigor. If this is the case it will have few blossoms, but make very heavy wood growth.

Girdling several of the larger limbs will check growth and induce fruitfulness. A ring of bark, about one-quarter-inch wide, is cut out around each limb spirally, down to the wood. This is done in early spring. The wounds should be healed by fall.

If, however, the tree blossoms full, but produces no fruit, you may suspect poor pollination, as indicated for the plum tree; or disease, especially the pear scab, which often kills the blossoms. The treatment is spraying with standard lime-sulphur solution, diluted one to forty, just before the blossoms open, and again immediately after the petals fall.—S.W.F.

Only Partial Relief

THE Haines Bill has passed the General Assembly. It provides for an open season on doe in districts where deer are damaging farm and orchard crops, with a license fee of $2.00. A farmer or fruit grower who can establish that he is damaged may shoot deer on his own property at any time of the year provided the deer have caused damage within thirty days. It is not necessary to actually see the deer browsing, as in the past. The carcass may be kept by the farmer only in those districts so designated by the Game Commission. The state will continue its deer fencing policy.

The Bonebrake amendment to the Wells Bill, which provides for money payment by the state for damages incurred by the depredations of deer, still has some chance for passage at this date, (April 7). It sets aside $100,000 a year for this purpose, of which $50,000 is from general funds and $50,000 from hunters' license fees.

Deer Are Property of State

There is precedent for this policy since the state has set aside $10,000 to pay for the damages to farm live stock by bear. The State Horticultural Association is committed to this policy—that the deer are the property of the state, hence the state should either prevent the damage, or pay for it. The Haines Bill does not recognize this principle, and the association will continue to press for its adoption.

Those who have given their time most freely to secure this partial legislative acknowledgement of the rights of the fruit grower are the committee appointed by the State Council of Agricultural Associations consisting of J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; C. J. Tyson, Flora Dale, and Miles Horst, Harrisburg; also the following members of the legislative and game committees of the State Horticultural Association: D. M. Wertz, Waynesboro; R. T. Crisswell, Chambersburg; J. A. Runk, Huntingdon; C. A. Greist, Guernsey.—S. W. F.

What Is Trespass?

"If a man enters a neighbor's apple orchard under suspicious circumstances at night and some of the fruit disappears is he guilty under the law?

"To the ordinary layman the case is clear, but legally there is a deep intricacy involved.

"The Berks County Court at the current criminal session, decided that only personal property can be stolen and that unpicked apples are regarded as attached to the land and, therefore, do not become personal property until they are picked. The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be released on the larceny charge. The case has aroused a great deal of interest among both the public and the fruit growers, as well as among cer-

(Continued on page 17)

For Increased Profits
feed
Corn Gluten Feed
on pasture
to your
Dairy Cows
Beef Cattle
Hogs
Sheep
Calves

Mail Coupon for this booklet
—it tells how

Some Good Tips on Spring Feeding

The spring pastures will soon lure you into thinking that you have a new source of cheap feed. It will pay you to remember your past experiences and feed a good combination of feeds with your grass. You should buy a feed—not a tag. When you judge a feed solely by its analysis and price you may deceive yourself, but you can not fool the animal.

What the Tag Really Tells

State and Federal laws require all feed manufacturers to publish the minimum amount of crude protein, carbohydrates, fat, and maximum fiber contained in their products. They do this—on the bag and on the tag.

Some feeds may contain higher percentages than shown on the tag. All tags should give a list of the materials in the feed. But even these facts are only a limited guide in buying.

This is all the tag tells you and this information is good only up to a certain point. It doesn't tell you a thing about the quality of the ingredients, their safety, or how palatable or digestible.

You can't judge the value of any goods by the outside of the package. Let's forget analysis and price for a few minutes and think about what you GET for what you PAY. That is what determines values.

What kind of animals are you feeding? Do you know what kind of nutrients they are getting? Are they digestible, or locked up in fibre like nuggets of gold in the ground? *What are you getting for the price you pay?*

Feeding Methods Are Changing

Successful feeders now pay more attention to methods than to price tag and analysis. They are more interested in the health of their animals and in a program that insures better *results* from the right feed in the right amounts.

Successful feeders have quit buying feed to produce fertilizer and have learned how to feed a ration that is more easily turned into milk—beef—pork—mutton—eggs. They feed less—they make more.

This is due to a better understanding of feed values. A few years ago we thought that any kind of protein was just "protein", as salt is salt. Now we know better. There are several kinds of protein. Some are good—others are not.

We now know that when the cow stuffs herself with green grass she makes milk from her reserve strength. Grass is nearly 80% water and water alone won't make milk.

Be sure you feed the rations that actually make what you want—and at a profit to you. Use the right materials and mix your own rations, or buy a mixed feed from a manufacturer who sells quality.

Something That Can't Be Done

No manufacturer could stay in business very long by continually buying raw material in which there is a lot of waste. In manufacturing, practically all raw material is converted into something of value.

Your cows, steers, hogs and hens are machines. They can not produce up to a capacity set by the Great Designer unless you give them the right kind of raw materials.

Feed is the raw material which your animal machines convert into finished products. A cow may produce forty pounds of milk from twenty pounds of poor material, but she will do a better job with fifteen pounds of good feed.

You should buy the kind of raw material that the cow likes to handle. In other words the feed must be palatable. She must be able to turn it into milk with the least effort. It must be digestible.

As a food manufacturer—operating animal machines—you must have raw material containing the protein elements which are most easily convertible into finished products. Then you will increase your output and reduce your cost.

Your Safest Guide In Buying

No matter whether you are feeding dairy cows, steers, hogs, sheep or poultry your rations should contain the right amount of Corn Gluten Feed.

This pure corn concentrate is rich in the most needed proteins. In the processes of manufacture they become more digestible than the same elements in whole corn. This is why they make milk and meat instead of manure.

No other plant in the world has won as many victories in the feed lot as the corn plant has. Every great dairy test has been made with pure concentrated protein feeds—made from corn—as a large part of the ration.

Better still, corn is a safe feed. It is never used as medicine. It never caused a cow to slip her calf or become blind. Pure corn concentrates can always be depended upon to return their cost with a profit.

Your home-mixed ration should contain Corn Gluten Feed. Get it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer. If you buy a mixed ration be sure Corn Gluten Feed is in it.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Dept.
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Director
729-208 So. La Salle St. *Chicago, Ill.*

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prevents the back-sets

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If you want November layers—

You must avoid the back-sets in your growing flock.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Then never mind about disease, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up the appetite —promotes digestion.

Pan-a-ce-a helps your flock to turn the feed to good account—growth, bone, flesh, feathers.

You can tell a Pan-a-ce-a flock every time by the good feeling—always happy and industrious.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

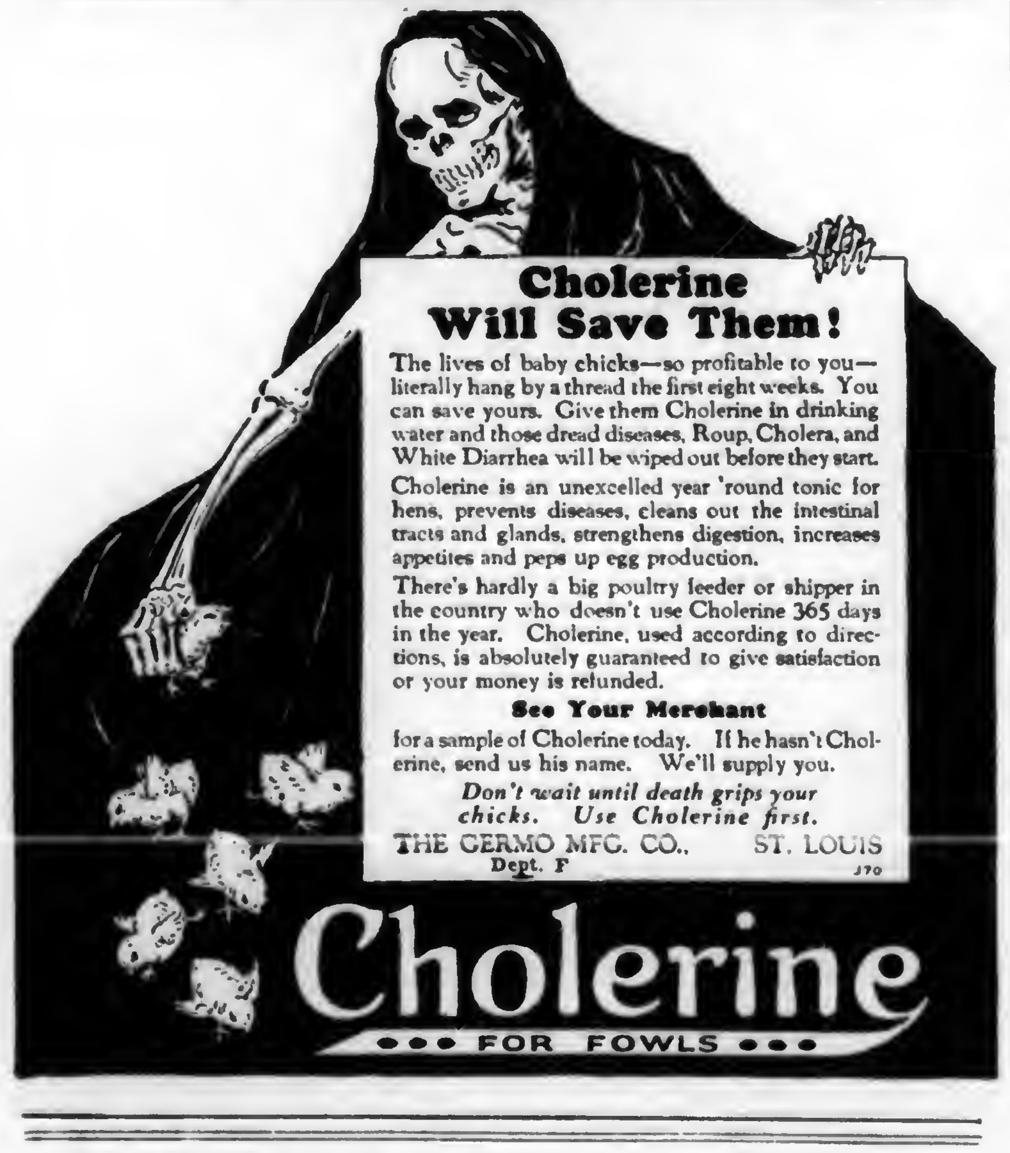
The price of just one two-pound broiler pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will eat in sixty days.

Tell your dealer how many chicks you have. He has a right-sized package for every flock.

REMEMBER—*When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.*

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



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The lives of baby chicks—so profitable to you—literally hang by a thread the first eight weeks. You can save yours. Give them Cholerine in drinking water and those dread diseases, Roup, Cholera, and White Diarrhea will be wiped out before they start.

Cholerine is an unexcelled year 'round tonic for hens, prevents diseases, cleans out the intestinal tracts and glands, strengthens digestion, increases appetites and peps up egg production.

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Don't wait until death grips your chicks. Use Cholerine first.

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Cholerine
FOR FOWLS

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Egg Production Averages

FIVE hundred eighty-eight White Leghorns, owned by the Martin Poultry Farm, Newtown, led the pullet flocks numbering more than 100 birds, according to the February monthly report of poultry demonstration farms just issued by the poultry extension service of the Pennsylvania State College. They averaged 20.8 eggs per bird.

Owners of other high pullet flocks, with the number of birds and their average production were: Henry Shattuck, Erie, 142 White Leghorns, 19.8 eggs each; Frank Richmond, Jr., Sugar Grove, mixed flock of 246 birds, 18.1 eggs each; Fred Slezak, New Alexandria, 200 White Leghorns, 18 eggs each; W. L. Pellam, Emporium, 151 White Leghorns, 18 eggs each; and H. C. McCullough, Salina, 750 White Leghorns, 17.5 eggs each.

In the flocks of over fifty hens, F. B. Yockey, Apollo, had the highest producers in a mixed flock of 100 birds which averaged nineteen eggs. Other high flocks were owned by: Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Emporium, 173 White Leghorns, 16.3 eggs each; William Helmberger, Saltsburg, 392 White Leghorns, 14.9 eggs each; Mrs. Verna Shaoler, Latrobe, 246 White Leghorns, 14.6 eggs each, and Brush Creek Poultry Farm, Manor, 160 White Leghorns, 13.9 eggs each.

All of the four highest flocks of over a hundred hens and pullets were of the White Leghorn variety. Owners, number of birds and average production were as follows: Christopher Charles, Lititz, 1 birds, 20.2 eggs each; Herbert Brown, Columbia Cross Roads, 2 birds, 17.3 eggs each; J. W. Bro Erie, 236 birds, 16.2 eggs each; E. Critchlow, Harrisville, 481 bir 15.9 eggs each. Clyde Houck, C mer, with 132 White Wyandot averaging 15.5 eggs, was fifth.

Origin of Shipments

THE following table shows the igin, by states, of shipments butter, eggs, and dressed poultry ceived in Philadelphia during Ma 1925:

State	Butter (lbs.)	Eggs (cases)
Alabama		464
Arkansas		11
California	24,000	
Delaware	523	6,289
Dt. of Columbia	2,950	100
Georgia		32
Illinois	1,225,756	29,039
Indiana	139,290	4,149
Iowa	59,715	4,845
Kansas	23,320	3,867
Kentucky	18,500	311
Louisiana	30,000	
Maryland	1,457	11,140
Michigan	971,239	4,627
Minnesota	1,526,465	4,420
Mississippi		400
Missouri	87,195	9,273
Montana	30,091	23
Nebraska	380,551	4,840
New Jersey	72,715	15
New York	261,271	1,164
North Carolina .		1,294
North Dakota ..		52
Ohio	193,129	10,617
Oklahoma	152	2,724
Pennsylvania ...	194,175	20,394
South Dakota ..	10,190	51
Tennessee		7,950
Texas		3,569
Virginia	80,331	27,100
West Virginia ..	8,740	2,518
Wisconsin	268,305	
Total	5,610,060	161,278

Prevention of Poultry Ailment

THERE is nothing gained by doctoring poultry except in the case of a valuable bird. It is not only the actual cost of the medicines that counts, but the time spent in treating the sick fowls, the special preparation of feed, and the extra trouble in caring for sick or convalescent birds separated from the rest of the flock.

To maintain the best health in a flock it is necessary to have strong birds, dry, clean houses and clean yards; freedom from parasites; to keep close watch for the first signs of trouble and to stamp out infection when it first makes its appearance. Filth is responsible for the majority of poultry ailments.

Disease is more readily contracted by fowls that are out of condition, overfed or overfat, than those in good health. Fat hens are easy victims of roup. Birds that are in good condition and healthy, rarely ever become victims of contagious diseases. Well-developed disease is difficult to eradicate so it is best to destroy the sick birds and prevent the spread among the entire flock.

Exercise of Prime Importance

It is nature's law that the body must exercise. Without exercise it becomes sluggish, which means sickness and death. Therefore, common sense teaches us that the fowl must exercise, and this should be done largely in the outdoor air. All life needs fresh water. Be sure that the birds have plenty of pure water before them at all times.

Sleep is a recuperative process. During sleep the upbuilding processes within the body are considerably in excess of the breaking down processes. Building up requires oxygen, and oxygen is supplied in fresh air. The open-front fresh-air house provides a full and free supply of oxygen at night when it is most need

Be careful about introducing members into your flock. If must come, keep them in a quar tine pen for a few weeks.

Signs of Poor Condition

The actions of a fowl proba indicate its physical condition. physically weak fowl is inactive "dopey," and is more likely to sq than to stand. Such a fowl does scratch nor forage actively. It is last to get off the perch in the mo ing, the first to go to roost at nig and may frequently be found on perch during the day.

The shape of the body is cl related to the health and phy vigor of the individual. The d thick, compact body, with large shows greater vigor than the lo jointed, slender, more delicate of the same variety. A fowl of vitality is likely to have a long, beak and head; long, thin long, slender body; long, thin and shanks, and long, thin toes.

The feathers of a fowl of low tality grow very slowly. They likely to be dull and ruffled, as pared with the close-fitting, sm fully developed, bright plumage the vigorous fowl.

The appetite is a good indicat of vigor. A vigorous, strong consumes large quantities of foo is usually found with a full crop suitable food is available.

A fowl that has had a severe sp of sickness and is apparently cur should never be permitted in breeding pen. As a rule there some weakness from this sickn and an impaired constitution in offspring is the result. The whose stock never knew a day's si ness is pretty sure to have heal young birds.—M. K. B., Atla County, N. J.

Incubator Chicks

HAVE a 120-egg hot water incubator bought second-hand years ago. My poorest hatch this was nearly sixty. This was due to infertile eggs. My best brought off ninety-eight We use our own eggs to set. r incubator uses less than three ns of oil for a hatch. If I have uncommonly poor hatch, my cost about six cents each. If a mum hatch they cost three cents

is a very small task to watch an ator. By simply following the tions carefully I get good re- My children often do most of work. They can take the lamp fill it once each day. I always it back myself so I can be it is set right. I handle the egg but the children often turn the and fill the water tank.

To Replace Infertile Eggs

few days ago I read about a who always put extra eggs p of the full tray when setting incubator. This left the tray full the infertile eggs were taken I shall try this next time.

have no place to set my incu- except in the kitchen. The rature is so variable there that a poor location. If I had room money to spend, I should start ing chicks to sell.

much prefer my own chicks to shipped a distance from large eries. I know when I start to my chicks that, unless I get y feed, none of them will die sease.—Mrs. E. M. C.

ighting Cut Worms

R editor, R. P. Kester, in "Our Farm" column of the March 28 brings up the fighting of cut He shows us how R. H. er, of Clearfield County, Pa., these pests in check by drilling 0 pounds of acid phosphate to acre.

is plan may be all right for kers, but how about us folks with arms that would require annual- m fifteen to thirty tons of phos- e to treat our corn fields alone? simply impossible and that set- the question so far as the fer- r goes. However, we have kept worms under control by early plowing. This costs nothing since the ground must be plow- ner or later anyhow.

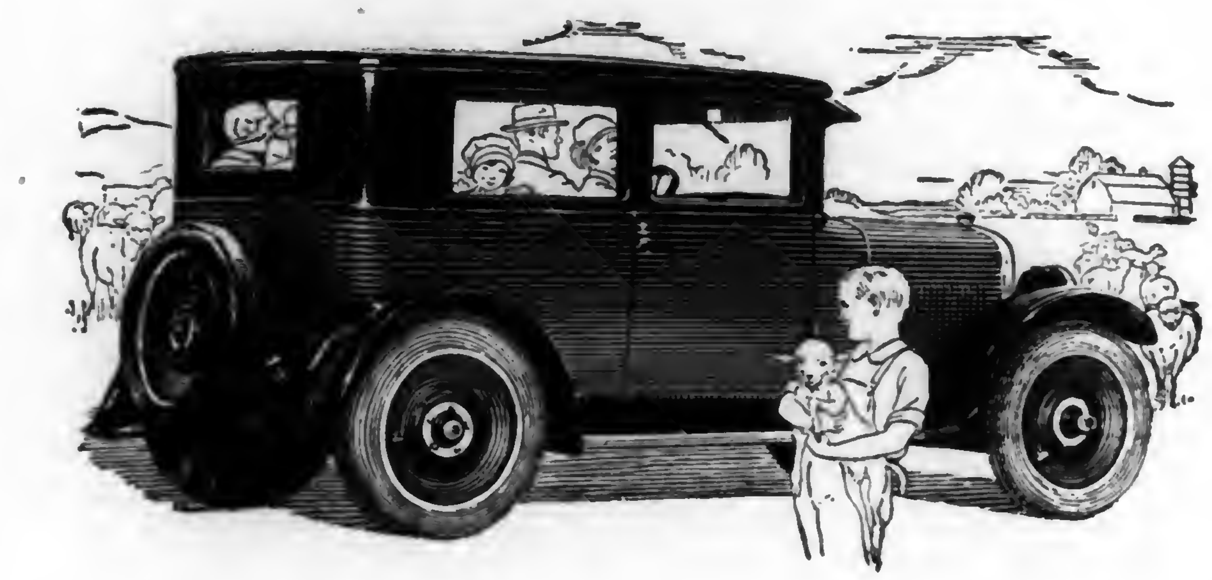
A Custom Forty Years Old

this writing, March 30, we have two fields to be planted in March plowing for corn has done on our farm since my late r bought the place forty years and today there are few worms . During this last plowing, not notice more than a dozen e and fewer bugs.

e robins, blackbirds, larks, star- sparrows, and other birds, do bit but it is the freezing that re after when we plow early. benefit are derived by early g: soil conditioning and firm- and manure and sod rotting, place soluble food at hand for w crop. Ants are also destroy- R. I. W.

lub Work Popular

E boys' and girls' clubs have organized in the Orbisonia unity, Huntingdon County, with -four entrants, according to y Agent R. S. Clark. Potato, , poultry, corn, and canning will be taken up by the clubs. corn club member will receive quarts of Early Clarage corn is being standarized in the y. The potato, poultry, and can- clubs will be conducted in the l way.—A. L. B.



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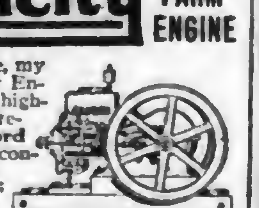

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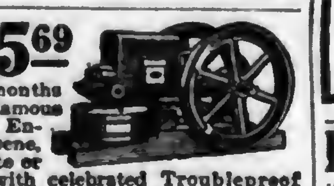

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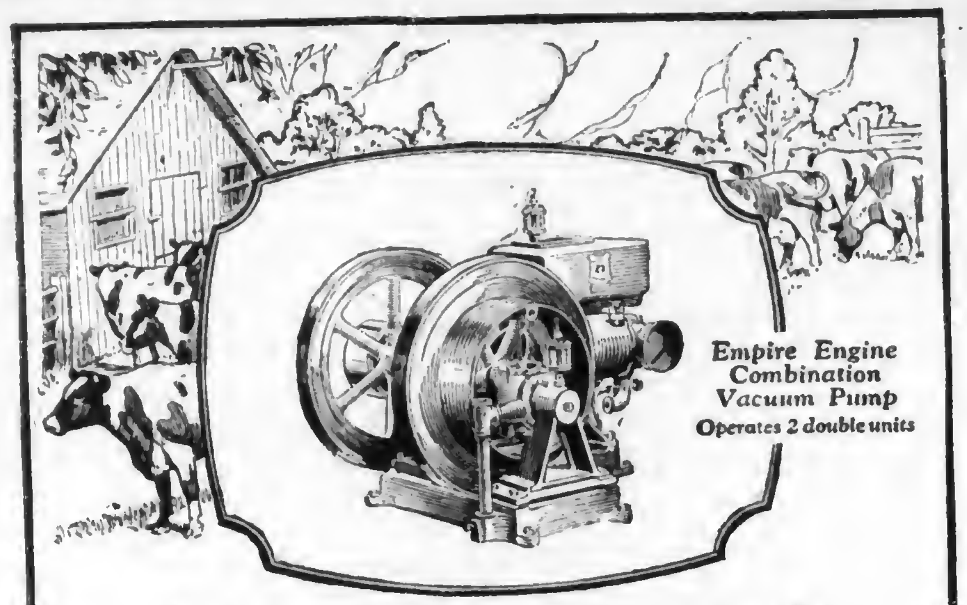

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And not only that—but also, it can be used to do the many small power jobs, such as running the cream separator, the grind stone, wood saw, churn or any other machine that requires 1½ horse power or less.

The Empire Engine Combination Vacuum Pump is sturdy, reliable and quiet, inexpensive to install and economical to operate.

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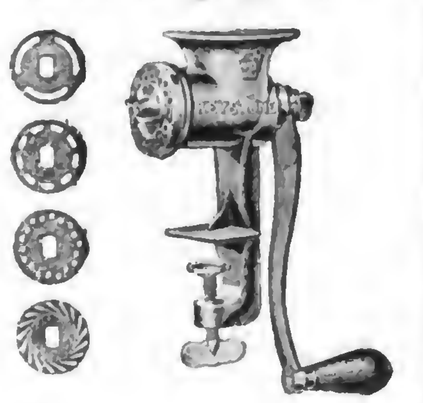
Food Chopper



The Keystone Food Chopper is constructed on positively correct principles. Will cut any kind of meat, raw or cooked; all kinds of vegetables, coarse or fine. Leaves no uncut food in the machine and no drip on the floor.

Four cutting plates with each chopper, also Recipe Book and instruction tag. We positively guarantee this Food Chopper to give entire satisfaction.

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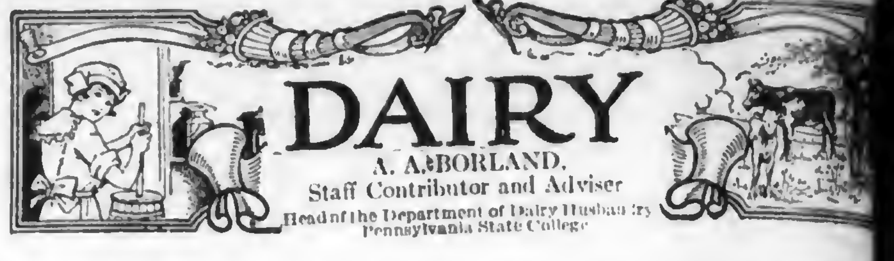

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Food Value and Product

Will you please answer the following questions? What is the difference between oats with a little buckwheat soaked and cooked for several hours, and same ground quite fine? As a rule, two quarts of oats cooked will make four with the water soaked in. How would four quarts of this cooked oats (two quarts before cooking) compare with the same weight of the ground grain as to upkeep, milk and butterfat? What is gained in feeding ground oats and corn to work horses? What do you think of a ration of ground oats and wheat bran and corn on the cob for an ordinary herd of cows for grade B milk market or milk plant? Do you think the milk situation will get any better this year?—B. P., Lycoming County, Pa.

Numerous trials at experiment stations have shown that in general cooking of either corn or roughage does not increase its digestibility or nutritive value. In fact, the digestibility of the protein is likely to be decreased. On the other hand, there is much to be gained grinding the grain for dairy cows.

For feeding horses, the saving thru crushing or grinding oats amounts to about five or six per cent. You can determine whether this increase in feeding value will more than offset the cost of grinding. Corn is not usually ground for horses, but barley and wheat, if fed, should be crushed or ground.

Grinding Increases Food Value

A ration of ground oats, wheat bran, and corn on the cob is not a satisfactory grain mixture for milk production purposes unless your roughage is leguminous, such as clover or alfalfa hay. If the roughage is mixed clover and timothy hay—in other words, half leguminous and half non-leguminous, a mixture of 100 pounds of corn and cob meal or corn meal or ground barley, or hominy feed; 100 pounds of wheat bran or ground oats; 100 pounds of cottonseed meal or gluten meal, or peanut meal; and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal would be more satisfactory.

If your roughage is simply timothy hay, corn stover, or corn silage, without any leguminous hay in the roughage, then you should double the amounts of cottonseed meal and linseed meal in the foregoing mixture. Feed the grain mixture to your cows at the rate of one p of grain for every four to four one-half pounds of milk they duce if the cows are Holstein Ayrshires. Feed one pound of for every three to three and on pounds of milk if they are Gu seys or Jerseys.

It would appear that the su of milk is nearly up to the de This fact, coupled with the fact the pasture season will soon be when there is usually more milk duced than is needed for cons tion, would make it appear that milk situation, so far as prices concerned, is not likely to be better until next fall.—A. A. B.

Guernsey Breeders M

THE annual meeting of the land Guernsey Breeders A tion was held recently at the son Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

The following officers were ed for the ensuing year: Pre Frank Hoen, Glyndon, Md.; President, G. H. Hibberd, Broo ville, Md.; Secretary and Trea Howard Symmons, Eccleston,

Members of the Executi mittee: P. W. Browning, Ri Md.; Gladden Davis, Rocks, R. E. Turpin, Centreville, M F Adkins, Hebron, Md

Mrs. G. W. Koser, President Eastern Guernsey Breeders' A tion, gave a talk on the pro work of the Eastern Guernsey ers' Association and asked th tinued cooperation of the M Association.

O. C. Jones, of the Extensio ice of the Eastern Guernsey ers' Association, spoke on the bilities of the work thruout ritory, emphasizing the im of a program of work for th associations.

Mr. Carl D. Musser, Secre the American Guernsey Cattl gave an interesting address future A. R. test for the G Cow."

The subject of a purebr campaign in cooperation wi Baltimore and Ohio Railro Maryland was discussed and mittee composed of Messrs. Merryman, Granville Hibbe Howard Symmons, was appoi take charge of the Guernsey the program.

The meeting was well a and showed the cooperative usually found at the Ma breeders' meeting.

The State's Champion Jersey Cows

THE newly compiled report of the American Jersey Cattle C shows the State Champion Jersey cows for the State of Pe sylvania to be:

Name of cow. Owner at start of test.	Age yrs. mos.	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.
Lucky Farce, I.C.S. Demonstration Farms, Dalton	1-11	14,260	635.70
Buttercup of Wishtonwish, Green Pond Farms, V.K.M., Bethlehem	2-4	11,338	600.71
Doralassa's Jane, Penn. Training School, Morganza	2-11	11,986	654.66
Lucky Farce, Inter. Cor. School, Scranton	3-2	14,185	708 57
Prince's Rose of M. B., W. F. Shrum, Jeannette	3-10	14,292	639.05
Meridale Oxford Lily, L. B. Carter, Titusville	4-4	12,633	745.28
Gamboge's Ida, Tiola, D. L. Post, Dunn's Station	4-7	11,945	743.82
Sophie's Elberta, W. L. Glatfelter, Spring Grove	6-11	16,581	942.06
Yamadori, Penn. Training School, Morganza	12-2	12,818	668.50

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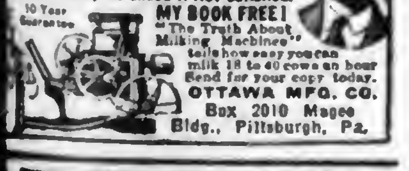

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Weaning the Calf

We have a new calf, she feeds from cow now, but if I want to wean her I thought there might be an easier way than the usual one. Is there a rubber teat that comes to use when first weaning a calf? Where can it be purchased? And will you please tell me whether there is a compound mixture to feed a calf after weaning, the name of it, the price, and where it can be purchased?—L. S., Monmouth County, N. J.

There are devices on the market with a rubber teat which saves the trouble of teaching a calf to drink but if the calf is to be raised to maturity it might as well be taught to drink first as last. In fact, it is much more difficult to teach a calf to drink at a later age than during the first few days of its life. These calf-feeding devices are simply pails with a rubber teat attached.

A Home Made Mixture

Proprietary calf mixtures are for sale at most feed stores. A home made one may be prepared by mixing equal parts, by weight, of hominy feed, red dog flour, linseed meal and blood flour. This preparation should be mixed with warm water. (100 degrees F.) one pound of calf meal to each gallon of water.

If the calf is drinking readily from the bucket at about ten days of age, substitute for a small portion of milk, an equal amount of the gruel prepared by mixing the calf meal as above suggested. Gradually increase the amount of the gruel fed, placing the calf on it exclusively at four or five weeks of age. Do not feed more than one gallon of the gruel mixture per day previous to the time the calf is one month of age. After this time the liquid ration may gradually be increased to one and one-half gallon daily.

Skimmilk for Good Results

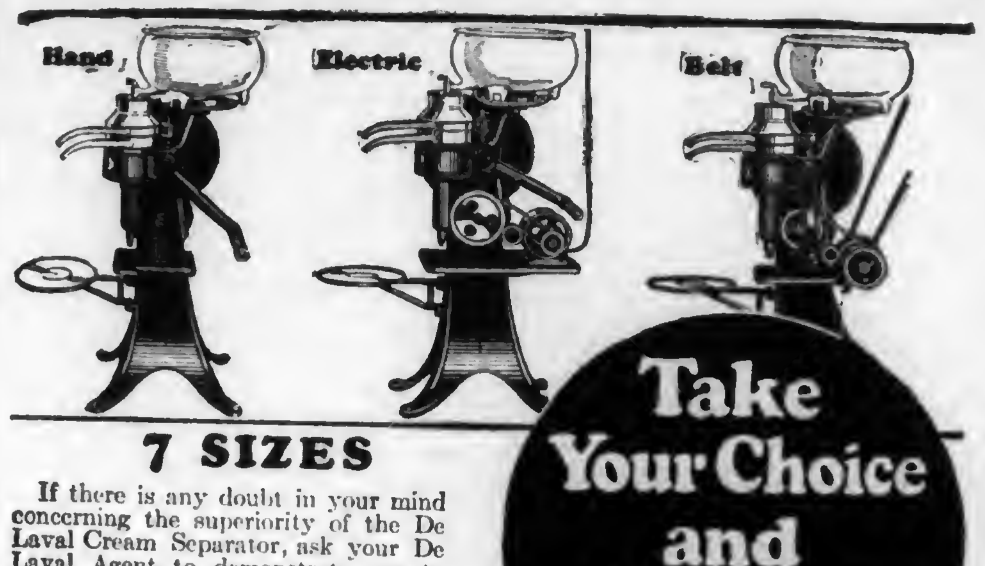
If you can secure a little skimmilk instead of making the liquid part of the ration entirely of water you will get still better results than where water alone is used to make up the gruel. Be sure the calves get all the clover or alfalfa hay they desire. Also start them on a grain mixture when they get to be three or four weeks of age. A good grain mixture for this purpose may be made up of 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, 50 pounds linseed oil meal, 8 pounds blood flour.

Put a small handful of the grain mixture in the pail when the calf has finished drinking its milk. It will suck at the pail and thus get some of the grain in its mouth and will soon acquire a liking for it. Always feed the grain dry. The buckets in which the liquid rations are fed and the troughs used for the grain should be kept scrupulously clean if digestive troubles are to be controlled. Do not over feed. More calves are injured by over feeding than under feeding. After a calf is a few days of age supply it with an abundance of good drinking water.—A. A. B.

New Law on Milk

ON AND after May 25, 1925, it will be unlawful in Pennsylvania to serve milk in restaurants, hotels, lunch rooms, soda fountains and dining cars except in the original bottle or similar original container in which the milk is supplied.

This is one of the most important measures relating to the sanitary serving of milk passed by any legislature in recent years, states James Foust, Director, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This will put an end to dipping, pumping, drawing from spigots and other unsanitary ways of serving milk.—J.



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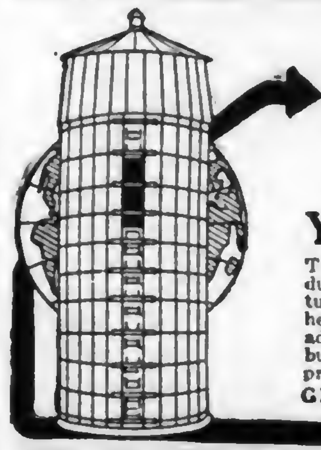

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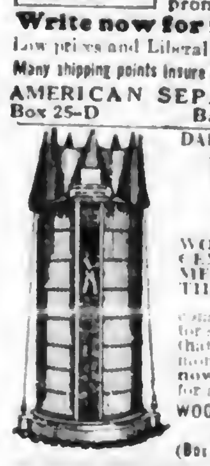

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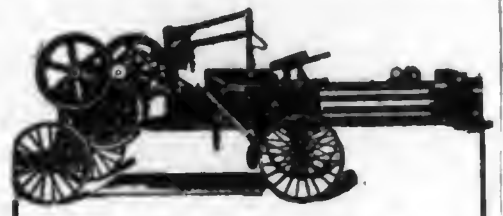

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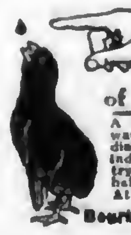

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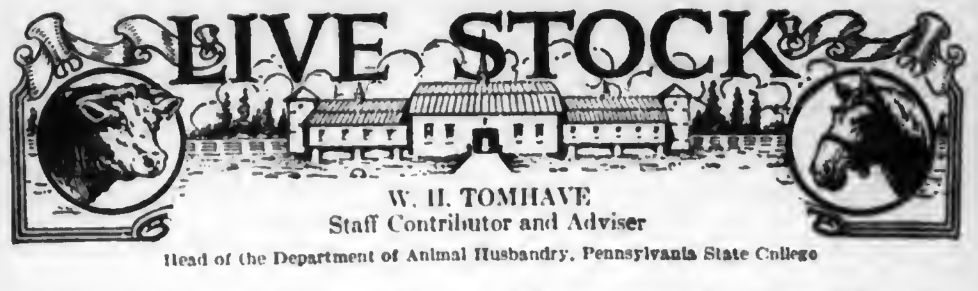

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

The Clipped Team Does More and Better Work

I CLIP our work teams primarily for their comfort both day and night. I also consider it profitable because they do not get so hot when real short haired and can stand a little more work each day than when toting along a long, shaggy, warm covering. A little extra work each day counts quite a bit in the course of a farming season.

Some years ago one of my horses contracted a severe cold so that I had to doctor him and lay him off from work several days. This meant a loss to me. I am not sure how the cold was contracted but as the horse was brought into the barn late one night wringing wet with sweat, and the hired man did not curry him or give him any attention, I believe this was the cause. We had been hauling hay, running the rope for the hay fork thru one of the barn windows. This horse's stall was right at the open window so he stood in a draft all night. This was before I started clipping my teams.

A Job for the Rainy Day

I don't do any clipping until warm weather sets in, then some rainy day I get out the clipping machine and while one turns the machine another runs over the horses and mules (we use both, altho I much prefer to work the always reliable long ears). Soon the unnecessary and undesired hair is removed. We shear our sheep by machine so it was only necessary to fit a different type of shaft and knife head onto the sheep shearing machine. Now we can clip very much faster than with hand shears, and do a much smoother and neater job, too.

Most of our work stock has been clipped from infancy so they pay no attention to it. When clipping an animal for the first time one should be firm, yet careful, for the noise and feel of the clipper going over his body is apt to make him somewhat skittish. If the operator is kind and does not hurt the animals they soon get used to the clipping.

Treating for Lice

Lice, mange, etc., are apt to get a start on work teams unless treated, and I find it very much easier to treat these troubles where the hair is short. Less medicine is required and the application is much more thoro. If a horse is troubled with lice I first clip him, then oil him well with raw linseed oil, rubbing it in. A few weeks later, if I find it necessary, I give a second treatment.

Taking everything into consideration, I find a horse clipping machine a necessity on our farm. I would never consider hand clippers because the machine does its work so much smoother and so much quicker.

How would you like to go out and cultivate corn some hot summer day with your overcoat on? Would you feel like work, and how much could you stand? Don't forget that a horse or a mule has feelings, too, and will do his work best under the best conditions and treatment.—R. L.

The Friendly Squirrel

ACTING on the suggestion of President John M. Thomas, the Women's Student Government Association, composed of girls enrolled at the Pennsylvania State College, have advanced money for the purchase of four pairs of gray squirrels which will be liberated on the front campus. These animals were selected by G. R. Green, of the department of nature study, who will feed and care for them until they are able to take care of themselves. Most of the students are acquainted with the beautiful capitol grounds at Harrisburg with its friendly gray squirrels and it is hoped that the squirrels selected by Prof. Green will thrive on the Penn State Campus.—A. L. B.

Receipts at Bethlehem

CARLOT receipts of fruits and vegetables in Bethlehem increased eighty per cent from 1923 to 1924, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. In 1923 the total receipts amounted to 365 cars, while last year the business rose to 663 cars. These fruits and vegetables came from 14 states and from two foreign countries, with over one-fifth of the 663 cars from New York state alone.

The large increase of receipts during the year occurred almost entirely in the amount of mixed produce. Last year 318 mixed cars arrived on the market, as compared with an average of only 14 cars for each of the three previous years. This indicates a change of method in the wholesale business in Bethlehem. A reduction in carlot receipts of many seasonable products, as well as in some of the staples such as apples, cabbage and oranges, signifies that these commodities came into the city to some extent in mixed cars. These mixed shipments consisted of many fruits and vegetables bought on the Philadelphia market in small lots and consigned to Bethlehem wholesalers.

Heavy Receipts of Grapes

Grapes were the most important commodity arriving as solid carloads. More than two-thirds of the 136 cars recorded were from New York state, with Pennsylvania and California prominent among the other shippers of grapes to Bethlehem. During October 120 cars of this fruit arrived in this city.

Forty cars of potatoes were received during the year. All but three of these cars were early stock from New Jersey, Virginia and southern states. It is evident that practically no cars of late potatoes were on the market from January to June and from October to the end of the year, thus indicating that local supplies completely supplied the market during these months. This, of course, is only logical and desirable, since Bethlehem is located in the heaviest potato producing area of the state.

Only one car of bananas arrived during 1924. Bethlehem's banana business is done largely thru the Allentown market, which last year received 280 cars.

Total carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Bethlehem during 1924 are: mixed produce, 318; grapes, 136; apples, 50; potatoes, 40; watermelons, 34; cabbage, 25; celery, 21; peaches, 12; cantaloupes, 7; oranges, 7; strawberries, 5; grapefruit, 3; sweet potatoes, 2; bananas, 1; lettuce, 1; onions, 1. Total, 663 cars.

WATCH your horses carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. The instant an exterior ailment appears, treat it with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 41 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

What is Trespass?

(Continued from page 10)

tain citizens who have a weakness for entering the orchards of their neighbors.

"The case was tried before President Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, whose career on the bench ever since his appointment by Governor Pinchot last year has given general satisfaction.

"His decision in this particular apple case, which has already became famous in local jurisprudence, is accepted as the correct interpretation of the law, and in addition is regarded as reasoning sound to the core.

"Judge Schaeffer's reasoning in a case so trivial in itself, yet so important in its bearing on the general community, is regarded as a rare evidence of the painstaking care which he has exercised in every matter which has come before him since he has been on the bench, and his decisions have received general approval."

It is to laugh; also to get mad. Actions like this bring the whole legal profession into disrepute. What is the function of a court—to indulge in hair splitting legal technicalities, or to secure justice? There is a growing uneasiness that our courts and lawyers are more concerned about the intricacies of jurisprudence than about vindicating the right.

It Is a Serious Problem

The problem of trespass is becoming very serious in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, especially near the larger towns. Some fruit growers in the more remote districts lose heavily every year thru the depredations of deer, but the loss from the depredations of auto thieves is much greater.

A shotgun loaded with birt shot and salt is an effective remedy, but one that the fruit grower hesitates to use, and one that he should not be required to use. The law, and public sentiment, should protect him and his property rights. Our American civilization has passed beyond the shotgun stage.

Orchards Must Be Protected

The time has come for fruit growers, especially near centers of population, to cooperate in protecting their property, just as jewelers and bankers now cooperate in protective associations against burglary. An apple orchard is private property as well as a string of pearls and has equal right to the protection of the law. Here is a fruitful field for investigation and action by state and county horticultural societies.

Shall we have a session of the State Horticultural Association at Harrisburg next winter on the subject of tresspass?—S. W. Fletcher.

Selling Early Potatoes

FOR years we have raised a few early potatoes for market. During the last few years, however, we have sold around a hundred bushels. In sorting so many there is quite a waste. When winter potatoes are dug the small ones can be put in the cellar to feed later, but when early ones are dug there is almost no advantageous way to use them on the farm.

We have solved this problem by sorting out all the smooth small potatoes, except the very tiny ones, and selling them for about half price. Many people who cannot buy the large ones because of the high price are glad to get these. We also set out quart baskets of them and many buy these who live by themselves or for some other reason use very few potatoes. Others are delighted to get them to cook in with peas. In this way we get quite a bit more for our crop.—Mrs. E. M. C.

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Only "straight" dynamite will blast your ditches *right*.

No other kind of dynamite will work in wet soil and explode from a single primer in a single hole (the propagation method).

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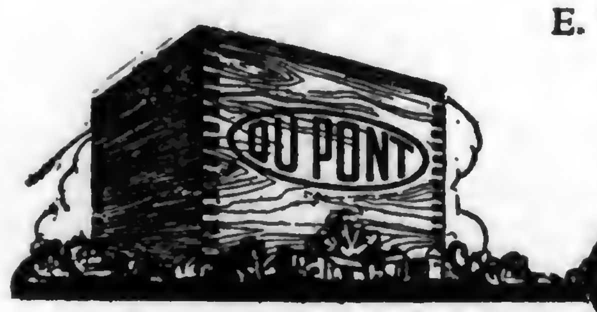

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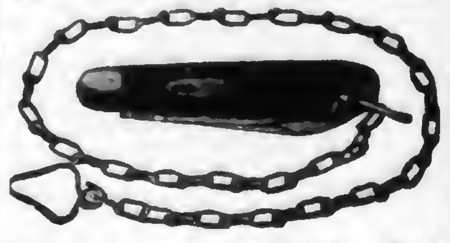

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

SLOWLY the crowd moved out of the courtroom. Benjamin Grimshaw rose and whispered to his lawyer. He had not spoken to his son or seemed to notice him since the trial had begun, nor did he now. Many had shed tears that day, but not he. Mr. Grimshaw never showed but one emotion—that of anger. He was angry now. His face was hard and stern. He muttered as he walked out of the court room, his cane briskly beating the floor. I and others followed him, moved by differing motives. I was sorry for him and if I had dared I should have told him that. I was amazed to see how sturdily he stood under this blow—like a mighty oak in a storm. The look of him thrilled me—it suggested that something was going to happen.

The Silent Woman—as ragged as ever—was waiting on the steps. Out went her bony finger as he came down. He turned and struck at her with his cane and shouted in a shrill voice that rang out like a trumphet in his frenzy:

"Go 'way from me. Take her away, somebody. I can't stan' it. She's killin' me. Take her away. Take her away. Take her away."

His face turned purple and then white. He reeled and fell headlong like a tree severed from its roots, and lay still on the hard, stone pavement. It seemed as if snow were falling on his face—it grew so white. The Silent Woman stood as still as he, pointing at him with her finger, her look unchanged. People came running toward us. I lifted the head of Mr. Grimshaw and laid it on my knee. It felt like the head of the stranger in Rattleroad. Old Kate bent over and looked at the eyelids of the man, which fluttered faintly and were still

"Dead!" she muttered.

Then, as if her work were finished, she turned and made her way thru the crowd and walked slowly down the street. Men stood aside to let her pass, as if they felt the power of her spirit and feared the touch of her garments.

Two or three men had run to the house of the nearest doctor. The crowd thickened. As I sat looking down at the dead face in my lap, a lawyer who had come out of the court room pressed near me and bent over and looked at the set eyes of Benjamin Grimshaw and said:

"She floored him at last. I knew she would. He tried not to see her, but I tell ye that bony finger of hers burnt a hole in him. He couldn't stand it. I knew he'd blow up some day under the strain. She got him at last."

"Who got him?" another asked

"Rovin' Kate. She killed him pointing her finger at him—so."

"She's got an evil eye. Everybody's afraid o' the crazy ol' Trollope!"

"Nonsense. She isn't half as crazy as the most of us," said the lawyer. "In my opinion she had a good reason for pointing her finger at that man. She came from the same town he did over in Vermont. Ye don't know what happened there."

The doctor arrived. The crowds made way for him. He knelt beside the still figure and made the tests. He rose and shook his head, saying:

"It's all over. Let one o' these boys go down and bring the undertaker."

Benjamin Grimshaw, the richest man in the township, was dead, and I have yet to hear of any mourners.

Three days later I saw his body lowered into its grave. The little, broken-spirited wife stood there with the same sad smile on her face that I had noted when I first saw her in the hills. Rovin' Kate was there in the clothes she had worn Christmas day. She was greatly changed. Her hair was neatly combed. The wild look had left her eyes. She was like one whose back is relieved of a heavy burden. Her lips moved as she scattered little red squares of paper into the grave. I supose they thought it a crazy whim of hers—they who saw her do it. I thought I understood the curious bit of symbolism and so did the schoolmaster, who stood beside me. Doubtless the pieces of paper numbered her curses.

"The scarlet sins of his youth are lying down with him in the dust," Hacket whispered as we walked away together.

I AM old and love my ease and sometimes dare to think I earned it. Why do I impose upon myself the task of writing down these memories, searching them and many notes and records with great care so that in every voice and deed the time shall speak? My first care has been that neither vanity nor pride should mar a word of all these I have written or shall write. So I keep my name from you, dear reader, for there is nothing you can give me that I want I have learned my lesson in that distant time and, having learned it, give you the things I stand for and keep myself under a mask These things urge me to my task. I do it that I may give to you—my countrymen—the best fruitage of the great garden of my youth and save it from the cold storage of unknowing history.

It is a bad thing to be under a heavy obligation to one's self of which, thank God, I am now acquitted. I have known men who were their own worst creditors. Everything they earned went swiftly to satisfy the demands of Vanity or Pride or Appetite. I have seen them literally put out of house and home, thrown neck and crop into the street, as it were, by one or the other of these heartless creditors—each a grasping usurer with unjust claims.

I remember that Rodney Barnes called for my chest and me that fine morning in early June when I was to go back to the hills, my year's work in school being ended. I elected to walk, and the schoolmaster went with me five miles or more across the flats to the slope of the high country. I felt very wise with that year's learning in my head. Doubtless the best of it had come not in school. It had taken me close to the great stage and in a way lifted the curtain. I was most attentive, knowing that presently I should get my part.

"I've been thinking, Bart, o' your work in the last year," said the schoolmaster as we walked. "Ye have studied six books and one—God help ye! An' I think ye have got more out o' the one than ye have out o' the six."

In a moment of silence that followed I counted the books on my fingers: Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Geography, History. What was this one book he referred to?

"It's God's book o' life, boy, an' I should say ye'd done very well in it."

AFTER a little he asked: "Have ye ever heard of a man who had the Grimshaws?"

I shook my head as I looked at him, not knowing just what he was driving at.

"Sure, it's a serious illness an' it has two phases. First there's the Grimshaw o' greed—swinish, heartless greed—the other is the Grimshaw o' vanity—the strutter, with sword at belt, who would have men bow or flee before him."

That is all he said of that seventh book and it was enough.

"Soon the Senator will be coming," he remarked presently. "I have a long letter from him and he asks about you and your aunt and uncle. I think that he is fond o' you, boy."

"I wish you would let me know when he comes," I said.

"I am sure he will let you know, and, by the way, I have heard from another friend o' yours, my lad Ye're a lucky one to have so many friends—sure ye are. Here, I'll show ye the letter. There's no reason why I shouldn't. Ye will know its writer, probably. I do not."

So saying he handed me this letter:

"Canterbury, Vt.,
"June 1.

"Dear Sir—I am interested in the boy Barton Baynes. Good words about him have been flying around like pigeons. When school is out I would like to hear from you, what is the record? What do you think of the soul in him? What kind of work is best for it? If you will let me maybe I can help the plans of God a little. That is my business and yours. Thanking you for reading this, I am, as ever,

"God's humble servant,
"Kate Fullerton."

"Why, this is the writing of the Silent Woman," I said before I had read the letter half thru.

"Rovin' Kate?"

"Roving Kate: I never knew her other name, but I saw her handwriting long ago."

"But look—this is a neatly written, well-worded letter an' the sheet is as white and clean as the new snow. Uncanny woman! They say she carries the power o' God in her right hand. So do all the wronged. I tell ye, lad, there's only one thing in the world that's sacred."

I TURNED to him with a look of inquiry an dasked:

"What is it?"

"The one and only miracle we know—the gate o' birth thru which comes human life and the lips commanding our love and speaking the wisdom of childhood. Show me how a man treats women an' I'll tell ye what he amounts to. There's the test that shows whether he's a man or a spaniel dog."

There was a little moment of silence then—how well I remember it! The schoolmaster broke the silence by adding:

"Well ye know, lad, I think the greatest thing that Jesus Christ did was showing to a wicked world the sanctity o' motherhood."

That, I think, was the last lesson in the school year. Just beyond us I could see the slant of Bowman's Hill. What an amount of pains they gave those days to the building of character! It will seem curious and perhaps even wearisome now, but it must show here if I am to hold the mirror up to the time.

"I wonder why Kate is asking about me," I said.

"Never mind the reason. She is your friend and let us thank God for it. Think how she came to yer help in the old barn an' say a thousand prayers, my lad. I shall write her today, and what shall I say as to the work?"

"Well, I've been consulting the compass," I answered thoughtfully, as I looked down at the yielding sand under my feet. "I think I want to be a lawyer."

"Good! I would have guessed it. I suppose your week in the court with the fine old judge and the lawyers settled that for ye."

"I think that it did."

"Well, the Senator is a lawyer, God prosper him, an' he has shown us that the chief business o' the lawyer is to keep men out o' the law."

Having come to the first flight of the uplands, he left me with many a kind word—how much they meant to a boy who is choosing his way with a growing sense of loneliness!

I reached the warm welcome of our little home just in time for dinner. They were expecting me and it was a regular company dinner—chicken pie and strawberry short cake.

"I wallered in the grass all the forenoon tryin' to git enough berries for this celebration—ayes!—they ain't many of 'em turned yit," said Aunt Deel. "No, sir—nothin' but pure cream on this cake. I ain't a goin' to count the expense."

Uncle Peabody danced around the table and sang a stanza of the old ballad which I have forgotten, but which begins:

"Come Philander, let us be a-marchin'"

How well I remember that hour with the doors open and the sun shining brightly on the blossoming fields and the joy of man and bird and beast in the return of summer and the talk about the late visit of Alma Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln!

While we were eating I told them about the letter from old Kate.

"Fullerton!" Aunt Deel exclaimed. "Are ye sure that was the name, Bart?"

"Yes."

"Goodness gracious sakes alive!"

She and Uncle Peabody gave each other looks of surprised inquiry.

"Do you know anybody by that name?" I asked.

"We used to," said Aunt Deel as she resumed her eating. "Can't be she's one o' the Sam Fullertons, can it?"

"Oh, prob'ly not," said Uncle Peabody. "Back east they's more Fullertons than ye could shake a stick at. Say, I see the biggest bear this mornin' that I ever see in all the born days o' my life.

"It was dark. I'd come out o' the fifty-acre woods and down along the edge o' the ma'sh an' up into the bushes on the lower side o' the pasture. All to once I heerd somethin'! I stopped an' peeked thru the bushes—couldn't see much—so dark. Then the ol' bear riz up on her hind legs this to me. We didn't like the looks o' one 'nother an' begun to edge off very careful.

"Seems so I kind o' said to the ol' bear: 'Excuse me.'

"Seems so the ol' bear kind o' answered: 'Sart'nly.'

"I got down to a little run, near by, steppin' as soft as a cat. I could see a white stun on the side o' it. I lifted my foot to step on the stun an' jump acrost. B-r-r-r-r! The stun jumped up an' scampered thru the bushes. Then I was scairt. Goshtalmighty! I lost confidence in everything. Seemed so all the bushes turned into bears. Jeerusalem, how I run! When I got to the barn I was purty nigh used up."

"How did it happen that the stone jumped?" I asked.

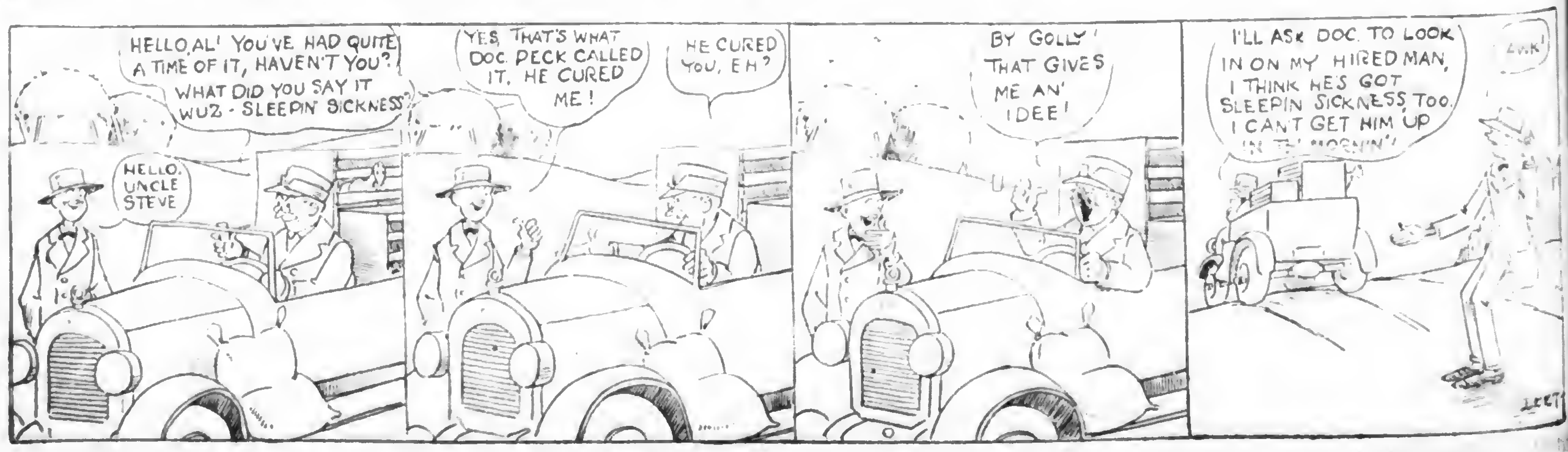
"Oh, I guess 't was a rabbit," said Uncle Peabody

Thus Uncle Peabody led us off into the trail of the bear and the problem of Kate and the Sam Fullertons concerned us no more at that time.

A week later we had our raising. Uncle Peabody did not want a public raising, but Aunt Deel had her way. We had hewed and mortised and bored the timbers for our new home. The neighbors came with pikes and helped to raise and stay and cover them. A great amount of human kindness went into the beams and rafters of that home and of others like it. I knew that The Thing was still alive in the neighborhood, but even that could not paralyze the helpful hands of those people. Indeed, what was said of my Uncle Peabody was nothing more or less than a kind of conversational firewood I can not think that any one really believed it

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Has a Fellow Feeling for Him* : : : : : : *By Leet*



HELLO, AL! YOU'VE HAD QUITE A TIME OF IT, HAVEN'T YOU? WHAT DID YOU SAY IT WUZ - SLEEPIN' SICKNESS?
HELLO, UNCLE STEVE
YES, THAT'S WHAT DOC. PECK CALLED IT. HE CURED ME!
HE CURED YOU, EH?
BY GOLLY! THAT GIVES ME AN' IDEE!
I'LL ASK DOC. TO LOOK IN ON MY HIRED MAN, I THINK HE'S GOT SLEEPIN SICKNESS, TOO. I CAN'T GET HIM UP IN TH' MORNIN'!
AWK!
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle

■	1	2	3			4	5	6	7		■	8	9	10
11				■	■	12				■	13	■	14	
15			■	16	17				■	18		19	■	
20			21	■	22		■	23	24	■	25		26	
	■	27			■	28	29				■	30		
31	32	■		■	33				■	■	34			
35			■	36										■

TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 12 (across) is NORN and 19 (down) is CAMEL. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Offered for consideration
8. Distant
11. To pass over superficially
12. One of the fates in Teutonic mythology
14. Smithsonian Institution, abbreviation
15. A chum
16. To strike
18. First syllable of many Scotch surnames.
20. Two objects you are using in solving this puzzle.
22. Preposition
23. Southern state, abbreviation
25. To rush with violence
27. What a boy is to his parents
28. A bit of verdure in a desert
30. A fiber rug
31. County agent, abbreviation
33. Without restraint
34. A glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light
35. Salted and smoked pig
36. Extraordinary

READING DOWN

1. A dramatic performance
2. Governs
3. Used with "either"
4. Official or regulation dress
5. A negative
6. A set of shelves for holding dishes
7. Prefix meaning "in"
9. Like
10. Prerogatives
11. An oration
13. A passing fashion
17. Middle western state, abbreviation
19. The animal who "humphed himself"
21. Mrs. Pig
24. Roman for 101
26. Mentally healthy
29. American Education Association, abbreviation
32. Athletic association, abbreviation
33. Farming engineer, abbreviation
34. Measure of weight, abbreviation

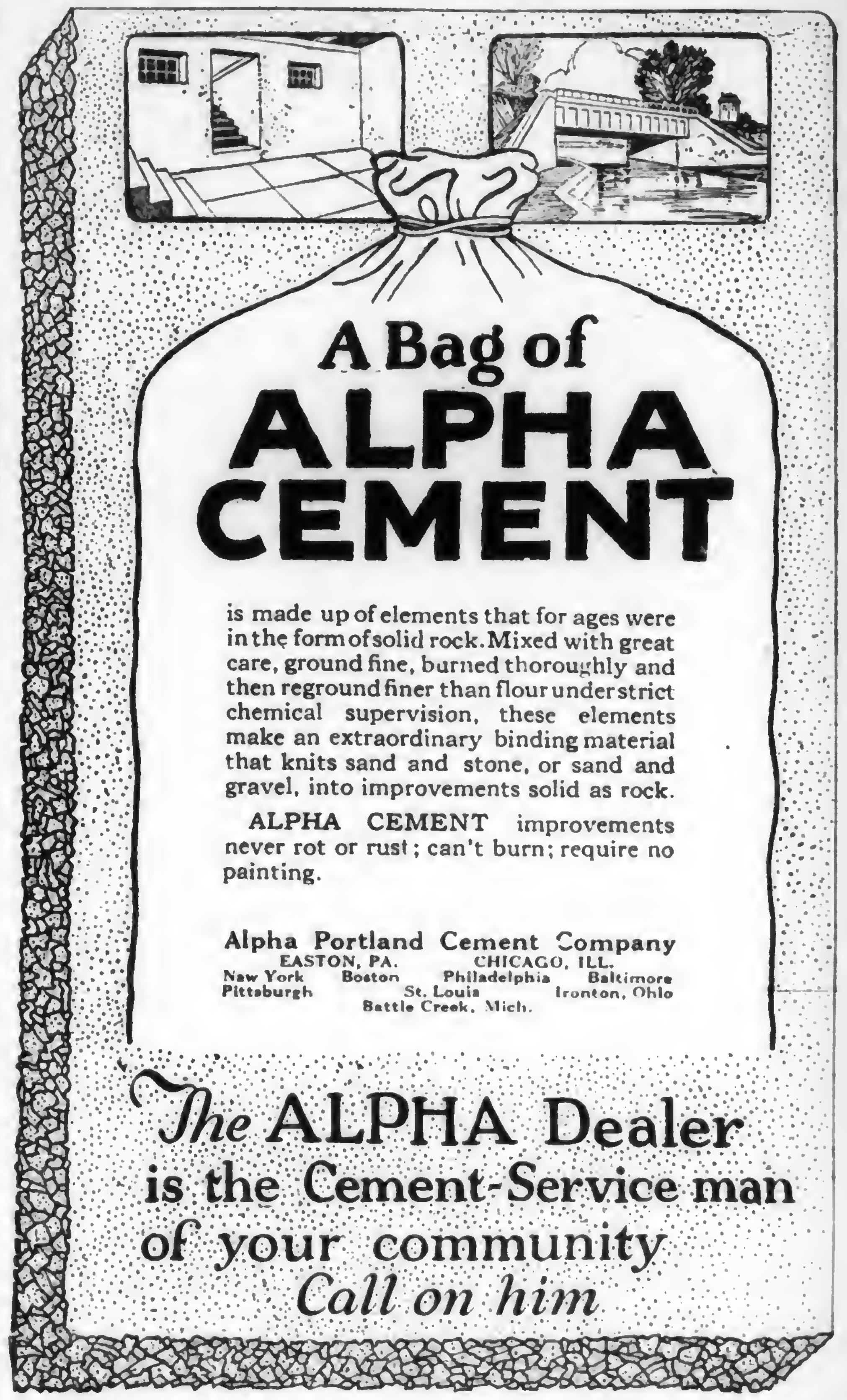
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

B	Y	■	S	P	R	Y	■	A	L	E	S	■	M	F
A	■	S	■	R	E	F	U	S	A	L	■	S	■	O
A	C	T	I	O	N	■	S	■	D	E	B	T	O	R
■	W	A	R	M	■	B	U	D	■	V	I	E	W	■
S	T	R	A	I	N	■	R	■	M	A	T	I	N	S
U	■	T	■	S	E	R	P	E	N	T	■	N	■	I
N	Y	■	P	E	W	S	■	H	O	E	D	■	J	R

It was at a party. The young man had just been introduced to her, and after a brief and awkward silence he ventured, "You are from the West, I understand."

"Yes, from Indiana," she replied. "Hoosier girl."

He started and flushed deeply. "Why—er—really," he stammered. "—I—I don't know—that is, haven't quite decided yet."—Kind Words.



A Bag of ALPHA CEMENT

is made up of elements that for ages were in the form of solid rock. Mixed with great care, ground fine, burned thoroughly and then reground finer than flour under strict chemical supervision, these elements make an extraordinary binding material that knits sand and stone, or sand and gravel, into improvements solid as rock.

ALPHA CEMENT improvements never rot or rust; can't burn; require no painting.

Alpha Portland Cement Company
EASTON, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
New York Boston Philadelphia Baltimore
Pittsburgh St. Louis Ironton, Ohio
Battle Creek, Mich.

The ALPHA Dealer is the Cement-Service man of your community
Call on him

Crows pulled one hill, and said: "Good night!"

writes C. H. Barrett, Thetford Center, Vt. "I wouldn't plant without it."

Hundreds of corn-growers write us letters like these: "Had no corn pulled that I could discover."—F. G. Vincent, W. Tisbury, Mass.

"Crows nor nothing seem to bother it"—M. Crockwell, Red Hook, N. Y.

"It does the job"—L. Varnum, Alexander, Me.

"One kernel was pulled by crows. None were eaten. Yet crows were in fields all the time catching bugs," says M. S. Taite, Turnhannock, Pa.

"The crows pulled only one hill of my corn"—L. Matt.n, Hillsboro, N. H.

"Saw but one hill taken"—A. J. Hicks, New Carlisle, Ind.

"Did not pull one hill in 1½ acres of corn"—G. Post, Dover, Mass.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

is what they are talking about. And we can give you scores and scores of more letters all saying the same thing. Why do you worry about your corn crop, when for $1.00 you can save from 1 to 2 acres of corn for every bushel of seed you plant? "Money Back" guarantee,—you to be the only judge. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half sized can, $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500 R, New Britain, Conn.

Keep Out. This field is mined. Brothers of the Crow
And this used to be our best Cornfield too
Boo-hoo hoo
Seed coated with Stanley's Crow Repellent

Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—Outside the window, on a bare branch of the maple, a gay bluebird tilts back and forth delightedly preening himself. Around the corner, in a small bird box on top of a tall pole, Mrs. Bluebird is scurrying about getting the new summer home in readiness. For several days the two have been as busy as can be, now Mr. Bluebird is taking a rest. There he goes—a flash of gorgeous blue as he speeds back to his busy wife and their nest building.

Down in the grass, just showing green, a big, fat, contented Robin Redbreast is having the time of his life hunting for worms, and from the distance come the cheery notes of a song sparrow.

Aren't you glad to be alive these spring days so as to welcome back the birds after another winter in the southland? I'm sure you are tho, for several of you have been telling of the little feathered folk already seen around your homes. I hope there isn't a single Forum cousin who doesn't love the birds, but just the same I'm anxious for you to show me how much you do think of them. Here's how.

During the next few days keep your eyes and ears open. Watch the busy birds, see where they're building and how many are building near your home or school, listen for the notes of new comers, then before May 2 write me the most interesting letter about your bird friends you possibly can. But that's not all—the writers of the best letter and the second best letter will each receive a prize. The winner of the first may have his or her choice of a camera or a necklace, and the second either a flashlight or a fountain pen.

JOIN THE CONTEST, EVERBODY

Your letter should be called "My Bird Friends." With that for a title you can tell me about the bird house in the yard, if you have one, of the nest in the vines over the porch, of the darting barn swallows, of the swinging oriole's nest, and oh, just anything and everything you want to tell about your bird friends.

The prizes will be awarded to the two most interesting and neatest letters. Everybody try. There may be some more contests later if you show me that you like this one well enough. Sign all contributions with your full name and address and give your age, then be sure that they reach me by May second. They'll find me if you send them to Cousin Ruth, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I do not have to walk to school as we have a stage which takes the children. I have quite a lot of schoolmates and have lots of fun at school.

I have two sisters, one older than I and one younger. They each have a heifer and so have I.—Sarah Clark, Morris County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and go to Logan School. I have a great many schoolmates and we play football, baseball and many other games. My favorite is baseball.

My father plows the ground and I harrow. It is getting nice now and I will help make the garden.—David B. Remfren, Butler County, Pa.

POSING WITH MOTHER
Dorothy and Beatrice West, Fayette County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old and go to Princeton High School. My brother and I are freshmen. My other brother is in the graduating class this year.

We have an apple orchard of sixteen acres on our farm. My father was president of the New Castle Agriculture Association last year which put on the biggest display of livestock and farm products of any fair in the state.

My brother won a trip to State College next June for being the best in the judging contest at the fair last fall.—Martha L. Boak, Lawrence County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am ten years old and have six books in school. I also take music lessons every Saturday afternoon.

We live on a truck farm and go to Lancaster market. I like to go along to market, but I like the country better than the city.

We expect to go to the woods for flowers at school one of these days. We have jolly good times.—Erma Mae Snyder, Lancaster County, Pa.

Hello, Cousin Ruth and Members of the Y. P. F.:—School stops April 16 but I suppose I will not go to school any more this year. We always have a dinner on the last day of school. The reason I can not attend school any more is because I have twin sisters to help take care of. How many of you members have twin sisters or brothers?

I am very glad spring is near. I can hear robins singing every day. I live across the road from a woods and in the summertime I can hear most all kinds of birds singing. I love birds.—Margaret A. Morthland, York County, Pa.

Hello, Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—For pets I have a puppy, Brownie, a dog, Topsy, a calf, Daisy, and two ducks. We have lots of fun playing in the pines. There is a field not far away full of Jack pines.—Lucinda Moretz, Perry County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am fifteen years of age and live on a rented farm with my mother, six brothers and sister. I go to school in the winter and work away from home in the summer. My oldest brother works away, too. I am the oldest of all, tho.

How many of the Forum girls like to do fancy work? I do. I do a lot of embroidering. I am embroidering animals and flowers, etc., for a quilt. I am sending a recipe:

PLAIN CAKE RECIPE

⅓ cup of fat
3 egg yolks
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar
⅔ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
3 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream fat and sugar, add beaten egg yolks, the milk alternately with flour mixed with salt and baking powder. Beat mixture thoroly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites and vanilla, bake in loaf or layers.

Here are three riddles:

1. When is the first man mentioned in the Bible?
2. If you go for ten cents' worth of long tin tacks what do you want them for?
3. Dick's father is Tom's son what relation is Dick to Tom?—Elsie Bish, Armstrong County, Pa.

THREE SISTERS
Elsie V. Cathcart, Clarion County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a few pets, a goose and a duck. I feed them every morning and evening, at dinner time I give them water and a little corn. They are pretty. The duck is black and white, the goose is black and yellow.—Violet C. Shoop, Philadelphia County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in Maryland on a farm near the Blue Ridge Mountains. Every spring when arbutus comes open we go to the mountain for it.

I like to go to school. I live only one-quarter mile from the old brick schoolhouse. It is so old that my father went to school where I am now going.

For a pet I have a white cat that I call Whitey. We have nearly 300 little chickens. Mother is letting me set some eggs and I can have the money when I sell the chickens.—Caroline Leatherman, Frederick County, Md.

Answers to riddles published on the page last week:

1. Because the tail can't wag the dog.
2. There is not a single person in it.
3. Letter "m."
4. Ashes.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Raymond Crownover (Ds).
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Elsie Bish (P).
BUTLER COUNTY.—David B. Remfren.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—Mildred Miller.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Merle E. Stewart.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Elinor Dible.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Lucille Post.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Vera Irene Hertzog, Erma Mae Snyder.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Martha L. Boak.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Dorothy Rudy, Paul W. Umberger.
McKEAN COUNTY.—Alene Danforth.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Alice Ellen Hesser.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Melvin Arlon, Lynnwood Menger.
PERRY COUNTY.—Lucinda Moretz.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—Violet C. Shoop.
POTTER COUNTY.—Howard C. Neefe.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY—Ruth Kriner.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Richard Staub.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Margaret Monticelli.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Gertrude Hartge.
YORK COUNTY.—Margaret A. Morthland.

MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Caroline Leatherman.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Frances Ford.

NEW YORK

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Beulah Mon Dore (P).

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Anna Davis.
CAMDEN COUNTY.—A. Leifels (D only), C. Nyce (D only).
CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Irma Hamel.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Harriet Bradway.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Louise Johnson.
SALEM COUNTY.—Dorothy Garwood.

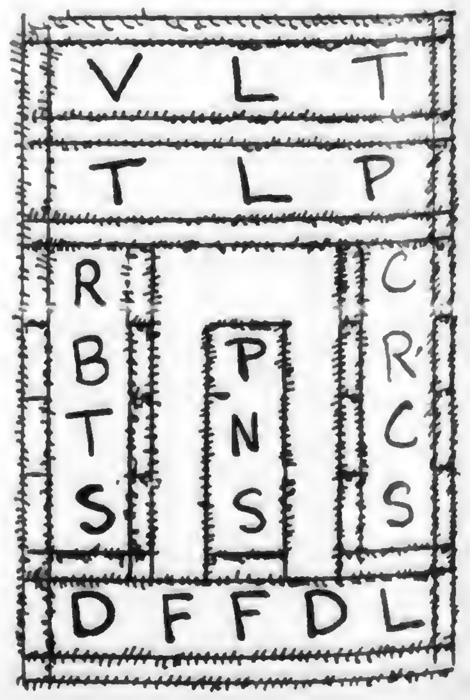
OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—Some of our little folks planted a garden. They wanted early spring flowers and brought two kinds in from the woods: one of these I think will grow for them and the other they are trying as an experiment. You can tell what flowers are blooming right now in their garden if you fill in the proper vowels along with the consonants you see popping up in each of the six flower beds in the picture. Teacher has told you, of course, that the vowels are the letters A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y. When you have found out the names of the six early spring flowers, send them to me on a POSTAL CARD so that your answer reaches me by April 25. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. I'd like to thank the many little folks that sent in such friendly greetings along with the April fool puzzle. It is nice to know you are having a good time digging out the answers.

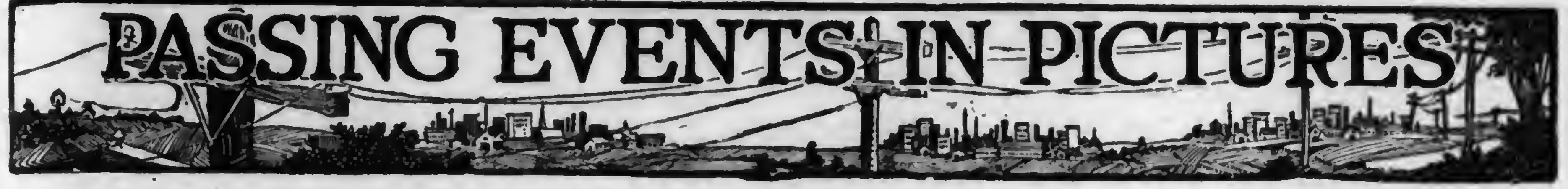
Puzzle Prize Winners

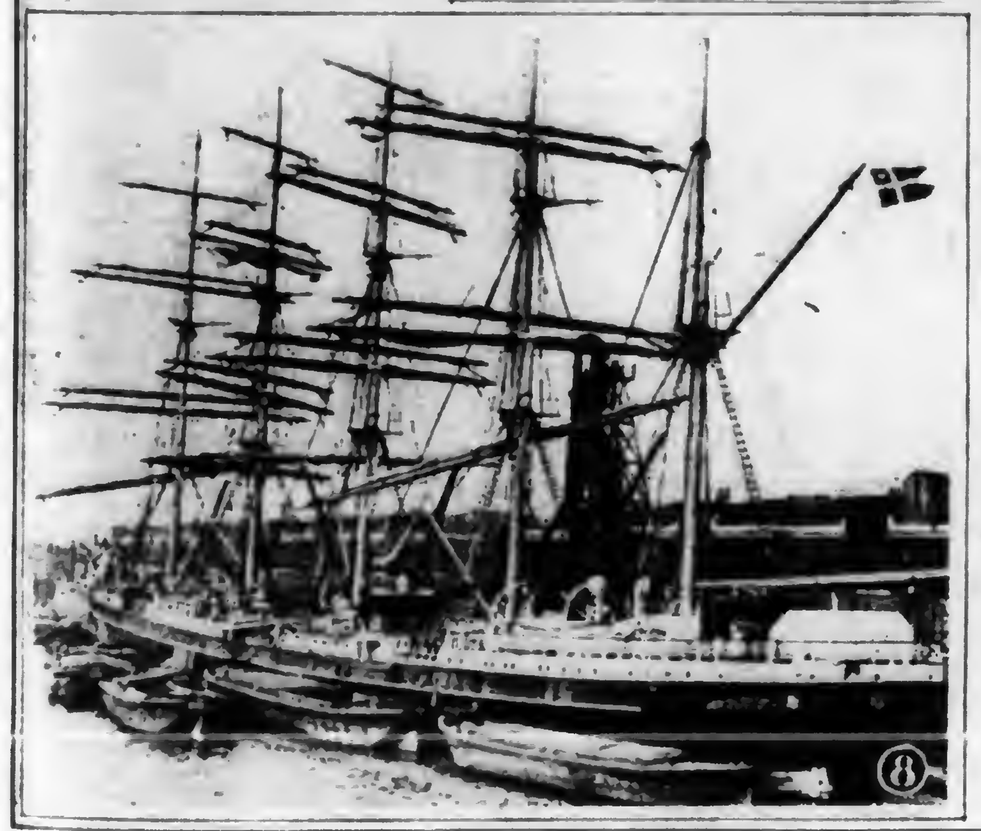
The answer to the puzzle published in March 28 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: APRIL FOOL.

The prize winners are: Della Calabrese, age 7, Bridgeton, N. J.; Lyle S. Cameron, age 7, Thompsontown, Pa.; Allen A. Green, age 9, Lehighton, Pa.; Elwood Koontz, age 10, Harney, Md.; Evelyn Miller, age 9, Patapsco, Md.; John M. Powell, age 10, Stittville, N. Y.; Harry Thomas Toulson, age 8, Chestertown, Md.; Gladys Tressler, age 8, Conyngham, Pa.; Bessie Elma Virdin, age 7, Smyrna, Del.; Vera Wilmarth, age 9, Honesdale, Pa.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1—Red Cross dogs in Alsace are trained to go over the top.
2—The New York receiving station which relays London programs.
3—Miss Sylvia Brainerd, chosen by a famous English sculptor as one of the most inspiring types of American beauty.
4—Portrait study of our new Attorney General, John G. Sargent, of Vermont.
5—Art students strive to catch some of the many phases of the new bridge between Philadelphia and Camden now under construction
6—A "visible air whistle" which its inventor expects will replace steam sirens.
7.—Prince Olaf, in center, heir to the throne of Norway, bends to the oar at Oxford, where he is a student.
8.—Danish training ship, docked in the Thames, during a visit to London. Practically all the cadets on this ship, as well as her officers, are of true viking build, topping six feet.
9.—Members of the army polo team inspected by General Pershing and Major General Hines, Chief of Staff. An international match will be held in England in June

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

A Fern Basket for the Home

More Directions for the Weavers Among Us

Materials needed:

- An eight-inch wooden base with nineteen or twenty-one holes, big enough for No. 5 round reed (best quality).
- Nineteen or twenty-one spokes of No. 5 reed, cut into eighteen-inch lengths.
- Two long weavers of "reed winding" (a nearly flat reed about one-fifth inch wide).
- Two long weavers No. 5 round reed.
- The tools listed in previous lessons.

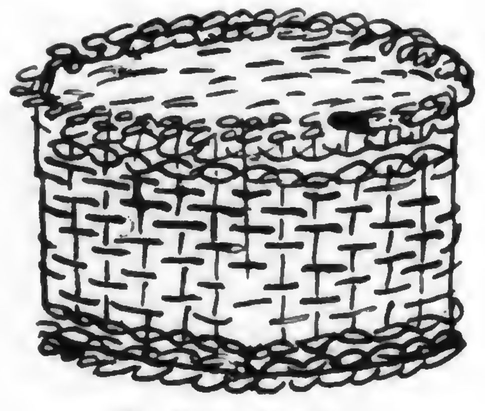
While soaking all the reeds thoroly, gradually straighten the spokes, then insert them thru the holes in the wooden base with three and one-quarter-inch ends extending on the under side, from which to make the "coil" on which the basket rests.

To make this "coil," start with any spoke, pass it to the left back of one spoke, in front of the next, and in. The last spoke will lock thru the very first one you laid down. This completes the base.

A "Pairing Arrow"

Now turn your work so that the long spokes stand up. Cut two weavers of No. 5 reed, fifty-five inches long. You are going to make a "pairing arrow" and the rule is that to make this the weavers should be twice the distance they must cover, plus four inches. With your pencil, mark the spoke which you are going to use as the starting point. Insert one weaver at the right of the "initial" spoke, and a second weaver to the right of the first one. Use the two weavers as in the directions for "pairing" in the March 21 number. The left weaver passes in front of the first spoke on its right, back to the next, and out, when the other weaver (now on the left) repeats,—in front of one, back of the next, and out. Let the two weavers cross each other each time.

When the right-hand weaver falls into the space before the initial spoke, carry this weaver in front of one spoke and back of one, then the other weaver in front of one and back of one. This finishes the first row of the arrow.



The finished basket.

Now Try the Reed Winding

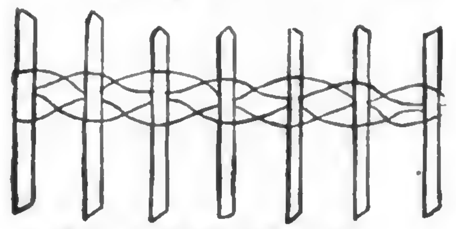
In the second row the left-hand weaver is carried in front of one spoke and back of one spoke just the same, but always under the right weaver. The first weaver ends back of the initial spoke and the remaining weaver passes in front of its proper spoke and under the top weaver at the right.

Now with your reed winding weave simple over and under for three inches, being careful not to weave too tightly. The spokes must be kept even and perfectly straight in this basket, so that the diameter of the basket is the same from top to bottom.

Another pairing arrow follows this, and then you are ready for the border, after the basket has had a thoro soaking.

The Border

First row. Start with any spoke and carry spoke one to the right back of spokes two and three, close to the "pairing arrow" and to the outside of the basket, and so on around.



How to do the weaving.

Second row. Carry any spoke over one spoke to the right and upward toward the inside of the basket, and continue on around the basket from left to right.

Third row. Carry any spoke downward over the next two spokes to the right under the border (close to the arrow) and let it rest close to the third spoke and inside the basket.

Clip the ends neatly, singe the basket, and stain dark green, using wood dye.—G. S. S.

Two Good Recipes

CORNED BEEF ROAST

TAKE a piece of meat of the desired size out of brine, soak over night in fresh water. Drain, pepper, put some onions and several pieces of mixed whole spices on it, and put into a roaster. Pour over it a half cup to a cup of vinegar and set in a hot oven for half an hour. Then pour over it some fresh hot water to which you have added several tablespoons of either catsup or chili sauce. Keep plenty of liquid in the pan. When the meat is done, brown some flour and use it in thickening the gravy. Serve with dumplings made as follows:

DUMPLINGS

To every quart of flour add two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one egg, a little pepper, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon either dried celery or parsley, and almost a quart of well riced, cooked potatoes.

Mix into a stiff dough with milk, and into the center of each dumpling put a few squares of fried bacon, ham, or bread browned in butter. Boil in salted water. Serve piping hot—Mrs. F. G. M.

Keep in Best of Health

"THE biggest thing you need to work out now," said the doctor who had dropped in to make sure that all was well with Dorrit and with the baby that was coming, "is your health. If you stay healthy, if you and your husband just understand that the right care must be taken of you these months, then your happiness and your baby will take care of themselves.

"You are, in this relation, just an animal, and you need to develop and care for your physical side. Now put down good and hard that 'develop and care' means develop and care. It does not mean coddling and hysterics. Civilization has developed ages beyond the animal side alone. Don't imagine that God gave you the intelligence to buy a power washer, and that He still expects you to be like your advertised ancestors of the caves, and to bear your children with the ease and safety of primitive days.

"When your John trained for his track medals, and when you trained for your magnificent 'It'," (pointing to a cherished high school sweater) "you took the best possible care of your bodies. Bearing your child is a tremendously bigger feat than running a race, or thrashing a ball down the field. It deserves more, far more, of care.

"You must take your baths, watch your digestion, your circulation, your breathing. You must prepare your breasts. You must take exercises more surely than ever, to keep flexible and to keep the organs in balance. Farm women work hard, but their work tends to cramp them, throw them out of line and so out of health."

"So I am just a choice sort of animal, am I?" Dorrit finally teased.

"Yes, very choice. Worth a blue ribbon, in fact. Or, with those morning glories behind you, worth a picture. But, remember,—an animal!"

For Other Farm Women, Too

"But where can I get details? There must be special training rules for your your Baby Marathon!"

"Your doctor gives you a book."

"Yes. And for those other women, over the farms all over the land, who have not such doctors as you?"

"If the farm women over the land use their magazine editors, all may know where to get their instructions. Right here on the table is Pennsylvania Farmer. Write to the household editor there. She probably doesn't earn her living as it is, so give her a thing or two to do!"—M. M. F.

Our Newest Contributor

THE puzzles are not all in the Puzzle Corner. For months we have puzzled over the question of how to share with our readers the quilt patterns that come in from time to time.

Commercial patterns are fine (many of you are enjoying them) but there is even more sentiment connected with patterns that have originated right in Our Family.

As an experiment, the duplicating machine in our office has been pressed into service. It has reproduced two quilt patterns for us in color,—not beautiful or varied color, but anyway color. If you are interested in experiments, and want to try these patterns, send ten cents and ask for Quilt Patterns I and II—I. S. H.

Reducing the Overhea

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is makin drastic cuts in the 1925 budge so also are the many women who a cutting down overhead expenses b making their own spring milliner

The state colleges are stressin millinery and millinery trimmings this time. In counties where the are home demonstration agents, mi linery groups have been schedul since early February. Where there no agent, it is often possible to g a specialist to come out from th state college and train a group of th leading women in a community, wh in turn pass the work on to other In addition to this help, there a bulletins which give explicit dire tions for the home milliner.

To Match Your Type and Wardro

Color is one of the first consider tions in choosing a hat. Select it f becomingness and suitability to yo wardrobe. Bright colors are in vogu in the spring to vie with Nature brilliance, tho the more sombe shades are always good. Your fa orite color is likely to appear wit a new name each season. This yea we have terrapin, Castilian, thistl orchid, blond, almond, wood, r wood, henna, Indian orange, rus bluet, and many others.

The shape of a hat should be se ond consideration. This is influence to some extent by the prevaili style,—as, for instance, the vogue a small hat. This spring it is bei replaced by a large hat which is b coming to tall folks, but tends shorten the less tall figure.

Matrons, Avoid Pokes!

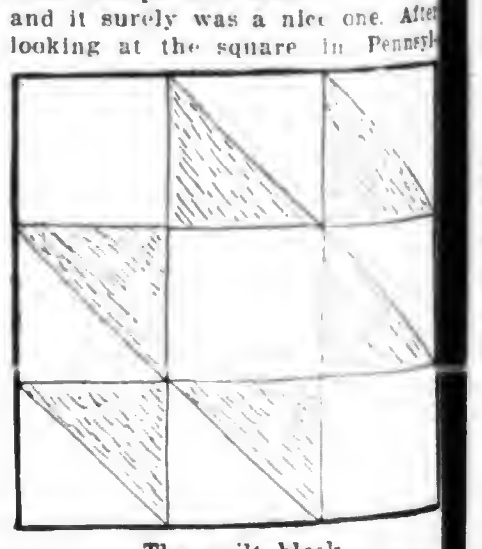
Few matrons can wear the popu lar poke-shaped hat well, for th downward lines of the hat tend accentuate such downward lines mark the face. Occasionally such hat may be worn well if it turns u in the back. In general, poke shap become youthful faces, and styles ap proaching the turban are best f mature ones.

Trimmings that stand up ad height to the figure, while tho that hang from the brim shorten th appearance.

Directions for making a simple ha at home will be given in another ar ticle.—Edith R. Dilts.

"Twin Sisters"

HERE is a quilt square called th twin sisters. I pieced a quil from this pattern when I was youn and it surely was a nice one. After looking at the square in Pennsylvania Farmer, I thought I would send this one. It should be pieced of fine white muslin and pink material or it could be made of green and white striped material, alternating with pink.—Mrs. E. M. Alexander.



The quilt block

THE CANNING SEASON

Twelve Steps in Cold Pack Canning to Remember

THE main steps in cold pack canning of fruits and vegetables are these:

1. Assemble all utensils and supplies.

2. Fill the boiler and put it on to heat. Put the blanching water on so that it will be boiling when needed.

3. Wash the jars and put them on to sterilize. No jar should be used that has any cracks. Large bubbles in the glass indicate a place where a crack may easily occur. New rubber rings should always be used (or new tops if the vacuum type of jar is used). If in doubt as to whether a jar will seal, partly fill it with hot water, seal it, and invert it. Any leakage shows that the jar should not be used.

4. Wash the product thoroly. Those with earth clinging to them must be washed with special care, as the soil may contain bacteria in the spore form.

5. Blanch by plunging into boiling water for from one to fifteen minutes, according to the product. The fruit or vegetable may be placed in a wire basket or square of cheesecloth for blanching and cold dipping.

For the Best Results

During the blanching process the pan should be closely covered, and the time counted as soon as the product comes in contact with the heat. There should be quite a surplus of water for the best results. The blanch cleanses the product, loosens the skin, causes shrinkage and destroys some surface bacteria. Omit blanch and cold dip for berries. Greens are best blanched in steam, to preserve mineral salts.

6. Cold dip. When the blanching period is up, take the product and lower it into cold water once or twice, but do not let it stand in cold water. The cold dip hardens the pulp, sets coloring matter, and makes the product easier to handle.

7. Prepare the product and pack into hot sterilized jars which rest on hot cloths or in hot water. Preparing the product consists of removing the skin from fruits and vegetables, as peaches, carrots and beets, and cutting them into convenient pieces to be packed. If in canning beets about one inch of the stem and all the tail are left on until this stage, they will not lose as much color. Corn is cut from the cob after the blanch and cold dip.

Work quickly at this stage so that the jars and product will keep hot, and place the jars in the canner or hot water bath as soon as possible. Fruit cut in half should be arranged pit surface down. Most products should be tightly packed to economize in jar space, but at least one-half inch should be left at the top in packing peas or corn, because they swell.

8. Fill the hot jars with a boiling liquid, —syrup for fruits.

9. Adjust the rubber ring and partly seal the jar, by closing one clamp on glass top jars, and by tightening completely the tops of screw top jars and then loosening them by a quarter turn. Vacuum type jars are prepared by placing on the lid and one clamp, and leaving the clamps in place till the jar is cold.

Finally the Hot Water Bath

10. Place the jars in the hot water bath. A wash boiler makes a very good one. Whatever utensil is used should have a tightly fitting cover and be deep enough for the water to cover the tops of the jars by at least an inch. During the processing the water level should never be allowed to drop below the tops of the jars. The jars must rest on some sort of a rack to prevent their touching the bottom of the boiler. This permits the water to circulate under and around the jars. The commercial wire rack is best, but a home made wooden rack is very satisfactory. Do not use newspapers, hay, or excelsior.

The water should be hot when the jars are put in, but the time should not be counted until the water boils. It should be kept boiling continuously, and when the time is up the jars should be removed at once and not allowed to stand in the boiler.

11. At once tighten the seal as each jar is taken from the boiler. If a rubber ring has been pushed out of place, put on a new one and return the jar for five minutes' additional processing.

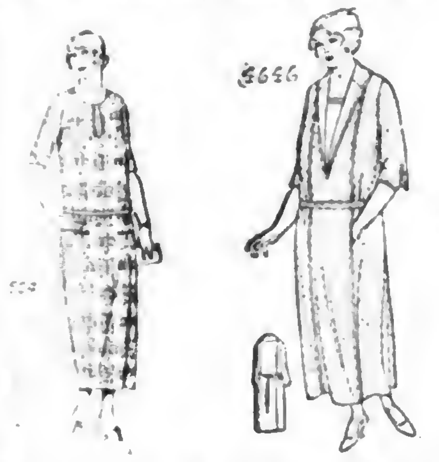
12. Cool the jars quickly, but avoid a draft. Invert to test for leakage, and store in a dark dry place. If necessary to store where the light can reach them, cover with brown paper to prevent bleaching.

Pressure canning and meat canning will be taken up in a future discussion.—Grace E. Fitts.

Now That Spring Is Here

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

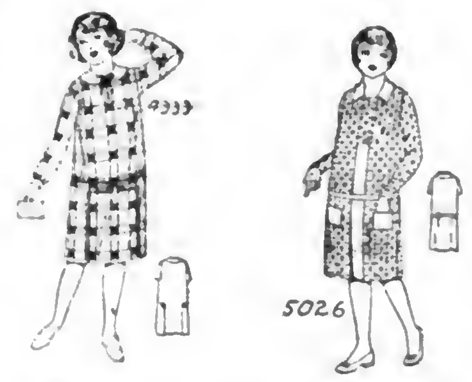
5011.—A Practical Dress.—Gingham, voile, chambray and linen are attractive for this design. It may be finished with the sleeves in wrist length or short as in the large view. The long sleeve may be finished with snap fasteners or buttons at the short outer seam, so that the sleeve may be rolled up conveniently. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 3⅞ yards will be required. To make as illustrated in the large view requires 3¾ yards of figured material, and three-eighths yard of plain material for cuffs and vestee. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10c



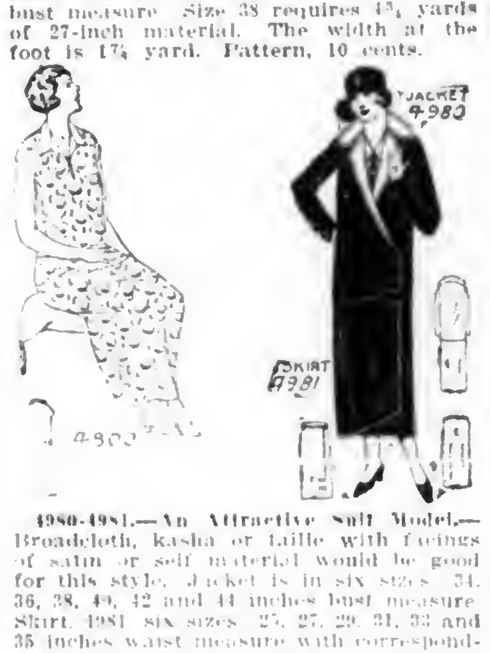
4646.—A Pleasing Style.—This is especially suited to stout figures. It is in slip-on style. Six sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires five yards of 36-inch material. For collar, facings and vest of contrasting material five-eighths yard is required. The width at the foot is 2½ yards. Pattern 10 cents.

4999.—Frock for Spring.—Plaid woolen with flannel in a contrasting shade will be good for this design. It is also very good for wash materials. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as illustrated in the large view, requires 3¼ yards of plaid material 27 inches wide and one-quarter yard of plain for a 10-year size. If made with short sleeves one-quarter yard less of the plaid material is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5026.—For School Days.—Plaid flannel combined with plain flannel is here shown. Wash materials may be used. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as illustrated for a 10-year size, with long sleeves, will require 2½ yards of plaid or checked material and three-eighths yard of plain material 36 inches wide. If made with short sleeves 2¼ yards of the plaid material will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



4809.—A Cool Summer Frock.—Printed crepe was used for this design, with facings of sateen. Chintz, ratine or gingham would also be attractive. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



4980-4981.—An Attractive Suit Model.—Broadcloth, kasha or faille with facings of satin or self material would be good for this style. Jacket is in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 4981 six sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measures 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 inches. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard. To make the suit as illustrated for a 38-inch size requires 4¾ yards of one material 54 inches wide, and five-eighths yard of contrasting material 40 inches wide. Two patterns, 10c each.

Send 10c in silver or stmps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

for WALLS

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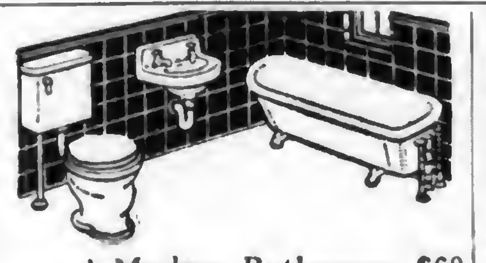

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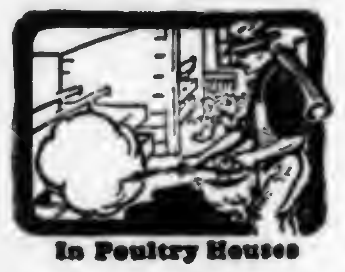
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USES FOR WALL PAPER

With the Odds and Ends She Dressed up the House

"MY FIRST experience with wall paper," said a capable young housekeeper, "was in renovating an old hat box. I first covered the box with muslin to strengthen it, pasting it carefully in place. Next I pasted a lining paper securely over the entire surface to be covered.

"The inside of the box was then covered with plain pink paper, while for the outside I used cream paper with tiny rosebuds. The edges were finished with paper binding.

"Next I sized the surface, taking care to cover every bit of paper, and followed this with a coat of good varnish. A really beautiful effect may be obtained if, last of all, a coat of dull varnish is applied to give softness and 'age'.

"My dining room screen was made from a remnant of tapestry paper. The frame is a rough, home made affair, completely covered first with a lining of cloth on both sides of each panel, then with the lining paper, and finally with the tapestry paper.

"Paper covered boxes for shoes or other accessories make dainty and useful additions to the bedroom.

Bedroom Furniture Renovated

"A set of old bedroom furniture was made really attractive by inserting panels of wall paper before the furniture was newly varnished.

"A lovely waste-basket for the living room desk was made by covering a suitably shaped box with a dark, rich looking paper.

"A clothes hamper was made as follows: The foundation and cover were made from heavy pasteboard reinforced with unbleached muslin and covered in the usual way with a gay striped paper.

"One of the obvious uses for lovely bits of wall paper is the making of lamp and candle shades by the same process used in making the other articles described.

"Charming work-boxes are made by covering suitable boxes with wall paper or by applying designs cut from paper. Always finish with varnish so as to make the surface waterproof.

To Prevent Unsightly Splashes

"Our house is an old one without modern plumbing. I soon discovered that my nice fresh wall papers were becoming splashed and stained back of the wash-stands.

"I made flat frames of the desired size, covered them with a pretty contrasting paper—or with that similar to the wall covering in one or two instances—and fastened them to the wall with a screw at each corner.

"These 'splashers' can be wiped clean of drops and stains and look very neat and good.

"I expect to find other uses to which I can successfully put some of the beautiful wall paper odds and ends which I am constantly seeing in the shops."—A. M. A.

Spending My Check

DEAR Pennsylvania Farmer:—I received your check and thank you. Do you want to know how I spent it? I added enough to cover the cost of a fifty-piece set of pure white dishes.

I find they are the most reasonable and best when one has a family of small children who often break a piece. One can replace these dishes so easily at the five-and-ten-cent stores.

And if you have a cake plate or bread plate of some pretty color, or better still, a bouquet of flowers or leaves, or a plant on the table to add a touch of brightness, you will not mind the undecorated china.—Mrs. F. G. M.

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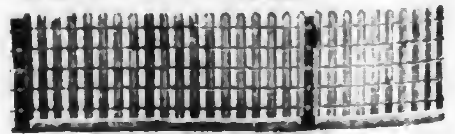

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TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

The Lunch Basket

THE housewife who prepares a picnic lunch, whether it be for a motor trip or a day in the woods or up the river will appreciate this attractive cover for the basket.

The cover can be made as elaborate or as simple as the fancy dictates for there are so many suggestions to offer. The cover shown on the basket is one of my favorites—made of light colored sateen with pink roses and blue birds.

The plain material used in the other is unbleached muslin and is good for roughing as it is easily laundered. For the motor trip, where the basket is put on the running board, a common market basket painted dust color with a cover of black oil cloth, is very serviceable for the cover can be cleaned with a damp cloth and is all ready for another jaunt.

Covers for the lunch basket.

Any one who is handy with the brush can make a pretty picnic outfit by painting a market basket in two contrasting colors, following the squares of the weave and having a cover to match one of the colors. For instance, a basket painted black and white with cover of black or white is quite fetching.

No pattern is required, just cut the material the shape of the top of the basket but about three inches larger all the way around, to allow for filling, then cut a half circle or V shape at each side where the handle will come. Hem, or bind with contrasting color around the edge, and put the tape thru for drawing up. A bias piece of cretonne faced on the right side of a plain cover makes a good trim unless a more elaborate one is desired.—C. S.

Do Farmers Grumble?

RECENTLY I met a school friend whom I had not seen for years. She has always lived in the city. In the course of our conversation, she remarked, "Oh, farmers are always 'poor'—they're always pleading hard times!"

At first I was inclined to be offended. Then it came to me, "I wonder if, as a whole, farmers don't grumble too much? We are warm, well fed, comfortably clothed, and have even a few luxuries. Ought we to grumble?"

On the other hand, compare our working hours with those of city people. This friend said that her husband had been laid off about half the time all summer, yet they came in their own car which they were running absolutely for pleasure.

The woman's working day was, of course, hours shorter than that of the average farm woman, yet she was doing nothing outside to bring in money. Many farm women, besides their own long list of duties, earn pin money.

Suppose farmers threw away the lantern. Suppose farm women put in as short days as do their city cousins. How long would farmers be able to keep on farming? Not long, I'm afraid. What do Pennsylvania Farmer readers think?—Mrs. E.M.C.

Here it is

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F.O.B. DAYTON OHIO

AS THE world's largest manufacturers of farm electric plants we have been working for months on the development of a lighting plant that could be sold at a radically lower price—a price so low that it would bring electricity within the reach of every farm home in America.

We knew that a million farm homes were ready for electricity—that a million farmers realized the money-saving, time-saving value of electricity—that a million farm women had learned that electricity would lighten the burdens of farm life and bring new happiness and new opportunities to their families.

A Price That Is Revolutionary

We realized that a small reduction in price was not enough. It must be revolutionary—drastic. And we wanted to be able to offer this plant on very easy terms—so that every farm home, whether owned or rented, could have the benefits that are so much appreciated on the 200,000 farms where Delco-Light is now in use.

And Now It's Ready

Today the new Delco-Light is ready. It is more than we had hoped. Quantity production—modern engineering—millions of dollars worth of machinery—research and invention—have produced the Delco-Light that can make all farms electrically lighted farms.

A 600 Watt Non-Storage-Battery Plant

The new plant is a genuine Delco-Light in every respect—full 600-watt capacity, strong, sturdily built, economical in operation. It is equipped with a standard Delco starter and an economical starting battery. And its price is only $195 f.o.b. Dayton—the lowest price and the greatest value ever offered in a Delco-Light electric plant.

Complete Installation at a Remarkably Small Cost

In addition to this, special arrangements have been made whereby the Delco-Light Dealer in your community will install your plant and wire your house for five lights, to be located wherever you specify. You will receive with the plant five beautiful spun-brass lighting fixtures complete with bulbs.

And *all* of this—installation, wiring, fixtures, everything ready to turn on the lights—will cost you only $53 in addition to the price of the plant itself.

A Small Down Payment—Balance on Easy Terms

Finally, we have arranged that this new low cost for Delco-Light, completely installed, can be paid on terms so easy that anyone can take advantage of them. The total cost is only $248, including freight (a little more west of the Mississippi). But you make only a small down payment. The balance is payable on easy terms, arranged to suit your convenience.

Write for Details

Never before has such an offer been made. Never before has Delco-Light cost so little and been so easy to buy. It means that any farm home—*your* home—can have Delco-Light today.

We want to send you the full details of this remarkable offer. Write immediately for full information—specifications of the plant, illustrations of the fixtures that come with it, details of our complete installation and wiring plan and the figures that show how easily you can now get Delco-Light.

Sign and mail the coupon. There is no obligation.

An Opportunity for Salesmen
In a number of territories we have openings for Delco-Light products dealers and salesmen, who want a permanent and profitable business of their own. Previous experience is unnecessary as we conduct our own training schools. If interested, send for full information.

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Makers of Delco-Light Farm Electric Plants, Electric Pumps, Electric Washing Machines, and Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration

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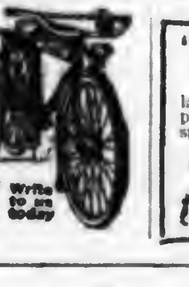

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Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 13, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—Offerings of almost all kinds of vegetables are fairly liberal on our market with trading in nearly all lines fairly active. ARTICHOKES are lower with a little heavier supplies, Calif, box, $1.75@2.50. ASPARAGUS is quite plentiful from California with quite a little So Carolina stock also on our market. Altho there has been no nearby on our market yet, there will be some before the week is out; Calif, doz bchs, large, $3.50@5.50; medium, $3@4; small, $2.75@3.25; So Carolina, doz bchs, large, $3.25@4.75; medium, $2.50@3.75; small, $1.75@2.50. BEANS are weaker and lower with supplies very much heavier; Fla, green, hmpr $2@4; wax, $1.50@3.50; Texas, green, hmpr, $2.75@3.50. BEETS are firm when fancy; Texas, bu, $2@2.50; poorer, $1.25@1.50; New Orleans, bu, $1.25@1.75; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, old, 75@90c. CARROTS firm and unchanged; Texas, bu, $1.25@1.75; N J and Penna, ⅝ bskt, old, 40@65c. CABBAGE is very plentiful and low prices are prevailing; South Carolina, hmpr, $1.25@1.50; crate, $2.50@2.75. CAULIFLOWER is in light supply; Calif, crate, $2.50@3. CELERY is firm and active and prices are a little higher; Fla, crate, $1.75@2.75. CUCUMBERS are in light supply and firm; Fla, hmpr, fancy, $5@6.25; choice, $4@5; culls, $2.50@3. DANDELIONS are less active and lower with stock not so fancy; N J, ⅝ bskt, 35@60c. EGGPLANTS are in light supply but most stock here is poor and wasty; Fla, hmpr, $2.50@4. KALE, Norfolk, bbl, 75c@$1.25. LETTUCE shows a wide range in condition with prices taking a wide range accordingly; So Carolina, hmpr, $1@2.50; boxes, 75c@$1.75; Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2; Calif, crate, Iceberg, $1.50@2.75. LIMA BEANS are scarce and some stock poor; Fla, hmpr, $4@6.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; poor, 40@50c. ONIONS are about steady; old yellow, 100-lb sack, $3@3.50; sprouted stock, $1.25@1.75; new, yellow, Texas, crate, No 1s, $2.50@2.75; No 2s, $1@1.75. PARSLEY is very slow and dull; New Orleans, bbl, curly, $2@3; plain, $4; Texas, bu, 75c. PEAS are in good demand when fancy, with moderate supplies; Calif, crate, $3.75@5.50; hmpr, $3.25@3.50; Arizona crate, $6; So Carolina, hmpr, Telephones, $3@3.50; small or Junes, $2.75@3. PEPPERS are in light supply and bringing good prices; Fla, crate, $6@6.50. POTATOES are in ample supply for the demand at prices quoted, demand not being especially active; new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $7.25@7.50; No 2s, $5.25@5.75; No 3s, $2.50@3; old, Penna, 150-lb sack, $1.75@1.85; poorer, $1.50@1.65; N Y, 150-lb sack, $1.50@1.70; Maine, 150-lb sack, Spaulding Rose, $1.90@2; do, 120-lb sack, Green Mountains, $1.75@1.85. RADISHES are meeting a good demand; Norfolk, hmpr, $1.75@2.25; N J and Penna, hot house, 100 bchs, $1@3. RHUBARB is lower with increasing supplies; N J and Penna, bch, 3@4c; small and thin, 2c. SPINACH is firm and active when fancy; most nearby spinach is poor; Norfolk, bbl, $1.50@2.50; N J, ⅝ bskt, 25@50c; bu, 35@75c. SQUASH is lower with more being offered; Fla, white, half bbl hmpr, $1.75@2.50; green, do, $1.50@1.75. SWEET POTATOES are in moderate supply, with season drawing towards a close; Del, hmpr, No 1s, $1.90@2.10; No 2s, $1@1.25; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.50@1.85. TOMATOES show a very wide range in condition and prices take a wide range accordingly; Fla, crate, fancy, $5@6.50; poorer, $3@4.25; choice, $4@5.50; poorer, $2@3.25; Mexico, lugs, best, $5@5.25; poor lower as to condition. TURNIP GREENS, N J, hmpr, 50c@$1.25. TURNIPS, Canada, Rutabagas, cwt, $1.60@1.75. YAMS, Maryland-Delaware, hmpr, $1.50@2. WATERCRESS 100 bchs, best, $2.50@3.50; poor, $1@2.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES are in moderate supply with market ruling firm and active, some varieties selling at higher prices. Bbls, N Y state, Baldwins, $6@7.50; Russets, $5@5.50; Ganos, $6@6.50; Virginia, Winesaps, $7@9; Albemarle Pippins, $5@8; Ben Davis, $5.50@6. Bu, N Y, Greenings, $1.75@2.25; ⅝ bskt, N J, Ben DAVIS, $1.15@1.50; Staymans, $1.50@2.50; Rome Beauty, $1.50@2.25; Paragons, $1.25@2; Yorks, $1.50@1.75. STRAWBERRIES are in light supply and bringing good prices; Louisiana, 24-pt crate, $6@6.50; other sections, qt, 25@50c as to condition.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 33@34c; medium, 32@33c; do, mixed breeds, fancy, fat, 31@32c; medium 29@30c; Leghorns, 26@29c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks, 58@60c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; Leghorns, 45@50c. 3 lbs and over, Plymouth Rocks, 33@35c; mixed breeds, 30@32c. Roosters, old, 18@22c. Capons, 40@60c. Turkeys, 30@36c. Geese, 18@22c. Ducks, White Pekins, 30@35c; Muscovys, 23@26c.

Eggs—Firsts, 29c; extra firsts, 31c; seconds, 26@27c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Trade quiet, but prices steadily maintained on steers and cows of fine quality. Calves weaker. Steers, good to choice, $9.50@11; fair to good, $8@9.50. Cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $13.50@14; fair to good, $11.50@12.50; common, $9@10; Tennessee, choice, $11@11.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The market quiet and without important change. Offerings fairly liberal. Sheep, wethers, extra, $8@8.50; fair to good, $6@7.50; common, $2@4.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $7@8; lambs, handy weight, choice, $16.75@17; fair to good, $14@15.50; common, $12@13; heavy lambs, $11@12.

Hogs quiet and weaker in sympathy with the West. Western, best, $15@15.25; nearby, handy weights, $13.50@13.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 192 tons of hay and 2 cars of straw. Market quiet and unchanged. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran steadily held, but quiet. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Western spring bran $30@30.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.77@1.78; No 3, $1.74@1.75; No 4, $1.72@1.73; No 5, $1.69@1.70; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.77@1.78; No 3, $1.74@1.75; No 4, $1.72@1.73; No 5, $1.69@1.70; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.30½@1.31½; No 3, $1.25½@1.26½.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1130 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 44½c; higher scoring goods, 45½@48½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 39½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 37c; packing stock, 19@20c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 89@92 score, 45@47c; cartons, 46@48c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@41c.

Cheese quiet but firm. N Y, whole milk, flats, held, 26½@27½c; longhorns, 25@26c, single daisies, 25@26c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45c; do choice 43@44c; do, good, 41@42c; prints, 46@48c; blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 28@29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@28c; West Virginia, rolls, 23@25c; store packed, 23c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 23@28c; process butter, 31@32c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 29@30c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 27@28c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25c; Leghorns, 25c; old roosters, 17@18c; young, large, smooth, 35@38c; springers, mixed, colored, 1¼@1½ lbs, 55@60c lb. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 30c; do, puddles, 29c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, smaller and poor, 23@24c. Pigeons, young, pair 50c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smaller and old, each, 50@60c. Turkeys, choice hens, 8 lbs and over, 35@40c; do, gobblers, 30@35c; do, old toms, 30c.

Eggs—Market firm; nearby fresh-gathered firsts, one sale 25c cases, 31c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .43	$ .48	$ .38½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.30½	.30¾	.32¼	.25½
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.60	.52½	.50	.51
Potatoes, Penna. bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	1.20	1.15	1.20	1.74
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	10.01½	10.00	9.75	9.85½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	19.00	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.77½	1.52½	1.79	1.11½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.31	1.25	1.39	.91¾
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.55½	.52½	.62½	.57¾

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 13, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@58c; creamery butter, 55@62c; fresh eggs, 35@40c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.45; ducks, $1.50@2.50; squabs, 40@50c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 1@2 bchs for 25c; beans, 25@30c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussel sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 40@75c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplants, 20@45c ea; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 30c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 10c bch; peas, 30c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 20c ½ pk, new, 25c qt; poke 15@18c bch; parsley, 5c bch; radishes, 8c bch; rhubarb, 10@25c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 30c qt; turnips, 20c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 15@25c ¼ pk; watercress, 5c plate.

Fruits—Apples, 15@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 35@50c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1; hay, baled, timothy $15@16 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $34@35 ton; shorts, $34@35; hominy $49@50; middlings, $42@43; linseed, $49@50; gluten, $46@47; ground oats, $42@43; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $37@38; 18 per cent, $41.50@42.50; 20 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 24 per cent, $47.50@48.50; 25 per cent, $49.50@50.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47.50@48.50.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market slow; early trading mostly in-between grades beef steers and she stock. Beef steers steady to firm; top, $10.25; average weight 1310 lbs; bulk of sales $8.50@9.50. Bulls, she stock and canners steady. Calves, steady to weak; top vealers, $13.50; few selects, $14. Hogs firm; top locals, $14.50, bulk $14@14.25. Receipts, 3 cars, 102 head driven in; total 154 cattle, 81 calves, 82 hogs, 32 sheep.

Review at local yards for week ending April 11, 1925: The falling off in demand for meat and meat food products on the eastern markets during the past week had its effect on the local livestock market. Trading was slow and draggy. Beef steers, compared with week ago, closed 10@15c lower, better grades showing full decline; top, $10.50; average weight, 1300 lbs; bulk, $8.50@9.50.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.35@10.50
Fair to good	8.25@ 9.35
Medium to fair	7.50@ 8.25
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.50
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.00
Medium to good	4.50@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@4.50
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves—	
Good to choice	13.00@14.00
Medium	11.00@13.00
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs....	13.75@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs..	12.75@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs.....	11.25@12.75
Rough stock	10.00@11.25

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—30@40c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 20@28c; dressed, $1@$2.50 each.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 55@60c milk, 12c qt.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ¼ pk; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@25c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu, strawberries, 60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.35; rye, 95c; oats, 65c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $44 ton.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 13, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate, 12 bch, small, $2.50@4; medium, $3@4.50; large, $4@5.50; Georgia, small, $1.50@2.50; large, $3.50@4.50. BEANS, Texas, bu hmpr, green, $3.50@4; Fla, $4@4.50. BEETS, Texas, new stock, bu bskt, $2@2.50. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.25; Texas, new stock, bbl, $2.75@3.25; Fla, 1½-bu hmpr, $1.25@1.35. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new stock, $1.25@1.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.75@3.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $2.50@3; poor stock low as $1.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $3.25@3.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, fancy, $5.50. KALE, Virginia, bbl, $1.25@1.50. LETTUCE, Calif, crate 4@5 doz hds $1.75@2.75; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, 50c@$1; 3-lb bskt, 25c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.50; poor stock low as 50c. ONIONS, N Y, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3@3.50, few $3.75; Texas, new stock, bu crate, yellows, $2.25@2.40; whites, $3.50. PEAS, Calif, 45-lb crate, $2.50@3.50; Arizona, crate, $3@3.50. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $7.50@8; choice, $5.50@5.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, Michigan Rurals, $1.65@1.75; N Y whites, $1.65@1.75; Maine Green Mountains, $2 sack; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1s, $8@8.50; No 2s, $6@6.50. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, best, $5@6. SPINACH, Texas and Md, bu bskt, $1@1.15; Virginia, bbl, $2@2.50. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, Delaware, $2.50@2.65; N J, $2.75. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $9; choice, $8; originals, fancy, $5@6.50; choice, $4@5.50. TURNIPS, Miss, new, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.35@1.50; Louisiana, bbl, $5.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6@6.50; Russets, $5.50@6; bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $1.75@2.25; Russets, $1.75; Ben Davis, $1.50. STRAWBERRIES, Louisiana, 24-pt crate, $4@6.25; 24-qt crate, $8@12.50.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 45@47c; tubs, 43@45c; nearby tubs, 41@44c.

Eggs Fresh, select, 33@35c; current receipts, 28@31c doz.

Cheese—N Y, full cream, 27@28c lb.

Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 42@43c; hog dressed, 35@38c. Live, supplies liberal, demand good, market firm. Hens, heavy, 35c; light and Leghorns, 30c; roosters, 20c; stags, 30c; ducks, 33@35c; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c. Common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light, market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.25; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $8.75@9.35; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.50; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@9.25; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, eight double decks; market steady. Prime heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $14; light yorkers, $13.25@13.50; pigs, $12.75@13.45; roughs, $11.50@12.65; stags, $5.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market strong on choice lambs; other grades of sheep and lambs steady. Prime wethers, $7.75@8; good mixed, $7@7.50; fair mixed, $6@6.75; culls and common, $3@5; common to choice lambs, $8@13.25; wooled sheep, $6@11; wooled lambs, $12@16; spring lambs, $20@22.

Calves—Receipts light; market slow and prices steady. Choice, $11@12; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—Penna R R, 6 cars hay, 1 car straw, 2 cars shelled corn, 6 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light mixed clover, $17@19; heavy mixed clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 mixed clover, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.36@1.38; No 2 shelled, $1.21@1.22; No 3 shelled, $1.18@1.19.

Oats—No 2 white, 53@54c; No 3 white, 51@52c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 13, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm. Creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; do, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40c@42½c, packing stock, current make, No 2, 23½@24c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 29,972 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30@31c; do, storage packed, 31½@32c; do, fresh gathered, firsts, 29@29½c; do, storage packed, 30@31c; fresh gathered, seconds, 28½@28¾c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½@35c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 34@38c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 187,631 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 24c; do average run unquoted; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@26½c; do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; chickens, by express, 40c; broilers, by express, 55@65c; fowls, by express, 32@33c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, 25@44c; fowls, 23@35c; old roosters, 16@21c, turkeys, western, 30@44c; southwestern, 20@42c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 640 head; steady, steers, $6.50@10.05; state bulls, $3@5.75, cows, $2.50@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1720 head; steady, veals, common to prime, $8.50@14; culls and little calves, $4@6.25; buttermilks and fed, $4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 760 head, steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $13@16; clipped, $11@13.25; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 390 head; steady, light to medium weights, $13@14; pigs, $11.50@12.50; heavy hogs, $12.50@13.50; roughs, $11.50@12.

Hay and Grain

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $28.50; middling, $29.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $28.40, standard middling, $29.60; flour, middling, $37.60; red dog, spot, $44.75, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $30; white hominy feed, $39.75, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43; linseed oil meal, $43.75, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed: No 1, $25; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $19@21; sample, $16@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $15@16.

Grain—Wheat, No 2 red, c i f, domestic, $1.39¼; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.95¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.77¼; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.85; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.77¼. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.33¾; No 3 yellow, $1.28¾; No 2 mixed, $1.33. OATS, No 2 white, 53½c; No 3 white, 51½c; ordinary white, clipped, 56½@53½c; fancy white, clipped, 60½@62½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.29. BARLEY, malting, c i f, domestic, $1.09@1.12.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; compared with week ago, better grades fed steers mostly 50c lower; spots off more on big weight; shipping demand very narrow; lower grades steady to weak; stockers and feeders 25c lower; she stock strong to 25c higher; bulls fully 25@35c up; light veal calves steady to 50c higher; handy and heavyweight taking 50@$1 lower. Top for week: Yearling steers, $12.25; handy weight, $11.75; heavies, $11.50; heifer yearlings, $11.50. Bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $9@10.75; fat cows, $5.25@7.50; heifers, $7.50@9.50; canners and cutters, $3@4.25; veal calves, $8.50@9.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head; uneven, steady to mostly 10c lower than Friday's average; bulk, 160@300-lb averages, $12.50@13.20; top, $13.25.

Sheep—better grades handyweights [illegible]; clippers, $13.25@13.50; top, $13.75 [illegible]; kind as low as $10.25; California springers, $16.75@17; odd lots native springers upward to $22.50; ewes, top, [illegible]; shorn ewes, $8@8.25; shearing lambs, mostly $14.50@15.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 11, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 58@59c; ½-blood combing, [illegible]; ⅜-blood combing, 58@59c; ¼-blood combing, [illegible]; fine unwashed, 53@55c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 56@57c; ½-blood combing, 56@57c; ⅜-blood combing, [illegible]; ¼-blood combing, 57@58c; fine unwashed, 50@52c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 55@56c; ⅜-blood, [illegible] 56c; ¼-blood, 54@55c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 11, 1925.

Clover, cash, $17.20; October, $14.65. Alsike, cash, $15; August, $13. Timothy, cash, $3.15; May, $3.25; September, [illegible]

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 7)

Frederick County, Md.—Weather clear and colder. About fifty per cent of the oats in this section is sowed, ground appears to dry off slowly. Some corn ground plowed. Grass looking good and if weather is at all favorable there should be good hay crop. Grain looking better, should pick up and make a good crop. Corn slightly lower in price. Quite a few farmers will have to buy corn before next corn harvest. Hogs scarce, especially shoats for feeding for fall butchering. Prices are accordingly high. Eggs are extra high for this time of the year. Due to scarcity of feed quite a few sold their chickens last fall. Milk situation slightly improved and prices better. Tuberculosis testing is going steadily forward.—R. J. W., April 7.

Gloucester County, N. J.—It looks as if there will be increased plantings of most truck crops in Gloucester County, with a corresponding decrease in white potatoes, and possibly watermelons and cantaloupes. There will be a big increase in peppers, tomatoes for canning and sweet potatoes. Preparations are being made to sow the seed for the late crop of tomatoes in the open ground by the tenth of the month. Community plant beds will be a big factor in the tomato game in Salem County, where they have secured $500 state-aid money to carry on this work. A very serious outbreak of apple aphis in all parts of the county, and orchardists are bending their effort toward proper spraying. Weather has not been favorable for the early spraying of peaches and apples. Hurff Weatherby will again operate his orchard electric system in the control of the Oriental moth. There seems to be a sufficient supply of farm labor to meet all the seasonable requirements. Good help is as high as last year, but the inferior help is not able to command the top prices as in previous years.—A. K., April 3.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Fine weather. Sod plowing being rushed, many tractors at work. Oats ground mostly ready and some few fields seeded where the soil was dry enough. Sugar making season short this year. Feed high and little stir in the sale of cattle and horses. Grass growing and stock will doubtless go on pasture much earlier than a year ago. Local prices for butter 50@55c; eggs plentiful, prices as low as 25@30c.—M. G. V., April 2.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Latter part of March left us with real cool weather. Most of the tenant farmers who contemplated moving have done so, and are busily engaged in their new abode. Much of the spring work has been done, most of the manure has been hauled and considerable plowing done. Many tractors are in daily use and this helps to facilitate the spring work to a great extent. A few farmers have sown their oats, while most have sown their clover seed. Most of the farmers who have orchards of any consequence have pruned and sprayed them or are doing so at this writing. Many chick brooders have been installed this spring throughout the county, indicating that many chicks are being raised. Many farmers are planting certified seed potatoes. New [illegible] fields look exceptionally good. Some of the wheat fields show up real well, while some look rather poor, due to the high winds of March, and [illegible] in the fall. Prices of produce: [illegible], $1.85; corn, $1.35 for No 1; oats, [illegible]; hay, $15; straw, $12; potatoes, [illegible]; butter, 55c; eggs, 28@30c; apples, [illegible].—P. L. M., April 2.

Lycoming County, Pa.—The weather having a tendency to dry the ground on the surface and in sunny fields has started farmers' plows going for oats and other spring planting, manure hauling and lime spreading. Fruit trees have not yet made any noticeable start but appear to have wintered in a fair condition. Most of the stock is apparently in good condition also. Onions and radishes are the principal plants in the gardens so far, but if the good weather continues many other things will be added soon. Eggs are selling in the country for 20@25c; butter, 50c; [illegible], 60c; potatoes, 65c; pork, [illegible] live weight, beef somewhat cheaper, depending upon quality, etc.—[illegible], April 6.

Monmouth County, N. J.—The fine spring weather came with a rush after the severe real winter of January and part of February. Most of the farmers were ready and by April 1 had a much larger percentage of potatoes in than usual. If the good weather keeps up most of the planting will be done by the fifteenth or twentieth. Making a rough estimate it looks at present as if there will be a cut of at least twenty per cent from last year's acreage. Aphis eggs never were more plentiful. Forty per cent nicotine solution has been used in most of the orchards with the delayed dormant spray. [illegible] observation shows better control than with oils. The [illegible] at Freehold, Farmingdale and [illegible] have increased their tomato contracts greatly over previous years. Vegetable planting in full swing. [illegible] acreage of sweet corn as well as tomatoes. About the usual acreage of other vegetables. Eggs are selling [illegible] with the yield up to normal, and about the same number of chicks being hatched in the county as in [illegible] year.—P. D., April 6.

Potter County, Pa.—Plowing is the order of the day among farmers at present. No grain can be sown yet as the soil is too cold and wet. More lime is being used each year and the results justify the practice. Several miles of concrete road will be added to that which we already have. Some potatoes are being shipped, the ridiculous price of 25c per bu. being paid. More herds of cattle being tested for tuberculosis. Four-week-old pigs cost $5 each. Veal calves, 9@10c lb. Help for farmers very scarce. The road work attracts the laborers by its higher prices and shorter days. Corn meal, $2.30; buckwheat, $2.10; butter, 55c; eggs, 25c.—M. C. S., April 10.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—This is the time of year we do a lot of talking about the "awful roads." With a few exceptions our roads are as bad as they were forty years ago during March and April. Mud and ruts are axle deep. The last snow made the mud so deep that cars are as much out of place as a balky horse. Many farmers do not have any corn that was safely matured and are seeking good seed which is hard to locate. Farmers are not selling hay liberally on account of corn failure and the generally high price of feed. The prospects are fair for wheat and young clover as the roots were protected with a deep blanket of snow for over two months steady while the temperature was the lowest (30 degrees below). They are in good condition to start off growing, providing we don't have winter conditions thru April. A few farmers are making maple syrup. Farm sales are quite numerous. Pork is high and scarce. Hay, $20; oats, 85c; chickens, 25c; butter, 48c; eggs, 28c.—J. A. G., April 6.

Feed Prices

THE quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, April 9, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, the New Jersey Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$29.50
Spring bran	28.50
Soft winter wheat bran......	33.50
Hard winter wheat bran....	33.00
Standard middlings	29.00
*Soft winter wheat middlings	40.00
*Flour middlings	37.00
*Red dog flour	44.50
White hominy	40.20
Yellow hominy	40.20
Gluten feed	38.75
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	42.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	44.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	46.25
34 per cent linseed meal.....	43.20

*Superior grades of these feeds usually command premiums.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

THE movement of the 1924 crop into the hands of the packers' and manufacturing firms' warehouses has proceeded steadily during the past week, tho in diminished volume. A number of packers and buyers are out of the field, having secured their requirements for this year. Others who intend to do a little more buying later on have been forced to stop for the present because of the fact that their warehouses are jammed with large deliveries by growers.

Good Leaf Selling Well

The prices on good leaf have held up fairly well, and most good crops are still bringing fifteen and sixteen cents per pound. A lot of low grade leaf is being bought, and Bloch Brothers are particularly active in this line of leaf at prices of seven and eight cents thru.

A flurry in old tobacco was caused this week by the reported purchase of 3000 cases of 1923 goods by the General Cigar Company. This has had a healthy effect on the market in general. It is said that an export order in 1924 low grades is also being filled by a York County manufacturing house. The cigar business might almost be called the "sick man of industry," and the local market, in common with all other cigar leaf producing sections, is feeling the depression due to the slackened demand for cigars.

Looking Toward Organization

Good progress is reported by farm bureau officials on the proposed cooperative marketing organization. The committee named to appoint the general organization committee will meet tomorrow night. It is expected that the organization committee will proceed at once to set the necessary machinery in motion, as they are empowered to take whatever action may be deemed most logical in furthering the proposed association. An extensive program of education is planned to precede actual organization, so that every grower in the tobacco growing section may become thoroly familiar with the objects and aims of the cooperative. Leaders in the movement express confidence that the cooperative marketing program will meet with ready acceptance on the part of farmers.—Garden Spot Farmer.

Experiences with Radio

(Continued from page 2)

our late President Harding were also very impressive and will never be forgotten. The magic instrument brought everything right home to us. We felt the usual sad, depressing atmosphere attendant on all such sad occasions; we detected the movements made by the sobbing women and like actions; and then came the prayer, the singing and the sermon by the eminent clergyman.

I like all the good, high class music, both the instrumental and the vocal. By high class, I mean such music as is rendered as nearly perfect as possible. Sometimes a lady soloist gets me, then a man's solo and at other times a zippy orchestra. Even good jazz if correct and unsensual sounds fine for a change. Indeed, the youngsters like jazz best. I especially like to hear about a championship prize fight (I'm no hypocrite) the world's championship ball games, and all the great college football games.

When a Schoolmate Sings

The most impressive thing to me is listening to songs sung by some little girl who attended our school and whose "silvery whisper" was so annoying that she got measured with the ruler. It's great and it sets one to thinking.

Do you know that the radio has done in a few short years what parent's prayers have failed to accomplish, what all the eloquent preachers, all the good in literature, in sports and in every other thing, failed miserably of doing? The radio has renewed, completed and cemented the home circle. This is the last and grandest benefit of all.—R. I. W., Lebanon County, Pa.

Enjoys the Music

To the Editor:—I can't begin to tell you how many stations I have reached on my radio. I have heard from Canada, Florida, Kentucky, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. I don't know how far I have heard.

I enjoy the musical concerts and all the musical entertainment. Every Sunday night I hear the evening services in Pittsburgh which are fine. The weather reports are good, but rather late for me. I have heard the President and Vice President speak, also the Governor. The most disgusting thing I ever heard was the Democratic Convention in New York, last spring.

I am over seventy years old. I have had my radio over a year and would not part with it. There are very few nights that I cannot hear something going on.—R. E., Steuben County, N. Y.

Building a House

(Continued from page 3)

compactly as possible so as to reduce cost and lessen labor and the use of material.

The main floor of the house will be about two feet above the ground immediately outside; but this will be at least two feet above the general ground level. This means that in excavating for a seven-foot cellar we dig into the ground three feet, plus one foot for the subfloor drainage. The two-foot elevation around the building will be obtained from the ground taken out of the cellar, and the septic tank excavation. Since the tank will be in the filled in portion it will be covered by about three feet of earth, which is simple.

Receipts at Easton

RECENT tabulations of last year's fruit and vegetable receipts in the Easton-Phillipsburg market showed a twenty per cent increase over the 1923 business, according to a report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Total arrivals amounted to 567 cars as compared with 465 in the previous year. This increase occurred in larger quantities of cantaloupes, peaches, watermelons and mixed produce. The 567 cars of the year represented perishable products from eighteen states of the Union and from Central America.

More cars of bananas were received during the year than any other commodity. Most of the 120 cars recorded came thru the port of Philadelphia and ran heaviest during the summer months.

Shipped from Philadelphia

The mixed business totaled 111 cars for the year. All but two of these cars originated in the Philadelphia market where many fruits and vegetables were bought in small lots and shipped to wholesalers in Easton and Phillipsburg.

Total potato receipts were identical for the past two years with 86 cars each year. Eight of these cars were early potatoes from New Jersey and southern states. Nine cars represented late potatoes, about half of which probably were seed stock. It is shown, therefore, that not more than four or five cars of table potatoes arrived on the market to compete with locally grown stock during the periods of January to June and October to the end of the year.

Total other receipts of fruits and vegetables at Easton-Phillipsburg during 1924 were as follows: Bananas, 120; mixed produce, 111; potatoes, 86; watermelons, 68; cantaloupes, 31; celery, 28; peaches, 25; apples, 21; sweet potatoes, 21; grapes, 20; cabbage, 10; strawberries, 9; oranges, 7; tomatoes, 3; cranberries, 1; grapefruit, 1; lemons, 1; lettuce, 1. Total 567 cars.

Customer—I want two pounds of four-penny nails.

New Clerk—We're out of four-penny nails, but I can give you four pounds of two-penny nails.—Good Hardware.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dold QUALITY
BY-PRODUCTS

Give Your Baby Chicks Something "Good" to Grow On!

More chicks live and grow sturdily if you mix meat scrap and grit in their feed. Mix your own feed. Write us for prices and descriptive literature. At this season it would pay to fertilize your land with Dold's Bone Fertilizer, Dold's Sheep Manure, or Dold's Blood Meal. Ask us about those, too.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., Dept. P. F., Buffalo, N. Y.

JONE'S BARRED ROCKS CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES. GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Write for prices on BEST
2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

HENS LAY OFTENER
CHICKS GROW FASTER
WITH
HOFFMAN'S POULTRY POWDER
USE IT IN PROPER PROPORTIONS FOR BETTER FLOCKS
WRITE FOR TRIAL PACKAGE
J. L. HOFFMAN CO. INC.
ALLENTOWN PA.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right form this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY! -POST PAID-

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $14. White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $15. White Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons $15. Mixed $10. Booklet free. Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. D, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Chicks Dying From White Diarrhea

How to stop it in 48 hours

A letter from Chas. N. Kittinger, of Willows, Calif., contains good news for poultry raisers who are losing baby chicks. He says:

"Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea when I started giving them Avicol. By the second day the trouble disappeared, and now they are all lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."

There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively and healthy. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 549 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will be surprised at the way chicks grow and develop, in vigorous health, when these tablets are used in the drinking water.

BABY CHICKS
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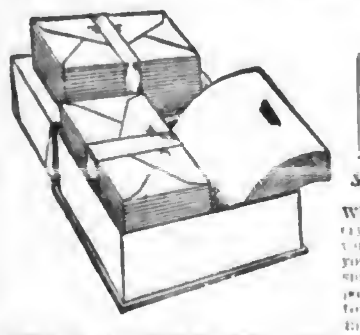

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Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 So. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Questions on Soil and Crops

Answered by J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor and Adviser

I have a field that was in corn last year which I intend to plant in potatoes. I manured it lightly and expect to mix 200 pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash and apply about 800 pounds to the acre. Also about 300 pounds of the above mixture per acre for corn broadcast. What is your opinion of the above mixture and can you suggest something better?—H. Z. S., York County, Pa.

The mixture proposed by you should be reinforced with some carrier of ammonia if you are to grow a large crop of potato tubers of good quality. I would suggest the following mixture: Nitrate of soda, 200 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 200 pounds; acid phosphate, 1300 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds.

The analysis of this mixture will correspond to a little more than four per cent of ammonia, ten per cent of available phosphoric acid and seven and one-half per cent of potash. Since your ground received a light dressing of manure, an application of 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of this mixture would be sufficient for potatoes. The application for corn should be at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre.

Since the proposed mixture carries no animal or vegetable source of ammonia and no other material that would serve to maintain the mixture in a good drillable condition for some time, it would be well not to mix the ingredients until within a day or two of their application.—J. G. L.

Life of Legumes

I would like to ask you a few questions concerning sweet clover and alfalfa. (1). How long will sweet clover last in pasture ground if it is not cut? (2). If sweet clover is allowed to ripen every other year will it last more than two years? I have watched a small patch in a yard (about four feet square) for some years and it was just as thrifty last year as it has been for several years past. I also noticed that it seeds every other year. (3). About how long will a good stand of alfalfa last if it is properly cared for, and what kind of care will it require?

I intend to try a small plot of ground to alfalfa this year. There is no alfalfa in this community, and never has been. I intend to sow oats and sweet clover this spring, and cut this, whatever it makes, before time to sow alfalfa. The ground will get about three tons of lime to three-quarters acre, and about 400 pounds of acid phosphate. This ground was gardened last year and had a good coat of stable manure. Do you think I am safe in this experiment?—J. W. S., Elk County, Pa.

1. Sweet clover will persist in pastures when it is not grazed sufficiently to prevent some of the plants from going to seed. There always will be a few plants along the fence that will produce seed and some may be carried in by the wind.

2. By sowing sweet clover in alternate years, you will be able to have some seed produced every year. It is probable, therefore, that, while sweet clover seeds once in two years, an annual crop of seed may be had when the clover planted in alternate years is allowed to go to seed.

3. Under ideal conditions a stand of alfalfa will last almost indefinitely. Such conditions are approached in the irrigated soils of the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. In humid climates alfalfa sown on well-drained land and well supplied with lime may continue to yield large crops of good quality hay for six or seven years and occasionally even longer. Ordinarily, the stand begins to deteriorate after three years because of encroaching grasses and other plants.

4. Your plan for starting alfalfa is sound. The matter of inoculation should be considered. If sweet clover is abundant in your neighborhood, and it is presumably well inoculated, it will not be necessary to make a special point of inoculating the alfalfa seed or soil, since the bacteria which produce the nodules on sweet clover are similar to those that produce the nodules on alfalfa. It would be well, nevertheless, to make certain of the presence of a sufficient number of the right sort of bacteria to give the alfalfa a good start. Hence, the areas intended for alfalfa should be inoculated either with soil from an old alfalfa field or the alfalfa seed should be inoculated with one of the high-grade commercial cultures manufactured for the purpose.—J. G. L.

When Planting Barley

Can you tell me the best variety of barley, the proper proportions for mixing the seed and the amount sown per acre?—C. T., Cambria County, Pa.

Where mixtures of oats and Canada field peas are grown for forage purposes, one and one-half bushels of each is used and the seeding is generally at the rate of three bushels per acre. In the case of barley about one and one-quarter bushels mixed with one and one-half bushels of Canada field peas, and sown at the rate of two and three-quarter bushels per acre, should give good results.

Barley requires somewhat better soil than oats, and, hence, oats would be given preference on land which is not in a good state of fertility. The variety of barley usually recommended for seeding with Canada field peas is the Manchuria. If this is not available, any other six-rowed variety of barley may be used.

In the case of Canada field peas the Golden Vine should be a satisfactory variety. This is medium early. Early varieties that might be suggested are Canadian Beauty and Blackeyed Marrowfat. For late varieties, Green, Scotch, Greenfield and Prussian Blue are well recommended. While these late varieties produce a larger crop, they have a longer growing season. It is essential to mature the crop early in the Middle Atlantic States; otherwise, the crop may be seriously set back by the warm weather and by damage done to the field peas by the pea louse.—J. G. L.

Value of Stable Manure

Will you please give me some information in regard to using stable manure to the best advantage? Is it better to plow manure under, for a crop like corn or potatoes, or put it on meadows that are not to be plowed the same year? Which is the better way to get the most out of it in building up soil? Is there a likelihood of manure losing a portion of its strength, by absorption from the air, when spread on a meadow and not plowed down that year?—B. F. K., Mercer County, Pa.

The value of farmyard manure is attributed partly to the fact that it increases the supply of so-called humus or humus-forming material

(Continued on page 30)

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S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
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White Rocks	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
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S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	73	133
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Large, dark Gloria Strain, healthy and vigorous; 200 to 264 egg trapnest records. Bred for egg production, type and color. Hatching eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, R. D. 3, Williamsport, Pa.

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Tiffany's Superior Chicks That Live
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CHICKS—From heavy laying, free range stock, S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns 12c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds 15c and mixed 10c each. Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for circular.
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75,000 LARGE HUSKY BABY CHICKS pure bred, heavy laying, free range stock by prepaid parcel post. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and B. Minorcas. Booklet free.
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CHICKS

S. C. Buff and W. Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds and mixed 9c and up. I pay postage. Guarantee 100% live delivery to your door. Circular free.
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CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Rocks and mixed 9c up. Postpaid. 100% guaranteed, bank reference. $1 per hundred books order.
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Chix None better, mixed 10c. White and Brown Leghorns, 12c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 14c; S. C. R. I. Reds, 15c.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

BREEDERS and HATCHING EGGS
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Catalog free.
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EXHIBITION and UTILITY DAY-OLD CHICKS. All breeds 9c a chick to 35c a chick.
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1000 Shot Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Questions on Soil and Crops

(Continued from page 28)

in the soil. It is also valuable because it furnishes ingredients of plant food such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime and very large numbers of bacteria that stimulate fermentation and cause plant food to become available.

It follows, therefore, that where the loss of humus from the soil is less than the accumulation of it, as happens in grass lands, manure would render better service for tilled crops, like corn and potatoes, than it would on meadows. For the latter top-dressing with chemicals will, under ordinary conditions, be as effective and, in some cases, even more effective than top-dressing with manure.

There are occasions, of course, especially for the more open soils, soils inclined to heave, etc., where the broadcasting of manure on meadow land would be desirable. Where no commercial fertilizer can be had at a reasonable price and a large supply of manure is available, the use of it on meadows would also, of course, be the proper procedure.

In a general way, it has been demonstrated by experiments in this and other countries that manure is used more effectively when it is put into the soil rather than spread on the top of the soil. For instance, manure spread on a field on a windy day tends to dry out and in the drying process some of the ammonia escapes into the air. For this reason, the plowing under of manure, where this is to be done, should not be delayed.

From what has been said above, you will note that where the supply of manure is limited it can be used to better advantage for corn or other tilled crops. The meadow lands will then have to be fertilized with commercial fertilizers or with a small quantity of manure reinfor with commercial fertilizers.—J. G.

One Mixture for All

I would like to have information in regards to the kind of fertilizer for corn, oats and potatoes, on a sandy loam and gravel ground. The corn and potato ground had a liberal coat of stable manure (all but about one acre) and does not have much of a clover sod, mostly timothy. The corn stubble ground for oats was partly manured last spring. It is also gravel and loam ground. Would like to know what analysis of fertilizer to use for these crops. R. J., Juniata County, Pa.

In order to avoid the handling several different sorts of mixtu for corn, oats and potatoes, it w be best to try to make up a mixt that would do for all three cro The amounts used could be so vari as to allow the economical feedi of each crop. A mixture made up

Ten per cent tankage.....	300
Nitrate of soda	170 "
Sulphate of ammonia	160 "
Acid phosphate	1170 "
Muriate of potash	200 "

would be suitable for application your land in the following-nam quantities:

Potatoes—1000 to 1400 lbs. acre.

Corn—400 to 500 lbs. per acre.

Oats—300 lbs. per acre.

The mixture sugested will conta about five per cent of ammonia, little more than nine per cent available phosphoric acid and per cent of potash.

The portion of your field that had no manure might receive add tional quantities of the same ture as a side-dressing in the case potatoes.—J. G. L.

Color Pigments in Concrete

HOW to beautify concrete by giving it color is often a serious problem that confronts the average user of cement. Too often the attempt to do good work with various materials ends in failure. However, definite and permanent results can be secured by following a few instructions pertaining to the method and kind of coloring matter inserted in the mixture.

Mineral colors only should be used for coloring concrete products and concrete surfaces. Organic coloring pigments should be avoided as they are unstable and fade in the sun.

A general guide to the selection of colors and coloring materials to obtain various effects follows:

For BLUE shade, use Prussian Blue or Ultramarine Blue.

For BROWNS use Burnt Umber or Brown Oxide of Iron.

For BUFFS use Yellow Ochre or Oxide.

For GRAYS use small quantities of Manganese Black or Germantown Lamp Black.

For GREENS use Greenish Blue Ultramarine or Green Oxide of Chrome. A mixture of yellow Oxide and Ultramarine Blue will also produce a satisfactory green pigment.

For PINKS use small quantities of Red Oxide of Iron.

For RED shades such as light brick, terra cotta, etc., use Red Oxide of Iron.

For SLATE effects use Manganese Black or Germantown Lamp Black.

Variations in the color of the materials, including the pigments themselves, are such as to make color formulas only approximate. Best results are obtained by experiment or trial.

After selecting the primary col desired the exact shade may be d termined by preparing a number small mortar panels which should made of the same materials a proportions as are intended to used in the actual work. The sha and color selected may be duplicat in the actual work by keeping a r ord of the percentage by weight color pigment used, based on th cement content. Ratio of cement aggregate should be kept constant.

Store the color samples made u der moist conditions for about f days; avoid placing them in dir sunlight until they have thoro hardened. Bear in mind that pane will have a darker shade when dam than when dry.

In no case should the amount color pigment exceed ten per cent the weight of the cement used. other words, do not use more tha nine pounds of color to one sack cement. (Ninety-four pounds.) Th addition of larger amounts is like to reduce the strength of the resul ing mixture.

White portland cement should used to obtain the more delica shades of the lighter colors and t all white finishes. When clear whi is desired white sand should be use in the mortar, proportioned one pa of white portland cement to thre parts of white sand. The use o white portland cement with yello and brown sands will produce vary ing shades of cream, yellow and bu This may be determined by makin trial panels with these materials. the colors desired can be secure without pigments such practice recommended.—N. S. Grubbs.

SWINE

ERKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED
Brood Sows, Boars. Male and female pigs.
OLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. SOWS bred to our great Monster Big Bone, no better ever offered for sale. Send for prices. EO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

EGISTERED Berkshires, Weaning Pigs, per sale 20.00 apiece. Elwood Cormean, Lansdale, Pa., R. D. No. 2.

EGISTERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Small pigs, ither sex, service boars and bred gilts. Imperial ensation breeding. Arthur E. Brown, Nottingham, Pa.

uality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. C. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

hester Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

Y BERKSHIRES have not advanced with the Hog market. Four bred registered gilts and one 3 mos. boar. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old. 0 each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Pa.

Yorkshire bacon hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open gilts, pigs. Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.

ig Type Chester Whites Grand Champion bloodlines. Pigs 10 each, prepaid. Geo. F. Griffie, Newville, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

egistered Holstein Cattle 10 two-year-old heifers, some rest freshening soon. 3 young cows freshening early fall. 3 calves, 6 mo. old, and 3 unbred 1 yr. old. Pontiac Korndyke, King of the Pontiac and May Echo Sylvia breeding. Tuberculin If interested write. J. N. Jackson, Wellsboro, Pa.

EG. GUERNSEYS. Two Young Cows springing. One R Cow with A. R. Daughter; all bred to Itchens May King bull. Bull calves. Accredited herd. EO. E. SPIES & SON, Rt. 1, DOVER, OHIO.

EG. GUERNSEY BULL 6 mos. old, accredited herd. May Rose Crosses. Ask for pedigree and price. B. BRAYBILL, ELVERSON, PA.

RACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

DOGS

RAISE DOGS FOR US
supply stock reasonable and pay $25 up, for pup you raise. Send $1 for dog manual. contracts. Dog remedies $1 each. ISHER BROS., 241 Rusk Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

OGS WANTED I buy entire litters of Collie pups. Highest prices. Georgie Gordon, R. F. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

EDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. ONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

Collie Pups—Beautiful—Intelligent — Real $10 up. Unpedigreed males $10. Females $5. Gandiers $6. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

NGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Several ready to work. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

POTATOES

EDIGREED POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets Irish Cobblers. Yields of 300 to 562 bu. per acre. Highest yielding strain at Livonia, N. Y. seed test, 449 bu. per acre. First and sweepstakes Cornell Potato Show for past 3 years. Gardner Box 185, Tully, N. Y.

ED POTATOES—Pure white sprout, Green Mountain type or Russets $1.85 per 150 lb. sack, F. O. B. here. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached, inspection allowed. Less car lots send order or check. Grover-Schultheis Company, Hornell, New York.

URAL RUSSET—Certified seed potatoes, 3 year average yield Onondaga Farm Bureau test 377.9 bu. per acre. Also cobblers. Circular and prices, free. S. Hollenbeck, Tully, N. Y.

ERTIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from growers to Write for prices. Delivered your station. State Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

WEET POTATO SEED—Yellow Jersey and Big Jersey. Plant heavily. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J.

OTATOES—Bliss, Cobbler, Hustler, Mountain, Ohio, Six Weeks, Spaulding, others. Charles Ford, N. Y.

SEED CORN

EED CORN—Yellow, prime and samples from stock by county agent showed 98.8 germination, only bu. for sale, $3.50 per bu.; shipped on ear, so be inspected. Check or money order. S. J. Col-, Tulpehocken, Pa.

ERTIFIED" Lanc. Sure Crop Seed Corn, sound germination. Samples on request. Carefully selected and graded. Cotton bags free. Freight paid Hershey. Parkesburg, Pa.

HOICE SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop $4 bu. side Stock Farm, Hershey, Pa.

FARM LANDS

PORTSMAN'S CAMP and farm, 39 acres and orchard for $700. Ideal for poultry; excellent fishing; turkey and other game abundant; 2 miles adjacent, level tillage, stream water, 57 fruit trees, white 4-room cottage, large oak shade, stable, and poultry houses. If taken now, only $700. Catalog farm bargains Free. Strout Farm Agency, -BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

HIO FARMS—Write for our new spring catalogue, best bargains you've ever seen. Twenty counties free. Masters Farm Agency, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

TRONG WHITE BOY over 16 years with some farm experience and a desire to learn the business on fruit and dairy farm. 26 miles from Phila. all particulars including reference and wages in first letter. Permanent year-round job chance for advancement. Smokers need not Ralph Crowell, Buckingham, Pa.

ANTED—Single men for general farm work, none experienced hands need apply. Wages $50 per month, board, room and washing. Laurel Locke Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

TRAWBERRY PLANTS—25 Progressive Everbearing 1 dozen Giant Washington rust-resistant Asparagus 25c; $1.25 per 100 by mail, postpaid. Price list other leading varieties, free. John B. Miller, Lancaster County, Route No. 1, Pa.

HAMPION Everbearing Strawberry Plants $1.50 per $9.00 per 1000; 5,000, $12.50. M. S. Salisbury, Md.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

GRUBS, WARBLES—DEFORMED COLT—WORMS IN SWINE—LICE. —What is the matter with my cattle? They have lumps all over their backs and when squeezed grubs come out of openings. I have a cow that is hump-backed and was told she had catarrh of the bowels. Can she be cured? What can be done for pigs that have too many worms? What is the best remedy for cattle and hog lice?—J. H., McClure, Pa. Pressure properly applied to the swellings will cause the grubs to "pop out" if they have reached a late stage of development, or enlarge opening with sharp pen knife, then apply pressure with the neck of a bottle. Care should be taken to crush all grubs, so as to prevent the possibility of their further development and transformation into flies. Another method of treatment is to force grease or oil into the opening of the warbles, which kills the grubs. This method I have found less certain than that of removing the grubs and has the further objection that the dead grubs remain beneath the skin. The intestine of swine is a common abode for parasites, and on account of the mode of eating and the habits of swine it is rather the exception to find even an old hog entirely free from intestinal parasites. Their injury to the hog depends upon the kind and the number of parasites. Treatment: Prevention is far more satisfactory than treatment of infested hogs. The extent of infection can be materially diminished by keeping the quarters clean, gathering their droppings and mixing some lime in them or burning. Thoroly mix a teaspoonful of dried powdered sulphate of iron in ground feed and give it to your hogs daily, this is enough for six or eight hogs weighing 100 pounds each. One part coal-tar disinfectant mixed with twenty parts water will kill cattle and hog lice. Kerosene emulsion is another remedy. Your colt is deformed.

BREEDING QUESTION.—I wish you would tell me what caused my sows to have pigs which failed to live. Last fall the sows ran in the orchard, were fed corn, bran, and had running water to drink. Turned boar into lot with the five sows, one sow had thirteen pigs, four lived; another sow had eight pigs, six of them lived; another sow had four pigs, all of them lived; the fourth sow had one dead pig. The fifth sow failed to get with pig.—W. S., Lancaster, Pa. Had your sows been fed some tankage and eaten fewer apples they might have had stronger pigs. A brood sow, to do well, should be fed a balanced ration, especially during pregnancy.

COW SUCKS HERSELF. — We have a cow which had her second calf some two months ago, now she persists in sucking herself.—Mrs. N. J. J., Trenton, N. J. Put a strap around the cow's body just back of the front legs and a stick from the strap to her halter, running the stick between her front legs, but don't use too long a stick. Another method is to apply a surcingle around body behind her front legs, a ring fastened on each side with a strap attached to each ring leading to a halter on her head. As long as this appliance remains on she can graze, get up and down, but will be unble to suck herself. In some cases putting an old horse collar on a cow will prevent her sucking herself.

"What has become of that bad curve just outside of Plunkville?"

"The town did away with it."

"A good idea."

"Yes, it was cheaper to do that than to build a hospital."

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 3 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for May, June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—From pure bred free range healthy stock, safe delivery and full count guaranteed. Barred Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Anconas, Buttercups, and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices and folder. Roselawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Ottsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Light Brahmas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. White Pekin Ducklings. Booklet U. Special discount for early orders. Custom hatching. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fischers Ave., Olney, Pa.

VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain mated with Tancred Cockerels. $12 and $14 per 100 for March and April chicks 10% with order. Safe delivery guaranteed. Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

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500,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid. 30 to 35 lb. Toms; Hens 16 to 20 lb. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Cloverlane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

IMPROVE your flocks with healthy chicks from our purebred, heavy laying, selected stock. All varieties. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Low prices. Write for catalog. Lower Hatchery, Box 16, Bryan, Ohio.

BRED-TO-LAY Hogan tested Single Comb Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, day old chicks and eggs for hatching. Catalog free. Bernard M. Stover, Bellefonte, Pa.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

QUALITY CHICKS—Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery. Moderate Prices, 64 Page Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS—Reds and Wyandottes, our specialty. 10c each. Also Rocks, Leghorns and mixed. Circular free. "Sun Peep" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red hatching eggs for sale. Breeding stock selected by State College expert. Reasonable prices. Woodman & Smith, Wycombe, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns, Mixed, 9c up. Free range, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 13c; Mixed, 9c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE Chinese goose eggs 50c each; $5 per dozen. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS $2.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. H. F. Silver, Goldsboro, Md.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Large strain. Eggs $1.50 setting. R. H. Barnes, Hallstead, Penna.

ENGLISH RINGNECK PHEASANT EGGS $2.50 per 15. Roy Weber, Woodsfield, Ohio.

LEGHORNS

HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn chicks, from famous Hollywood stock, establishers of highest egg laying records. Healthy, vigorous, rapidly maturing. Produced by specialists in breeding for high egg production. Live delivery. Postpaid. Prices reasonable. Write for booklet. White Wings Farm, Mooresville, Ind.

BABY CHICKS from Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns for May and June delivery. Write for attractive prices and circular. Fairview Poultry Farm, Stewartstown, Pa.

HAWK'S quality White Leghorn chicks with the lay bred in them. Write for price list. Hawk's Poultry Farm, R. D. No. 2, White Haven, Pa.

DAY OLD CHICKS—Purebred S. C. White Leghorns from free range stock. Write for price list. Martin B. Search, Baptistown, N. J.

CHIX—Barron White Leghorns. 8 week old pullets, eggs. We set our own eggs. Circular. Martin's Poultry Farm, Attica, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Auker, Liverpool, Pa.

ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Healthy, vigorous Parks trapnested 200 to 251 egg records. Beautifully barred and bred for high egg production. Eggs safely delivered $1.40 per 15; $5.50 per 50; $8.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter A. Miller, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100, postpaid. White Pekin Duck eggs, 10c apiece, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Kennel, Atglen, Pa.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for sale. Thompson strain. $6.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. Ralph Hasler, Berwick, Pa., R. D. 1, Box 93.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—The winter laying strain; 15 eggs $1.25 by parcel post. William H. Shaffer, Farmington, Pa.

BUFF ROCK HATCHING EGGS $1.50 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Oliver Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels now ready. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Imperial strain eggs $1.25 per 15; $6 per 100. A. R. Williams, Dickey's Mountain, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Barron 262-275 egg strain. Fifteen eggs $2.00. Merrill Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs $3 each. John Garman, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes, I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

A REAL PROFIT sharing interest in big business will you take orders selling $40.00 value guaranteed all-wool finely tailored suits for $23.50! Get free certificate at once. Advance liberal profits. Complete sample outfit sent free by return mail. Advise Abner Jones, 307 W. VanBuren, Department CK-100, Chicago.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c: 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

A GOOD 2 H. P. Bean Spray Machine, complete, ready to use, has one lead and gun. Sheadle Sisters, Jersey Shore, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS—40 Gladioli, 4 Cannas, 2 Dahlias, $1.00 postpaid. Price list, many varieties, very low. Stoneroad, Yeagertown, Pa.

FREE BOOK on sorting and sizing apples and peaches. Send for copy today. Cutler Manufacturing Co., 348 East Tenth, Portland, Oregon.

OATS—Cornellian Certified Seed Oats. If interested, write for folder on same. The Wilson Farms, Gainesville, N. Y.

MINNESOTA'S Finest White Clover Honey—10 lbs. $1.60; 30 lbs. $4.80. 2 60-lb. cans, $10.50. Sample 15c. M. V. Facey Honey Co., Preston, Minn.

PLANTS

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS ready, standard varieties: 300-85c, 500-$1.50, 1000-$2.25. Insured parcel post paid. 10,000 collect—$17.50. Tomato, pepper. May delivery. Buy your plants from old established growers. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

EAT LUSCIOUS ASPARAGUS, rhubarb and horse radish. Plant liberally. There is money in these roots. Martha and Mary Asparagus, 2 year roots. Cumberland County Rhubarb. Red Hot Horse Radish. 25 years experience. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J., Root Specialist.

DODGES Famous Rio Grande Valley Bermuda Onion plants will produce the best and Earliest Mature Bermuda Onions. Large open field grown plants 500-$1.25; 1000-$2. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

TRANSPLANTED PLANTS—Postpaid. All varieties Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Aster, 3 dozen 40c; 100.-$1.00; 500.-$4.00; 1000.-$7.00. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

PLANTS—Large, healthy, open-field grown. Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00-1000. Ruby King Pepper $1.50-1000. Tomatoes $1.00-1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants $3.00-1000. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SPECIAL Introductory Offer. 5 Cactus Dahlias unlabelled, 10 Gladioli bulbs mixed, all for $1.00. Postage 15c additional. Royal Sales Co., Frenchtown, N. J.

PLANTS—Cabbage: $2.00-1000; Tomatoes: $2.00-1000; Peppers: $3.00-1000; Cauliflower: $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato: Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, parcel post paid. 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express collect, $1.25 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 million frostproof cabbage plants for sale. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Copenhagen Market. Prices: 500 $1.50; 1000-$2.50; mailed prepaid. Expressed collect 10,000-$15.00 cash. If you want early cabbage and a fine crop, set our hardy "frostproof" plants. Shipped safely anywhere. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Earliana and Baltimore tomato plants. Open field grown. 500: 75c. 1000: $1.25. 5000: $5.00 F. O. B. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our plants mature earlier crops. Reinhardt Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS — Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Ballhead, Succession, etc. 300-$1; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50 prepaid; 10,000-$15 expressed collect. Cash with order. Prompt delivery. Absolute satisfaction. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS 40c per 100, or $2.98 per 1000. Postpaid. Dahlia Roots, assorted, $1.25 per doz. Postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand $1.75 postpaid. $1.25 expressed collect. Dahliadale Farm, Ocean View, Va.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking, five pounds $1.25, ten $2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five pounds, $1.50; ten $2.50. Smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Farmer's Association, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; Ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25. Ten $2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking 5 $1.25. 10 $2. Mild 10 $1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Davis	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Duesenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Garford (1½, 1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	...	...
Graham Bros.	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Gray Dort (Canada)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Kissel	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (Com'l)	...	...	...	...	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Nash Four & Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Quad.)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31)	...	...	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " (Mod. 6-11)	...	...	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Model 30)	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Packard (Eight)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (Com'l)	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Paterson	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A	B	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	...	...
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Rollin	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	...	...
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Star	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N. Y.) (1½ ton)	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" N. Y. (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
" " (Mods. 7X & 10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
" (Mod. 40)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
White (Mods. 15 & 20)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Com'l Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	Arc	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...

Makes of Engines
When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU, WU)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" (Mod. B2)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12XD)	...	...	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Mod. B7)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha Mods. Y, Yk & Z	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	...	...	A	Arc	B	Arc	A	Arc	B	Arc.
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

UNSAFE
CROSS AT YOUR OWN RISK

What is your Margin of Safety?

NO GOOD BRIDGE IS built without providing an ample margin of safety. No skyscraper is erected without allowing a margin of safety. No good automobile is designed without making sure that there is a margin of safety in all those parts which must withstand severe strains.

No lubricating oil should be used in your automobile engine which does not provide an ample margin of safety. Unusual strains are sure to come—demands of cold weather which congeals unsuitable oil, the added heat of a hard pull in low gear through snow or mud, the added friction of a necessary spurt of speed. Even the most careful drivers run into these conditions.

It is then that the difference between haphazard lubrication and Gargoyle Mobiloil, with its greater margin of safety, may mean

—*the difference between a burned out bearing—or a* protected *bearing*
—*the difference between a damaged engine —or a* protected *engine*
—*the difference between excessive carbon —or* infrequent *carbon*
—*the difference between dangerous frictional heat—or minimized frictional heat.*

When you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car, you secure the fullest possible margin of safety in the operation of your automobile engine. For no other automobile oil has back of it such specialized manufacturing experience and success.

That is why practically every automobile manufacturer endorses the Gargoyle Mobiloil recommendation for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

That is why Gargoyle Mobiloil is asked for by name at least five times as often as any other oil.

If you want the greatest margin of safety in the lubrication of your automobile engine, you want Gargoyle Mobiloil —the grade recommended for your car.

TRACTOR *Lubrication*

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:
New York (*Main Office*)
Albany
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 91—No. 17 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1925 $1.00 a Year

The cost of producing milk in Pennsylvania—a summary of the records of thirty-five cow testing associations. Page three.

Your House is on Fire and Slowly Burning

Slowly but surely, without flame or smoke or apparent heat, the unprotected surfaces of your home are being burned by the oxygen of the air. Chemistry shows us that oxygen is combining with the carbon of the wood to form carbon dioxide and ashes—the same wastes as are produced by fire. The only difference is in the matter of speed.

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offers the best and cheapest insurance against this slow fire.

IT COVERS more square feet per gallon and more thoroughly hides the surface. IT BEAUTIFIES and its beauty lasts. IT LASTS longer because it is made of highest-grade materials, carefully selected, scientifically combined by skilled workers of long experience. IT PROTECTS positively because its smooth, glossy surface is impervious to weather.

IT IS ECONOMICAL—costs less both first and last.

You can preserve your property on convenient time payments. Ask the *Lucas* dealer in your community or write us for name of nearest dealer.

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CAMBRIA FENCE is of the *hinge-joint* type, with a tension curve that insures tautness. It is strong, durable and dependable.

Ask your dealer for CAMBRIA FENCE. There is a kind to meet any requirement.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Questions on Soils and Crops

Answered by J. G. LIPMAN, Staff Contributor and Adviser

I have a half acre of ground which had an old building on it. The ground is very rich black soil, as good as you can get. I have farmed it for three years now and have manured every year after plowing. I put hen manure and ashes all over it and 200 of phosphate on it. I have been growing onions on this ground, then after they are pulled I plant buckwheat. The onions have big tops but roots are small, the buckwheat straw is very tall, like big wheat straw, but no buckwheat. Can you tell me what is wrong?—W. T. S., York County, Pa.

Your description makes it clear that your land is well provided with some ingredients and deficient in others. You have a good supply of nitrogen in the soil, but, evidently, an insufficient supply of lime, phosphoric acid and potash. An abundance of these is particularly important for a good onion crop. In view of the fact that the onions make very large tops and small bulbs and the buckwheat very tall straw and little seed, it is to be recommended that you apply both lime and a fertilizer containing a good proportion of potash. A large application of lime need not be made. At this time 400 to 500 pounds of hydrated lime per acre would answer your purpose.

In addition, you should use a commercial fertilizer containing about two per cent of ammonia, eight to ten per cent of phosphoric acid and ten per cent of potash. This should be used at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds per acre. The application suggested should help you grow a good crop of onions.—J. G. L.

Has a Poor Field

Please advise as to the most economical and yet profitable method to prepare a very poor field for fall seeding to wheat and grass without manure. It is a shale or slate gravel soil lacking humus and plant food. Have been thinking of sowing either of the following crops to turn under: oats and sweet clover, soy beans, buckwheat, rye or cow peas, or would you suggest some other crop and would it be best to use any fertilizer and what analysis?—J. D. W., Lebanon County, Pa.

Of the crops mentioned by you, oats and sweet clover would be by far the best for the purpose which you have in mind. You might utilize also oats and spring vetch or barley and spring vetch. These mixtures, however, offer no advantages over oats and sweet clover. If it is not practicable to sow the oats and sweet clover before May 1, soy beans would be the next best crop. These might be planted at the end of May or at the beginning of June. Buckwheat or rye and cow peas would hardly be satisfactory.

In order to give the green manure crop a good start it would be desirable to use some commercial fertilizer, preferably a 3-8-5 or a 3-8-6, at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre. If neither the sweet clover nor the soy beans had been grown on the land before, inoculation would be desirable.

Turn under When Practicable

The green manure crop should be plowed under as soon as may be practicable and the land fitted for the wheat and grass. In the case of oats and sweet clover, the entire crop might be plowed under in the early part of June and the land summer fallowed. It would be better, on the whole, to harvest the oats and to plow under the sweet clover between the first and the middle of September. The wheat and grass would presumably be sown between September 15 and twenty-fifth.

An additional application of fertilizer for the wheat and grass would be worth while. A 3-8-5 mixture, used at the rate of about 300 to 400 pounds per acre, should help to bring your land into good condition. In the case of the soy beans, the crop should be ready to be plowed under between September 1 and 15 and the land fitted and sown to wheat and grass as indicated.

If the land has not been limed for some time, it would be well to make an application of lime in order that the sweet clover or the soy beans, as the case may be, would have a fair start.—J. G. L.

To Get Rid of Scab

Could you tell me what to do for potato scab on clay bottom soil? I have used lime.—S. B. W., Bradford County, Pa.

Lime, wood ashes and other similar materials, by sweetening the soil, create conditions more favorable for the growth of the potato scab fungus. By making the soil sour, the conditions for the growth of the potato scab fungus may be made unfavorable.

The material that has given the best results for this purpose is commercial flour sulphur, preferably sulphur inoculated with such bacteria as will quickly change the sulphur into acid and increase the acidity of the soil to a point where it might not be injurious to the potatoes but will discourage the growth of the fungus.

The amount of sulphur recommended for the purpose will vary under ordinary conditions from 200 to 600 pounds per acre. For a clay-bottom soil that had had applications of lime the use of 500 to 600 pounds of sulphur per acre may be recommended.—J. G. L.

Spring Wheat Uncertain

Will you advise how to sow spring wheat? The land is last year's (1924) sod ground. It was plowed last summer and replowed last fall. Is it necessary to give wheat special treatment in order to prevent smut? Would you advise me to buy fertilizer? I do not have much money.—L. K., Broome County, N. Y.

Spring wheat is quite uncertain in the eastern states, hence, the growing of spring wheat in this region is usually not advised. Barley would be much more certain.

Should you decide to grow spring wheat after all, it would be desirable to use some fertilizer, preferably a 4-8-4 or a 5-8-5 mixture at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre. Ordinarily, loose smut, which is the more troublesome type of smut on wheat, is not very serious in this part of the country. The hot water treatment commonly recommended is not entirely simple. For this reason, it would scarcely be necessary for you to try to treat the seed for loose smut.—J. G. L.

A Correction

THE American Cyanamid Company has advised us that the directions for killing woodchucks with Calcium Cyanide as given in their advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer, issue of April 18, page two, were incorrectly stated. The directions should have read: "Place a heaping tablespoonful in the opening to each burrow" instead of "a heaping teaspoonful."

Published Weekly
Two Years, $1.50
Five Years, $3.00

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 17 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1925 Whole No. 1458

Milk and Butterfat Production Costs

Cow Testing Association Records Again Prove That High Producers Pay Best

By EARLE L. MOFFITT
Division of Agricultural Extension
The Pennsylvania State College

T ALWAYS pays more to grow the best, whether crops or livestock. The acre producing a all yield of a poor grade crop requires the me amount of labor to prepare, plant and cultie as the acre producing a big yield of first ality product. The animal that produces a big eld of a high quality product occupies the same m space and requires e same labor as the one oducing a low yield and low quality product.

Under any conditions, bor, capital and current penses are lost if a poor oduct is produced and der present conditions is is especially true. hen labor is scarce, exnses high and there is a eat uncertainty about e price to be received, l farmers should make a rious effort to eliminate om their business all anls or crops that do not oduce economically.

Should Keep Accounts

It is only by means of mplete accounts on the rm and cost accounts on e more important procts upon which he is deding for the major part his income, that the rmer is able to find out hich projects pay. Without accounts, farmers have ten increased or decreas- certain projects only to d themselves worse off the end of the year than ey were before. If we ve cost records we know hether a project is being rated at a profit, and if l, we can make an ansis to find out why and then change those ctices that are causing a leak in the business.

This is brought out forcibly in the case of two mers in one county who were growing seven es of potatoes each. One farmer used his own mmon seed, six tons of manure per acre, 200 nds of fertilizer per acre and did not spray at all. He received a yield of 89 bushels per acre of potatoes that were not of the best quality, at a cost of 70 cents per bushel. The other farmer secured disease-free seed, used ten tons of manure, 1000 pounds of fertilizer per acre, sprayed eight times and received a yield of 386 bushels of merchantable potatoes per acre at a cost of 39 cents per bushel.

If we assume that both crops were sold at the same price, 70 cents per bushel, the one man made 31 cents per bushel and the other just made expenses. In addition to this, the one man had an income per acre of only $62.30 while the other had an income of $270.20 per acre.

The first farmer expressed the opinion that he thought he was making more money on his potatoes than his neighbor because he was putting no expense on the crop and all that was made was profit. However, the figures on the crop showed that the opposite was true and he was losing most of what little expense he was putting on them. It was purely a case of getting more out of the crop by putting more into it.

Covers Four Years

All of the above discussion is true when applied to livestock. The accompanying tables on the comparative cost of producing milk and butterfat are figures secured thru thirty-five Pennsylvania cow-testing associations from 1918 to 1922 inclusive. The associations are distributed over about eighteen counties and are quite representative of conditions in the entire state. In each case, ten per cent of the net cost has been added to allow for the dairy's proportionate share of lost time, managerial ability and unassigned overhead. The milk tested, on the average, 3.8 per cent butterfat. Skimmilk is credited at forty cents per hundred weight.

The records of milk costs cover thirty-four cow-testing association years as follows: two associations ending in 1919; nine in 1920; fourteen in 1921; nine in 1922.

The records on butterfat costs cover thirty-five cow-testing association years, as follows: two associations ending in 1919; nine in 1920; fourteen in 1921; ten in 1922.

(Continued on page 29)

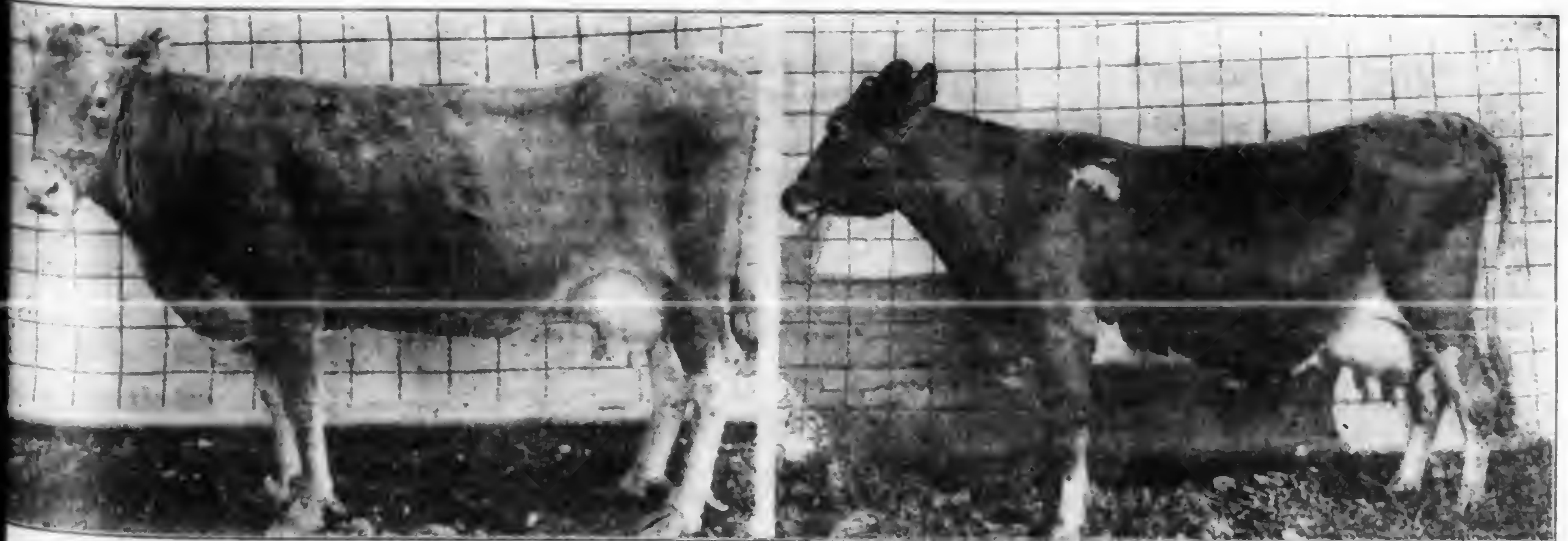
Penna. Cow Testing Association Reports Boiled Down

Summary of the Cost of Producing Milk for Thirty-four Association Years

Range in pounds of milk produced. Averages per cow.	3000 to 3999	4000 to 4999	5000 to 5999	6000 to 6999	7000 to 7999	8000 to 8999	9000 and over	Average of all
Current expense	$28.80	$25.84	$27.96	$29.94	$30.94	$31.76	$35.40	$29.46
Grain	29.04	41.06	32.68	47.61	56.43	62.26	70.01	49.93
Roughage	39.32	36.94	33.34	40.03	42.71	44.05	51.91	40.73
Pasture	11.46	9.82	12.50	10.26	10.20	10.84	9.45	10.49
Labor	51.19	43.15	43.83	44.80	48.72	48.34	50.15	46.03
Hauling milk	5.05	15.36	13.77	13.24	15.98	18.70	11.43	14.63
Interest and depreciation	21.64	19.70	20.57	21.25	23.33	24.34	25.85	21.89
Decrease in investment	12.62	11.13	11.69	9.18	11.69	12.50	10.73	11.29
Total cost	205.12	203.00	199.34	216.31	210.00	251.79	261.93	224.45
Credits—returns other than milk	26.64	22.72	24.81	25.09	26.58	28.36	24.54	25.10
Net cost	178.48	180.28	174.53	191.31	213.42	223.43	240.39	199.34
Net cost plus 10%	$196.33	$138.30	$191.98	$210.44	$234.76	$245.77	$264.45	$219.28
Cost per cwt. milk	**5.26**	**4.15**	**3.59**	**3.29**	**3.26**	**2.99**	**2.50**	**3.23**
Pounds milk produced per cow	3730	4630	5531	6397	7460	8220	10568	6782
Number of herds	11	70	158	178	124	82	67	690
Number of cows	109.8	865.93	2000.09	2276.06	1534.53	1004.84	839.56	8630.91

Summary of the Cost of Producing Butterfat for Thirty-five Association Years

Range of pounds of fat produced. Averages per cow.	Less than 150	150 to 199	200 to 249	250 to 299	300 to 349	350 to 400	Over 400	Average of all
Current expense	$21.78	$29.80	$28.97	$30.86	$31.69	$38.18	$42.94	$30.55
Grain	26.71	31.96	43.98	52.68	62.65	69.53	87.87	49.89
Roughage	32.43	36.01	39.40	41.42	46.73	46.51	54.67	41.34
Pasture	8.21	9.79	10.31	10.19	9.04	11.49	7.24	9.99
Labor	44.98	44.41	43.72	47.63	33.42	52.66	56.32	47.06
Hauling milk	9.91	13.01	14.95	15.36	14.02	14.20	12.00	14.62
Interest and depreciation	20.74	22.09	19.88	23.12	23.58	23.23	22.16	21.98
Decrease in investment	18.48	12.91	10.85	12.47	11.48	10.04	6.70	11.50
Total cost	183.24	198.18	212.06	233.73	232.61	265.84	299.90	226.94
Credits	15.32	25.69	25.35	28.05	25.49	26.87	25.13	26.22
Net cost	167.92	142.49	186.71	205.68	227.12	238.97	274.77	200.72
Net cost plus 10%	180.31	189.74	205.38	226.24	249.83	262.87	302.24	220.79
Average pounds milk	3751	4843	6917	7199	8147	9159	14,939	6848
Average pounds fat	141.8	183.2	224.7	272.9	327.5	364.4	429.1	260.21
Cost per pound of fat	**$1.11**	**$.92**	**$.81**	**$.73**	**$.68**	**$.62**	**$.57**	**$.75**
Number of cows	51.65	869.93	3561.16	2732.59	1521.85	293.65	171.41	9191.57
Number of farms	3	74	279	221	119	28	12	721



Are you a good judge of dairy cows? Which of the above animals would you choose if you were buying one of them for your herd? When you have decided which one is best turn to page 29 and check up on yourself by comparing your guess with their actual butterfat production records.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
55 cents per agate-line measurement, or $7.70 per inch (14 lines per inch), each insertion. No advertisement of less than three lines inserted. No deceptive, immoral swindling advertisements inserted at any price. Pennsylvania Farmer advertisers are reliable. Special rates for livestock and classified advertising. Complete information furnished on request.

Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. 91, No. 17. Phila., Pa., April 25, 1925 Whole No. 1458

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Sympathy is the safeguard of the human soul against selfishness
—Thomas Carlyle

A Billion-Dollar Business

THE stockman, the grain man, the dairyman and the cotton grower may be inclined at times to sneer at the fruit and vegetable growers as being engaged in small business. The figures, however, tell a different story. The farm value of the fruit and vegetables grown in the United States in a three-year average amounts to over one billion dollars annually. Nearly one-fourth of this amount goes to California. Other states following in the order of their production are New York, Florida, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The estimated value of apples and other fruit raised in this country in each of the three years is $508,000,000, and the value of potatoes and other vegetables amounted to $492,000,000.

No other line of agricultural products has experienced so great an increase in consumption per capita during the past ten years as fruit and vegetables. The better information on food values, the result of education along those lines, is no doubt, the cause of the rapid increase.

What Do You Like?

IT SHOULD go without saying that editors are anxious to please as well as instruct their readers. They realize that they must do the former before they can do the latter. We heard an elderly agricultural paper editor say once that he started out as an editor with the intention of filling seventy-five per cent of the space in his paper with what he thought the readers ought to have, and devoting the other twenty-five per cent to what they wanted. He did not go far until he found he must reverse the order of his division. While we get a good many comments and suggestions in the course of a year we would like to have more. We wish that we could induce every reader to sit down, go thru the paper from beginning to end, and write us just what he thinks of each department and feature. Which do you read most regularly? Which should be enlarged and which curtailed? What might, in your opinion, be left out? Which would you miss most if omitted? It would require so little of each one's time to write us such a letter and it would aid us so much in making Pennsylvania Farmer just the kind of paper our readers like it to be.

Taxes and Prices

THE promise of certain big interests to reduce prices if their taxes are lowered may be made in good faith and might be carried out. But the dear public still remembers the experience following the removal of the so-called nuisance taxes. The movies and many other places of amusement lowered the admission fees the amount of the previous tax for a short time only, but very soon the prices were restored to what they were when the federal tax was collected. In such cases the removal of the tax benefited no one but the theater owners. Of course, the government should collect no more than is absolutely necessary to meet its expenses, but the general public should benefit by the lessening of taxes instead of continuing to pay former prices.

Make the Soil Right

IF WE had to choose between a very stony field and a very cloddy field in which to plant a crop we would unhesitatingly choose the stony field. We know that every good farmer is of the same opinion, yet thousands of acres will be planted in poorly prepared soil this year, as is the case every year. The first operation necessary to good tilth in soil is proper plowing at a right degree of moisture. Ground that is plowed too wet and then allowed to bake into lumps is practically ruined for that season. The proper working of the soil before planting is necessary for best results. Too many farms are not equipped with the right kind of tools to put the soil in good condition. The very best plows, harrows, rollers and crushers are most economical in the end and no good farmer will try to do without them.

Freight Rate Changes

THE railroads of the eastern states are proposing some changes in freight rates on farm products that will affect practically every farmer in the East if put into effect. The general plan seems to be to increase the rates on the higher class commodities, and to decrease them on the more bulky products, such as potatoes, hay, fertilizer, etc. The Interstate Commerce Commission is holding hearings on the proposed rates. Those who wish to inform themselves on the possible effects of the new rates, should they go into effect, would do well to write to the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg for the booklet which this Bureau has issued on the subject. This publication presents in table form the present and proposed freight rates from the principal eastern shipping points to the leading market centers on the following commodities: potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, celery, lettuce, grapes, fertilizer, limestone, wool, tobacco, wheat, flour and hay. The most drastic changes proposed are large increases in the rates on peaches, celery, lettuce, grapes, wool and tobacco.

The Legislature Goes Home

ANOTHER session of the Pennsylvania Legislature has drawn to a close. During the few stormy weeks the state's lawmaking bodies were at work in Harrisburg this year 2073 bills were introduced in the House and Senate. Many of these bills were passed and are awaiting the action of the Governo

After finding that it had hurt its ow prestige, and not the Governor's, when it re fused to approve the appropriations for whic Mr. Pinchot asked in the budget, the Legi lature reversed its first action and grant practically all that was asked, and some b sides. No one can tell what the net result the recent session will be until the Governo has finished paring down the appropriatio bills and has decided which of the others will sign and which he will veto.

Evidently there is going to be a sizab sum available for carrying on the work tuberculosis eradication. But the rum ru ners are, no doubt, rejoicing that the Burea of Plant Industry will not have enough fun to enforce the right kind of a quaranti against the Japanese beetle. When booze a beetles travel in the same company, neith must be molested.

The New Milk Law

ON AND after May 25 of this year all mi served in Pennsylvania must be serv in the original bottle or similar contain This applies to restaurants, hotels, lun rooms, dining cars, etc. It is believed th this law will aid in the customer's receivi milk in a more sanitary condition. Milk is most hospitable host to every kind of bacter and since the air is more or less laden wi germs at all times it is but logical to conclu that the less milk is exposed to the air th more healthful it will be. The law will rigidly enforced.

Pennsylvania Land Values

WHEN the per acre value of farm la in Pennsylvania is compared with t prices obtaining in the corn belt area it wou seem that better bargains can be obtained the East than can be had in the Middle We This is all the more noticeable when the yi per acre is also compared and it is found th it equals or exceeds that of the much high priced land. The figures recently compil by the Pennsylvania-Federal Crop Reporti Service show the following average figu for the state: plowlands, per acre, $53; fa lands, with improvements, $77; farm la without improvements, $46. Plowlands h ing a value over $100 per acre are in the f lowing counties: Delaware, $100; Lancast $104; Montgomery, $102; Philadelphia, $ It is to be remembered, of course, that a la part of these prices are speculative values cause of their nearness to large cities.

High Grain Prices

WHEN the government's report April was published showing the w ter wheat crop to be far below that of l year and much below the average it was natural that wheat took a decided turn ward. Altho reports from most other co tries show about an average prospect, prospects for a crop in this country of 1 000,000 bushels below last year's crop at o affected the price thruout the world. T price of other grains advanced in sympat and the market wiseacres prophesy a m stable grain market condition than has ex ed for several months.

Washington Letter

GERMANY TO STRENGTHEN I FARM INDUSTRY.—The leading though Germany, France and the countries of cent Europe at this time is that they may bec self-sustaining nations, according to Eldon Shoup, agricultural commissioner of the U Department of Agriculture at Berlin. fore the World War Germany's chief aim w

---

be the leading industrial nation, nufacturing for export, and her iculture was neglected. Now the dency is to develop agricultural duction to an extent comparable h industry, so that the nation not be dependent upon other ntries for anything. The cost of ng is high in Germany, and Mr. up does not believe that Germany become a serious competitor of domestic manufacturers in the ted States under our present tar- law.

UCH ACTIVITY IN WASHING- N.—The elimination, consolida- and rearranging of old offices bureaus and creation of new ones usually takes places when there change in the presidency is now There are indications that under Coolidge administration economy play a large part in the shuf- of offices, not only in the execu- departments but the indepen- agencies of the federal govern- t.

AY KILL MANY BOARDS AND MISSIONS.—A new economy ey ordered by the President in- es the United States Shipping rd, Federal Trade Commission, Finance Corporation, office of n Property Custodian and others, e forty in all. While these inde- dent agencies have been created pecial acts of Congress, it is said President thinks that some of might well be abandoned or gated to some department or au. It ought not take much per- ion on the part of the Adminis- ion to convince Congress that it ld be doing a very popular act in cing the number of offices.

ARDINE ALSO MAKING NGES.—In line with the Presi- t's economy program all the of- in the Department of Agricul- having to do with the business inistration and personnel have consolidated by Secretary Jar- into a single unit, with Dr. W. Stockberger, director. The three r main divisions are those of tific work, headed by Dr. E. D. ; regulatory work headed by W. Campbell, and extension work ed by C. W. Warburton. These s, it is explained, act in the ca- ty of clearing houses for depart- tal activities, assuming much of detail work formerly carred by secretary. Under this plan the etary is given opportunity to de- more time to the consideration neral agricultural policies.

HICK BUSINESS HIT BY POST- RAISE.—Just now the raisers y-old chicks are the leading vic- of the recent postal rate in- e. They say that their prices baby chicks are fixed in the fall ch year, and that the new rate using them heavy losses. It is believed that this increase in el post rates will give the express panies a new lease of life.

ALIFY AS SHEEP SHEARERS. lesson in sheep shearing was re- y given Secretary of Agriculture ne by Senator Warren, of Wy- g, and Senator Stanfield, of Ore- The event took place at the rtment of Agriculture's Belts- farm near Washington. Sen- Stanfield and Warren are ex- ve wool growers, each owning s of 50,000 sheep.

e Senators and the Secretary, on [illegible] the [illegible]'s canvas coats and be- the [illegible] of shearing. Experts [illegible] say they did a good qual [illegible] for a position on any p farm.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

TWO M[illegible] IONS LIKELY.—Altho Legis[illegible] passed the H[illegible] provi[illegible] $3,000,000 for pay t of [illegible] to owners of cat- killed to prevent the spread of culosis it is probable the bill will be approved for $2,000,000, the sum for which the Department of Agriculture officials hoped at the beginning of the session. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been getting ready for the biggest campaign in state history against bovine tuberculosis and with considerable money voted from the dog license fund it is now in shape to undertake examinations on an extensive scale. Work will begin very soon and it is planned to ask the next legislature to be even more liberal so the state may be cleaned up.

PLAN FERTILIZER RULES.—The Department is also getting ready to make effective the new fertilizer act, which is to become operative January first. In brief this bill provides that Pennsylvania fertilizer must contain fourteen per cent of plant food. It is a big advance and when it is considered how legislation dealing with this subject was handled a dozen years ago it seems remarkable. The new insecticide act also will be given attention and all such mixtures will have to bear proper brands. The new paint bill brings rulings and regulations on paints, etc., down to date, nothing else.

CUT BEETLE PLANS.—Owing to the manner in which the general appropriation bill was tossed around in the final month of the legislature only $100,000 is available for fighting the Japanese beetle and Director C. H. Hadley, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is getting ready to launch his quarantine. Plans will have to be trimmed because they were made on a $150,000 scale and there were hopes of federal aid which is not forthcoming. It will mean an intensive campaign and probably some differences on patrol methods.

VILLAGES CARED FOR.—Among the legislative acts featuring this session have been measures providing for better lighting, fire protection and other things for villages. The number of bills of purely rural character ran higher than ever known before and many of them will be in the pile awaiting action by the Governor, which must come by May sixteenth.

POWER PLANS AT STANDSTILL.—The net result of the legislative refusal to enact the giant power program has been to stop proposed schemes to bring the rural phase to public attention. The bills providing for electric districts and electric mutual companies will be reintroduced in 1927 by the state administration. Until then there will probably not be much doing.

COURT TO RULE.—The Dauphin County Court will pass upon the question when the forestry and other proposed bond issues will go to the people for action. General opinion is no amendments will be voted upon before 1928.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

TOMATO CROP LARGER.—Farmers in southern New Jersey, Gloucester County, particularly, report a considerably larger crop of tomatoes this year, altho indications point to a crop not up to the record season of four years ago. Business at the canneries promises to be brisk and efforts are being made to locate canhouses at new points in central and southern New Jersey. Increases in such other trucking crops as sweet potatoes, peppers, and sugar corn are also reported. The pepper acreage centering in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties is estimated at 9000 acres against 6000 acres as the usual acreage of this crop.

FARM ENGINEERS MEET.—The New Jeresy State College of Agriculture sent Professor E. R. Gross of its Rural Engineering Department to the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Cornell University, April 10 and eleventh. New Jersey is interested in the development of power and light on New Jersey farms and its representation in the society is bringing New Jersey farmers into closer contact with modern farm equipment and power farming methods employed satisfactorily in many other states. Professor Gross is taking part in the organization of a North Atlantic section of the society including the states from Virginia northward, which will focus its attention on the problems pertinent to eastern conditions.

APHIS DAMAGE FRIUT TREES.—The apple aphis is doing considerable injury to apple and peach trees this spring in western New Jersey's fruit belt. Fruit growers have been spraying more thoroly than usual and with good weather conditions for spraying and dusting little permanent damage from general fruit tree pests is expected. Nicotine sulphate and fish oil are being used most generally in meeting attacks of the aphis.

MANY FOREST FIRES.—Forest fires thruout New Jersey have been particularly severe this year, apparently no section escaping some damage. In the southeastern part of the state large areas of timberland have been destroyed. Some damage to barns and houses has resulted. Organization for fire protection, coupled with more general insurance of farm properties, however, are bringing less permanent loss to farmers than in former years.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' NOTES.—The April tour of the Somerset County Holstein Breeders' Association will include a visit of the membership to the Brentwood Farms and sale at Abington, Pa. In June a Holstein judging demonstration will be held at Suydam Farms, Franklin Park, N. J. In August the association will conduct a tour to the Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, where an inspection of the dairy herd will be made. The fall schedule includes the consideration of practical problems such as concrete on the farm, and the association will close its year with an annual meeting and banquet in December.—B.

New York Letter

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS PARALYZED.—Refusal of tug-boat crews in Baltimore, the center of the fertilizer industry, to handle fertilizer shipments has nearly paralyzed the industry. Even tho the strike should end immediately shipments would be two to four weeks late. Strikers have prevented other boat owners from helping in transportation. The G. L. F. Exchange of this state has a deep water plant in the harbor, and many of its farmer customers will seed as usual and use the fertilizer as top dressing when it does arrive.

FARM BUREAU SAVES FARMERS FREIGHT EXPENSE.—Tho the danger is not yet removed, the Farm Bureau Federation of the state, thru its representative, G. Thomas Powell, has so far prevented western hay growers from raising New York state freight rates on hay. Another attempt will be made by Michigan growers before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure preferential rates. New York farms look to the Federation to protect their interests.

RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY.—The conference on electricity for rural sections just held at Albany decided that rates were the crux of the situation and that the extension of lines is highly desirable if the better class of rural citizens is to remain on the farms. Possibilities of developing water power resources for this purpose were discussed. A representative of the Public Service Commission stated his belief that rural service is as necessary as urban.

SPRING PROSPECTS.—Dairy farm pastures are better than in 1924. Farm labor is more abundant at about the same prices. The number of cattle is considerably less. Milk prices have been the best in years, but are expected to go down with the increased production due from now on. Spring work is about two weeks ahead of the usual season as temperatures have been warmer than usual. Potato planting is well along on Long Island. Winter wheat injuries are not serious.

RURAL YOUTH PERMITTED TO DRIVE.—A bill has become law [illegible]

County News and Comment

Armstrong County, Pa.—Almost all plowing is done and about one-half of the oat area has been seeded. Pastures are starting very slowly but new clover meadows are making an encouraging start. Orchards are showing promise of a full bloom. All spring crop areas will be somewhat less than last season. The purpose is to farm less and plow and till better. Rough feed has been abundant but some will not have corn, oats and wheat sufficient to meet demands. Potato seeding will commence in the concluding days of this month. About twenty per cent of the potato growers have ordered certified seed from northern counties. Such seed is costing about $1.75 per bushel at shipping point. Baled straw, $14; good baled hay, $16@18. No wheat for sale. [illegible] No corn for sale. Home-grown potatoes of good size and quality [illegible] $1.75 per [illegible] [illegible]—W. M. [illegible], April [illegible]

Carbon County, Pa.—[illegible] School children planted several thousand seedling trees furnished by the Department of Forests and Waters for reforesting purposes. Butter [illegible], eggs 28c, old chickens, 28c, milk, 7c qt.; potatoes, 40c bu. Dairy feed somewhat lower in price.—L. E. B., April 15.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Most of the June graduates from all western New York start tonight for their ten-day trip to Washington, D. C. Hens have laid poorly all winter. They are doing better now and eggs are down accordingly. The present price is 27c. Butter is [illegible]. Grains and ground feeds continue to be high priced. Fruit and grain farming promises more profit than livestock. [illegible] undoubtedly it will be overdone, as is so often the case with anything that pays. Here in the village [illegible] a better spirit of cooperation than they had back on the hills—[illegible]

Chester County, Pa.—[illegible]

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Stanley's Crow Repellent

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Beat it, Maria, beat it quick!
Gosh all Hemlock
Wow wow
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WHY SPEND MONEY

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

TWO readers of this column write to say that the cutaway type of harrow is indispensable for properly discing unplowed ground. One expresses his surprise that we do not have one at Neshaminy Gardens. The reasons given by the writer bear out my observation in regard to the cutaway type and we shall buy an orchard disc later. This disc is spread apart by an iron frame inserted between the two halves, enabling one to disc under tree heads. We purchased an ordinary disc at a sale the other day for temporary use but the discs are only twelve inches in diameter instead of sixteen inches and it tends to choke up when working in the orchard where a heavy cover crop stands.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE finished setting our two acres of asparagus on April third. It was covered lightly and is already coming up. A liberal application of high-grade fertilizer will be applied in the furrows and more soil worked in. The trench will be entirely filled by frequent cultivations. The furrows were made by using the plow and tractor, setting the plow as deep as it would go and returning in the same furrow. The plants were set and covered by hand. It is necessary to spread the roots out flat on the bottom of the furrow or they will not grow. I set a few plants a few years ago and stood them upright, not knowing any better, and they never did any good.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE weather has been breaking just right for us so far this spring. After we finished planting asparagus and three bushels of our Cobbler potatoes it rained. Today, April 14, they will finish setting the 5000 strawberry plants and the clouds and the weather man promise rain this evening. Setting strawberry plants is something of a gamble unless one is prepared to water them in. There was no rain for three weeks after we set our bed two years ago and the plants nearly all died.

✦ ✦ ✦

NO information has been received so far as to the effect of the severe freezing last winter on peach trees. In our own orchard we notice a few dead twigs, the very small ones, the damage is negligible. An joining neighbor finds his practi all dead, or at least killed back the trunks. His few trees were pl ed two years ago and flowers garden truck were raised betw the rows. These were highly ferti ed and cultivated late into the The result was a heavy growth (were much larger than our planted at the same time) and probability is that they were not ficiently mature to stand the win He proposes cutting them back stubs to see whether or not they start new heads.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE have started a simple sys of cost accounting which we will to carry out with the crops gro at Neshaminy Gardens. It is kno as the card system and is used various ways in business offices consists of a box of ruled cards dividing cards to serve as an in One or more cards is devoted to crop; they are arranged alphabe ally in the box. All that is nece to keep the system is to sit down the evening, take out the cards voted to the crops on which w was done and note on them the the fertilizer, the labor, etc., app to them that day. It requires few minutes and is easily When sales are made the amount ceived will be noted on the card. This may not be an orig use of the card index system but is new to us so far as farm acco ing is concerned.

✦ ✦ ✦

SINCE starting our new far venture two years ago we have trying to learn from truckers, fa ers and fruit growers which paid best, but have been unsu ful in receiving any definite info tion. It is true that returns from year to year and what best one year may be produced loss the next year, but we find the average man knows little bey the general outcome of all his and simply guesses at which most, or least, profitable. We are ing to try to do better than th R. P. K.

A man went to see his phy for advice as to how to be cured the habit of snoring.

"Does your snoring disturb wife?" asked the M. D.

"Does it disturb my wife?" the patient. "Why, doc, it dis the whole congregation."—The worth Herald.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Starting Right

I STARTED right, I'll say, spring: I cleaned and poli everything. I toned up all my and plows, I fixed the [illegible]es for cows; I mended ragged halter and trimmed the horses' tails manes; I patched up holes in bags and did some dental work drags.

I sewed up sieves in [illegible]ning and welded forks and [illegible] dr I plumbed up buckl[illegible] bars, bolts, and patched the mangers for the colts. I put new hook[illegible] on doub trees and liniment on horses' knees; I replaced feeble neck-[illegible] rings, crepit rods and other things; I lined up dizzy wagon wheel[illegible] and trea corns on Dobbin's heels.

I greased all rigs that groaned and squeaked, I plugg[illegible] bins th warped and leaked; I dusted off the water jugs and reinfo[illegible] [illegible]one weat- zled tugs; I nailed new boards on broken racks and sorted o[illegible] and sacks.

I fitted locks on cow-barn doors, replaced some spl[illegible] two- fours; I scanned my stuff from A to Z, and had a real repairing spree. I was ready, doubly so, I knew, to plow, and disc, and sow.

The time was well and wisely spent, it gave a feeling of content. It will come back twenty fold in minutes saved as well as gold.—I Edw T

Low Grade Fertilizer

AN AMENDMENT to the state fertilizer law passed by the recent legislature and signed by Governor Pinchot on April 2 prohibits the sale in Pennsylvania of any mixed fertilizer or mixture composed of two or more ingredients containing less than fourteen per cent of total plant food. It likewise provides that no commercial fertilizer shall be sold which contains less than one per cent of ammonia, one per cent of available phosphoric acid or one per cent of water soluble potash.

This amendment is designed to prohibit the sale of those low grade mixed fertilizers which contain unnecessarily large amounts of filler, states James W. Kellog, chief chemist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In the past approximately fifty per cent of the total tonnage of this class of fertilizer contained excessive amounts of filler and farmers have consequently paid freight on a vast amount of material which had no plant food value.

Fewer Mixed Fertilizer Brands

Another valuable feature of the amendment is the fact that the number of brands of mixed fertilizer will be greatly reduced and farmers will find it less confusing to make purchases. Still another feature is the fact that the law as amended will enable farmers desiring to purchase fertilizer for tobacco to have the assurance that such special brands will not include potash in the form of chlorides. This is extremely important since it has been demonstrated that potash in the form of chlorides in fertilizer injures the burning quality of tobacco.

The amendment will become effective January 1, 1926.

Fill up the Gullies

THIS is the time of year when the gullies which have been washed in fallow fields should be closed so that they will not become worse. Stones are poor material to use as they will interfere with future plowing. Corn stalks, when laid properly, make good ditch-closing material. They catch and hold the dirt until it can set and grass or grain roots grow over it. The stalks should never be laid lengthwise in the ditch, but crosswise. Several stalks should be placed at many places. If the ditches are deep, manure first should be put in the bottom. Plow or shovel dirt on the stalks and sow plenty of seed over it. Timothy and alfalfa are the best grasses to sow for this purpose.

It is well to use manure liberally where seeding is done on such places, as the soil is nearly always thin where it washes badly. It pays to do a good job in the closing up of gullies since they make farming and hauling over them difficult and sometimes dangerous. If plenty of humus is introduced and the soil made deeper gradually by deep plowing there will be less tendency to wash into gullies.—A Farmer.

Much Interest Shown

OVER 2700 farmers visited the soil-laboratory car operated by the New York Central Lines in northwestern Pennsylvania during March. These farmers brought 1500 samples of their soil which were tested in the car for lime requirements. The need for lime was found much greater than had been supposed. A total of 150 sweet clover demonstrations, involving the distribution in the thirteen counties of four carloads of lime and a ton of sweet clover seed will be started as a result of the interest created in soil improvement.—J.

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For Apples

NOW IS THE TIME TO APPLY

NITRATE OF SODA

2 pounds to 10 pounds per tree according to age and condition

University of Illinois Circ. No. 233 says:

"It has been amply demonstrated that nitrogen is usually the controlling factor in Apple production.

"Among the more strictly commercial fertilizers mentioned, Nitrate of Soda has come into the widest use for orchard purposes and has sufficiently proved its value in many experimental and commercial orchards to warrant a rather general recommendation of its use in unproductive apple orchards."

Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station Fruit Notes No. 9 says:

"For immediate results there is probably nothing that will excel Nitrate of Soda in the sod orchard. The standard recommendation is five pounds for a mature tree which can be increased or decreased to suit conditions.

"In many cases this chemical has shown itself to be the only one that is of direct assistance to the tree."

Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181 says:

"The yield of apples has been materially increased by the timely use of quickly available nitrogen.

"The best results have been obtained by using about 2½ pounds of Nitrate of Soda per average tree for early application; and about the same amount for the June drop application.

"Nearly the same results have been had, however, by using 5 lbs. at one application and applying it early."

From New Hampshire College Experiment Station Technical Bulletin:

"It is also well known that nitrogenous fertilizers, especially the more readily available forms such as Nitrate of Soda, will bring about increased growth of the trees."

Director McCue of the Delaware Experiment Station says:

"These studies verify the results which have been obtained in other states that nitrogen is the limiting factor in production of apples and peaches."

Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin says:

"Of the three materials, Nitrate of Soda or some other quick acting nitrogenous material is most likely to give direct benefit."

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin says:

"Quickly available nitrogen is clearly the determining element in successful orchard fertilization on thin; poor upland soils such as abound in the hilly regions of southern Ohio."

"The addition of 2½ lbs. of Nitrate of Soda per tree to the regular application of 2½ lbs. Nitrate, 5 lbs. Phosphate and 2½ lbs. Potash per tree gave a gain of 24 barrels of apples per acre per year."

Peaches, Pears and Cherries respond equally well.

This is but a small part of the evidence from undisputed authorities that

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and to use it liberally early in the Spring

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

When Shall I Plant?

What is the right time to plant kale, oyster plant, and parsnips?—L. M. P., Gloucester County, N. J.

Kale is satisfactory only as a fall and early spring crop. Scotch kale can be sown about July 1 for use in the fall, and in mild seasons will stand the winter and give a small crop in spring. Siberian kale is hardier and will endure the winter if sown about August 15-31.

Salsify and parsnips are planted as early as possible in spring, if the largest roots are required. They may be planted up until June 1 but the later the planting the smaller the roots, and it is easy with salsify to get roots so small as to be worthless, since at best the roots are not very thick.—W. C. P.

Tomato Plant Spray

CAREFUL tomato plant growers are preparing themselves to dust or spray the plant if flea beetles appear. Even large plants grown in greenhouse or hotbed are injured by the beetle in some seasons, and it is thought that the beetles spread disease.

Combinations of bordeaux mixture and a poison are used for flea beetle, either in powder form for dusting or as a spray. Plain lime, or almost any kind of fine dust, seems to discourage the insect, but by using a combined insect killer and disease preventive several benefits are obtained at the same time.

Open-air tomato plant beds have to be watched carefully to determine when the first seedlings appear. Sometimes the flea beetles are right on hand to welcome the first comers; again, they appear much later in the season.

It takes about twenty pounds of commercial dust in a hand machine to cover an acre. More is still better, and the cost of the dust is less than ten cents a pound when bought in quantities of a hundred pounds.—W. C. P.

Canning House Beets

We are figuring a bit on how profitable a crop of canning-house beets would be. There are several uncertainties in growing beets, at least figuring profits beforehand. W would expect from 160 to 200 bushels of small sized beets to the acr and if these bring fifty cents a bushel, the total receipts are easy know.

The chief item of expense, asi from ten or twelve dollars for fertilizer, would be the weeding. Th beets are not to be thinned, but almost surely some hand weedi would be needed. If more than on such weeding had to be given, a the joy would be taken out of th crop.

When to Plant Seed

The seed would be planted arou the first of August, and at that tim the principal weeds would be smart weed, chickweed, purslain, and fa grass. All of these are plentiful good ground, and the purslain is extremely hard to get rid of in a w season.

Then, too, there is the question drought. These beet seeds would into the ground at a time when dr weather often prevails, as folks kno who try to get alfalfa started or wh have late celery still unplanted that time. Getting a good stand plants and weed control at small expense seem to us the chief proble in the growing of fall beets for canning.—W. C. P.

Top Dressings

IF FOR any reason the early cabbage and cauliflower were set the field without the usual amou of manure or fertilizer, they can given top dressings quickly and fectively at any time until they a about half grown. Of course, if o is rushing the crop for an early market, the quicker the needed fertilizer can be applied the better.

Mixed fertilizers or nitrate of so are useful for this purpose, dependi upon the treatment that has alrea been given the land. If the spri proves cold and a legume sod is being depended upon to provide so of the nitrogen, probably extra nitrogen, as nitrate of soda, sulphate ammonia, will prove profitable. hundred pounds to the acre w show results, but 200 pounds is too much. Both cabbage and cauliflower are less easily injured by fertilizers on the leaves than are lettuce and tomatoes.—W. C. P.

This Method Saves Tired Backs

With puncher and tongs experts can set plants quickly but it takes experience to do the work well.

Holding Back Growth

NEARLY every spring there comes a time when we need to hold ck the growth of plants to prevent from growing too large for use the field. This is especially true tomato plants, because the hard- plants like cabbage can be plant- out in less favorable weather, and be held back in growth by ex- re to cold and drought that ld injure tomatoes.

Many growers cut back the tops tomato plants, aiming not so much cut out the central bud as to shear ay some of the larger leaves. Done th skill, this operation seems to ve the purpose well.

Other growers who think this aring injures the plants try grad- l exposure to cold to hold back wth. That can be done if the ather man provides the necessary l nights at the time we wish to train our plants. In early May, wever, as likely as not the days e so sunny and warm that the nts grow too rapidly even when y are entirely exposed.

Hold Back the Water

A third plan is to hold back water, necessary practice under any con- tion, to harden the plants for field e. This can easily be overdone, when it is carried to the ex- me the plants do not quickly take ld when they are set in the field.

A fourth plan is to cut between e plants with a knife, to cut off e long roots. This is not so much e to hold back top growth as to se the formation of new roots r the cut points, but it does pro- de a gentle brake upon very rapid wth. If it is done a week or ten ys before the plants are to go to e field their condition for easy nsplanting is likely to be greatly proved.

Still another plan, which like the t one is chiefly designed to im- ve the root system, but which al- restrains growth a little, is to dercut the plants several weeks fore field planting. To do this one ns a knife blade from one side and an angle so that some side roots d the tap roots are cut off. When is practicable to water the plants ter this operation, the roots on th sides may be cut on the same y, but if no water is at hand only e side should be treated at one e, the other side a week later. This vents too great a check and per- ps severe wilting.

When It Is Practicable

This undercutting is practicable th canning house plants started in mes and standing rather close to- ther in the rows. Under these con- tions, if the ground is very rich d plenty of water has been used, e root system may consist of little a tap root, and a treatment like s undercutting is helpful to induce nching of roots. It is a substitute transplanting.

Even in large scale tomato plant wing undercutting would often helpful, altho it is doubtful ether the average plant buyer uld be willing to pay any more the year for plants treated in this y.—W. C. P.

Worthley at State

MR. H. N. WORTHLEY, formerly with the Massachusetts Agri- tural College at Amherst, has ned the extension force of the nsylvania State College and will vote his time to insect control rk in the state. He will work with E. Hodgkiss, entomology exten- n expert, and fill the vacancy sed by the resignation of D. L. n Dine who is now field director the Tropical Plant Research ndation, in charge of the field vestigations for the control of ar cane insects in Cuba.—A.L.B

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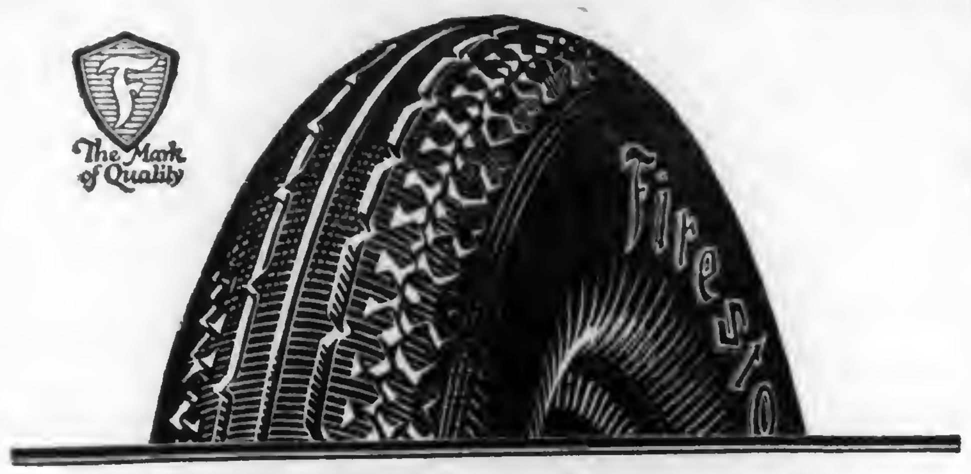

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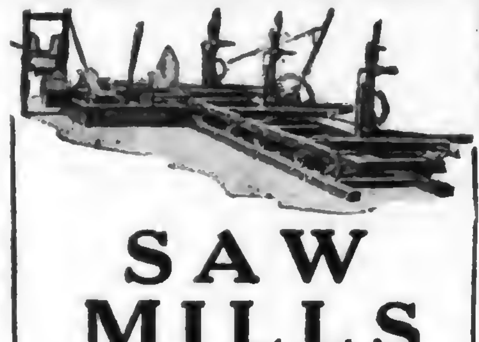

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Large, Luscious Blueberries Tempt the Buyer

FOR many years the consumer has been buying on the market the ordinary swamp huckleberries gathered in the swamps and other wild sections by people who make their living largely by this means. Within the last few years, however, there has appeared in the New York and Philadelphia markets a fancy grade of blueberries which have been developed for size and the absence of seeds and which are grown and cultivated on a commercial scale.

These enlarged blueberries are actually improved wild huckleberries which have been obtained by years of experimental work carried on by Miss Elizabeth White, of Burlington County, New Jersey. Since 1910 this work has been conducted by Miss White on her father's six-hundred-acre cranberry tract. In this painstaking enterprise she was assisted by Mr. Frederick V. Coville, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has spent much time in studying the blueberry and methods of propagating it.

Secured Selected Stock

The improved blueberries were started with the selection of wild plants in order to obtain bushes having unusually large berries as foundation stock for breeding. In order to obtain exceptional bushes from other sections of the country, $50 was offered for each plant having three or four berries three-fourths of an inch in diameter or as large as a cent.

In addition to the plants propagated from the wild bushes many seedlings from the U. S. Department of Agriculture also were set. The main object was to get large berries and have them as seedless as possible. While the well-known berries from wild plants are small, occasional berries from the cultivated bush are three-quarters of an inch in di ameter, and over ninety per cent wi exceed half an inch across. In addi tion, these cultivated berries hav seeds so small as to be almost un noticeable, while ordinary huckl berries frequently seem to contai nothing else.

The Three Conditions Necessary

It has been found that the thr conditions necessary for the success ful raising of blueberries are a pe and sandy soil, so acid as to be pra tically useless for ordinary agricul ture, good drainage and an even su ply of moisture. On wild blueber land, of which there is many thou and acres along the Atlantic sea board, the acidity is naturally ke up, but where soil has to be speci prepared for blueberries it is nec sary to add fresh leaves or oth vegetable matter each year to mai tain the proper acid condition.

Blueberry plants are most succes fully grown on soil that is alwa damp but never soggy wet. They re quire a continuous supply of mois ure, but become sick when they ha "wet feet." The foliage will indicat when the plants have the righ amount of water by keeping rich green till frost colors it. When th plants are too dry the edges of th leaves wither and turn brown a when too wet the leaves become r or purplish during warm weath However, if the plants are drain soon enough these same red lea turn green again.

The plants are set out any tim after frost is out of the ground a should be placed at least four f apart, otherwise the branches a ely to interlace within three or r years and make picking difficult. is believed that to obtain the maxi production per plant, they ould be placed eight by eight feet.

A blueberry plantation on land heretofore unproductive.

Blueberries three-quarters of an inch in diameter are now a reality

Setting Out the Plants

The picking of this crop begins ut the first of July and extends to middle of August, thus coming ad of the cranberries which be to ripen in September, and per tting the growing of the two crops h an equal distribution of labor.

Some of the pickers can pick from nty-five to one hundred quarts a . The berries are placed in quart es and packed in regular berry tes holding thirty-two boxes, each being covered with a square e of heavy brown paper bearing distinctive label advertising the wer's special brand. Altho the cul ted blueberries carry better than wild ones this method of market has proven very satisfactory and rants the extra time and expense cially when catering to a high s trade. In 1920 the yield from lve acres exceeded 500 bushels. s production was largely from ll plants yielding for the first or ond time.

Storage Meeting

URING the forenoon of the Farmers' Field Day to be held the Marble Laboratory at Canton, dford County, Pa., on May 1, tors will inspect the storage ex ments that have been in prog during the winter.

Mr. Marble has made a very close dy of potato storage methods. He pped to his laboratory last fall a e quantity of Potter County po oes, which have been held during last few months under almost types of storage conditions. De led records and observations have n made regularly thruout the on. The great variation in loss indicate very clearly which thods of storage carry the pota thru the winter in best condi n.

Afternoon's Program

ndwiches and coffee will be ved at noon. Beginning at 1:30 M. there will be a program of dis ions by the following men: Ad s, Hon. F. P. Willits; Mature sus Immature Seed for Planting, lliam Stuart; Fundamentals of tato Storage, L. M. Marble; Stor Requirements for Certified Seed, A. McCubbin; Coudersport Ex ience with Storage, Bert Straw; perature Control in Bank Cellar rage, R. D. Anthony.—W.

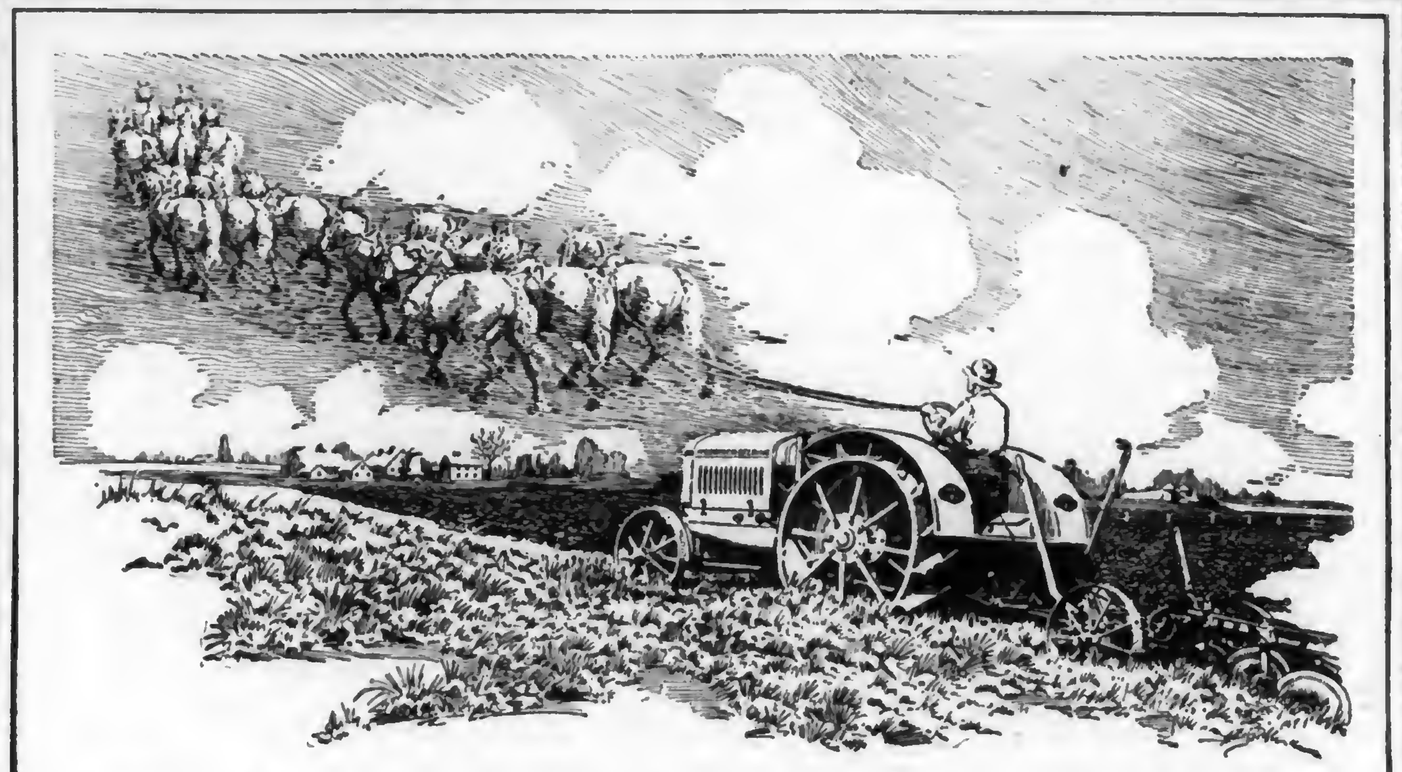
The Apple Maggot

HE apple maggot, one of the in sect pests causing wormy apples ich is more or less general thru the state, is the subject of a cir ar just issued by the Pennsylvania rtment of Agriculture. This in is often known as the "railroad m" due to the habit of the mag making irregular dark colored rows or tunnels thruout the pulp he infested apple.

Control of Insect

This destructive insect can be con lled. The recommended control asures are divided into the follow three important steps: 1. Pick up destroy all fallen fruit. 2. Cu n wild or volunteer apple trees ich cannot be properly cared for. Follow the poison spray schedule given in detail in the circular.

The circular was prepared by T. Guyton and J. N. Knull, entomol ists in the Bureau of Plant Indus It is sent free to all persons in state requesting it.



They're On the Job When You Need'em
—and Cost No Feed When You Don't!

THIS is the day of "steel horsepower," when men direct the power of sturdy horses through the simple twist of a steering wheel. City streets and country roads swarm with proof of this statement. And if you will cast your eye over the countryside you'll find thousands of examples wherein "steel horsepower" is the drawbar and belt power that operates modern-day farms at top efficiency.

What kind of power will you depend on this year? Will you rest content with plodding horseflesh, or will you enter a new era of progressive farming with a new McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR at the head of your program?

Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and threshing, your corn harvesting, and the hundred and one belt jobs that must be done one way or another during the coming years. Consider what it will mean to you to put these operations out of the way quicker, more profitably, and more pleasantly with a McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR!

And don't forget, there is a complete line of McCormick-Deering farm-operating equipment at your command—tools built to work especially well with McCormick-Deering Tractors.

We shall be pleased to forward a tractor catalog to you, on request, in which all mechanical details are explained fully and illustrated simply. Or, if you prefer, call on your local McCormick-Deering dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America [Incorporated] Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

McCORMICK-DEERING
Triple-Power Tractors

DRAWBAR · BELT · POWER TAKE-OFF

Frost & Wood
MOWER

One Horse and Two Horse Sizes

Popular throughout the world for many years. Thousands of satisfied users. Built for heavy crops and rough and hilly land. Roller bearings assure light draft. Its cutter bar strength and superior cutting mechanism give long service.

[illegible]

Guaranteed by us and our dealers.
EUREKA MOWER CO.
Box 1502 UTICA, N. Y.

Be Protected!

Our Policy saves you money, gives complete protection and relieves you of all liability in case of accident to any men you hire.

Our Policy Provides Protection for Owners or Employer

and if injured he is paid compensation as long as he is unable to work, plus his Doctor and Hospital bills.

Write for our rates TODAY!
BE PREPARED!

Penna. Thresherman & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Kunkel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

GET these lumber Prices

Write for this complete catalog of highest quality millwork. See for yourself that we can save you money. Send us your lumber bill and let us figure it. Also get our prices on Asphalt Slate Surfaced Roofing. Let us tell you why we save you money and give better work. Get the figures today.

THE STERLING LUMBER CO
Hyde Park. Cincinnati

SPRAY POTATOES *with the*
Ospraymo Sprayers
Double the Dollars at digging

ONE customer using an OSPRAYMO Traction Sprayer reports a gain of 101 bushels to the acre by spraying four times with Bordeaux Mixture. This is our motto:
A Sprayer for Every Need
High Pressure Guaranteed
Write for catalog

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO.
Dept M , Elmira, N. Y.
More than 42 years in business

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID
HAMPTON & SON Bangor, Mich.

SEED POTATOES
I. E. COOK Maplesville N. Y.

A GRO-MOR JR. Cultivator Will Pay for Itself in 30 Days

It is the greatest labor-saving tool ever used by the vegetable grower and while not a plaything, an average 14-year-old boy will do 3 to 6 times as much work as a man with a double-wheel push-plow, and do it better.

Will cultivate smaller plants and closer to the row than a push-plow and eliminate 50% of the hand weeding.

With it you get deep, level, perfect cultivation, stimulating plant growth and conserving moisture. It will do much better work than the push-plow when the soil is hard and crusted.

The GRO-MOR JR. *solves the labor problem*

The Gro-Mor Jr. will seed 3 times as fast as the single seeder and do a better job.

Mr. C. Born, Mgr. Riverdale Market Gardens, West Springfield, Mass., writes:

"After using the Gro-Mor Jr. for the past season will say that it will save in seeding 75% of the work, and in cultivating 50%, and that we are more pleased with the work that it has done, so well in fact that we have added two more outfits to our equipment."

With a 15-inch clearance the Gro-Mor Jr. can be used at all stages of growth and with 12-inch centers will work perfectly, rows planted 12 inches apart and 10-inch rows can be worked until plants near maturity.

The Gro-Mor Jr. is strongly built, of the best of materials, by experienced mechanics, weighs 190 lbs., and will give long and economical service. It is driven by a four-cycle engine, air cooled, with multiple disc control.

Any of the Planet Jr. hand machine tools can be attached to the Gro-Mor Jr.

The price of the Gro-Mor Jr. places it within the reach of every grower. Write today for full particulars, without any obligation on your part. We can make quick deliveries and probably have a distributor or dealer near you.

THE FRANK HELD TRACTOR CO.
609-611 NORTH FOURTH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO

DR. HESS
White Diarrhea Remedy

When diarrhea appears in your flock, stop it with Dr. Hess White Diarrhea Remedy. It works quickly. Give either in the feed or add to drinking water. Relieves diarrhea in fowls of all ages. Disinfect thoroughly with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to destroy disease germs.
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Ask your dealer for the highest quality meat and bone scrap *by name*: DIAMOND PICK
Free sample proves its superiority
ATLAN MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Mention Pennsylvania Farmer when writing to advertisers.

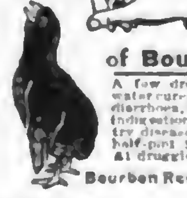
How to Stop Chicks Dying

Put this in the drinking water

If you are one of the many readers who are losing baby chicks, read this letter received from Mary J. Vincent, of Sweet Water, Ala. She says:

"I used a package of Avicol and was so well pleased with it that I hardly know how to say enough for it. It beats all I ever saw. Before I used it, I was losing half my hatch. I haven't lost a one since. I don't think I will ever be without Avicol if I can help it."

There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively as crickets. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Drugger Co., 551 Allen St. Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will be surprised at the way chicks grow and develop, in vigorous health, when these tablets are used in the drinking water.



One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

DO THIS FOR—
CHICKS' BOWEL TROUBLE
(White Diarrhea)

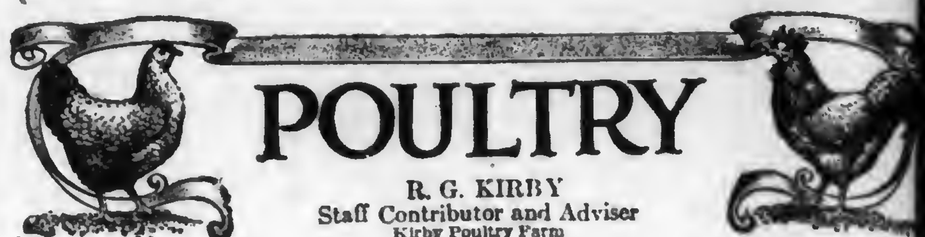
[illegible] the simple sure way that all [illegible] breeders have [illegible] for [illegible] years. They knew it was [illegible] for them. [illegible]

Get some B-K. Your dealer has B-K in quart and [illegible] bottles. Put it in the chicks' drinking water from the very first day [illegible]. Keep it up for 10 days. Also disinfect the incubator, spray the pens too. This will destroy the germs that spread in the droppings. White diarrhea will have no chance at your brood. B-K absolutely prevents this bowel trouble.

B-K is more powerful than carbolic acid, yet it contains no poison or acid. Much better and [illegible] than [illegible] and safer than [illegible] tablets. [illegible] don't notice it at all.

Don't put off getting B-K today. [illegible] Money back guarantee on every package.

General Laboratories, Dept. 24-M
Madison, Wisconsin.
Please send FREE and POSTPAID your valuable Bulletin No. [illegible] on WHITE DIARRHEA AND BOWEL TROUBLE IN BABY CHICKS.
Name ....
Address ....



POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Tobacco Dust Remedy

I read in Pennsylvania Farmer that tobacco dust was good for worms in poultry. Does it kill the worm or does it only remove it from the chicken? You recommend two pounds of tobacco dust of one per cent nicotine to 100 pounds of mash. Would it be all right to use the same amount of dust containing one and one-half per cent of nicotine?—R. C. P., Perry County, Pa.

The tobacco dust should contain not less than one per cent nicotine but I think the one and one-half per cent tobacco dust will be all right to use at the rate of two pounds to 100 pounds of mash. I believe most of the worms are killed by the treatment but it is safest to scrape up the droppings under the roosts in the morning and destroy them if the flock has been seriously infested with parasites. Spreading the droppings on fields where chickens do not range, helps in controlling such infestations.—R. G. K.

Cures for Blackhead

I have noticed on the poultry page numerous inquiries about blackhead, a deadly disease among poultry and have not seen that R. G. Kirby replied with a treatment that would cure the disease.

I have found a cure for blackhead. I never saw it printed in the poultry columns and I woul like Mr. Kirby to experime with it on some flock of poult affected with the disease. Mr Kirby may know about the cu but if he doesn't, I will gla send him a sample to try out— H. B. T., Butler County, Pa.

It would be best to send the for blackhead to the poultry de ment of your state experiment tion as they are equipped with oratories for scientific investiga A commercial poultryman can ly afford to risk his own flock such experimental work. In my case, there is no blackhead in flocks and I could not bring in mens for experimental purposes cause of the danger of spreading disease.

Remedies Not Efficient

The statement that there is cure for blackhead is based on failure of so many remedies to satisfactory results. Many rem have been suggested and tried oly without proving efficient. If good remedy is discovered at the periment stations I am sure the will be promptly broadcasted as much needed.

I would write the experiment tion, send them a sample and them what it contains. I believe fair to tell a scientific worker a remedy contains to aid him in termining its value as a cu R. G. K.

Selling Breeding Rabbits

THE rabbit business pays best as a mail order proposition. This means that at least a small amount of advertising must be done to locate customers. The continued success of the enterprise depends upon pleased customers which will bring repeat orders from buyers and also orders from their friends.

Promptness in answering letters is essential. The buyer who needs rabbit stock answers the advertisement because at the moment he is anxious to see some good rabbits in his hutches. If the reply is delayed his enthusiasm has a chance to cool and the lack of promptness may lose a good order.

The seller of rabbit breeding stock soon finds that many of the inquiries will be from boys and girls under age who like good rabbits and wish them both as pets and business propositions. Much care should be used to give these children fully as much or more than their money's worth. It is not only a simple business deal with them. You should insure their success with rabbits as much as possible and not put them out of business, causing a loss of confidence which is detrimental to their success in any line.

Give Them the Best

Give the boys and girls the best kind of rabbits you can sell. They appreciate it and often tell friends and this helps make your business grow. The production of fine quality rabbits is not exactly a child's business but observation proves that many children are learning business methods thru the care and selling of rabbits. In sections where clubs have been formed there is a fine outlet for trios of purebred stock among the beginners. These buyers deserve all the encouragement the experienced breeder can give them. means a great deal to the futu the purebred rabbit business to the beginners enjoy success.

In answering inquiries much should be taken to state the we and ages accurately. When se Flemish Giants, where the weights are much desired, it pa underestimate rather than to o timate the size of the breeding s The buyer who obtains a weighing a half pound more tha expected is sure to be a friend of seller. If that buck is half a p underweight the buyer feels he been cheated even if the rabbit fine type and very vigorous.

Not Hard to Raise

Rabbits are comparatively ea raise and easy to ship. But proposition of raising market some farmers find them less sa tory than expected. This happe cause the people of the comm have not been educated to eat r meat. But all over each state are thousands of small commu where some of the people lik raise a few rabbits for the meat supply. They are in the m for first class breeding stock.

This gives the farmer who is lated a chance to raise rabbits sell them thru a mail order bus No matter how far from rabbit ce people that farmer may live be has a chance to do a very profi business thru the selling of st vigorous breeding stock.

It is the farm boy's chance learn business methods and lives breeding without investing m money. By combining fine qu stock with the use of [illegible] ads, possible to sell breeding rabbits a very satisfactory profit and d without exaggerating the quality the stock or charging too prices.—R. G. K.

White Diarrhea

plendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs Rhoades' letter will no doubt e of utmost interest to poultry aisers who have had serious losses om White Diarrhea. We will let rs. Rhoades tell it in her own ords:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so any losing their little chicks with ite Diarrhea, so thought I would ll my experience. My first incubat chicks when but a few days old, gan to die by the dozens with hite Diarrhea. I tried different medies and was about discouraged ith the chicken business. Finally, I t to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. , Waterloo, Ia.,** for a $1.00 box of ir Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. s just the only thing for this terle disease. We raised 700 thrifty, althy chicks and never lost a single ick after the first dose."—Mrs. hel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the acillus Bacterium Pullorum. This rm is transmitted to the baby chick rough the yolk of the newly hatch egg. Readers are warned to bere of White Diarrhea. Don't wait til it kills half your chicks. Take "stitch in time that saves nine." emember, there is scarcely a hatch ithout some infected chicks. Don't these few infect your entire flock. event it. Give Walko in all drinkg water for the first two weeks and u won't lose one chick where you hundreds before. These letters ove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, d., writes: "I have lost my share of icks from White Diarrhea. Finally ent for two packages of Walko. I sed over 500 chicks and I never t a single chick from White Diarea. Walko not only prevents White arrhea but it gives the chicks rength and vigor; they develop icker and feather earlier."

ever Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I d to lose a great many chicks m White Diarrhea, tried many medies and was about discouraged. a last resort I sent to the **Walker medy Co., Dept. 518, Waterloo,** , for their Walko White Diarea Remedy. I used two 50c packs, raised 300 White Wyandottes d never lost one or had one sick er giving the medicine and my ickens are larger and healthier an ever before. I have found this mpany thoroughly reliable and alys get the remedy by return mail." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, a.

You Run No Risk

e will send **WALKO** White Diarrhea medy entirely at our risk—postage pre—so you can see for yourself what a nder-working remedy it is for White arrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove thousands have proven—that it will your losses and double, treble, even adruple your profits. Send 50c for kage of WALKO (or $1.00 for extra e box)—give it in all drinking water watch results. You'll find you won't one chick where you lost dozens be. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. guarantee to refund your money mptly if you don't find it the greatest chick saver you ever used. The rity & Johnson National Bank, the st and strongest bank in Waterloo, [illegible] back of our guarantee.

LKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 518,
Waterloo, Iowa.
[illegible]] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 economy) package of Walko White Diarrhea [illegible] at your risk. Send it on your [illegible] to promptly refund my money if not [illegible] way. I am enclosing 50c (or [illegible]) money order, [illegible]
....
....
.... R. F. D.
[illegible] X [illegible] square indicating size package want[illegible] large package contains about two and one third [illegible] as small.

Hatchery Chicks

OUR experience with chicks from large commercial hatcheries covers a number of years. The first ones procured numbered only several dozen which were given to hens to mother. Later the number of chicks ran into the hundreds. Without a single exception I am glad to say that the hatcheries have done their utmost to insure the prompt and safe arrival of the baby chicks.

The baby chicks themselves from these commercial hatcheries may not all be as husky as those hatched out by hens but I must admit that I have often had chicks come out of nests, where eggs were broken and where a hen failed thru sickness or other cause to keep her eggs covered, that did not come up to the average hatchery chick. In the long run there is hardly any difference in the vigor of the chicks.

Prefers Hatchery Chicks

When I compare the quality—laying ability and breed—of our own hatched chicks of years ago with those of today that come from large hatcheries, I prefer the hatchery chick. There are several reasons for this preference. One is that new blood is gotten yearly into the flock and another is that the hatchery breeders have birds of a higher laying record which tendency is apt to descend to offspring.

I am personally acquainted with a number of men who run large hatcheries and I have seen with my own eyes how the best layers were selected and mated with the best roosters that money could buy and all this for the betterment of the baby chicks.

Feeding Is Most Important

Feeding, whether you give the chicks to hens or raise them in brooders, is the most important thing in chick raising. We feed a well-known, good, baby chick feed as directed by makers and give milk, sour, thick, not sweet, and encourage the chicks to drink large quantities daily until they are fairly large and even then if we can spare or buy it.

We change gradually from one feed to another because baby hatchery chicks, brooder raised, will sometimes go on hunger strikes if their rations are changed while they are small.—R. I. W.

The World's Wealth

THE comparative wealth of the leading countries of the world is shown by the following figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York. It is noteworthy that the national wealth of the United States is nearly four times that of the second country on the list, the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The fifteen countries which lead are:

United States	$320,803,000,000
United Kingdom...	83,840,000,000
France	67,710,000,000
Germany	35,700,000,000
Spain	29,319,000,000
Italy	25,986,000,000
Canada	22,095,000,000
India	21,960,000,000
China	19,087,000,000
Poland	17,000,000,000
Argentina	13,178,000,000
Brazil	13,020,000,000
Australia	9,689,000,000
Holland	8,260,000,000
Cuba	8,000,000,000

No figures are available for Russia at present she stood fourth in wealth in 1912

The term wealth as used here includes real property and improvements, clothing, furniture and kindred property, manufactured products, railroads and their equipment, manufacturing machinery, tools and implements, livestock, agricultural products, street railways, and telegraph and telephone systems.

WOLVERINE Comfort Shoe

June 6, 1924
Michigan Shoe Makers
Rockford, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Two years ago I bought a pair of your Comfort Work Shoes, size 7. I have worn these shoes for every day steadily ever since. The only repairs were the nailing of one of the soles.

They are almost worn out now and I wish to get another pair of the same style and size. Very truly,
(Signed) FRED BASTING,
Bloomington, Illinois

Two Years Wear PLUS+
a new comfort for the tender foot
It's the way we tan our leather

A work shoe can be made to wear like iron and still be as comfortable as a carpet slipper. It's all in the leather. You'll realize this the first time you slip into a pair of Wolverine Comfort Shoes. Thousands of men write us letters like the one above. They say Wolverines actually outwear three ordinary pairs. And you never knew such comfort in a work shoe.

The secret of this combination is in our leather. We select the best hides for this shoe. And we tan them ourselves.

We have a special process that makes the heaviest leather pliable. Note how easily the thick sole leather bends. It's soft and easy on your feet. But it wears like iron. You'll say there never was a work shoe like it for summer wear.

We specialize on work shoes only. And from the hides to the finished shoes we do everything ourselves. That's why you'll find Wolverines different from any other work shoes.

Try a pair of Wolverine Comfort Shoes this season. Feel the mellow pliable leather. Soft as velvet but tough as rawhide. You'll see why it wears so well. And still feels as comfortable as a carpet slipper from the first day you put it on.

There's a Wolverine shoe for every job. For lumber camp, mine, oil field, factory and farm—and for every season. Send today for our catalog that will show you your shoe—the one exactly suited to your needs.

If your dealer hasn't Wolverines, please write us. We will send our catalog at once, and the name of your nearest Wolverine dealer.

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Rockford, Michigan

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.
Dept. 512 Rockford, Mich.
Please send me name of nearest Wolverine dealer and catalog.
Name ....
Address ....
City & State ....
My dealer ....

Do You Want Clean Milk?

Every milk producer does, but you can't get it with a cloth or fine mesh screen strainer.

The only strainer on the market guaranteed to strain milk absolutely clean—free from ALL dirt, muck and other sediment—is the Dr. Clark Purity Strainer A sterilized cotton pad, tightly clamped to bottom of strainer, successfully removes every particle of dirt and sediment from the milk—something no other strainer can possibly do. This we guarantee, or refund your money.

Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer —is used by thousands of farmers, dairies and milk producing companies, including Van Camp's, Sheffield Farms, Carnation, Borden's, Mohawk Milk Co., etc. Made in 10 quart and 18 quart sizes.

You can have clean milk that will bring top-notch prices all the time by using the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer. Ask your dealer, or write direct for literature and prices.

As the world's largest manufacturer of cotton discs for milk strainers or filters, we can furnish **Purity Cotton Discs** in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam. for all makes of strainers. Send for a trial order.

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

58 Bradford County Registered HOLSTEINS 58

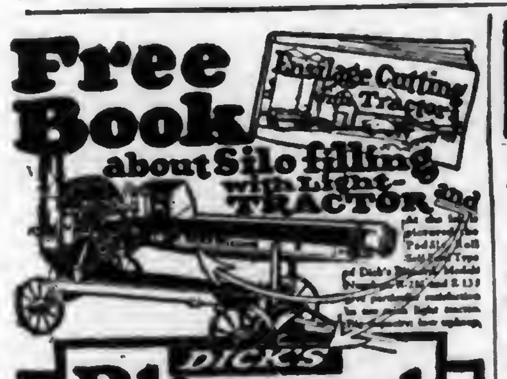
Spring Sale of 46 Cows fresh or due soon; 8 bulls and 4 heifer calves and yearlings

Livestock Sale Pavilion, Troy, Penna.

Saturday, May 9, 1925

An occasion to obtain desirable registered Holsteins from reliable dairymen-breeders who depend on high quality cattle for their income from milk production. Cow Testing Association, as well as Official and Private records are available as evidence of production supported by popular and proven blood lines as a result of continuous use of high quality, foundation breeding stock. All but three entries are from herds under the Accredited Herd plan, most of which are fully Accredited. 60 Day retest privilege and liberal health guarantee. The Sales Organization back of this event has established an enviable record for fair dealings to buyers. The sale policy is "All cattle honestly displayed and sold to the highest bidder." For catalogue apply to

D. K. SLOAN, Towanda, Pa.



Free Book about Silo filling with Light Tractor and

DICK'S Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

BEFORE investing in an Ensilage Cutter, make sure it will give the results you want with the power you have. There are seven Blizzard Models—each will do most work per H. P. for its size. The two Blizzard models, R-211 and R-133, mentioned above, give wonderful results using Fordson or other light tractor for power. They give big capacity and are real self-feeding models.

Get the Most for Your Money
Paul Pritchard, of Geneseo, Ill., says: "I like the Blizzard Cutter better than any cutter I know of. This is the second one I have used, and if I were to buy another it would be a Blizzard. My silo is 12x48—130 tons. Use four bundle teams on short haul—one team on binder—three men in silo—two men with cutter. Filling time 13 hours.

Write for Booklet Describes all Blizzard models — from small L-11 used with 3½ H. P. to giant S-91 with 35-ton an hour capacity; also "Famous" Feed Cutters for hand and power operation.

THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Dept. 15, Canton, O.
Stock of Cutters and Repair Parts at convenient distributing points

HARDER SILOS

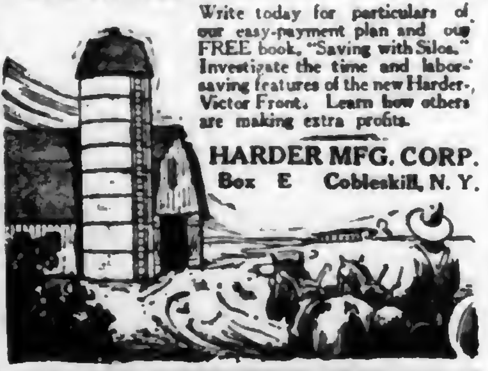
Are Easier To Buy

You can now buy a genuine Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks and soon own clear and free the best silo that money can buy.

The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Write today for particulars of our easy-payment plan and our FREE book, "Saving with Silos." Investigate the time and labor-saving features of the new Harder-Victor Front. Learn how others are making extra profits.

HARDER MFG. CORP.
Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.



METAL ROOFING

WE SELL FENCING

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

ALL FREIGHT PAID

CORRUGATED — PLAIN — V CRIMP
SHINGLES — SPOUTING — GUTTER

PITTSBURGH ROOF & FENCE CO.
Box 1231 — PITTSBURGH, PA.
WORLD'S BEST IRON AND STEEL MARKET

Write for Booklet "Milkless Calves"
Ryde's Cream Calf Meal

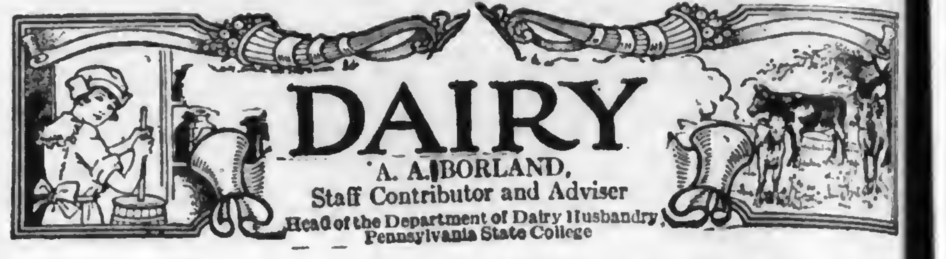
Save YOUR MILK

Raise Calves Without !! 100 pounds of Ryde's Cream Calf Meal equals 800 lbs. of whole milk in feeding value. Raise bigger, better calves the Ryde Way, without milk and for less money.

Try It at Our Risk
Get a sack from your dealer. Feed it as directed. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and full price will be refunded. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for Free Booklet, "MILKLESS CALVES" and name of our nearest dealer.

RYDE & COMPANY
5434 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill.

SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS.
Write now for Special Winter Discounts.
International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

Which Hay for Cows?

Which do you consider makes the better rough feed for cows, soy bean hay or cow pea hay?
—B. W., Hartford County, Md.

The analyses of soy bean hay and cow pea hay are quite similar, altho the latter is slightly higher in protein, and the soy bean hay is slightly higher in carbohydrates. The following table gives their analysis and also that of alfalfa hay cut while in bloom:

Feed	% dig. protein	% dig. carbohydrates	% dig. fat	% total dig. nutrients
Cow pea hay in bloom to early pod	12.6	34.6	1.3	50.1
Soy bean hay	11.7	39.2	1.2	53.6
Alfalfa hay cut during bloom	10.5	38.5	.7	50.6

It is to be noted that both cow pea hay and soy bean hay are slightly higher in protein content than alfalfa hay cut while in bloom. The general composition of the three different roughages is similar and each is an excellent feed for dairy cows.

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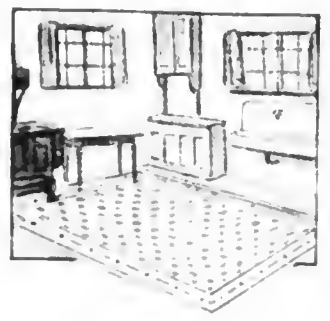
For Cleaner floors with Less work

Armstrong's **Linoleum Rugs**

Wear longer—genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back

The cost is so little



Your Kitchen

About the easiest way to protect your kitchen floor from the stampede of heedless barnyard stained boots is to cover it with an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. No more beating, shaking, or old-fashioned, back-breaking scrubbing brush methods.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

Your Living-Room

There's precious little beauty and no satisfaction left in a floor covering that still looks soil-stained and grimy right after you clean it. The beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug lies in the fact that it always looks neat and clean.

"2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!"

"And even now, old floor, you're not really clean. That's what's *so* discouraging

—you ought to look far brighter after all the scrubbing I've given you. I'm THROUGH *—I simply* MUST *have a floor covering that's easier-to-clean."*

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *are* easier-to-clean. "2 minutes mopping and—CLEAN!" And they *stay* clean longer because an Armstrong Rug is always solid, genuine cork linoleum clear through to the burlap back.

You just *can't* dislodge ground-in soil from a floor surface that splinters and chips off into pits and jagged hollows, without going back—hands and knees—to the old-fashioned, backbreaking scrubbing brush. So let's forget that once and for all, and get an ARMSTRONG RUG.

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Linoleum Division
1003 Jackson St., LANCASTER, PA.

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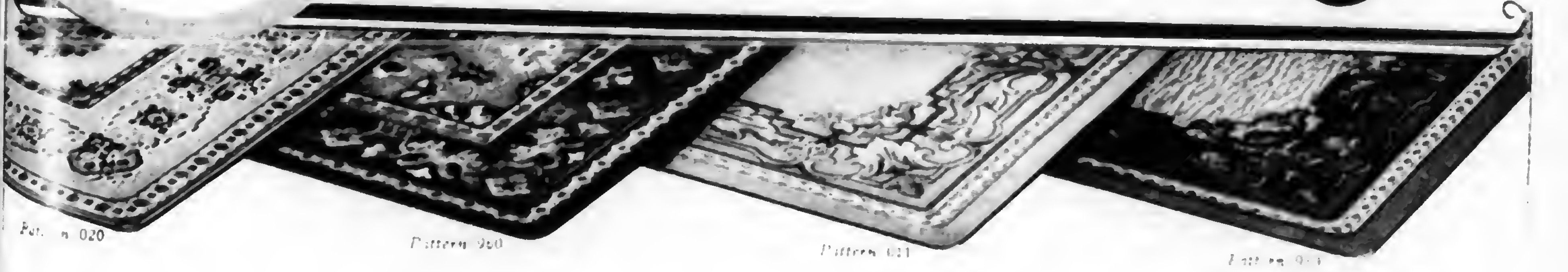
Send for this book of color plates today. It tells you what you can do right now to make your floors attractive at low cost and how you can keep them attractive with far less work. Send for it today. It's free.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Look for the circle A trademark on the burlap back



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The only strainer on the market guaranteed to strain milk absolutely clean—free from ALL dirt, muck and other sediment—is the Dr. Clark Purity Strainer A sterilized cotton pad, tightly clamped to bottom of strainer, successfully removes every particle of dirt and sediment from the milk—something no other strainer can possibly do. This we guarantee, or refund your money.

Dr. Clark's Purity Milk Strainer—is used by thousands of farmers, dairies and milk producing companies, including Van Camp's, Sheffield Farms, Carnation, Borden's, Mohawk Milk Co., etc. Made in 10 quart and 18 quart sizes.

You can have clean milk that will bring top-notch prices all the time by using the Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer. Ask your dealer, or write direct for literature and prices.

As the world's largest manufacturer of cotton discs for milk strainers or filters, we can furnish Purity Cotton Discs in any size from 5½ in. to 7 in. diam. for all makes of strainers. Send for a trial order.

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.

58 Bradford County Registered HOLSTEINS 58

Spring Sale of 46 Cows fresh or due soon; 8 bulls and 4 heifer calves and yearlings

Livestock Sale Pavilion, Troy, Penna.

Saturday, May 9, 1925

An occasion to obtain desirable registered Holsteins from reliable dairymen-breeders who depend on high quality cattle for their income from milk production. Cow Testing Association, as well as Official and Private records are available as evidence of production supported by popular and proven blood lines as a result of continuous use of high quality, foundation breeding stock. All but three entries are from herds under the Accredited Herd plan, most of which are fully Accredited. 60 Day retest privilege and liberal health guarantee. The Sales Organization back of this event has established an enviable record for fair dealings to buyers. The sale policy is "All cattle honestly displayed and sold to the highest bidder." For catalogue apply to

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Paul Pritchard, of Geneseo, Ill., says: "I like the Blizzard Cutter better than any cutter I know of. This is the second one I have used, and if I were to buy another it would be a Blizzard. My silo is 12x40—130 tons. Use four bundle teams on short haul—one team on binder—three men in silo—two men with cutter. Filling time 12 hours.

Write for Booklet Describes all Blizzard models — from small L-10 used with 3½ H. P. to giant [illegible] with [illegible]-ton an hour capacity; also "Famous" Feed Cutters for hand and power operation.

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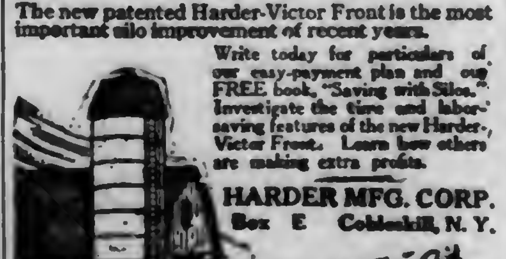

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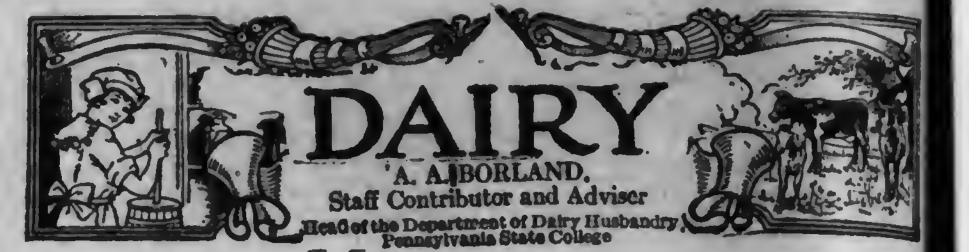

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Which Hay for Cows?

Which do you consider makes the better rough feed for cows, soy bean hay or cow pea hay?—B. W., Hartford County, Md.

The analyses of soy bean hay and cow pea hay are quite similar, altho the latter is slightly higher in protein, and the soy bean hay is slightly higher in carbohydrates. The following table gives their analysis and also that of alfalfa hay cut while in bloom:

Feed	% dig. protein	% dig. carbohydrates	% dig. fat	% total dig. nutrients
Cow pea hay in bloom to early pod	12.6	34.6	1.3	50.1
Soy bean hay	11.7	39.2	1.2	53.6
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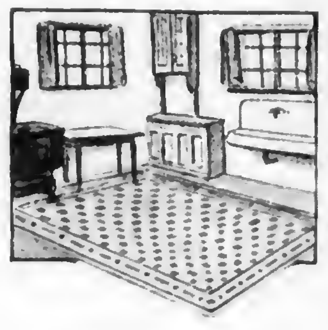

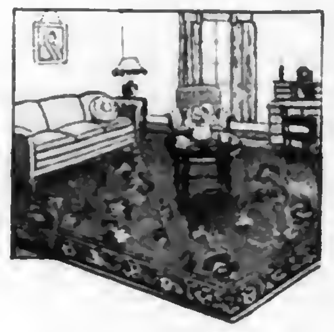

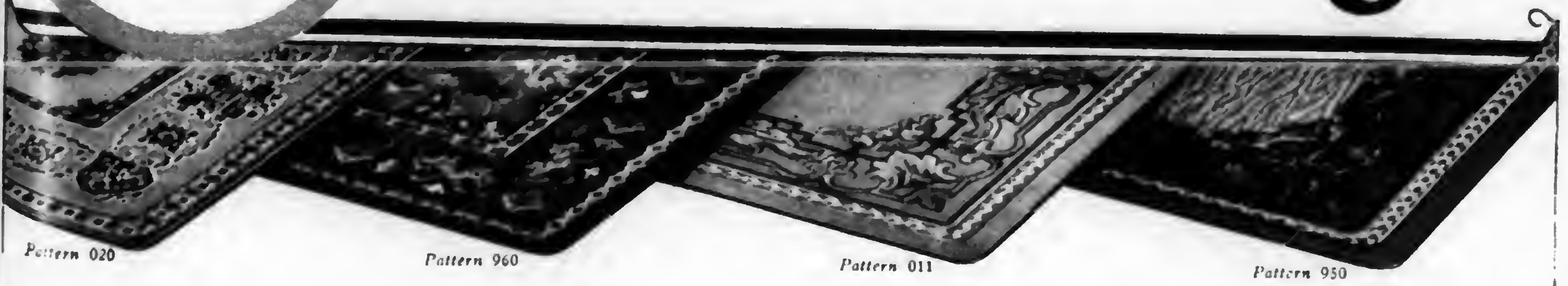

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The cost is so little

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Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

Look for the circle A trademark on the burlap back

This flame heats the kettle ~ not the kitchen

¶ This cut-away view shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is *focused* just where you want it for quick cooking.

See how the focused flame of the Florence sends the heat straight where you want it!

COOKING heat thrown out into the kitchen means a three-times-a-day drain on your time and temper. Cooking heat that goes straight to the bottom of the kettle will give you the best cooking results in the least amount of time.

That's the working principle of the Florence—the oil range with *focused heat*. Specially designed burners send the heat directly into the cooking, where you want it.

Naturally, this more efficient stove helps you cook better meals. The certainty and the simplicity of the Florence cut out all the guesswork. You can have the right heat—where you want it—at the turn of a lever. To start the Florence you have only to turn a lever, touch a match to the asbestos kindler, and the range is ready to cook your dinner.

Florence kitchens are cool in summer

No use to hope for a cool kitchen if your cooking stove throws much of the heat out into the room. The Florence uses the heat for cooking and leaves the kitchen cool—a pleasant place to work on a hot summer day.

Your first glimpse of the Florence will tell a story of service and beauty. The sturdy frame is built for years of hard use; the shining enamel means just as many years of good looks. Here's an oil range that you, as a good housekeeper, would be proud to have in your kitchen.

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Ask one of your neighbors who use the Florence to show you how convenient it is. How it lights at a turn of the lever and a touch of a match to the clean asbestos kindler. No wicks to trim. Let her tell you how reasonable the Florence is in its demands for kerosene—one of the cheapest fuels known, and one that is always easy to obtain.

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The Florence Leveler

is one of the Florence's many refinements—a device on each leg, which overcomes any unevenness in the floor. Just turn the screw to the exact height indicated by the spirit level on the feed pipe.

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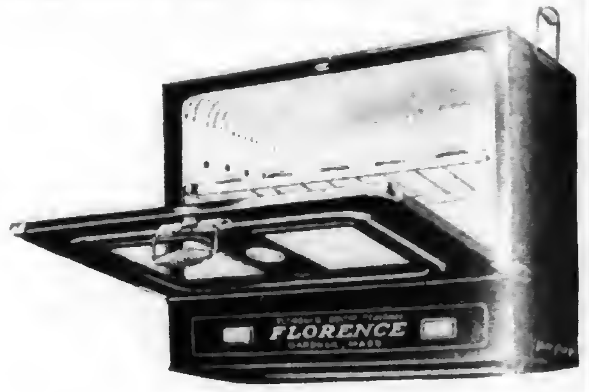

"Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'" is the name of a booklet that contains information about the Florence Oil Range, that is both valuable and interesting. If you will give us your name and address we will send it to you free of charge.

FLORENCE Oil Range

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Stop Mistakes in Painting

ow to Know the Real Paint Store

KNOW it by *visible evidence* in the form of the Farm Painting Guide.

When you see a paint store that displays the Farm Painting Guide rest easy on the following points:

> That store has the right type of paint, varnish, stain and enamel for every surface. That store will give you accurate counsel. That store will give you the same skilled service no matter who waits upon you—clerk or proprietor. That store will recommend good painters if needed.

The explanation is: That store, in securing for its customers the Painting Guide Service, has brought you the authoritative recommendations of Sherwin-Williams who specialize on surface finishing problems of every kind.

From the Farm Painting Guide select the correct type of material, just as you select the correct color from the color card. No uncertainty. *Save this copy of the "Guide" to use when needed.*

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This flame heats the kettle ~ not the kitchen

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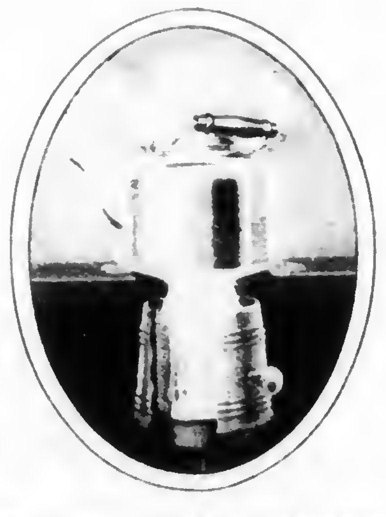

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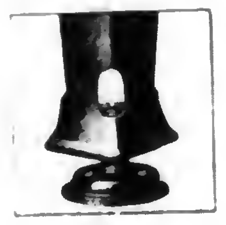

Just look at the oven. There's nothing [illegible] it. The "baker's arch" prevents heat [illegible] patented heat spreader insures even [illegible] [illegible] lining holds the heat and [illegible] fuel. A heat indicator on the oven [illegible] the amount of heat in the oven.

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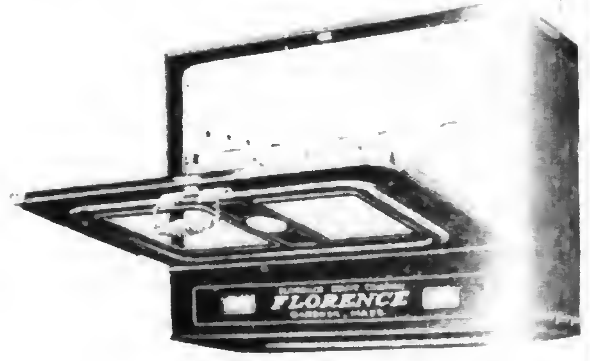

FLORENCE
Oil Range

[illegible]

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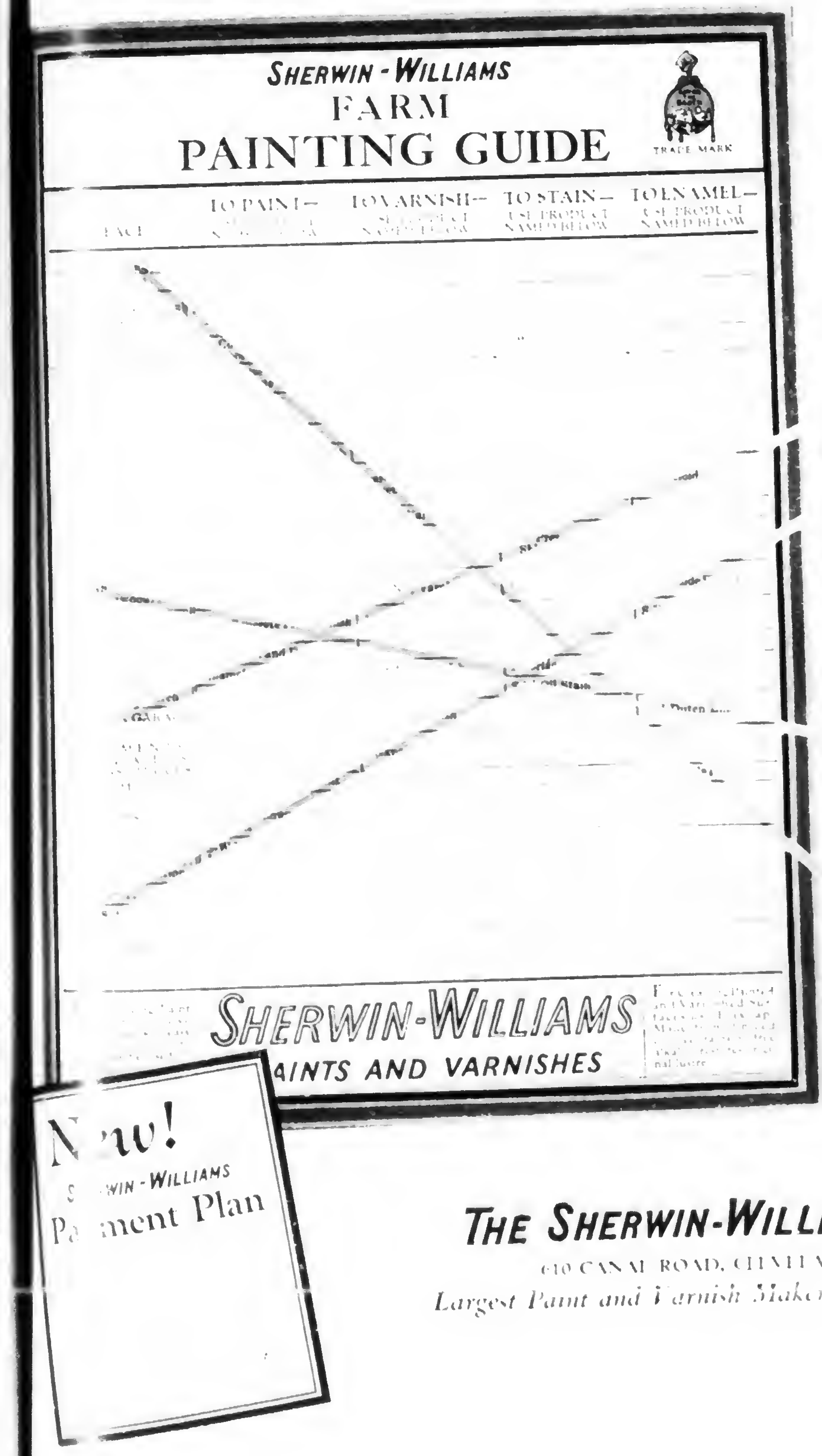

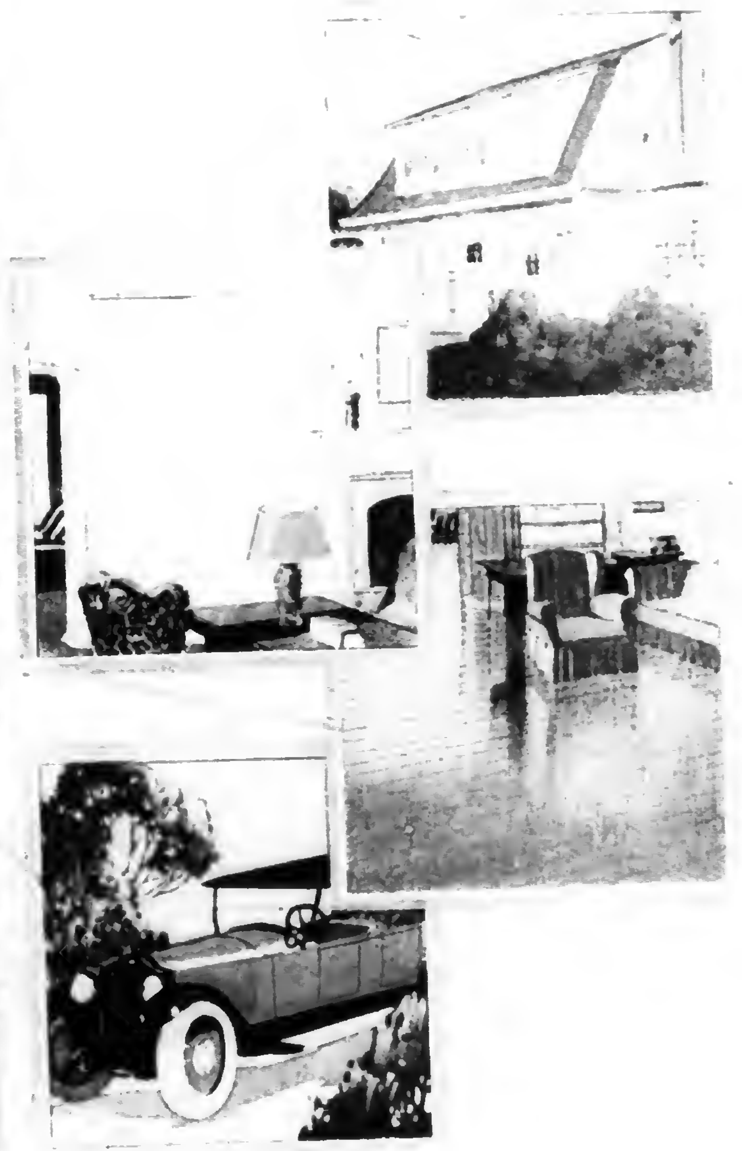

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610 CANAL ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World

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Why Cream Tests May Vary

Some Reasons That Influence the Variation

MISUNDERSTANDING as to why cream tests vary from month to month often causes much discussion, and sometimes leads to dissatisfaction among those who sell cream on the basis of the butterfat content, according to L. W. Morley, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

There are several important reasons why cream tests may vary.

First, the richness of the cream varies with the richness of the milk. Any factor which materially influences the amount of milk may produce a lower testing milk, and as a result the cream test goes down. If for any reason a herd which averages four per cent milk drops to three and six tenths per cent, a variation of from five to eight per cent may result in the butterfat test of the cream.

Another important factor in explaining the variation of cream tests is the speed of the separator. High speed yields a rich cream, since the faster the separator is turned the larger the proportion of skimmilk to the amount of cream produced. Lowering the speed from sixty revolutions per minute to forty or even fifty may result in a lower butterfat content in the cream produced.

The use of a large amount of water or skimmilk to flush out the bowl tends to dilute the cream. This materially lowers the butterfat test. Temperature of the milk may also influence the test of the cream. The effect varies with different machines. —A. L. B.

Cattle Testing Rate

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A Noticeable Increase

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It is estimated that within two weeks ninety per cent of the cattle owners in Franklin County will be signed up to have their cattle tested. This will mean the testing of about twenty-six of the twenty-nine thousand cattle in the county.—A. L. B.

News and Notes

ASTRONOMERS say that with a powerful telescope they can count about ten thousand stars for each one that is visible to the naked eye.

✚ ✚ ✚

Swat the fly,—also the rat. It has been figured that it would be possible for a single pair of rats to produce a posterity of over 350,000,000 in three years.

✚ ✚ ✚

A professor in Zurich Technological University in Switzerland has invented a machine which he calls a hochdruckkondensationsdampflokomotive. That has paradichlorobenzene, the peach borer remedy, beaten by a mile. The new machine is a high pressure condensing steam locomotive.

✚ ✚ ✚

According to "Nature," the daisy is not a native American plant. Its original home was Europe and Asia and it was brought to this country by early settlers in grass seed. In Colonial days it was a favorite garden flower.

✚ ✚ ✚

Russia exported about fifty million dozens of eggs last year, most of them going to Great Britain. The Russians use dry shavings for packing eggs for export.

✚ ✚ ✚

One-third of all the Red Top seed grown in the world is said to be marketed by the Egyptian Seed Growers Association, composed of 826 producers living in eight counties of Illinois.

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Up to April 1 a total of 230 farmers had enrolled for the 1925 Keystone Ton Litter Club. York County led, with forty farmers entered. Jefferson had twenty, Cumberland and Northumberland fifteen each, Adams and Dauphin fourteen each, Lancaster twelve and Union ten. Last year the enrollment was doubled after April first. The goal of each contestant is to raise a litter of pigs that will weigh over 2000 pounds when 180 days old. County agents will enroll contestants until May fifteenth.

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It is the European barberry, and not the harmless Japanese barberry, that infects wheat with the black stem rust, causing great damage. The dangerous European type has tooth-edged leaves; the Japanese type has smooth edged leaves. The fruit is like a loose grape cluster in the European, but single or paired in the Japanese.

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The herd bulls grind the feed and milk the cows on a Jersey farm in North Dakota. Two of them are kept in box stalls. Each morning one is led onto a tread mill where he gets his daily exercise and furnishes power to run the milking machine. The other has his turn at night. They also operate a small feed grinder which is belted to the tread mill.

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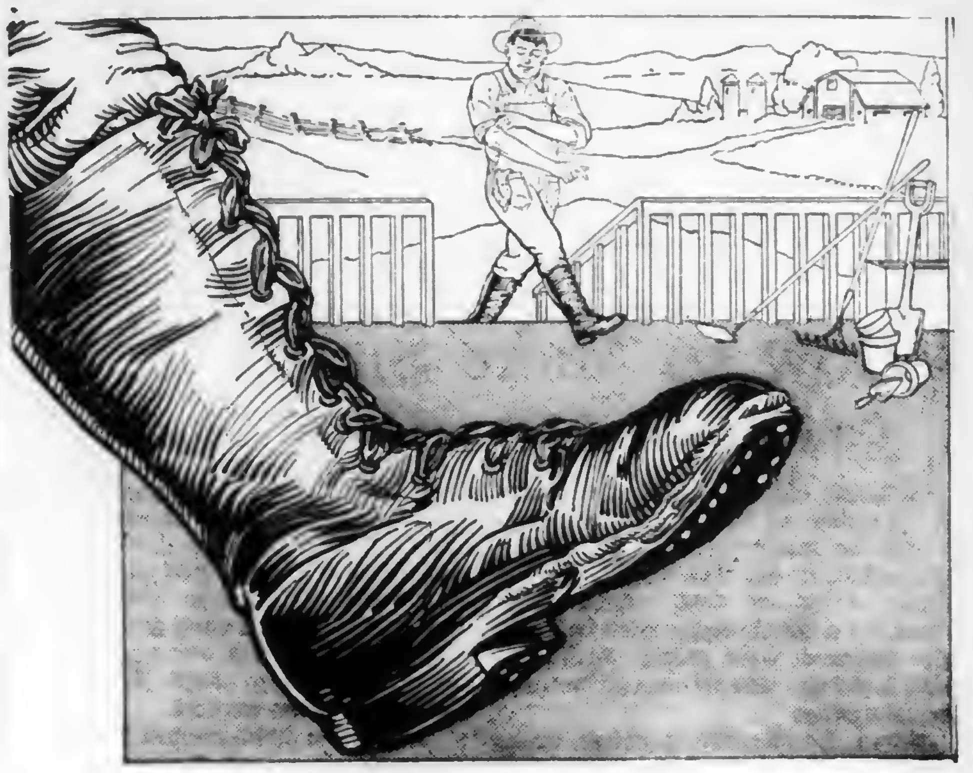
Glista Ernestine, the famous Holstein cow that has been in the herd at Cornell University for sixteen years, has produced during her life over 101 tons of milk. She has given an amount of milk equivalent to her own weight for every month of her life since she reached producing age. At sixteen years of age she made a record of 14,665 pounds of milk containing 540 pounds of fat.—W.



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It prevents the elements of decay from attacking the flooring material. If your cement floors dust, Koverflor will stop it. It will also enhance their beauty and add to their value.

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Look for the Hood White Arrow

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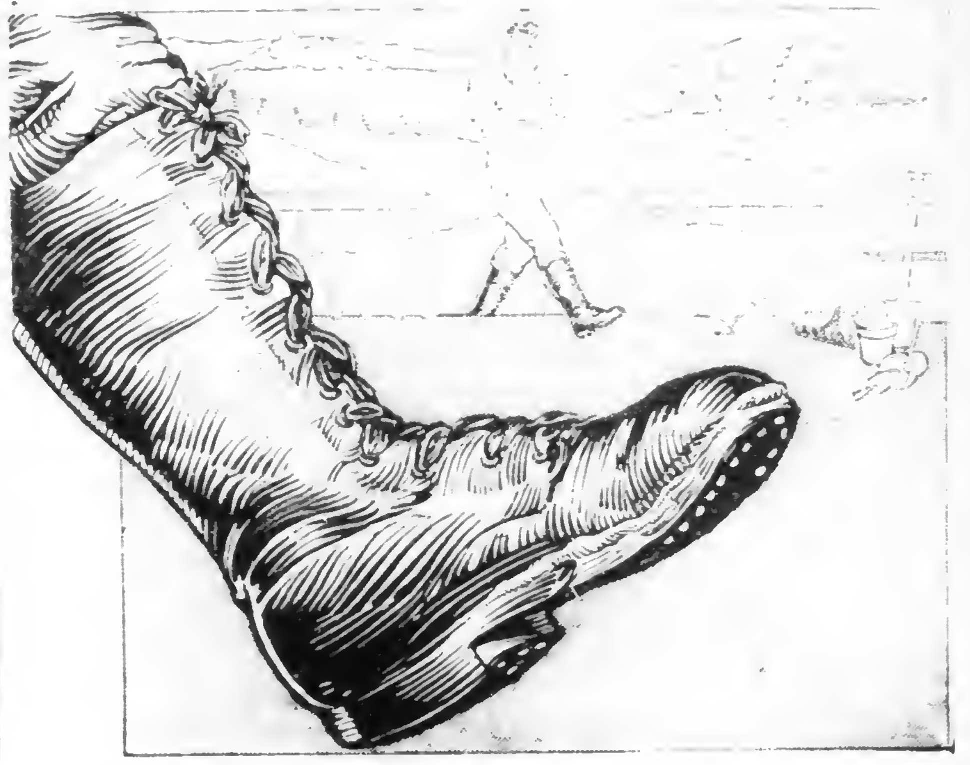

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Unlike anything you've ever used
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are recognized as the world-accepted standards, the result of more than 50 years of consistent quality maintenance. We want you to know more about them. If your dealer hasn't them, check below products you want. Enclose amount specified for small can. Indicate color where necessary. Send coupon to Standard Varnish Works, 443 Fourth Ave., New York.

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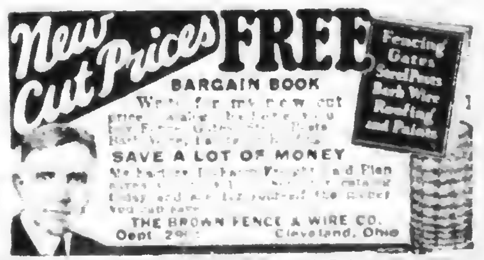

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INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

How to Make Simple Hats

Combinations of Silk and Straw Have Style

THE felt hat described in a recent number of Pennsylvania Farmer can be made to look spring-like by combining the felt with straw. A double brim of felt, edged with straw, or a single brim with an edge wire covered with straw braid, is good looking. Straw should be used for trimming.

Clever hand-made touches make hats expensive in the shops, but these touches can be given by the skillful home milliner at very slight expense. An all-straw braid hat is perhaps the easiest for a new milliner to make, but it does not have the expensive and stylish look that the combinations have.

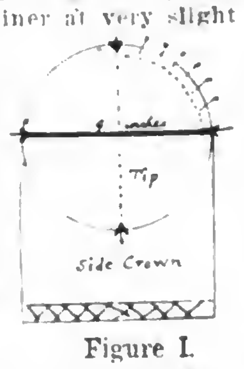


Figure I.

Choose a good buckram frame if you are going to make a hat with a straw brim and a silk top. Silk purchased at a millinery supply house will be cut on the bias. One-third of a yard will make a "tip" (the top of the crown) and a side crown. Measure the frame around the fullest part of the crown, taking a snug measure. Cut the bias side crown this length and twelve inches wide, allowing three-eighths of an inch for a seam.

Notch the Edges

Cut the tip, a circle with a nine-inch diameter, using a tea plate to get it perfect. Fold the tip in half and notch the two edges. Quarter, and notch again (see Figure I). There should be four notches.

To piece the bias side crown, place the two straight edges together, allowing the upper right edge to extend beyond the lower so that it forms a triangle three-eighths of an inch high. Begin to sew at the tip of the triangle (see Figure II), using a combination stitch of three running stitches and one back stitch. Keep the seam parallel to the outer edge. Press the seam open with the thumb and forefinger.

Fold the side crown at the center point of the bias seam. Notch at the folds on one edge, quarter and notch again, having four notches in all. Turn over the unnotched edge three-eighths of an inch, pressing it gently between the thumb and forefinger.

Begin from the right and cat stitch the hem. Place the tip and the side crown together, matching the notches. Hold the tip toward you and pin at the notches, placing the pins at right angles to the edge. Pin several times between the notches. Sew with a combination stitch, making a three-eighth inch seam.

Covering the Brim

To cover the brim use a good straw with a thread in the edge to pull it up to the shape of the hat. If the brim turns down, cover the lower brim first, if it turns up, the upper brim. Beginning at the back, place the straw flush with the edge, allowing the end to extend toward the left two inches. Pin the straw all the way around once, placing the pins up and down thru the straw and the brim's edge.

When you come back to the starting point, pin over the first layer and keep flush with it until over the center back. Then gradually start downward until the outer edge of the second row is just over the inner edge of the first row. To sew, take a long stitch thru the straw and buckram, and then two small stitches in the two straw edges. Repeat until both brims are covered.

The under brim should have straw extending up into the crown about an inch, the upper brim onto the crown one inch. Mercerized thread the color of the braid makes the sewing easier. Slip stitch the straw edges together.

Putting on the Silk Top

Place the silk top over the crown with the center point of the piecing in the side crown in line with the center back of the brim. Stretch the tip smooth, pinning front, back and sides. Drape the side crown and then take a few small stitches to hold the crown in place. Conceal these stitches if possible.

The same methods are followed in the making of children's hats, tho the frames are more youthful. Felt hats are very nice for young girls and even small children. Their trimmings should be very simple.—Edith R. Dilts.

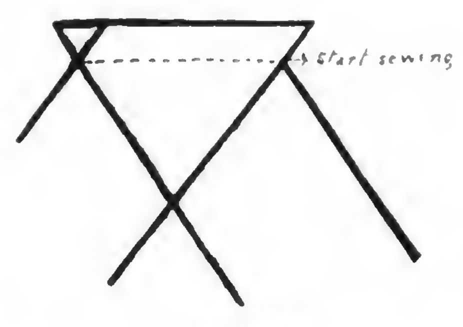


Figure II.

If you would like the address of a millinery supply house where you can order hat frames, millinery needles, wire, and other supplies for making hats, write to the household editor, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Where Baby Was

I SAW a friend of mine come into an all-day meeting minus her four-month-old baby. I tried to think who could be keeping the baby for her. At the first opportunity I got around to her side of the hall and said: "Where is that baby?"

"Come along and I will show you," she replied, "it is about time to feed her anyway."

I was still more mystified, but she led me out to her closed car, and opened the door. There in a clothes basket in the rear of the car, was baby, playing with her fingers and as contented as you please.

The curtains on the car had been pulled down so there was not too much light, and a window opened from the top in front so the wind would not blow on her ladyship.

The mother stepped into the car and nursed her baby, put the baby back in the basket and returned to the meeting for dinner with the crowd in the basement.

That basement was surely not a fit place to take a baby, and needless to say a day in the crowded hall would have tired her dreadfully, but as it was both mother and baby enjoyed the day, and neither was any worse.

Of course, the baby was warmly dressed, tho she didn't have too much clothing. Too much clothing tires a baby as well as an older person.

The mother told me that quite often when she wanted to get the baby out in the fresh air at home and did not have time to take her out, she used the clothes basket method.—May H. Mumaw.

Enjoyed Electric Fuss

THE comment by one of your readers recently in regard to the "electric fuss" interested me. Too many women are of the same opinion. I have no electricity and perhaps never shall have, but I enjoyed the number that told about the electric devices, and I surely should enjoy using many of them.

It seems to me that good light and heat are the fundamentals of home comfort. No light is as good as electricity.

One very good reason for the lack of labor savers in many homes is that the women themselves do not want them. Many want them who cannot get them, but one thing is sure,—they must want them before they get them.

Can If They Would

We have a gas engine that fills the bill in some respects. Washing had come to be my hardest job. After doing a small wash, I was completely tired out. After we got the engine at it, wash day was my rest day. I really am less tired on that day than when doing most other work.

A number of people could wash this way if they wanted to. A neighbor saws wood with a small engine and could wash as well. No high priced washer is needed. Any wheel-driven washer will do, altho, of course the high priced ones are nicer.

Churning is the same. While we are busy at something else, the churning is done. We used the same barrel churn with an old wheel which we happened to have, for a pulley. One could have been made from wood if we had not had the other.

When there are so many calls upon time and strength on the farm, every convenience and labor saver is desirable.—Mrs. E. M. C.

Her Kitchen Stool

SHE is a tiny little bit of a woman, and finds it very inconvenient many times when she wishes to reach the top shelves of the cupboards.

I was sitting in her kitchen one day, and by actual count she carried a chair from the dining room five different times to get up onto to get something from the top shelf of the cupboard, in an hour.

Saves Miles of Walking

Finally I said: "Why don't you have one of those kitchen stools that has a step ladder up the side? It would save you miles in the course of a year, besides the convenience of the thing."

"Why," she said, "I did not even know there was such a thing made."

The next time I went to see the friend, she had her kitchen stool with the steps on the side, and she declared it was her most useful article of equipment.—M. H. M.

May Day Is Child Health Day

AT THE request of the American Child Health Association, May 1 is to be kept as a national day to spread information on child health and community health programs.

A message from Secretary Hoover asks that we use the day as a reminder of what we owe our children, as expressed in the "child's bill of rights":

"The ideal to which we should drive is that there should be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernutrition, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health."

The three youngsters whose picture appears on Our Page are plainly getting their "rights." The simple outdoor supper of cereal and milk shows that these children are being given a square deal so far as fresh air and food are concerned. If any other proof was needed that they have had a good start and are headed in the right direction, one look at the sturdy straightness of the little backs ought to be enough to convince anyone.—I. S. H.

Getting their rights, plenty of fresh air and wholesome food.

A Canning Time-Table

Blanching and Processing Fruits and Vegetables

THE blanching and processing periods for some of the more common fruits and vegetables are given below:

Product	Blanch	Hot water bath	Pressure cooker	
			5 lbs.	10-15 lbs.
Apples	1½ min.	20 min.	10 min.	6 min.
Berries	Omit	16 min.	10 min.	5 min.
Cherries	Omit	16 min.		5 min.
Peaches	1-2 min.	16 min.		5 min.
Pears	1½ min.	20 min.		6 min.
Plums	Omit	16 min.	—	5 min.
Asparagus	5 min.	2 hours		40 min.
Carrots	5 min.	1½ hours		40 min.
Corn	5 min.	3 hours		60 min.
Greens (steam)	15 min.	2 hours		40 min.

Strawberries

Boil the berries slowly for three to five minutes in a sirup made with three cups of sugar to two cups of water. Let stand over night. The next morning reheat to boiling, fill the jars and process eight minutes in the hot water bath.

Pumpkin for Pie Filling

Cook the pumpkin first in a very little water or in steam. Force it thru a sieve. Pack the pulp into hot sterilized jars and process two hours in the hot water bath or forty minutes in the pressure cooker. If desired, the sugar and spices may be added before canning.

Sirup for Canning Fruits

In making the sirup, the sugar should be stirred into the boiling water in the way that breakfast food is stirred in, and it should be boiled until all the sugar is dissolved. Different sirups are used according to the fruit.

Thin sirup is made by using one part of sugar and three parts of water. Medium sirup calls for one part of sugar and two parts of water. For thick sirup use one part of sugar to one part of water.

For vegetables, salt is added first,—one teaspoon to a quart, and the jar is then filled with boiling water. —Grace E. Fitts.

Wild Vines for Beauty

AMONG the truly beautiful native vines there are five very often offered for sale which dwellers of the eastern United States may have for the careful transplanting. The five are the ground-nut, the mountain fringe, the wild clematis, the true bittersweet and the woodbine.

The ground-nut might well be called the wild wistaria, for its leaf, tho smaller, is very like the leaf of the Chinese wistaria. The blossoms, which are rather small, and in a close cluster, are not at all showy, being a rather dull brownish purple, but one forgets their lack of brilliant color when inhaling the delicious odor.

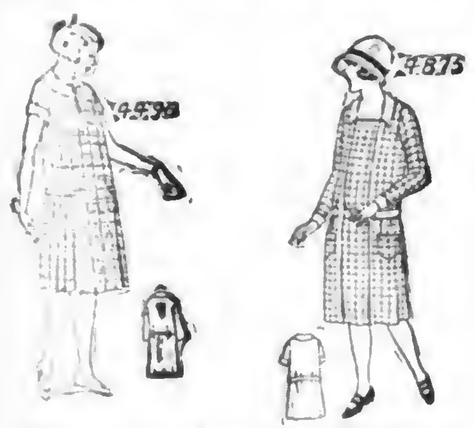
This vine selects for its natural habitat a tangle of bushes along a neglected fence. Take a hint and plant it along the garden fence or

(Continued on page 30)

Now It's the Children's Turn

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

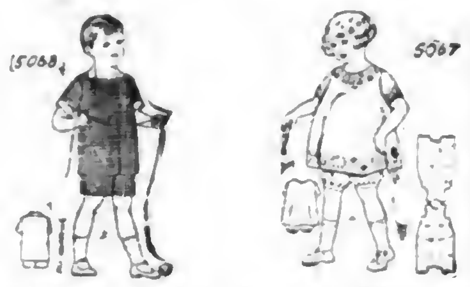
1196.—A Dress with New Features.—Plaid gingham with linen in a contrasting color would be attractive for this style. Printed cotton, crepe or ratine are also pleasing. The waist portions are cut with skirt sections, that are joined to plaited side portions. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. To trim as illustrated with contrasting material requires one-half yard of 36 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



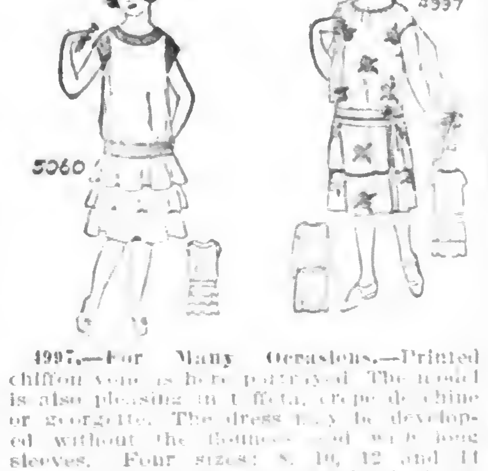
4875.—A Good Model.—Plaid gingham is here combined with white linene. This [illegible] also be suitable for alpaca, [illegible] linen. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 [illegible]. A 12-year size requires 3⅞ yards of 32-inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material one-half yard [illegible] inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5068.—For the Small Boy.—Checked gingham, poplin, pique, linen and flannel may be used for this model. The smock closes at the right side of the front under [illegible] or trimming band as illustrated. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A [illegible] size requires 1⅞ yard of 36-inch material with one-eighth yard of [illegible] contrasting material for collar and facings. Pattern, 10 cents.

5067.—A Unique Rompers Style.—This [illegible] has the bloomers and smock cut [illegible] piece, as the accompanying diagram shows. The sleeves may be omitted. One would develop this pretty model in pongee, rep or chambray. Embroidery, braid or stitchery will form a suitable decoration. Four sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A two-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5060.—A Dainty Frock.—Chiffon or georgette and lace or embroidery could be used for this style. It is also nice for radium silk, taffeta or crepe de chine. The flounces are mounted on a two-piece under skirt. Four sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made of one material a 10-year size requires four yards 32 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 3¾ yards of material with five-eighths yard of lace, embroidery or contrasting material 22 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.



4997.—For Many Occasions.—Printed chiffon voile is here portrayed. The model is also pleasing in taffeta, crepe de chine or georgette. The dress may be developed without the flounces and with long sleeves. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress as in the large view, will require [illegible] yards of 32-inch material for a 12-year size. If made with long sleeves [illegible] yards are required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—This week our page was very small, there were only four letters, but I enjoyed Cousin Ruth's. Wake up, wake up, Lackawanna County.

I have a pet dog and two pet kittens. The dog's name is Betty and the kittens' names are Aggie and Tom. It snowed a few days ago here, but the snow is nearly off the ground now.—Lucille Post, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I like to run and jump. In the last part of the winter and in the early part of spring I tap the trees for the sap to make maple sugar, which is fun.

I wish some more people of Potter County would get interested and join this club.—Howard C. Neefe, Potter County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I was very sick last week and I could not write to you and Forum friends.

I am twelve years old. I have two rabbits and we have a pair of geese and they have laid nine eggs.

We have set six hens on hen eggs and two hens on goose eggs.—Richard Staub, Venango County, Pa.

Hope you are better now, Richard. Sorry you were sick.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old and am in the fifth grade. I go to the Middletown School. I have about a mile to go. There is to be a festival at our school April the third. I have gone to school every day so far. I like to go to school, we have good times. We play lots of games. Our teacher plays with us sometimes. We certainly do enjoy our play.—Gertrude Hartge, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am ten years old and live on a farm of about 128 acres, so, Cousin Ruth, you know there is lots of work, but I like it on a farm better than in the city. I have three brothers and one sister. We grow strawberries, raspberries, currants, dewberries, apples and lots of cherries. I don't have any pets. I had scarlet fever but now I am over it. —Vera Irene Hertzog, Lancaster County, Pa.

Answers to riddles published on the page last week:

1. In chapter one.
2. Ten cents.
3. Tom is Dick's grandfather.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have a great many schoolmates and we play jump rope and leap frog and football. My favorite game is jumping rope. I live on a farm and my father plows and harrows the field. I always roll the field for him and I also take hay for him. I have a goat for a pet. The snow is all gone now. It will soon be time to dig the garden and plant flowers and vegetables.—Anna Davis, Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been a reader of the Forum page for about three years but this is my first letter.

I am in the eighth grade in common school at Mill R[illegible]. We play up set the fruit basket, [illegible] base and many other games.

The snow is all gone now and we will soon dig the garden and plant the seeds.—[illegible], Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old. I do not live on a farm. I have a pet dog. Her name is Fido. She will shake hands, walk on her hind legs and sit up on a chair. I enjoy reading the Forum page very much. I like to go to church and Sunday school, and I play the organ for church. We have twenty-two pupils in our school.

In the summer we pick strawberries and blackberries down back of our house. We have a car and a nice horse. She is a dappled gray and is seven years old.

I wrote a letter before but forgot to send it. I have two brothers and two sisters. I take music lessons almost every Saturday.—Viola Schenk, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Hello! how are you all? On Friday, when the paper comes, I always get the paper and read our page. I have two sisters and two brothers. I have twin sisters that were eighteen months old on the tenth of this month. I was twelve years old on the seventh of April.

We have about 650 chickens and we are getting an average of 400 eggs a day. We have about 550 young chickens.

I love to live on a farm. Living on the farm at this age is as good as living in town. I am going to take music lessons this summer.—Mary Zulder, Centre County, Pa.

"ALL ABOARD"
Dorn Preston, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I would like to join the Forum friends' club. I have been reading the interesting letters of Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time.

We live on a farm of seventy-five acres. I am eight years old and am in the fourth grade in school. I walk a mile to school every day.

There is a run down below the barn. We have four geese and one duck. It is fun to watch them in the water.—Tessible Elliott, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am in the sixth grade. I live on a farm which is back from the road. I have a pet dog. His name is Rover. My father has a herd of twenty-three cattle. Every summer I help my father do his haying. At school I play tag and catch. I help my mother and sister rake stones out of the road.—Bessie M. Benjamin, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Readers:—I enjoy reading the letters on the Forum page so I thought I would like to join our club. My father has taken Pennsylvania Farmer for a good many years and he would not like to do without it. I am eight years old and live on a farm. I think the [illegible] is the nicest time of the year. My brother and I have some bird houses and we enjoy watching for the birds to come and make their homes in them. The robins and bluebirds have been here for some time. I hope the weather will soon be nice and warm. With best wishes to all the Forum friends and Cousin Ruth.—Ruth Louise Beegle, Bedford County, Pa.

You must be sure to join the contest, "My Bird Friends," Ruth. I know there are lots of interesting things you can tell about the birds that make their homes in your bird houses.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a farm about four miles from town. I like to go to school and we had examination at school last Monday.

We have chickens, geese, cows, calves and horses on our farm. The birds are here and the Easter flowers are coming up.—Richard Staub, Venango County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends: May I join your happy circle? I sure enjoy reading the Forum page very much, it is very interesting.

I am nine years of age and live on a farm of about eighty-four acres. I go to Beckley School which is just a short distance from my home.

My pets are six cats and a bulldog; his name is Snub. Will add a couple of riddles and close.

1. Why is a cat's tail like the end of the earth?
2. What is the first thing a man sets in his garden?—Ruth Stuckey, Bedford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister works and my other sister goes to school with me. She is in the eighth grade.

I live on a large farm. We have thirty-eight cows, seven calves, five horses and many chickens. For pets I have two cats and a dog. The cats' names are Tom and Bluie; the dog's name is Jack.

We have a radio in the same house which we live in and we can hear much music from far away.

Cousin Ruth, here are a few riddles.

1. Four legs up and four legs down soft in the middle and hard all around.
2. When is it dangerous to hit a nail with a hammer?
3. As round as a biscuit as busy as a bee, the prettiest little thing I ever did see.
4. Why are travelling men unsafe to associate with?

Cousin Ruth, I never saw a letter from Orange County yet.—Marjorie Waibel, Orange County, N. Y.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been reading your letters in Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time and enjoy them very much. I am twelve years old and live on a farm. My dad works a sugar bush and I help gather the sap. We have seventy-seven gallons made and still making more.

I have some pets. I have a cat, his name is Timmy; a dark brown horse named Dexter, and a red and white dog named Ring. I ride Dexter and ride bareback. I go to Horse Run School. I am in the eighth grade.—Anita Perkins, Allegheny County, N. Y.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Raymond Crownover.

BEDFORD COUNTY.—Ruth Louise Beegle, Ruth Stuckey.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—Bessie M. Benjamin.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Tessible Elliott.

CENTRE COUNTY.—Mary Zulder.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Ruth Hunt.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Thelma F. Miller (D only).

INDIANA COUNTY.—Alice Stewart (D).

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Lucille Snyder.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Richard Staub.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Florence Barniger (D only).

WAYNE COUNTY.—Viola Schenk, Ona Watson.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Jacob A. Ansel (D).

NEW JERSEY

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Dorothy Vogel (D only).

NEW YORK

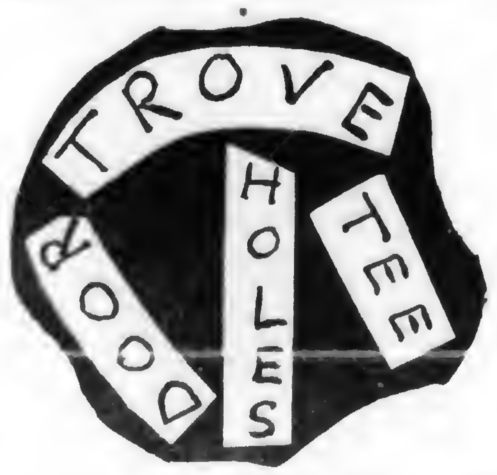
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Anita Perkins.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Marjorie Waibel.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Doris Croft (D only).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



Dear Little Folks:—The words you see in the picture are formed of letters which spell the name of a famous [illegible] whom I am sure you have all heard. When you have found his name send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it will reach me by May 2. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 4 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: LIGHT.

The prize winners are: Charles Acker, age 9, Gap, Pa.; Leah H. Reunbecker, age 9, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Ruth A. Eyler, age 7, Orrtanna, Pa.; William L. Fleischman, Jr., [illegible] Jamesport, N. Y.; Bertha H[illegible] 9, Mechanicsville, Pa.; Kenn[illegible] age 1[illegible], Honesdale, Pa.; [illegible] Piper, age 9, Newville, Pa.; [illegible] Strausbaugh, age 13, [illegible]; Harvey Tingley, age 12, F[illegible]; [illegible] Weiler, age [illegible] N. Y.

Note:—Will Herbert L[illegible] send [illegible] a more complete [illegible] than "New Holland, Pa." [illegible] office at New Holland has [illegible] his prize with the mark "Unknown" stamped on the envelope.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Ready for the cruise that is to restore his health—the King and Queen of England as they set out for the royal yacht.

2.—Impressive cavalcade accompanying the remains of Admiral Dewey when the hero of Manila Bay was removed from Arlington Cemetery to the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul.

3.—A modern masterpiece of the scroll-worker's art, this grandfather's clock was carved by a Connecticut man.

4.—U. S. S. Memphis as she appeared when in drydock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard being overhauled.

5.—The Japanese ambassador and his family out for a stroll under the blossoming cherry trees which are a gift from his nation to ours.

6.—"Jim" was all dressed up for the show when he spied what looked like an old enemy. Puss is putting up a good bluff.

7.—Going! Going—bargains—anything from a tire to a teddy bear sold at the dead letter office in Washington.

8.—Secretary Mellon received congratulations on his seventieth birthday recently in his office in the Treasury Building.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

WE HAD a cheerful day. A barrel of hard cider had been set up in the yard, and I remember that some drank it too freely. The he-o-he of the men as they lifted on the pikes and the sound of the hammer and beetle rang in the air from morning until night. Mrs. Rodney Barnes and Mrs. Dorothy came to help Aunt Deel with the cooking and a great dinner was served on an improvised table in the dooryard, where the stove was set up. The shingles and sheathes and clapboards were on before the day ended.

When they were about to go the men filled their cups and drank to Aunt Deel.

I knew, or thought I knew, why they had not mentioned my Uncle Peabody, and was very thoughtful about it. Suddenly the giant Rodney Barnes strode up to the barrel. I remember the lionlike dignity of his face as he turned and said:

"Now, boys, come up here an' stand right before me, every one o' you."

He ranged them in a circle around the barrel. He stood at the spigot and filled every cup. Then he raised his own and said:

"I want ye to drink to Peabody Baynes—one o' the squarest men that ever stood in cowhide."

They drank the toast—not one of them would have dared refuse.

"Now three cheers for the new home and every one that lives in it," he demanded.

They cheered lustily and went away.

Uncle Peabody and I put in the floors and stairway partitions. More than once in the days we were working together I tried to tell him what Sally had told me, but my courage failed.

We moved our furniture. I remember that Uncle Peabody called it "the houseltree." We had greased paper on the windows for a time after we moved until the sash came. Aunt Deel had made rag carpets for the parlor and the bedroom which opened off it. Our windows looked down into the great valley of the St. Lawrence, stretching northward thirty miles or more from our hilltop. A beautiful grove of sugar maples stood within a stone's throw of the back door.

What a rustic charm in the long slant of the green hill below us with its gray, mossy boulders and lovely thorn trees! It was, I think, a brighter, pleasanter home than that we had left. It was built on the cellar of one burned a few years before. The old barn was still there and a little repairing had made it do.

The day came, shortly, when I had to speak out, and I took the straight way of my duty as the needle of the compass pointed. It was the end of a summer day and we had watched the dusk fill the valley and come creeping up the slant, sinking the boulders and thorn tops in its flood, one by one. As we sat looking out of the open door that evening I told them what Sally had told me of the evil report which had traveled thru the two towns. Uncle Peabody sat silent and perfectly motionless for a moment, looking out into the dusk.

"W'y, of all things! Ain't that an awful burnin' shame—ayes!" said Aunt Deel as she covered her face with her hand.

"Damn, little souled, narrer contracted—" Uncle Peabody, speaking in a low, sad tone, but with deep feeling, cut off this highly promising opinion before it was half expressed, and rose and went to the water pail and drank.

"As long as we're honest we don't care what they say," he remarked as he returned to his chair.

"If they can't believe us we ought to show 'em the papers—ayes," said Aunt Deel.

"Thunder an' Jehu! I wouldn't go 'round the town tryin' to prove that I ain't a thief," said Uncle Peabody. "It wouldn't make no differ'nce. They've got to have somethin' to play with. If they want to use my name for a bean bag let 'em as long as they do it when I ain't lookin'. I wouldn't wonder if they got sore hands by an' by."

I never heard him speak of it again. Indeed, altho I knew the topic was often in our thoughts it was never mentioned in our home but once after that, to my knowledge.

WE SAT for a long time thinking as the night came on. By and by Uncle Peabody began the hymn in which we joined:

"Oh, keep my heart from sadness,
God;
Let not its sorrow stay,
Nor shadows of the night erase
The glories of the day."

"Say—by thunder!—we don't have to set in the shadows. Le's fill the room with the glory of the day," said Uncle Peabody as he lighted the candles. "It ain't a good idee to go slidin' down hill in the summertime an' in the dark, too. Le's have a game o' cards."

I remember that we had three merry games and went to bed. All outward signs of our trouble had vanished in the glow of the candles.

Next day I rode to the post-office and found there a book adressed to me in the handwriting of old Kate. It was David Hoffman's "Course of Legal Study." She had written on its fly-leaf:

"To Barton Baynes, from a friend."

"That woman 'pears to like you purty thoro," said Uncle Peabody.

"Well, let her if she wants to—poor thing!" Aunt Deel answered. "A woman has got to have somebody to like—ayes!—or I dunno how she'd live—I declare I don't—ayes!"

"I like her, too," I said. She's been a good friend to me."

"She's has, sart'n," my uncle agreed.

We began reading the book that evening in the candle-light and soon finished it. I was thrilled by the ideal of human service with which the calling of the lawyer was therein lifted up and illuminated. After that I had no doubt of my way.

THAT week a letter came to me from the Senator, announcing the day of Mrs. Wright's arrival in Canton and asking me to meet and assist her in getting the house to rights. I did so. She was a pleasant-faced, amiable woman and a most enterprising house cleaner. I remember that my first task was mending the wheelbarrow.

"I don't know what Silas would do if he were to get home and find his wheelbarrow broken," said she. "It is almost an inseparable companion of his."

The schoolmaster and his family were fishing and camping upon the river, and so I lived at the Senator's house with Mrs. Wright and her mother until he arrived. What a wonderful house it was in my view! I was awed by its size and splendor, its soft carpets and shiny brass and mahogany. Yet it was very simple.

I hoed the garden and cleaned its paths and mowed the dooryard and did some painting in the house. I remember that Mrs. Ebenezer Binks—wife of the deacon and the constable—came in while I was at the latter task early one morning to see if there were anything she could do.

She immediately sat down and talked constantly until noon of her family and especially of the heartlessness and general misconduct of her son and daughter-in-law because they had refused to let her apply the name of Divine Submission to the baby. It had been a hard blow to Mrs. Binks, because this was the one and only favor which she had ever asked of them. She reviewed the history of the Binkses from Ebenezer—the First—down to that present day. There had been three Divine Submissions in the family and they had made the name of Binks known wherever people knew anything. When Mrs. Wright left the room Mrs. Binks directed her conversation at me, and when Mrs. Wright returned I only got the spray of it. By dinner time we were drenched in a way of speaking and Mrs. Binks left, assuring us that she would return later and do anything in her power.

"My stars!" Mrs. Wright exclaimed. "If you see her coming lock the door and go and hide in a closet until she goes away. Mrs. Binks always brings her ancestors with her and they fill the house so that there's no room for anybody else."

When the day's work was ended Mrs. Wright exclaimed:

"Thank goodness! the Binkses have not returned."

We always referred to Mrs. Binks as the Binkses after that.

Mrs. Jenison, a friend of the Wrights, came in that afternoon and told us of the visit of young Latour to Canton and of the great relief of the decent people at his speedy departure.

"I wonder what brought him here," said Mrs. Wright.

"It seems that he had heard of the beauty of Sally Dunkelberg. But a bee had stung her nose just before he came and she was a sight to behold."

The ladies laughed.

"It's lucky," said Mrs. Wright. "Doesn't Horace Dunkelberg know about him?"

"I suppose he does, but the man is money crazy."

I couldn't help hearing it, for I was working in the room in which they talked. Well, really, it doesn't matter much now. They are all gone.

"Who is young Latour?" I asked when Mrs. Jenison had left us.

"A rake and dissolute young man whose father is very rich and lives in a great mansion over in Jefferson County," Mrs. Wright answered.

I wondered then if there had been a purpose in that drop of honey from the cup of the Silent Woman.

I REMEMBER that the Senator, who returned to Canton that evening on the Watertown stage, laughed heartily when, as we were sitting by the fireside, Mrs. Wright told of the call of the Binkses.

"The good lady enjoys a singular plurality," he remarked.

"She enjoys it better than we do." said Mrs. Wright.

The Senator had greeted me with a fatherly warmth. Again I felt that strong appeal to my eye in his broadcloth and fine linen and beaver hat and in the splendid dignity and courtesy of his manners.

"I've good reports of you, Bart, and I'm very glad to see you," he said.

"I believe your own marks have been excellent in the last year," I ventured.

"Poorer than I could wish. The teacher has been very kind to me," he laughed. "What have you been studying?"

"Latin (I always mentioned the Latin first), Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History."

"Including the history of the Binkses," he laughed.

There was never a note of humor in his speeches, but he was playful in his talk at times, especially when trusted friends were with him.

"She is a very excellent woman, after all," he added.

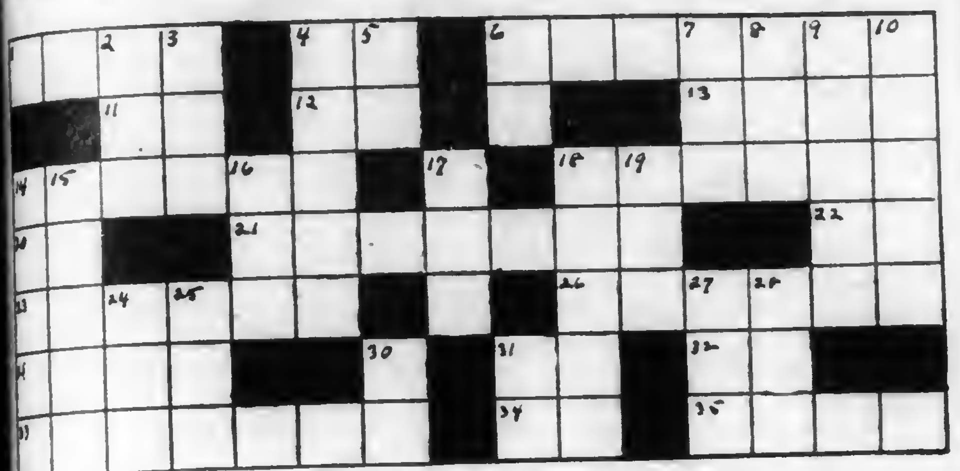
He asked about my aunt and uncle and I told him of all that had befallen us, save the one thing of which I had spoken only with them and Sally.

"I shall go up to see them soon," he said.

Activities of Al Acres: *A New Problem in Milk Distribution* : : : : : : By Leet

GEE, AL! IT SAYS HERE THEY'VE PASSED A LAW REQUIRIN' MILK TO BE SOLD ONLY IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS! WHAT'S IT MEAN?
HUH! I'D SAY THE ORIGINAL CONTAINER WAS THE COW, SLIM!
?
HOW COME?
THAT BEIN' TH' CASE, TH' CONSUMER WOULD GET A JOLT IF HE WENT AWAY FER A WEEK WITHOUT DISCONTINUING HIS DAILY MILK ORDER!
WHY WHEN HE GOT BACK HE'D FIND A WEEK'S SUPPLY O' COWS ON HIS PORCH
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 26 (across) is ARGOSY and 4 (down) is RATIO. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING ACROSS

1. Sobbed
4. Add another letter and you have Our Editor's initials
6. A farinaceous food
11. Advanced registry, abbreviation
12. Always
13. The king of beasts
14. A rope or lasso
16. The Secretary of the Treasury
20. Account, abbreviation
21. One who goes before to prepare the way
22. Number, abbreviation
23. A picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief
26. A large richly-freighted merchant-vessel
29. Tender or painful to the touch
31. Preposition
32. Another preposition
33. Eloquence
34. A public highway, abbreviation
35. To narrate, inform

READING DOWN

1. Nominal or market value
3. Prefix meaning "three"
4. The relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another
5. A famous tobacco state, abbreviation
6. Toward
7. Sick
8. A highly inflammable fatty liquid
9. A badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur, plural
10. To vex
14. A rope used for catching wild horses and cattle
15. One who takes part in a play
16. To imitate
17. Conjunction
18. Intended
19. To make a mistake
24. A period of time
25. Return, abbreviation
27. Obtained
28. A number
30. Possessive pronoun
31. Exists

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

■	P	R	O	P	O	U	N	D	E	D	■	F	A	R
S	L	U	R	■	■	N	O	R	B	■	F	■	S	I
P	A	L	■	S	M	I	T	E	■	M	A	C	■	G
E	Y	E	S	■	O	F	■	C	C	■	D	A	S	H
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C	A	■	W	■	F	R	E	E	■	■	L	E	N	S
H	A	M	■	R	E	M	A	R	K	A	B	L	E	■

The people of the little village had learned that he preferred to be let alone when he had just returned over the long, wearisome way from the scene of his labors. So we had the evening to ourselves.

I remember my keen interest in his account of riding from Albany to Utica on the new railroads. He spoke with enthusiasm of the smoothness and swiftness of the journey.

"With no mishap they now make it in about a half a day," he said, as we listened with wonder. "It is like riding in a house with a good deal of smoke coming out of the chimney and in at the windows. You sit on a comfortable bench with a back and foot-rest in front and look out the the window and ride. But I tremble sometimes to think of what might happen with all that weight and speed.

"We had a little mishap after leaving Ballston Spa. The locomotive engine broke down and the train stopped. The passengers poured out like bees. We put our hands and shoulders on the train and pushed it backwards about a third of a mile to a passing station. There the engine got out of our way and after an hour's wait a horse was hitched to the train. With the help of the men he started it. At the next town our horse was reinforced by two others. They hauled us to the engine station four miles beyond where another locomotive engine was attached to the train, and we went on by steam and at a fearful rate of speed."

Mrs. Wright, being weary after the day's work, went to bed early and, at his request, I sat with the Senator by the fire for an hour or so. I have always thought it a lucky circumstance, for he asked me to tell of my plans and gave me advice and encouragement which have had a marked effect upon my career.

I remember telling him that I wished to be a lawyer and my reasons for it. He told me that a lawyer was either a pest or a servant of justice and that his chief aim should be the promotion of peace and good will in his community. He promised to try and arrange for my accommodation in his office in the autumn and meanwhile to lend me some books to read while I was at home.

"Before we go to bed let us have a settlement," said the Senator. "Will you kindly sit down at the table there and make up a statement of all the time you have given me?"

I made out the statement very neatly and carefully and put it in his hands.

"That is well done," said he. "I shall wish you to stay until the day after tomorrow, if you will. So you will please add another day."

I amended the statement and he paid me the handsome sum of seven dollars. I remember that after I went to my room that night I stitched up the opening in my jacket pocket, which contained my wealth, with the needle and thread which Aunt Deel had put in my bundle, and slept with the jacket under my mattress.

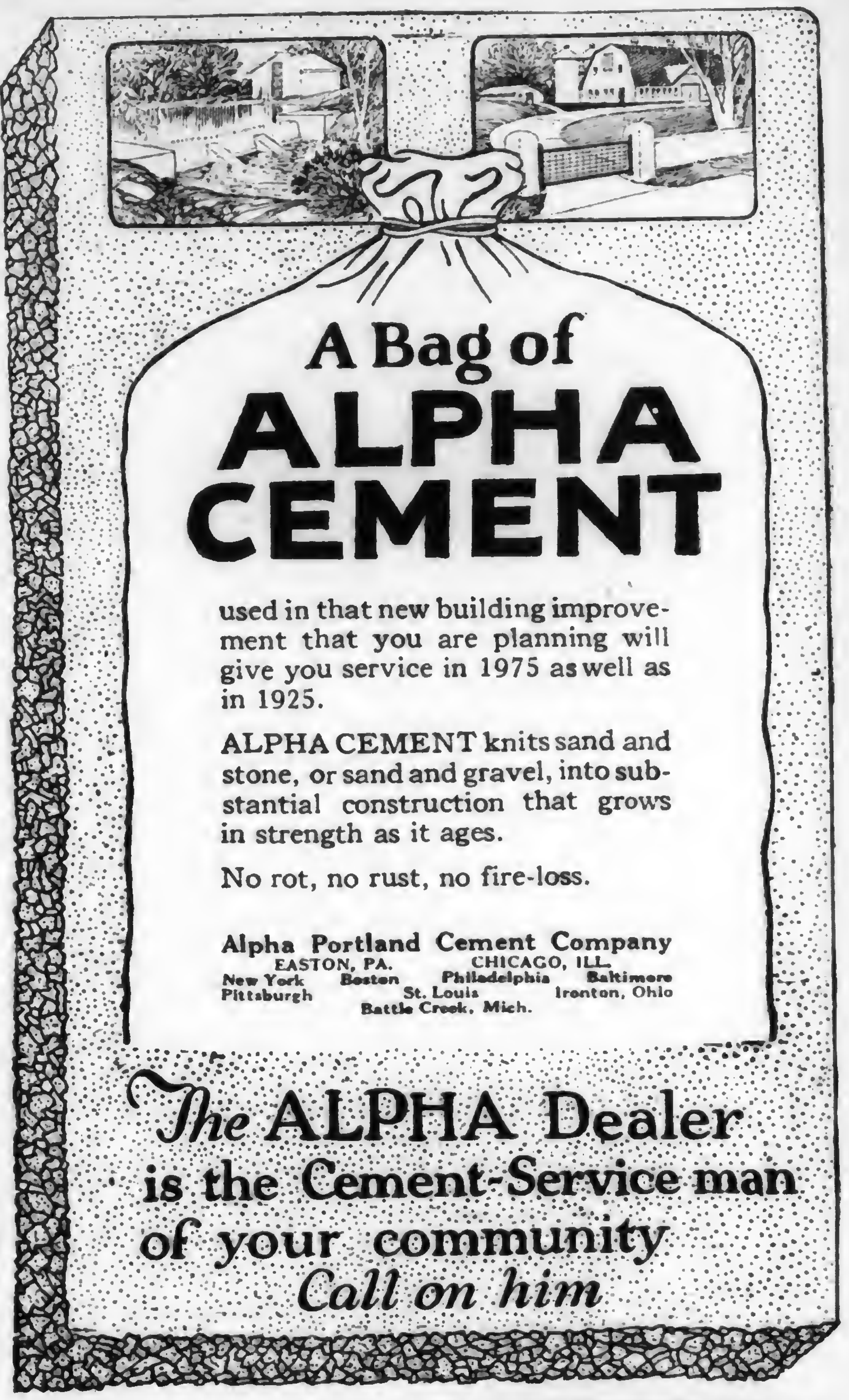
The Senator and I were up at five o'clock and at work in the garden. What a contrast to see him spading in his old farm suit! Mrs. Wright cooked our breakfast and called us in at six.

I remember we were fixing the fence around his pasture lot that day when a handsomely dressed gentleman came back in the field. Mr. Wright was chopping at a small spruce.

"Is Senator Wright here?" the stranger inquired of me.

I pointed to the chopper.

(Continued on next page)



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CEMENT

used in that new building improvement that you are planning will give you service in 1975 as well as in 1925.

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AGENTS WANTED! Make Big Money Write for FREE Plan Today!

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Also parts for Truck, Disc and Plow. Can furnish any piece and ship direct to you at regular prices. Write

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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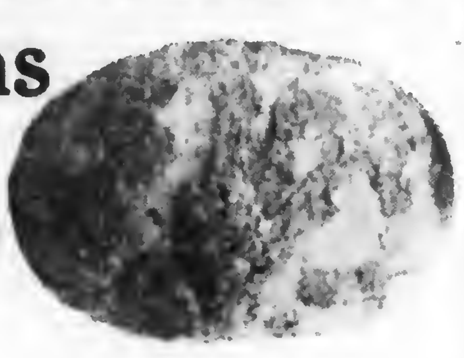

Inoculated Sulphur Triumphs over Potato Scab

Cheaply, Quickly, Easily, Thoroughly

There is Money Now in Potato Growing

Inoculated Sulphur is a scientific preparation which was developed at the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station and is manufactured solely by Mechling Bros. Chemical Co.

Inoculated Sulphur destroys this devastating blight of potatoes which Hurts, Prevents Sale and Cuts Profit.

Inoculated Sulphur requires no special machinery, can be applied by hand, seed drill or lime and fertilizer spreader.

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ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR SWEET POTATOES

Answer these questions and valuable information will be sent you:

How many acres of potatoes will you plant?
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SPECIAL NOTICE:—Mechling's Inoculated Sulphur is highly recommended for live stock, dusting seed, fertilizer, and for all farm use.

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The Mechling Chemical Company is celebrated for Lime Sulphur Solution—Scale Oil—Arsenate of Zinc—Dry-Mix Sulphur Lime—Dusting Mixtures—Sulphur—Lead — Arsenate Lime — Bordeaux Mixture Powder—Copper Sulphate. Calcium Casenate, the Orchardist's favorite spreader and sticker.

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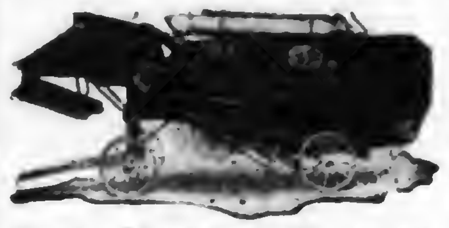

Frick Model A Thresher
Size 20x34 Inches

The lightest running small threshing machine made—threshes just as efficiently as machines of larger capacity. Can be operated with Fordson or other available power.

Complete specifications will be furnished on request.

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Threshers made in seven sizes
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Famous Swedish Treatment Stops Abortion

Foreign Treatment Now Giving Amazing Results in Herds Considered incurable. Easy and Safe to Use.

JOHN W. FROBERG

Chicago, Ill.—Complete freedom from the ravages of the disease contagious abortion that costs American farmers over twenty million dollars yearly is now possible through the use of an old Swedish abortion treatment according to statements from thousands of American users. They say the treatment completely stops even the worst cases and has saved entire herds though its remarkable powers.

John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden introduced the treatment in this country 9 years ago when he used it to cure his herd after all domestic treatments had failed. Its fame spread by word of mouth and wherever used proved practically 100 per cent successful. The treatment is easy to give, gets quick results and cannot harm the animals.

Cow, Calf, Control (C. C. C.), the American name of this treatment is now available for farmers everywhere and is distributed under the absolute binding guarantee that it will stop any case of abortion and that every otherwise normal cow will deliver a healthy calf or the treatment cost is refunded.

Any reader of this paper having abortion in their herd can receive free of charge and without obligation full information about this treatment by sending a postal to the Froberg Remedy Company, 16 Lincoln Street, Valparaiso, Indiana. (Advertisement.)

Write for prices on BEST 2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 25)

"I beg your pardon—I am looking for the distinguished United States Senator," he explained with a smile.

Again I pointed to the man with the ax and said:

"That is the Senator."

Often I have thought of the look of astonishment on the face of the stranger as he said: "Will you have the kindness to tell him that General Macomb would like to speak with him?"

I halted his ax and conveyed the message.

"Is this the hero of Plattsburg?" Mr. Wright asked.

"Well, I have been there," said the general.

They shook hands and went up to the house together.

I walked back to the hills that evening. There I found a letter from Sally. She and her mother, who was in ill health, were spending the summer with relatives in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She wrote of riding and fishing and sailing, but of all that she wrote I think only of these words now:

"I meet many good-looking boys here, but none of them like you. I wonder if you remember what you said to me that day. If you want to unsay it, you can do it by letter, you know. I think that would be the best way to do it. So don't be afraid of hurting my feelings. Perhaps I would be glad. You don't know. What a long day that was. It seems as if it wasn't over yet. How lucky for me that it was such a beautiful day! You know I have forgotten all about the pain, but I laugh when I think how I looked and how Mr. Latour looked. He laughed a good deal going home, as if thinking of some wonderful joke. In September I am going away to a young ladies' school in Albany. I hate it. Can you imagine why? I am to learn fine manners and French and Spanish and dancing and be good enough for any man's wife. Think of that. Father says that I must marry a big man. Jiminy Crimps! As if a big man wouldn't know better. I am often afraid that you will know too much. I know what will happen when your intellect sees how foolish I am. My grandmother says that I am frivolous and far from God. I am afraid it's true, but sometimes I want to be good—only sometimes. I remember you said, once, that you were going to be like Silas Wright. Honestly I believe that you could. So does mother. I want you to keep trying, but it makes me afraid. Oh, dear! How sad and homesick I feel today! Tell me the truth now, when you write."

That evening I wrote my first love-letter—a fairly warm and moving fragment of history. My family have urged me to let it go in the record, but I have firmly refused. There are some things which I can not do even in this little masquerade. It is enough to say that when the day is ended I had deliberately chosen two of the many ways that lay before me.

Swiftly now I move across the border into manhood—a serious, eager, restless manhood. It was the fashion of the young those days.

I spent a summer of hard work in the fields. Evenings I read the books which Mr. Wright had loaned to me: Blackstone's "Commentaries" and "Greenleaf on Evidence" and a translation by Doctor Bowditch on LaPlace's "Mecanique Celeste." The latter I read aloud. I mention it because in a way it served as an antidote for that growing sense of expansion in my intellect. In the vastness of infinite space I found the littleness of man and his best accomplishments.

Mr. Wright came up for a day's fishing in July. My uncle and I took him up the river. I remember that after he had landed a big trout he sat down and held the fish up before him and looked proudly at the grac ful, glowing, arrowy shape.

"I never did anything in the Se ate that seemed half so important this," he remarked thoughtfully.

While we ate our luncheon he d scribed Jackson and spoke of th famous cheese which he had kept a table in the vestibule of the Whi House for his callers. He describ his fellow senators—Webster, Cla Rives, Calhoun and Benton. I remem ber that Webster was, in his vie the least of them, altho at his be the greatest orator. We had a d lightful day, and when I drove ba to the village with him that nig he told me that I could go into th office of Wright and Baldwin aft harvesting.

"It will do for a start," he sai "A little later I shall try to find better place for you."

I began my work taking only th studies at school which would qual ty me for surveying. I had not bee in Canton a week when I received rude shock which was my first less in the ungentle art of politics. Ro ney Barnes and Uncle Peabody we standing with me in front of a stor A man came out with Colonel Ha and said in a loud voice that Si Wright was a spoilsman and a drun ard—in politics for what he cou get out of it.

My uncle turned toward th stranger with a look of amazemen Rodney Barnes dropped the kni with which he had been whittling. felt my face turning red.

"What's that, mister?" asked Ro ney Barnes.

The stranger repeated his stat ment and added that he could pro it.

"Le's see ye," said Barnes and h approached him.

There was a half moment of si ence.

"Go on with yer proof," Rodne insisted, his great right hand tren bling as he whittled.

"There are plenty of men in A bany that know the facts," said th stranger.

"Any other proof to offer?"

"That's enough."

"Oh, I see, ye can't prove it toda but ye don't mind sayin' it toda Say, mister, where do you live?"

"None o' your business."

Swift as a cat's paw the big, rig hand of Rodney caught the man his shoulder and threw him dow Seizing him by the collar and th seat of his trousers our giant frien lifted the slanderer and flung him the roof of a wooden awning front of the grocer's shop near whic we stood.

"Now you stay there 'til I git coo ed off or you'll be hurt," said Ro ney. "You better be out o' my reac for a few minutes."

A crowd had begun to gather.

"I want you all to take a look that man," Rodney shouted. "H says Sile Wright is a drunkard an' thief."

Loud jeers followed the statemen then a volley of oaths and a momen of danger, for somebody shouted:

"Le's tar an' feather him."

"No, we'll just look at him a fe minutes," Rodney Barnes shoute "He's one o' the greatest curiosit that ever came to this to

The slanderer, thoroly frightene stood silent a few moments like prisoner in the stocks. Soon th grocer let him in at an upper wi dow.

Then the loud voice of Rodne Barnes rang like a trumpet [illegible] th words:

"Any man who says a [illegible] th of another when he can't [illegible] ought to be treated in the sa way."

"That's so," a number of vo answered.

(To be continued next [illegible]

Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

High Quality Chicks
DELIVERED BY PARCEL POST PREPAID
100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

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White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	$4.00	$8.00	$15.00
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All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

Mankel Ideal Hatchery
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LOW PRICES ON PEDIGREED CHICKS

, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in laying contests from Maine to California. S. C. Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, ted Broilers. Noted for health and vigor because re bred in the healthful mountain-top climate. bottom prices. Big discounts on lots of 500 to 1000. details of offer on Special Matings of linebred, trap- pedigreed egg-producing dams and blue-blood . Fertile hatching eggs at very reasonable prices. ial offer on S. C. White Leghorns. Ask for our chick 's guide, and mention varieties you like best.

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Mixed Stock	$ 9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$10 per 100
Barred Rocks	$12 per 100
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% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt . JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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Produced from selected, pure bred, personally inspected flocks. Lively, fluffy youngsters, from well cared for, vigorous, free range stock. CHICKS THAT LIVE and grow into healthy, all year round business birds. The best strains at lowest prices. BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 12c; BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, R. I. REDS, live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

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Varieties	25	50	100
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
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Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

[illegible] Valley Hatchery, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

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From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, [illegible] Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, [illegible] Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black [illegible] Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100. Live Delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. [illegible] $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.

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For May, June and July Delivery.

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SPECIAL LOW PRICES

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White Leghorns					
Black Leghorns					
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Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
R. I. Reds, Anconas	5.25	9.75	18.00	87.50	170.00
Black Minorcas					
White Rocks	6.00	11.00	22.00	107.50	210.00
White Wyandottes	6.75	12.75	25.00	122.50	
Mixed	3.75	6.75	12.00	57.50	110.00

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S. C. Mottled Anconas	3.50	7.00	14	65	123
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds	3.75	7.50	15	72	133
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	4.00	8.00	16	77	141
S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	15.00	30		
Assorted (Not shipped under accredited label)	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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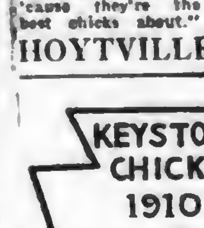
They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$44	$87
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	53	102
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58	117
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77	150
Columbia Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95	185

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, BOX 402 GRAMPIAN, PA.



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We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Varieties Prepaid parcel post prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown S. C. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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White Wyandottes	...	...	18.00	....	...

We give our chick customers a discount of 20% on all brooders. Also a chick feeder free with each order of 100 chicks or more. Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio chicks are better."

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	Utility	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	15c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11c "	15c "
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HARDY PURE BRED CHICKS

BLOOD TESTED

From pure-bred, personally supervised and culled flocks. Two years Blood-testing has brought such wonderful results that we guarantee every chick free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. 15 years careful breeding for quality and heavy egg-production enables us to give our patrons the best that can be had for the very reasonable prices quoted. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. Reference, Old Capitol Bank & Trust Co., Corydon, Ind. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Ass'n.

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Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$56.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	3.50	6.75	12.00	56.00
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White Wyandottes, extra good	4.50	8.25	16.00	75.00
Assorted mixed	3.00	6.00	10.00	48.00

Ramsey Hatchery, A. I. Martin, Prop., Dept. A-29, Ramsey, Ind.

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Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

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American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	[illegible]	72.00	140.
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	[illegible]	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	[illegible]	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. [illegible] allowed when order is received [illegible] before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.

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Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new. It will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P
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Improve Your Flock

With our baby chicks. Over forty years in the chicken business, shipping better bred and better hatched chicks from standard bred and heavy-laying parents. Our experience and standing guarantees high grade stock either for improving flocks or as foundation stock for beginners.

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S. C. White Leghorns *Barron Strain*
Rhode Island Reds *Both Combs*
White Wyandottes *Price Strain*

J. C. FUNK, BREEDER WHITE HAVEN, PA.

Winners North American Egg Contest
Highest Award at Harrisburg Penna. Agricultural Exhibit on Eggs
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Egg Contest and Egg Exhibit Winners at the Best Contests and Shows in America
BRED FOR EGGS

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Brown Leghorns	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
Buff and Black Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and Buff Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	14.00	7.50	4.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
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S. C. Wh. Minorcas	19.00	10.00	5.50
Light Brahmas	22.00	11.50	6.00

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

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We Guarantee Safe Delivery
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FULL BLOODED STOCK

(Disease Free. Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary. Feb. 23-25) Write for prices and literature. Member I. N. C. A.

After May 1 Light Breeds, 10c; Heavy Breeds, 12c. June and July Prices: Light Breeds, 8c; Heavy Breeds, 10c.

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We are trapnesting 1200 birds. Have sold 4,000 chicks per week locally all season. Price for CHICKS during May $13 and $15 per 100 delivered. Hollywood blood. Catalogue.

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From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...$10.00 per 100
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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From purebred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
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Why Pay More for First Quality Chicks

We are pleasing hundreds of customers each year with our chicks that grow, lay and pay.

Best American strains	25	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.[illegible]	$6.75	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.[illegible]	7.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light and Heavy mixed	2.75	5.25	[illegible]	45.00

We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction.

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Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator No. 47. Breeders strictly [illegible] State Board of Agriculture. This [illegible] New Incubator [illegible] and 10 years experience in baby chick business [illegible] to sell you Good [illegible] Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed [illegible] Stock. Contest Records [illegible] 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 20, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Calif, crate 12 bchs, small, $2@3; medium $3@4, large, $3.50@4.50; Georgia, small, $2@2.50; medium, $3@3.50; large, $4@5, Del, large, $4@4.50. BEANS, Texas, bu hmpr, green, $2@2.75; Fla, $2@2.50; poor stock, $1.25. BEETS, Texas, new, bu bskt $1.50@2. CABBAGE, N Y and Penna, bulk Danish seed, bbl, $1@1.25; Texas, new, bulk, bbl, $2.75@3.25; Alabama, 100-lb crate, $2@2.50; Fla, 1½ bu hmpr, $1@1.25. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, new, $1@1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $3. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1.75. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $2.50@3; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $5@5.50; choice, $4@4.50. EGGPLANT, Fla, crate, fcy, $4@4.50. LETTUCE, Calif, crate, 4@5 doz hds, $2.50@3.25; Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, 35@75c; 3-lb bskt, 20@25c. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1. ONIONS, N Y, 100-lb sack, yellows, large, $3@3.25, Texas, new stock, bu crate, yellows, $1.75@1.90; whites, $2.50@2.75. PARSLEY, La, bu bskt, $1.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S Grade No 1, N Y whites, $1.65@1.75, Maine, Green Mts, $1.90 sack; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1s, $6.50@7; No 2s, $4.50@5. PEAS, Calif, bu hmpr, $2.75@3.25; Fla, $1.75@2.25. RADISHES, Miss, bbl, doz bchs, 25@27½c. SPINACH, Maryland and Texas, bu bskt, 90c@$1. SWEET POTATOES, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, Del, $2.50; N J, bu hmpr, $2.75. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, repacked, fancy, $9; choice, $8; originals, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4.50@5; poor stock, fancy and choice low as $3. TURNIPS, Miss, new, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.25@1.50; La, bbl, $4.50@5.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, NY, Baldwins, $6@7; Russets, $6@6.50, Ben Davis, $5. Bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $2@2.25; Ben Davis and Russet, $1.75@2; boxes, Washington, extra fancy Winesaps, $3.50@3.75, fancy, $3.25@3.50. STRAWBERRIES Alabama, 24-qt crates, best, $8@9, poor stock low as $4.

Butter, creamery, 92 score prints, 48@48½c; tubs, 47@47½c, nearby tubs, [illegible] 45c.

Eggs—Fresh select [illegible]; current receipts, 29@31c doz.

Cheese—N Y full cream, 27@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 37c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, market firm; demand good. Hens, heavy, 33@35c; light and Leghorns, 30@32c; roosters, 17@18c; stags, 28@30c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 22@25c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 40@45c; common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, light, market strong. Good to choice, $10.50@11; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.35; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $8.75@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $8.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.50; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $5@8.25; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 6 double decks; market lower. Prime heavy hogs, $13.40@13.50; heavy mixed, $13.50@13.60; mediums and heavy yorkers, $13.60@13.65; light yorkers, $13@13.25; pigs, $12.75@13; roughs, $11@11.75; stags, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 double decks; market ruled dull and lower. Prime wethers, $7.50@8, good mixed, $6.75@7.25; fair mixed, $5.50@6.50; culls to common, $3@5; culls to choice lambs, $8@13; wooled sheep, $6@11; wooled lambs, $13@15.75; spring lambs, $18@20.

Calves—Supply light, market steady. Choice veal calves, $12.50@13; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 5 cars hay, 1 car shelled corn, 2 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16.50@18, standard timothy $19@20; No 1 clover, $18@19, No 1 light mixed clover, $18.50@19.50; No 1 heavy mixed clover, $18@19; No 1 mixed clover $18.50@19.50.

Straw—Oats, $13.50@14, rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear [illegible], No 2 shelled, $1.20@1.22, No 3 shelled $1.17@1.19.

Oats—No 2 white, [illegible]; No 3 white, 50½@51½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April [illegible]

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—[illegible]

Hogs—[illegible]

Calves—Dressed stock [illegible]

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts [illegible]

tons of hay. Quiet and unchanged with moderate but ample offerings. Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal, No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16; straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Offerings light and market firm under a fairly active demand. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Western spring bran, $32@32.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.62½@1.63½; No 3, $1.59½@1.60½, No 4, $1.57½@1.58½; garlicky, $1.62½@1.63½; No 3, $1.59½@1.60½; No 4, $1.57½@1.58½; No 5, $1.51½@1.55½; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2, yellow, $1.30@1.31; No 3, $1.25@1.26.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 2918 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 46c; higher-scoring goods, 47@50c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 45c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 37c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 52@54 score, 42@51c; cartons, 50@52c; good prints, 89@92 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@45c.

Cheese quiet and easier. N. Y. whole milk, flats, held, 27@28c, longhorns, 24½@25½c; single daisies, 24½@26c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 20, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c lb; creamery, 50@65c lb; fresh eggs, 33@40c; mostly 35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.35@2 ea; pullets, $1@1.50 ea; squabs, 35@40c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 13@15c bch, beans, string, 25c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussels sprouts 30c qt; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 40@75c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 20@25c ea; lettuce, 10@25c hd; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 5@8c bch; peas, 25c qt; poke, 15@18c bch; potatoes, old, 18@20c ½ pk, new 25c qt; parsley, 5c bch; peppers, 5c ea; radishes, 5@8c bch; spinach, 13@15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt; turnips, 20@30c ¼ pk, sweet potatoes 15@20c ¼ pk; watercress, 5c plate.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 50c qt.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41¾	$ .43	$ .47⅝	$ .56½
Eggs fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.31¾	.30½	.32¾	.25½
Chickens broilers by express (New York)	.52½	.60	.55	.59
Potatoes, Penna. bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	.90	1.20	1.55	1.61
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.62½	10.01½	9.75	10.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	18.50	26.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.63	1.77½	1.78	1.13
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.30½	1.81	1.35	.94½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.55½	.55½	.57	.60½

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.15; hay, baled, timothy, $14@16 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $36@37; shorts, $36@37; hominy, $45@46; middlings, $43@44 ton; linseed, $49@50 ton; gluten, $45@46 ton; ground oats, $41.50@42.50 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $50@51 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $37@38 ton; 18 per cent, $41.50@42.50 ton; 20 per cent, $43.50@44.50 ton; 24 per cent, $47.50@48.50; 25 per cent, $49.50@50.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47.50@48.50.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending April 18, 1925: Market extremely dull. Beef steers slow compared with week ago, fully 25c lower, all grades showing decline. Top yearlings, $10.50, average weight, 1075 lbs; top heavies, $10.50; bulk of sales, $8.25@9.50. Bulls and heifers steady. Fat cows weak, 25@35c lower than week ago; top, $6.75; few choice, $7; bulk, $4@5. Canners and cutters about steady. Calves steady, slow movement; top vealers, $13. Hogs inactive, practically no receipts, tending steady.

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 6 cars from Penna points containing 222 head; 254 head driven and trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 476 head; 8 calves. Receipts for week ending April 18, [illegible] 25 cars; 22 from Penna, 1 Chicago, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 St Paul, containing [illegible] head, 730 head from nearby farms. Total cattle, 1276 head; 177 [illegible], 82 hogs, 22 sheep.

Steers:—

Good to choice .... [illegible]

Fair to good .... [illegible]

[illegible]

Cows:—

[illegible]

Calves:—

[illegible]

Hogs:—

[illegible]

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs [illegible]

Poultry [illegible]

Butter [illegible]

Vegetables [illegible]

celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10 box; parsnips, 5c bch, carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk, $1@3 bu; strawberries, 60c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.50 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.35; rye, 95c; oats, 80c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $41 ton.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45@46c; do, choice, 43@44c; do, good, 41@42c; prints, 46@48c; blocks, 45@47c; do, ladles, 28@29c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@28c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 23@28c; process butter, 31@32c.

Eggs—On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 28¾c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 29@30c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25c; Leghorns, 25@26c; old roosters, 18c; young, large, smooth, 35@38c; do, all kinds, poor, stags, 25@27c; springers, mixed, colored, 1¼@1½ lbs, 55@60c. Ducks, young, Pekings, 4 lbs and over, fat, 25@26c; do, puddles, 23@24c; do, muscovy and mongrels, 22@23c; do, smaller and poor, 18@20c. Pigeons, pair, 30c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smaller and old, each, 50@60c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 20, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 7938 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 45½@46c; do, extras, 92 score, 44½@45c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@44¼; packing stock, current make, No 2, 24½c.

Eggs unsettled; receipts, 25,219 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@32½c; do, storage-packed, 32@32½c; do, firsts, 30@30½c; do, storage-packed, 31@31½c, fresh gathered, seconds, 29¼@29½c, nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 36@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@35c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@38c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 74,230 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22@23c; do, average run, 21@21½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@26½c; do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations, broilers, by express, 40@65c; fowls, by express, 29@31c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 25@44c, fowls, 23@35c; old roosters, 16@24c; turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southwestern, 30@44c; do, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 610 head; steady; steers, $6.50@11.25, state bulls, $3@5.50; cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 990 head; irregular; veals, common to prime, $8@13.25; culls and little calves, $4@6, buttermilks and fed calves, $4@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1280 head; irregular; sheep, $5@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $13@15.75; clipped, $11.25@13.25; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 480 head; steady; light to medium weights, $13@14; pigs, $11.50@12.50, heavy hogs, $12.50@13.50; roughs, $11.50@12.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $30; middlings, $31, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, spot, $30.60; standard middling, $31.60; flour, middling, $39.50, red dog, spot, $45.50@46, all in 100-lb sacks, all rail and lake-and-rail shipments, rye middling, $30, white hominy feed, $43.60, all in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44; linseed oil meal, [illegible], in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25; No 2, $22@23, No 3, $19@21; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $15@16.

Grain—[illegible] No 1 dark spring, c i f dom, [illegible] No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, [illegible] No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, [illegible] No 2 mixed durum, [illegible] CORN, No 2 yellow, [illegible] No [illegible] yellow, $1.21, No 2 [illegible] OATS [illegible] BARLEY [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—[illegible] Fed steers [illegible]

Hogs—[illegible] $12.65 [illegible] 140@150-lb [illegible] averages, largely $12.25@12.50; majority strong weight slaughter pigs, $12@12.25; old lots packing sows, mostly $11; shippers, 4000 head.

Sheep—Week's bulk prices follow: Desirable handyweight lambs, mostly $14.75@15.25; extreme heavies, mostly $12.50@13; desirable weighty clippers, $12@13; 95-lb weights and up, $9@9.50 at close; springers, $16.50@24 mostly; fat ewes, $6.50@9; shearing lambs, $14.25@15.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, April 18, 1925.

Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwased, 54@55c; ½-blood combing, 53@54c; ⅜-blood combing, 52@53c; fine unwashed, 49@50c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 53@54c; ½-blood combing, 52@53c; ⅜-blood combing, 51@52c; ¼-blood combing, 51@52c; fine, unwashed, 48@49c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood, 50@52c; ⅜-blood, 50@51c; ¼-blood, 50c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, April 18.

Cloverseed, cash, $16.90 asked; October, $14.40 asked. Alsike, cash, $15.15; August, $13. Timothyseed, cash, $3.25 asked, May $3.30; September, $3.80.

FEED PRICES

The quotations are for transit and nearby shipments, Thursday, April 16, 1925, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. The following quotations show the approximate cost of feed per ton (all in 100-lb sacks) and grain per bushel in carlots, sight draft basis, delivered on track at Philadelphia and Scranton.

Pure spring bran	$32.25
Coarse spring bran	31.75
Soft winter wheat bran	34.50
Hard winter wheat bran	34.00
Standard middlings	31.50
xSoft winter wheat middlings	40.00
xFlour middlings	38.00
xRed dog flour	45.50
White hominy	41.25
Yellow hominy	41.25
Gluten feed	33.90
36 per cent cottonseed meal	42.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	45.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	46.25
34 per cent linseed meal	43.20

xSuperior grades of these feeds usually command premiums.

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms river, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Market Summary

PENNSYLVANIA and New Jersey rhubarb has been more plentiful on the Philadelphia market during the past week. The market has weakened somewhat, but some growers have been shipping very fancy stock which has met a good demand and brought a premium of one to two cents over quotations. Pennsylvania mushrooms have been moderate in supply and the market draggy.

New Jersey asparagus appeared on the market early this week; the warm days are causing heavier cutting and supplies are increasing. The heavy supplies from California and South Carolina have weakened the market and altho the Jersey grass was in demand it did not sell as high as in other years. Nearby spinach has been slow most of the week, but closed strong.

The usual Saturday morning indifference on the part of the buyers was the only outstanding feature of the carlot produce market the morning of April 18. The North Carolina berry season opened this week and since the market was practically bare, this stock met a good demand. Supplies have increased and the market closed slightly weaker. Cabbage, new and old onions and tomatoes have been rather dull. New potatoes closed firm, but old stock moved slowly and the market showed a weaker tendency.—W. R. W.

The Butter Market

DEVELOPMENTS on the butter markets during the [illegible] April 18, adhered rather [illegible] the course which was [illegible] several previous weeks [illegible] opened with a firm situation [illegible] ent on all markets. [illegible] active and prices [illegible] ed at an advance of [illegible] cent. Toward the middle [illegible] this firmness disappeared [illegible] came quite cautious [illegible] the earlier advances were [illegible]

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 5)

[illegible] new seed corn.—F. H. G., April 14.

Crawford County, Pa.—The weather has been very fine and ground has dried up so farmers can plow and harrow their oat ground. A few have sown oats. County Agent C. D. Sprout has arranged a series of meetings for farmers in convenient places distributed over the county for the purpose of teaching them how to control the spread of the European corn borer. The pest has spread across Crawford County from the north during the last year. Mr. Sprout has two state specialists with him who explain the life cycle of the corn borer. They advise that corn be cut close to ground and as early as possible after maturity, burning all unfed corn stover and cobs, plowing under deeply all corn stubble late in fall, and especially the small sweet corn and corn patches in the home garden. The county has been quarantined against shipping or carrying corn outside of the district under quarantine. Farm prices: eggs, [illegible]; butter, 40@45c; milk, $2.24 for 3.6 test; potatoes, 50c; apples, $1.50; hay, $8@10 ton.—O. W. G., April 14.

Cumberland County, Pa.—Farmers are taking advantage of fine spring weather and hustling thru with their work. Most oats are sown, early potatoes and gardens planted. Not much rainfall. The first thunderstorm of the season, last night, brought with it a good rain and vegetation is starting off in good shape. Orchard spraying about finished for scale. Apricots, early peaches and cherries are in full bloom and prospects for good crop. The county potato growers' association had four carloads of Maine Russets shipped for seed. Owing to the low price of potatoes and scarcity of farm labor the acreage of potatoes will be less than a year ago. The first home-grown asparagus will be marketed during this week, which seems early. Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25; oats, 55c; potatoes, 90c@$1; eggs, [illegible]; butter, 50@60c.—A. L. B., April 15.

Indiana County, Pa.—Many more fields are being plowed up than usual. People from towns are renting an acre or two of land and putting out a garden. Work seems to be hard to find and many men are idle. Farm hands are being paid from a dollar up and board. Road building is expected to begin any time now and many idlers will find work there. A few acres of oats have been sown and many are just ready to sow. A large crop is being put out. Corn ground is also about plowed. Prices range near the same as last month. Eggs dropped a little but hay still stays low. Seed corn is being sold at $4 per double bushel and seed oats from $1@1.25 per bushel. This exceedingly dry spell we are having has been very hard on crops and all hope for the recovery of the fall grain has been abandoned. Hay and pasture land also need rain.—H. A. N., April 11.

Lehigh County, Pa.—Farm work is progressing nicely. Farmers are very busy plowing, harrowing and planting their spring crops. The grass fields look fine. There is an abundant stand of clover, timothy and alfalfa. Rye looks generally fair but there are many wheat fields that do not look good on account of too late seeding. There are quite a number of vacant farms in this section of the county. The potato market is very weak at present. Many farmers have some on hand. Farm labor is very high in price and in many places none to be had. Many farmers are tilling and raising what they can handle themselves and letting the rest go. Wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.40; rye, [illegible]; eggs, [illegible]; butter, 38c; potatoes, 40c. Hogs in active demand; butchered, 20c.—J. R., April 13.

McKean County, Pa.—Many farmers are busy plowing. About the usual acreage will be planted. Several new roadside stands have been erected this spring on improved roads. We had a poor spring for maple sugar making. Those who raise their own chickens report good hatches. Pastures will not be ready to use until May 1 at the earliest. Dirt roads, as a rule, are good; many have been scraped. Prices: eggs, 25c; butter, 50c, potatoes, 75c; oats, 80c.—F. J. H., April 12.

Mercer County, Pa.—Fair days but cold winds—frosts are freezing ground at night. Grain and grass fields suffering for want of warmer weather and warm rains. Pasture has made very little noticeable start yet. On account of so much dry weather spring plowing is well along. Many farmers have all their plowing done. Horses very low and hard to sell; sheep, hogs, poultry and good dairy cows sell readily and command high prices; hay and potatoes show sale and [illegible] of both. The European corn borer has been found in six townships which have been placed under quarantine [illegible].—J. W. B., April 10.

Middlesex County, N. J.—A week of unusually good weather has enabled potato growers in the southern part of the county to get a large percentage of their [illegible] ground. The percentage of certified seed planted is greater than ever before running as high as seventy-five to eighty per cent. Much of this is due to the activities of the New Jersey Potato [illegible] Committee and its special [illegible] agent, Mr Wm B. Duryee. A few [illegible] their seed. Fruit prospects [illegible] good. The dormant spray has been [illegible]

will begin this week. Mr. R. E. Harman, a graduate of Penn State Agricultural College was recently appointed as Boys' and Girls' Club Agent. A large number of farmers have had their seed corn tested by the State Seed Testing Laboratory. These tests show that seed corn is generally very poor.—O. G. B., April 14.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Farmers are very busy plowing for oats and corn. Not a great amount of oats sowed yet as farmers wish to plow their corn ground first. Some are hauling lime and fertilizer to apply to the oats and corn, others hauling manure. Indications are that the peach crop is frozen. Cherry and plum are blossoming, most wheat and grass fields are looking well. Good seed potatoes cost 60c a peck; eating potatoes, 20c a peck; dealers pay for wheat, $1.45; corn, $1.20; oats, 55c; apples, $1; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; lard, 18c; chickens, 22c.—J. H. B., April 15.

Passaic County, N. J.—Quite a lot of plowing and the ground has been dry enough to plow even in the low places. Fruit trees are quite advanced for this time of the year and it looks as if a late frost would do a lot of damage. Strawberries have wintered well. The paved roads are in good shape but the macadam roads show signs of a hard winter with lots of holes in them.—N. D., April 13.

Perry County, Pa.—Weather the past few weeks has been excellent for farmers to get their spring work ahead. A good percentage of the plowing is done. Some are done sowing oats and have quite a bit to plow for corn. The wheat wintered well and both the wheat and grass are looking fine. Much of the corn last year was not matured sufficiently for seed and many farmers are making sure of their seed by testing or buying good seed. Chick brooders are getting quite a bit of attention at this time. A number of loads of good fat steers have been leaving the county at fairly satisfactory prices, compared with the four preceding years. Nearly all stock making some profit now. The spring sales were marked by good prices received. Prices: wheat, $1.40; corn, $1.40; oats, 50c; chickens, 22@28c; eggs, 21c; butter, 50c; veal, 12@13c; fat steers, $8@9.50; milk, $2.67 per hundred weight for four per cent butterfat delivered at Duncanon.—J. L. B., April 13.

Tioga County, Pa.—The maple sugar season began early and ranged over a much longer period than usual, but from all reports the output was much below normal. Weather for the past month generally fair and warm, tho there have been some high winds and snow flurries. A few farmers have begun seeding oats. Farmers' wives are making old biddy and the incubators keep busy. Dirt roads that have been dragged are fair. Some prices are: mixed chick feed, $3.50; corn and oat chop, $2.40; cracked corn, $2.65; bran, $1.85; standard middlings, $1.85; red dog flour, $2.15; cow feed, twenty-four per cent, $15@50; eggs, 25@27c; butter, 50c; potatoes, 35c; fertilizer, acid, $20.65; 2-8-10, $32.—P. W. L., April 13.

Washington County, Pa.—Spring coming slowly this year. Ground frozen a little almost every night except last week. No rain to speak of for some time, really dry for wheat and young timothy. Many wheat fields spotted and quite poor, save where top dressed with manure. Have had many seasons that seemed worse for wheat but much of the new timothy has no roots. No oats sown in neighborhood yet but plowing well along for both oats and corn. Not much change in farm prices except the usual seasonal drop in butter and eggs. Hay seems very hard to sell. Quite a demand for sheep this spring, bred ewes selling at sales up to $13. Had quite an epidemic of grippe in community but it is about gone and farmers are at work harder than ever.—B. McN., April 13.

Wayne County, Pa.—The executive committee of the Extension Association of Wayne County, composed of Hon. E. E. Kinsman, Amasa Keyes, George Gaylord, George Erk, Bert S. Hull, F. W. Stephens, William Erk, Richard B. Simons and A. E. Sheard, met in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa., Monday. Seven hundred herds in Wayne County are signed up for testing and the committee is showing increased activity in signing up dairymen. This week is known as good seed week in Wayne County, when over 2100 bushels of disease-free seed potatoes will arrive in Honesdale and at Lake Ariel, Pa., for distribution among the farmers of Wayne and Pike Counties. Our county is getting nothing but the best seed now. Wayne County Jersey breeders will meet April twenty-first. At this time the Wayne County Jersey Breeders expect to strengthen their local organization and join the Pennsylvania Breeders Club.—E. B. C., April 18.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

UNDER the stimulus of heavy buying of 1923 tobacco, many new buyers were in the field last week contracting for the 1924 leaf still in the hands of the growers.

Altho a number of new buyers were operating the total amount of tobacco bought was less than previously this season because several of the largest buyers retired from the field. The situation, briefly, is this: Several big concerns bought up a total of about 8000 or 10,000 cases of 1923 tobacco from a number of small packers. These packers, having disposed of their old stock (or the bulk of it at least), immediately got busy and commenced buying up 1924 tobacco.

Prices have about held at their former level, with a disposition to drop, if anything. Sales have ranged from ten to sixteen cents per pound, depending upon the quality of the leaf, and some transactions have been recorded at less than 10 cents.

Look for Decrease in Acreage

There will be a decrease in acreage in the 1925 Lancaster tobacco crop, variously estimated at from five to ten per cent, if predictions made at the meeting of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association last week come true. Crop prospects were discussed by the growers and J. C. Brubaker, leader in the movement, talked on the need for cooperative marketing associations in this section.

The special committee of six appointed some time past, met last week and selected twenty-five tobacco growers, bankers and business men who will constitute the committee of organization for the proposed cooperative. — Garden Spot Farmer.

Production Costs

(Continued from page 3)

When it is suggested to farmers that they ought to have higher producing cows, many of them remark that they cannot afford to keep the high producers because it costs so much more to feed them: they figure that by keeping those individuals which require less expense in feed they make more money in the end. That this statement is not true is borne out by the tables on page three. It is true that the high producing cow eats more. The 3000-pound cow eats a total of $79.82 worth of feed while the 10,000-pound cow consumes $131.37 worth of feed. She, however, produces three and one-third times the quantity of milk with an increase of only $51.55 in cost of feed. This reduces the cost of milk from $5.26 per hundredweight to $2.50 per hundredweight. So, even tho the cost of keeping a high producing cow is greater, she produces so much more milk that the cost per unit of milk is much less and the total income per cow much more. When milk is selling at $3.00 per hundredweight, the 3000-pound cow has a gross income of only $90.00 while the 10,000-pound cow returns $300.00.

Which Cow is Best?

THE cow at the left on page three (the one looking toward the camera) produced an average of 305 pounds of butterfat per year for eight years.

The cow on the right produced an average of only 210 pounds of butterfat per year for three years.

More Milk Meant Lower Costs

As the production per cow increased, the table shows that the cost per hundredweight was reduced from $5.26 to $2.50 per hundredweight. Likewise, as the quantity of butterfat increased, the cost of producing it was reduced from $1.14 to $.57 per pound.

The average cost of milk for the five years included in the table was $3.23 per hundredweight and for butterfat $.75 per pound. If we assume that the average price for 3.8 per cent milk over this same period was $2.60 per hundredweight, it means that for a cow to pay all expenses and five per cent interest on her investment she must have produced an average of 8434 pounds. This is slightly more than twice what the average cow of the state actually produces, according to the last census.

This is not meant as an argument that farmers should replace all their low producing cows with high producers. That necessarily would create an immense surplus of milk. It means rather, that all the low producers should be disposed of, not only because they are not making a profit, but because their owners are paying for labor and feed anywhere from $10.00 to $75.00 per year in actual cash for the privilege of milking them.

If it is desired to maintain a uniform output of milk, it would be well to purchase enough high producing cows to give the same daily production as was produced by those disposed of. This will give a smaller number of cows and will reduce the expense for feed, labor, etc., on the entire herd.

From all the figures presented, it should be evident that the first sentence of this article is true, especially under present economic conditions. The low producing crop or class of livestock always consumes the profit on the high producing ones, and the only way definitely to place the blame where it belongs is to keep complete farm accounts and cost accounts on the more important farm projects.

Feed Price Quotations

Editors' Note.—Certain of our readers have informed us that they are unable to purchase feeds at the prices we quote in our weekly table of feed prices. As the quotations we publish are prepared by the cooperating agencies of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we have asked those in charge of this work to give us a statement showing how the figures are collected and what they represent. The statement follows:

The primary purpose of this report is to inform the public regarding the cost of carlots of the various kinds of feed stuffs laid down at Pennsylvania points on a sight draft basis. The prices used are those prevailing in the Philadelphia market reported by dealers in that market. The summary of market conditions is prepared at Washington from telegraphic reports of market conditions over the entire country.

There is naturally a difference in quality in the various feed stuffs which are quoted. The figure given is the price at which feeds can be purchased which meet the requirements in chemical analysis for that particular feed. The quality of soft winter wheat middlings, flour middlings, and red dog flour varies considerably in different brands and prices vary to a similar extent. However, the figures quoted represent the prices at which brands complying with the analysis requirements can be purchased.

The quotations given indicate the prices at which carload lots can be purchased and, therefore, reflect the changes in the wholesale feed market. They do not represent the retail prices of feed in any particular community. Local retail prices must include labor interest, bad debts, rent, risk, profit, etc. Retail margins vary to such an extent that it is impossible to give [illegible] for

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At dinner time I watch for the weather reports from WOO, Philadelphia. In the evening I listen to the market reports and on Saturday evening we tune to WLS, Chicago, and hear the old-time fiddling. On Sunday we listen to the church services in Pittsburgh, New York City and Philadelphia, all of which come in loud and clear.—E. S., Berks County, Pa.

Has Radio Fever

To the Editor:—I think if anybody ever had the radio "fever" I have it. I am a high school boy seventeen years old. Last September I erected a set in a friend's house, as I could not persuade or prove to the owner of our house that an aerial does not attract lightning or endanger the property when properly erected.

I enjoyed the concerts from nearly every state in the Union and nearly every province in Canada. I have listened to about 110 different stations which I consider a great accomplishment for a two-tube set. (I am not a radio salesman.) Among my stations the farthest are: KFI, Los Angeles, and KGO, Oakland, in California; WFAA, Dallas, WOAI, San Antonio, and WBAP, Fort Worth, in Texas; and PWX, Havana, Cuba.

Musical programs are my favorites but religious programs are greatly enjoyed. The band I prefer is the one that broadcasts from station WREO, Lansing, Michigan. The religous programs I enjoy most are those from the Y. M. C. A., of Brooklyn, which are transmitted thru WEAF, of New York City.

My radio is not powerful enough for loud-speaker reception but I have three pairs of head phones so that any other radio fan can listen, too. Recently I have installed my radio in my own home. All enjoy the programs, including my grandfather who lives with us. Many evenings we listen on the radio until after midnight.—K. P., Wayne County, Pa.

A Christmas Present

WE RECEIVED our radio as a Christmas present in 1924. It is a five-tube set and is said to be one of the best kinds made. We have heard from very many stations (I say many because I never counted them) with our set, and they certainly were worth while listening to. Never before did I realize as much as I do now what is going on in this wide world about us, but since we have our radio a very distinct picture has been revealed to me. On the farm these days, where there's a radio, there's as much music, entertainment and fun as in the heart of the cities.

There are many interesting things broadcasted. There are government lectures, travel talks, talks on music, college lectures, and political speeches. For the farmer there are special programs from the agricultural colleges and government bureaus, giving him information on everything having to do with farming and farm marketing.

We have had many interesting experiences with our radio and the one which I recall most clearly at present is the inaugural of Governor Smith, of New York. We held our regular New Year's gathering that day and when we tuned in station WGY, Schenectady, we heard everything explained so fully and clearly that the picture of Governor Smith walking down the aisle was almost as clear as if we had been present.

On New Year's night we stayed up all night "listening in" and heard some of the most wonderful music ever played, but nothing appeals to me more than to hear the old-time songs sung or played.—E. A. B., Wayne County, Pa.

Wild Vines for Beauty

(Continued from page 21)

in a neglected corner where other things refuse to grow. A bulb bed might be interplanted with roots of this vine which will make a tangled mass of greenery as the tulips or daffodils fade. A woven wire fence may be made a thing of beauty by the use of this common climbing vine.

Mountain Fringe

The mountain fringe I first found wild when, clambering over a rocky slope, I came under a canopy of delicate pale green feathery leaves and sprays of pearly pink flowers. A little search among the tumbled rocks showed me young plants which I dug up and carried home. In the yard was an old cherry stump, left to hold a bird bath. About this I planted these seedlings and for years the stump was wreathed with a garland of beauty. The mountain fringe is not a perennial, but if one once gets the plants, the abundant seeds will keep it flourishing, yet it never becomes a pest. Another name for it is the Allegheny vine.

Our common white clematis or virgin's bower is well known, as it flings its white flowers over fence and bush, where the feathery tailed seeds will linger even until snow flies. Like the ground-nut and mountain fringe, the clematis dies to the ground when frost comes, but makes tremendous growth when spring opens, quickly screening a porch or covering an unsightly fence

Bittersweet and woodbine (or Virginia creeper) are both woody stemmed vines and, as the years go on, will increase in size. So these should be planted where they will not interfere with anything else. To me there is nothing more beautiful in the fall than one of the wine-glass elms of New England, dripping with rich-hued wreaths of woodbine.

If you believe, as some do, that the clinging vine will kill the sturdy tree, plant the woodbine on a trellis against a porch, or border the lawn with a low wall of gray boulders, plant it thickly with woodbine and enjoy the contrast of green and gray in the summer, the crimson and gray in the fall, and the dull blue of the berries in winter.

The bittersweet recommended for planting is known botanically as celastrus scandens and is not solanum dulcamara. Both have [illegible] berries, but the fruits of the [illegible] burst open so that the red berry [illegible] set in a bronzy yellow cup, while the other has merely a pulpy berry. Bittersweet has an added charm as a part of Christmas decoration.—Ora Parker Phelps.

SWINE

ype Chester Whites Grand Champion bloodlines. Pigs each, prepaid. Geo. F. Griffie, Newville, Pa.

shire [illegible] hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open [illegible] Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.

Chester White and Berkshires six weeks old. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you return our crate. Indian Core Hog Farm. Pa.

RKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED
[illegible] Boars. Male and female pigs. CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

RKSHIRES have not advanced with the Hog [illegible] Four bred registered gilts and one 3 mos. W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.

er Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. Cloud. Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

TERED DUROCS FOR SALE—Small pigs, [illegible] service boars and bred gilts. Imperial breeding. Arthur E. Brown, Nottingham, Pa.

ity Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts shipped on approval. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

TERED Berkshires. Weaning Pigs, per sale [illegible] Elwood Cormean, Lansdale, Pa., R. 2.

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tered Holstein Cattle 10 two-year-old heifers, some [illegible] 3 young cows freshening [illegible] 6 mo. old, and 3 unbred [illegible] Korndyke, King of the [illegible] Sylvia breeding. Tuberculin [illegible] J. N. Jackson, Wellsboro, Pa.

E HERD [illegible] Holsteins. Five cows, five [illegible] individuals, high producers, [illegible] foundation herd. Come and see [illegible] D. L. & W. and L. V. R. R. or Trolley [illegible] R. L. BUSH, Montrose, Pa.

ROSE GUERNSEY COWS—Will sell any four [illegible] Registered, accredited herd BROTHERS Incorporated, Flora Dale, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULL 8 mos. old, accredited herd. [illegible] Ask for pedigree and price. GRAYBILL, ELVERSON, PA.

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TICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN [illegible] 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for [illegible] L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

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REED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

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ISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Several ready to [illegible] W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

PONIES

all ages, sizes and colors. Broken and [illegible] STEWART, LINESVILLE, PA.

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ORNIA FARMERS make more money on small [illegible] San Joaquin Valley, California, where you [illegible] the year. Splendid opportunity [illegible] means. Twenty and forty [illegible] alfalfa abundantly. Dairying, [illegible] make good returns; staple varieties [illegible] profits; combination of [illegible] farm with good income [illegible] Winterless California offers [illegible] for a country where he can [illegible] Climate delightful, long [illegible] wonderful roads; excellent schools, [illegible] associations afford profitable [illegible] A small one-family farm, [illegible] costs, insures success. No [illegible] Joaquin Valley illustrated [illegible] C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 514 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

151-ACRE FARM, big orchard, horses, 10 [illegible] valuable implements, vehicles, [illegible] profitable summer hotel, bus [illegible] fruit crop, $5600 gross income [illegible] room house, large lawn, handsome [illegible] basement barn, silo, litter [illegible] Buildings insured for $11,000 [illegible] $10,750 takes everything. [illegible] Picture and details pg. 52 new 196 pg [illegible] farm bargains thruout 24 States. Free [illegible] Farm Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFERS fine Lancaster County, equipped farm, [illegible] acres on improved road, 2 good [illegible] houses, barn, etc., large orchard, [illegible] trolley, 11 miles city. Only $3500 [illegible] machinery included. A rare [illegible] R. E. S. CO., 1509 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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SEED POTATOES—Certified Rural Russets [illegible] Yields of 300 to 562 bu. per [illegible] strain at Livonia, N. Y. [illegible] per acre. First and sweep [illegible] Show for past 3 years. Gardner, Box 195, Tully, N. Y.

POTATOES—Pure white sprout, Green Mountain or Russets $1.85 per 150 lb. sack. F. O. B. Car lots shipped, draft bill lading attached. [illegible] allowed. Less car lots send [illegible] Grover-Schultheis Company, [illegible] New York.

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BERRY PLANTS—25 Progressive Everbearing [illegible] Giant Washington rust-resistant Asparagus [illegible] $1.25 per 100 by mall, postpaid. Price list [illegible] varieties, free. John B. Miller, Lancaster County, Route No. 1, Pa.

[illegible] Strawberry Plants [illegible] $4.50 per 1000; 5,000, $42.50 M. S. [illegible] R. 4, Salisbury, Md.

SEED CORN

"[illegible]" Lane Sure Crop Seed Corn [illegible] samples on request. Carefully selected [illegible] Cotton bags free. Freight paid [illegible] Hershey, Parkesburg, Pa.

TIFIED Seed Potatoes, direct from growers to [illegible] Write for prices. Delivered your station [illegible] Seed Potato Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEED CORN—Lancaster Sure Crop $4 bu. [illegible] Stock Farm, Hershey, Pa.

LEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

FELINE DISTEMPER.—What is the matter with my cats? An article in Pennsylvania Farmer of April 4 called it feline distemper, that disease seems to affect the head. Our cats all show same symptoms, vomit for some three days before they die. I feed them bread and milk. Will condensed milk hurt them? It doesn't seem to make any difference what I feed them. Have not been able to raise a cat for the past five years. This is surely a contagious disease and strange to say their eyes remain bright thruout their sickness. The cat seems to be in pain before it vomits, none of them have any nasal discharge, that's why I don't believe it distemper. I have a kitten now that we got one week ago, it has already become infected, shows same symptoms of the other cats which died. Had I better disinfect their kennel?—Mrs. J. F. H., Phillipsburg, Pa. In cats we meet with three different infectious incurable diseases, viz., distemper, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. In distemper the period of incubation is relatively long, varying from one to three weeks. The symptoms of distemper are complex and varying both in individual outbreaks and also in the individual. The disease may attack the respiratory, digestive, or cerebral systems, either singly, consecutively, or simultaneously and with varying intensity. Thus in some cases the purely catharral form, unaccompanied by any other manifestations, may occur; in others the symptom complex may occur, or rarely, the digestive tract may be the seat of the main invasion. Feline diphtheria is an infective disease of cats characterized by inflammation of the pharynx, with the formation of false membranes, and profound toxemia and is a very fatal disease in cats. Usually saliva dribbles from the mouth, which is held partially open, breathing is somewhat labored and accomplished with a wheezing, bubbling sound. A discharge, clear and watery at first, later becoming the color of blood serum, exudes from the nostrils and eyes. Sneezing and coughing occur, the cough being painful and expressed. Acute cases of diphtheria in cats that terminate fatally run their course in twenty-four hours or less. Treatment: promptly give a full dose of diphtheria antitoxin which, of course, must be administered hypodermically, and the antitoxin may be repeated with advantage in twenty-four hours and in my practice I invariably increase the dose. Tuberculosis in the cat is of far more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed, but your cats do not show the symptoms of this disease; they do not die as the result of diphtheria, either. Evidently they die of distemper without having much air passage trouble but more digestive disturbance. Clean and disinfect, using fresh lime wash, but not coal-tar disinfectant, while your cat is in its kennel. You can safely feed cats condensed milk. Cats are not scarce, therefore, I advise you to keep on adding new stock, for some of them are doubtless immune to this infection. If interested in cats and their disease, kindly clip and file this answer, for the writer dislikes to answer the same question too often.

SORE EYE.—I have a horse that has a sore eye, mucus forms in the eye, but his sight seems to be good. —D. S., Cherry Valley, Pa. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in one-half pint of water. Apply to eye two or three times a day. Give him two drams of Donovan's solution of arsenic at dose in drinking water or in soft feed three times a day. A bright light usually irritates an inflamed eye.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 80,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate 155 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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BABY CHICKS—Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Light Brahmas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. White Pekin Ducklings. Booklet U. Special discount for early orders. Custom hatching. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fischers Ave., Olney, Pa.

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509,000 CHICKS—10 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Black Giants and Broilers. Our 15th year. Member I. B. C. A. Fine catalogue free. The Keystone Hatchery, Box 14, Richfield, Pa.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs $3.50 per 6; $6.50 per 12, prepaid. 30 to 35 lb. Toms; Hens 16 to 20 lb. Healthy flock roaming over 200 acres. Cloverlane Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

QUALITY CHICKS—Fourteen Standard Bred Varieties; Best Winter Laying Strains; Free delivery. Moderate Prices. 84 Page Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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CHIX—Barron White Leghorns, 8 week old pullets, eggs. We set our own eggs. Circular. Martin's Poultry Farm, Attica, Ohio.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Healthy, vigorous Parks trapnested 200 to 251 egg records. Beautifully barred and bred for high egg production. Eggs safely delivered $1.40 per 15; $3.50 per 50; $6.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter A. Miller, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

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BUFF ROCK HATCHING EGGS $1.50 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Oliver Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES from a heavy laying strain. Eggs, chicks, pullets and cockerels now ready. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Imperial strain eggs $1.25 per 15; $6 per 100. A. R. Williams, Dickey's Mountain, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs 8c each. John Garman, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

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AGENTS—Write for free samples. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

I CAN help a few more men and women, 18 to 65, qualify for Government Positions $140 to $200 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Single men for general farm work, none but experienced hands need apply. Wages $50 per month, board, room and washing. Laurel Locke Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes: "I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way." Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

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OATS—Cornellian Certified Seed Oats. If interested, write for folder on same. The Wilson Farms, Gainesville, N. Y.

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[illegible]x3½	$2.75	$[illegible].75	33x[illegible]	[illegible]4.75	$[illegible].25
[illegible]x3½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.45
32x3½	3.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50	[illegible]
[illegible]x4 cl.	3.55	4.65	[illegible]x4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
32x4	3.90	4.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33x4	4.00	5.20	[illegible]x5	[illegible]	[illegible]
34x4	4.00	5.05	[illegible]x5	[illegible]	7.1[illegible]
32x4½	4.75	6.1[illegible]	37x5	[illegible]	7.[illegible]

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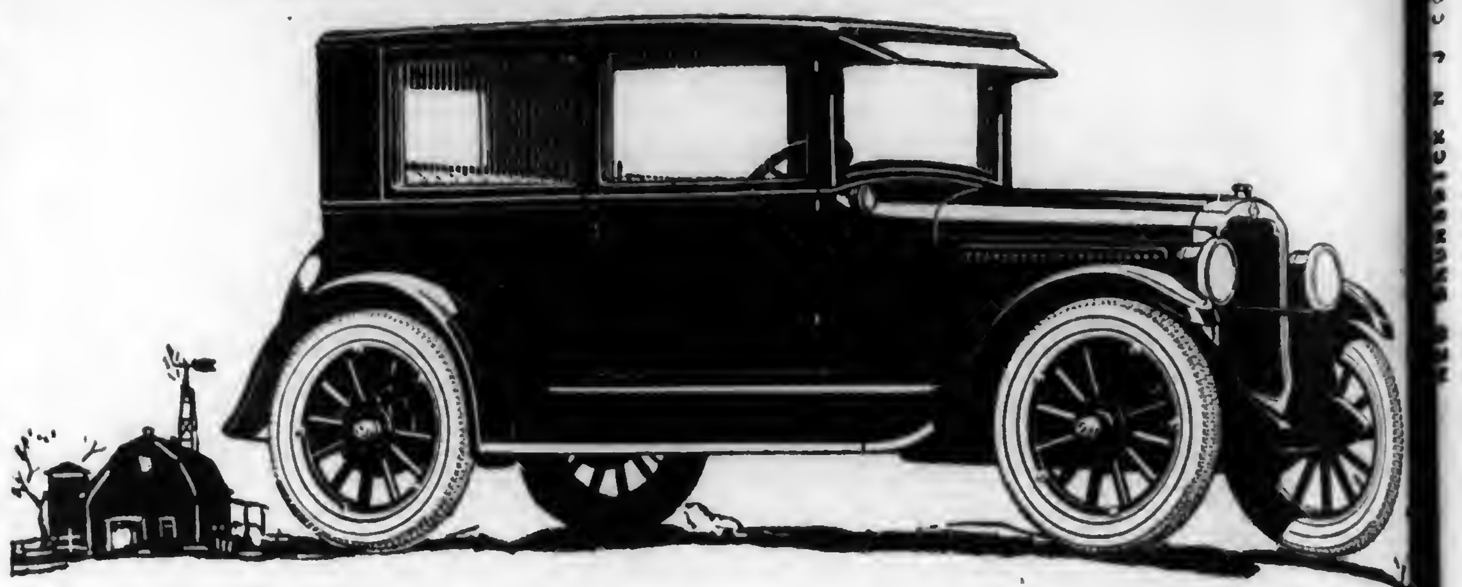

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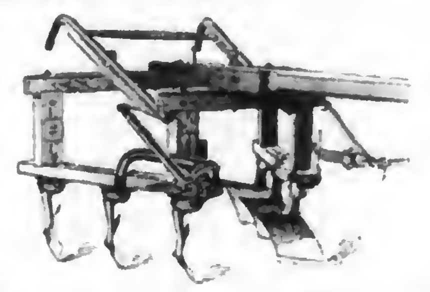

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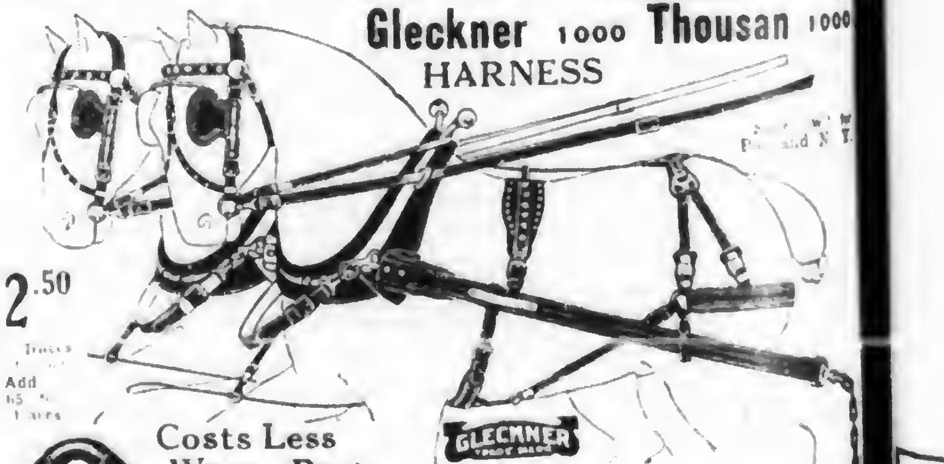

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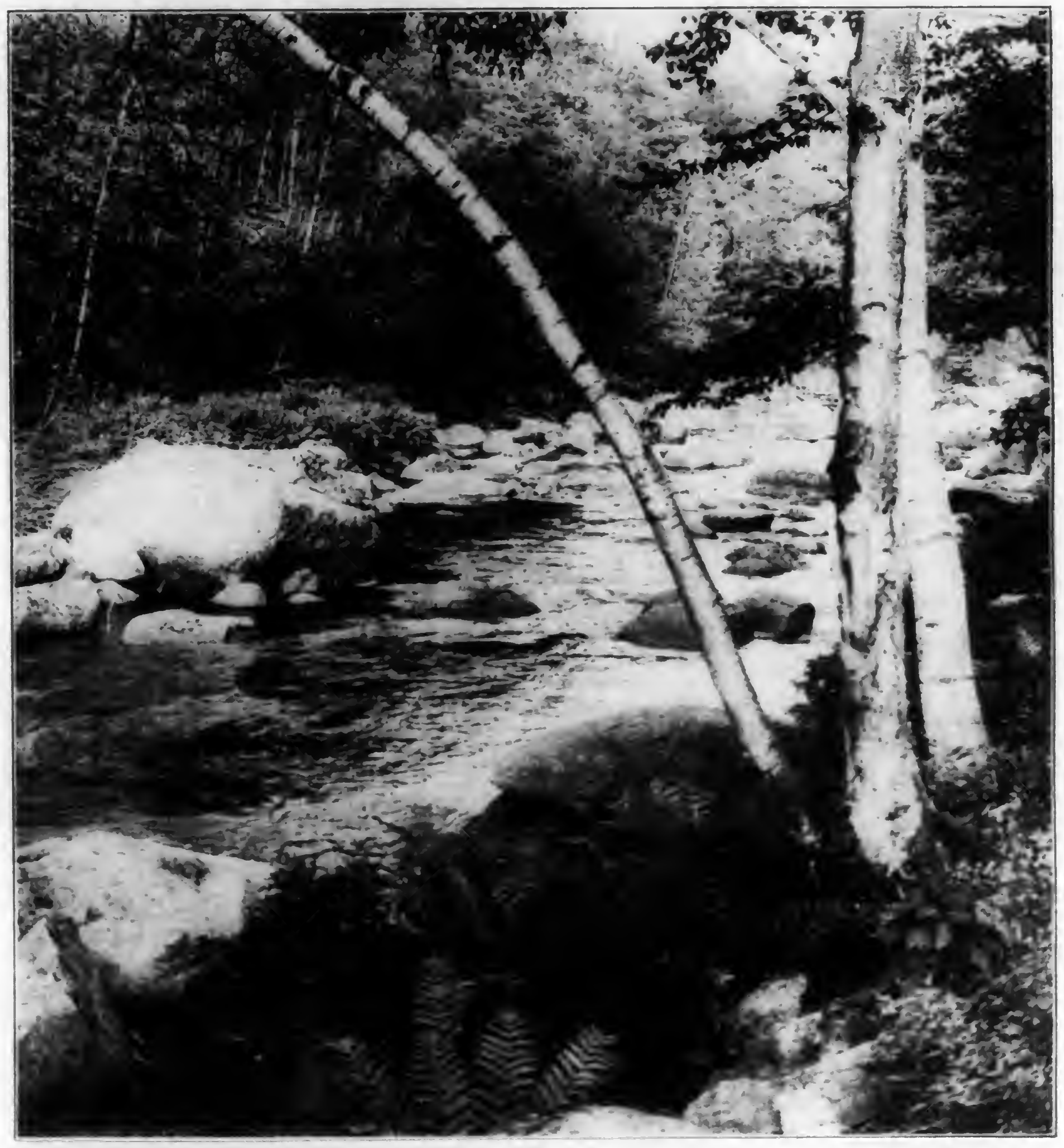
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 91—No. 18 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925 $1.00 a Year

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS MAY 4 1925



In this issue: photographs showing how concrete walls may be built without the use of the usual wooden forms.

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ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 18 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 2, 1925 Whole No. 1459

Many Ways to Use Sweet Clover

This Valuable Soil Improvement Crop May Be Seeded in Fall, Spring or Summer

SWEET clover has been grown in Somerset County, Pa., for about ten years, but it is only during the last five or six years that its value has been appreciated. During the first years after its introduction, there was a great deal of speculation as to whether stock would eat it, and it was also frequently said that in many places it was considered a noxious weed.

The day of prejudice and ignorance concerning sweet clover has about passed and the people who have thoroly tried it are now its strongest admirers and are growing it under many conditions and for several purposes.

One of the Best of Legumes

Probably no one who has seen sweet clover grow doubts that, as a soil builder, it is one of the best of the legumes. I know of no other legume which gathers more nitrogen nodules, unless it be hairy vetch. In our soil the roots seem to go down into the soil as far as alfalfa and are usually covered with nodules. It is understood, however, that there must be inoculation. This inoculation may be by use of commercial culture or by mixing the seed with soil taken from a field that is thoroly inoculated. The soil must not be sour. This does not mean that in all cases lime must be applied to the soil and the seed treated with culture, for sweet clover often grows along the roadside and along railroad cuts and fills where the land is exceedingly poor but not sour. In such places there is usually some form of inoculation, as evidenced by the numerous nitrogen nodules on the roots.

Sweet clover used in a two or three-year rotation provides more humus for the soil than any other sod or green manure we can produce. For a two-year rotation it may be used in growing potatoes and can be sown in early fall, should you grow early potatoes, or it can be sown early in the spring following your late potato crop. In either event you will have all the green manure you can plow down and in addition all the nitrogen the average soil will require for any crop.

Turning under a sweet clover cover crop

If sown in early fall after taking up the early potatoes it will bloom the following spring and provide bee pasture from the latter part of June until November. It has been used by our neighbor as shown in the accompanying picture, as a cover crop. This crop was sown in sweet corn at the last cultivation and turned down by the first or middle of the following June for another sweet corn crop.

I have had good success by sowing sweet clover, with buckwheat the latter part of June and cutting it for hay the following year, and again turning down for buckwheat. This yields two crops in one year, and with the application of lime and commercial fertilizer, builds up the land faster than any other method brought to our attention.

The Three-year Rotation Method

The most common method of sowing sweet clover is in a three-year rotation of corn, oats, and clover. The grass seed mixture sown with the oats may be made up as follows: two or three quarts of sweet clover, two quarts of alsike clover, two quarts of medium red clover, and two or three quarts of timothy. This mixture, sown eight or nine quarts to the acre, insures a good stand and never fails to catch if sufficient lime has been applied to keep the soil sweet and the sweet clover properly inoculated.

I have used this three-year rotation and find it most satisfactory. I have also mixed a quart or more of alfalfa seed and find that after growing sweet clover several years the ground becomes thoroly inoculated and a very good stand of alfalfa may be secured. Alfalfa and sweet clover require the same kind of inoculation. Therefore, sweet clover is an excellent forerunner of alfalfa.—J. S. M., Somerset County, Pa.

(To be continued)

Concrete Walls without Forms

A New Method Was Employed in Building the State College Storage Cellars

FRUIT and vegetable growers of Pennsylvania have exhibited much interest in the concrete storage cellars that were built late last fall at the Pennsylvania State College. A comparatively new method of construction was employed,—a method which eliminated the wooden forms which are usually used in erecting concrete walls of the monolythic type.

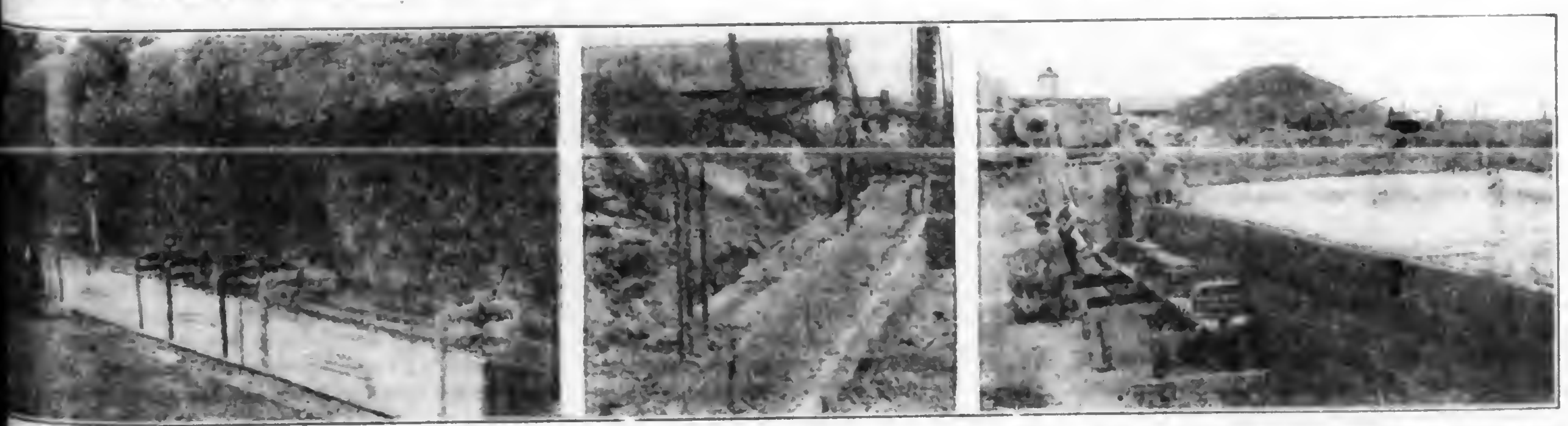
Instead of building forms for the walls and then pouring in a thin concrete mixture which required several days to harden, the builders of, these storage cellars used small portable forms and a mixture so thick that the form could be removed as soon the the concrete mixture had been packed into place.

The photograph on the extreme left at the bottom of this page shows the forms used in this new method of construction They are nine inches high and four feet long. It is an accepted fact that a dead air space in a wall or partition provides as good and cheap a means of insulation as is known. These light, movable forms make a double wall with a two-inch air space between. The walls are from four to five inches thick and are tied together with concrete connections every four feet.

The concreto is mixed with as little water as possible and is firmly tamped into the forms until they are full. The adjustment of a set screw releases the forms and they can be lifted off immediately and placed in a new position on the wall. The concrete mixture, containing very little water, holds its shape without support until it hardens.

Small steel bands hold the empty form in its new position and are covered by the mixture when the forms are filled. These bands are left in place; they give the two walls additional connecting bonds.

In the case of the State College cellars, the outside walls were reinforced with twelve by twenty-four inch pilasters in which were placed three-quarter inch iron rods. These are meant to insure the walls against any side thrust,—due to the presence of a large amount of limestone and loose soil,—that might tend to throw them out of alignment. The roof is a reinforced concrete slab. It is supported by the walls and by concrete columns. In preparing to put up a storage cellar of this kind it is always advisable to place drain tile even with the footings of the [to page 30]



Left: movable forms for wall construction. Center: first course after form was removed; double wall with air space. Right: wall nearly finished.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Vol. 91, No. 18. Phila., Pa., May 2, 1925 Whole No. 1459

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

All men make mistakes, but wise ones do not make the same mistake twice.

Beginning at Home

IT IS worth noting that present-day farm organizations are adopting the idea that reform, like charity, should begin at home. The success of farmers' cooperative marketing organizations and other self-help movements has proven to the satisfaction of everyone that the food producer can help himself most by improving his own methods of production and distribution. He knows that it will be time enough for him to worry about Wall Street, the railroads and the middleman when he has put his own house in order. He knows that he cannot make much headway reforming the business methods of others as long as his own way of doing things is haphazard and wasteful.

It is probably the increasing efficiency of the farmer that, above anything else, is making the country at large pay more attention when he speaks. Having won other people's respect by solving his own problems, he will be listened to when he registers his protest against things that aren't just right in other lines of business.

Daylight Saving

AS THIS is written, Governor Pinchot has not yet acted on the Grimes bill which would make it illegal for clocks registering other than eastern standard time to be shown on public buildings. It will make little difference whether he approves or vetoes this so-called anti-daylight saving act. On the "request" of the Mayor, the people of Philadelphia will turn their watches one hour ahead on April 26, no matter what the Governor does. On Monday, the 27th, the employees in the Capitol at Harrisburg will start going to work an hour earlier in the morning.

Not all city people are in favor of daylight saving, even tho the newspapers would make it appear that way. Their efforts to stir up resentment against the farmers who want the clocks left alone is one of the most regrettable features of the whole controversy. This question, like most others, has two sides. It is not more distrust and bitterness, but more knowledge of the other fellow's side, that is needed to bring about any sort of a satisfactory solution. We fail to see how anyone gains when the city dailies heap abuse on the farmer's head because his hours of work happen to be set, not by "the boss," but by Nature.

Those Commuters

THE railroads serving New York City carry more commuters into the city every weekday morning, and home every evening, than there are people in the whole state of Arizona. The average number of commuters coming into New York daily is 364,153, according to the New York City Transit Commission.

That means that more than a third of a million people who earn their living in New York City spend from thirty minutes to two hours or more on a crowded, stuffy train, for the sake of being able to rest and sleep in suburban towns or in the open country. Several hours added to every working day, besides the cost of railroad fare, is the price these people pay for the atmosphere and the quiet that country people accept without a thought.

Agriculture's Problems

WE SOMETIMES hear farmers and others question the usefulness of the experiment stations and their work. While such criticism is far less common now than it was a generation ago, still there are those who fail to realize what the scientific study of farm problems has done for them in the last twenty years. There is not a single phase of farm operation that has not been helped and improved by the application of facts discovered thru experiments and investigations made by the agricultural experiment stations. Even the farmers who have never given personal attention to the study of them have benefited by them thru the indirect method of learning from those who have. The time is at hand for different and further investigation of the new problems of agriculture and it is because of this need that the Purnell Act was passed by Congress. This Act appropriates $20,000 to each experiment station for investigational work the first year, and this amount is increased by $10,000 a year until the amount is $60,000 annually.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, speaking before a meeting of the agricultural college and experiment station leaders last week said in part:

"The Purnell Act recognizes in a substantial way the importance of finding solutions for the economic and social problems of the farm. With the growing complexity of modern economic life—the increasing division of labor, the concentration of large industrial populations in centers far removed from sources of food supply, and the development of a complex system of distribution—the economic and social problems of agriculture have multiplied. With these problems the experiment stations have not been adequately prepared to cope. Before the war the major efforts of the stations centered about production programs, which have yielded notable results both in increasing the quantity and quality of products produced and in lowering the cost of production. During the war production programs received even greater emphasis than before. Other phases of the industry were all but forgotten.

"Since the beginning of the depression, the demand for help has been insistent and the experiment stations have been doing their utmost to serve. Hampered as they have been by stationary or decreasing revenues on the one hand and rapidly amounting operating costs on the other, they have not been [illegible] adequately to meet the demands that have been made upon them. The Purnell Act is the government's answer to this appeal for help. It is believed the framers of the law intended that for the present at least, large emphasis should be placed on the economic and social problems of agriculture. It must not be forgotten, however, that productive problems are, after all, fundamental. Every possible reduction in the cost of production, every handicap to production removed or controlled, every improvement in the production of a variety or a breed, is a permanent contribution not only to agriculture but to national progress and development as well.

"In research we should always keep before us certain large objectives. Above all we should strive to help farmers establish a profitable and stable agriculture which will enable them to maintain suitable standards of living and build a rich and satisfying country life. At the same time we must have an agricultural industry which will adequately minister to the needs of the nation now and in years to come. Tho surpluses in recent years have unduly depressed prices, the day is not far distant when we shall have the problem of providing larger food supplies at prices that will be reasonable to the consumer and that will also yield the producer a fair return for his capital and labor. Our aim should be to develop a well-rounded and efficient type of agriculture in which waste is eliminated and the agricultural resources of the nation conserved for the use of generations yet to come. In our programs of work we must keep an eye not only to the present but also to the future. Ability to direct adjustments to current conditions is of vital importance, but a knowledge of long-time trends and economic cycles will be no less essential in charting a safe course for agriculture.

"This legislation for the first time gives ample authority for carrying on investigation in home economics. The problems of the home include some of the most vital factors in the development of a permanent and satisfactory rural life. If farm management studies have contributed to economy and efficiency in the farm operation, similar studies in home management should give equal returns in lightening the burdens of the farm woman and give added opportunity for the care and training of children. Money invested in studying these problems may not yield as immediate returns in the farm income as studies on the feeding of pigs, but may easily mean immensely more in the development of a sound and enduring agricultural civilization on which to found a prosperous and progressive nation."

The Hog Cycle

NO OTHER line of animal production has experienced a more uniform series of ups and downs than hog production. As a result, or possibly because of it, the market has gone thru a similar dance, but the extremes were at opposite points. How can these ups and down be ironed out so that the business of producing pork may become more stable and even? No plan has yet been devised or recommended, except that of an appeal to individual hog raisers to maintain a regular and uniform number of hogs.

Just now, due to high prices of corn and pork, the number of hogs in the country is at a low point. This will make for high prices during the next year or two and, if past experience is repeated, this will induce a large increase in the number of hogs which will be continued until there is a surplus and a low price will again reduce the number. For fifty years the hog business has gone 'round and 'round this circle, and it will probably continue to do so until farmers learn to regulate and gauge the business on a sensible basis.

Washington Letter

BUTTER TARIFF HEARINGS.—At the hearings before the United States Tariff Commission on the proposal to increase the tariff on butter under the flexible tariff provisions from eight to twelve cents a pound, E. B. Reid, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared that the cost of producing butterfat in this country and in Denmark warrants the full fifty per cent increase in the tariff. He pointed out that New Zealand is potentially a much greater competitor than Denmark, the latter country having about reached its maximum output for export. The output in New Zealand has increased 120 per cent in the last seven years, and is likely to double its production within the next decade.

LOOKS FOR BETTER PRICES.—"Denmark might as well be located in the heart of our own dairy section," said Mr. Reid, "as far as cost of getting butter to our Atlantic seaboard cities is concerned. Denmark and New Zealand are in a position to dump butter on our markets with impunity. A much larger amount would have arrived in this country had it not been for Germany taking much larger imports during the last year. The vast amount of storage butter, one and one-half times the usual quantity, has been consumed. We are now down to a normal basis with much better prospects for the farmers getting the cost of production for butterfat. Unless more adequate protection is afforded, however, the production of butterfat in this country will decrease rapidly."

WOULD COLOR FOREIGN SEED.—Measures supported by the Farm Bureau which failed to pass the last Congress but which will be up for action next session, are the bill to authorize the coloring of Italian and French clover seed; the bill providing for federal certification of domestic field seeds as to varietal purity; the McNary-Vestal bill providing for standardization of containers used in marketing fruits and vegetables, and two bills to improve the intermediate credit system.

"During the last five years," says Mr. Reid, "approximately twelve and one-quarter million pounds of Italian red clover seed has entered the United States from Italian ports. This seed is classed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations which have thoroly tested it as 'no good.' It is not adapted to the production of clover in this country."

INTRODUCING BLIGHT-PROOF CHESTNUT.—The chestnut blight has continued to spread until it has almost covered the chestnut area of the country. It was first observed in New York state in 1904, and has swept southward thru Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to northern Georgia and eastern Tennessee. The fine chestnut forests in this vast region are now nearly destroyed.

In its search for blight-proof chestnut varieties the Department of Agriculture has been experimenting for several years with chestnut trees from China. Two varieties of chestnuts have been found to be practically blight-proof. One grows wild in southern China and the other is found in northern China. It is planned to distribute the variety from South China in the southern chestnut areas and the variety from North China in the colder sections of this country.

AUSTRALIA TOPS U. S. AS WOOL COUNTRY.—The number of sheep in New South Wales, the largest sheep raising province in Australia, increased 4,091,692 head in 1924, according to reports from Australia to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total number of sheep in New South Wales is now estimated at [illegible] which is about the same number as reported for the United States.

This increase is attributed to a large extent to the remarkably good season, there being no losses from drought. High prices for wool also induced sheepmen to stock up with sheep.

SUBSTITUTES HURT SHEEP INDUSTRY.—The South African sheep industry presents a rather discouraging situation, owing to low prices prevailing there and competition with other fibers. Artificial silk is said to have wiped out the production of woolen hosiery, and the increasing use of wool substitutes, especially in Europe, has decreased the demand for wool. Many manufacturers are said to be using ten per cent of wool while a year ago 100 per cent was common.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

TURN BULLETINS ON PESTS.—In the absence of funds to make anything like an adequate campaign against several of the pests menacing state food production, the State Department of Agriculture has mobilized the bulletin forces and turned them on the enemies of Pennsylvania farmers. Already there have been issued bulletins on the Japanese beetle, the apple maggot and several pests of like destructive habits. There will shortly be put out a series of bulletins on ways to identify and combat the Oriental peach moth, the corn borer, the bean beetle and other insects which have threatened to get a larger hold this year. The corn borer and bean beetle are both believed to have extended their area.

FORTY-SEVEN HEARD FROM.—Forty-seven counties of the state have filed complete reports on the agricultural census and the data is now being made up. Practically every other county, except Lycoming, has filed some of its books and others are under way. In the case of Lycoming this triennial assessment is just now under way.

FOUST WILL RETIRE.—James Foust, head of the state's dairy and food inspection work, either as commissioner or director, since 1907, will retire at the end of June after over a quarter of a century of service. He will go on the state retired list. The work of Mr. Foust has been praised in a number of trade journals and figures on file reveal an amazing list of samples taken.

DETOURS MULTIPLY.—Owing to the extensive highway reconstruction under way the list of detours on state highways issued by the Highway Department has shown a surprising increase in a few weeks. The highway authorities have started the annual oiling of roads and plan to finish before July 1.

OPPORTUNITY ON POTATOES.—The survey of railroad handling of potatoes in Pennsylvania by the State Bureau of Markets, makes it quite evident that Pennsylvania potato growers have plenty of opportunity further to develop their home market. Over 3000 cars were received in this state last year from distant states whereon the freight charges ran from twenty to thirty-six cents a bushel.

STOCK MORTALITY ASKED.—In the report blanks being prepared to send out for the May 1 crop reports in Pennsylvania are spaces for reports on losses of livestock in the last year. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other kinds are listed. Detailed reports will be asked on winter wheat and the condition of plowing. Farm labor, orchards and milk are also subjects for questions of timely nature.

EIGHTY FAIRS.—The fair list for the coming season shows eighty exhibitions will be held in Pennsylvania. The state will not only send out a circular giving an outline of requirements, but it will ask data as to exhibits of livestock, vegetables and other products. The state is about to send out a new list showing names and addresses of all state organizations and all county organizations having to do with agriculture and its allied branches.

MORE SPENT FOR FERTILIZER.—Figures compiled by the statistical bureau of the State Department of Agriculture indicate Pennsylvania farmers spent $9,976,000 for fertilizer in 1924, this being the highest sum spent for such material. The tonnage is estimated at 394,458 or an average of 2.44 tons bought. Eighty per cent of the farmers of Pennsylvania use fertilizer and over forty per cent used lime last year.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.—Statements by the State Department of Agriculture on the winter wheat are more cheerful than known at this period of the year in quite a while. The prospects are distinctly better than at this time the last two years, altho pasture is not as favorably ranked. Among the counties showing a figure of over ninety are some fairly big wheat producers, Adams, Bucks, Chester Lancaster, Lebanon and Montgomery. Cumberland, York, Perry, Berks and Franklin show a lower figure than ninety.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New York Letter

MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.—The citizens' military training camps seem increasing in popularity with parents of boys from seventeen to twenty-four. Following a careful study of the American boy mind by specialists, the thirty days of free training and discipline will probably reach record figures at Plattsburg this year, as every parent whose sons have attended endorses the plan. Necessary expenses of railroad fare, housing and food are paid by the government and there is no obligation for future service for students beginning the training.

ARBOR DAY.—Central New York schools observe Arbor Day this week, mostly by the setting of trees. Cortland County sportsmen, schools and farmers will set 50,000 trees on one tract this week, and enough more on other farms to make it the banner tree setting county of the state this year.

NORTHERN CROP OF SUGAR SMALL.—Gouverneur maple sugar makers report an unaccountably short crop, after all expectations to the contrary.

MILK TO HOLD UP THRU FLUSH PERIOD.—Dairymen's League members expect milk prices to hold up thru the flush season better than formerly, as there is less surplus. Ninety per cent of the League's milk now sells as Class 1, with good demand. Bran is cheaper, $24 per ton in Buffalo in carload lots. Oil meal is $38.50, or as low as at any time last year. Pastures promise well, and hay has held out well, tho for those who sell, prices are disappointingly low. New York papers are uncovering great abuses of health rules in the "bootlegging" of milk and cream. Great quantities of cream from the West and Canada, with fat removed and cocoanut oil substituted, and "doctored" with chemicals, are found selling at $14 a can when the honest pure cream sells at $24 and better.

FARMERS JOIN BUREAU.—More than 3000 new farmers joined the Farm Bureau last week, and the campaign promises much increase in the state-wide membership over last year. Farmer support seems as necessary as government support if best use is to be made of this valuable service.—M. G. F.

New Jersey Letter

DURYEE NOW STATE SECRETARY.—W. B. Duryee has been appointed New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Prof. Alva Agee. Mr. Duryee is well known thruout the state, having been active in state organization and county agent work for over ten years. Last fall Mr. Duryee was field secretary of the State Potato Improvement Committee which did more to focus attention upon standard grades and proper marketing methods than any one recent move in the potato business. Mr. Duryee is a potato specialist. He has been connected with the Walker-Gordon Farms at Plainsboro for several years and was county agent for Monmouth County for some years. He has the confidence of agricultural organizations and institutions in the state and is welcomed to his new office by many thousand New Jersey farmers.

POTATO PLAN GROWS.—The plan advanced this last winter for improving the marketing situation on New Jersey potatoes by the operation of a dealers' committee which would emphasize standard grades has been gaining in favor in recent months. The committee, which is composed of dealers in central New Jersey, has worked up a series of requirements which have been generally endorsed by distributors in New Jersey's potato belt. The elimination of field run stock is one of the features of the plan. Definite sizing rules for the different types of potatoes will be put into effect at the principal loading stations.

BEE COLONIES WEAK.—The unusual weather of the past winter caused the loss of many colonies of bees in New Jersey and keepers reported the live colonies weakened in many places. Few fielder bees in many of the colonies are left to gather the nectar and pollen necessary for stimulating the rearing of young bees. Keepers thruout the state are supplying frames containing honey and pollen to their colonies in larger amounts than usual, to meet the situation.

HEAVY FERTILIZER APPLICATION.—Reports from various central and southern New Jersey points indicate the use of fertilizer in much heavier amounts than last year. One large farmers' exchange in southern New Jersey states that it has distributed over 2000 tons more of fertilizer than last year, while dealers indicate a proportionate increase in other sections.

NEW PEACH VARIETIES.—Cross-breeding of thousands of peach seedlings at the State Experiment Station has resulted in the development of eight new varieties, which may be secured thru the Experiment Station. The new peaches are so well adapted to home orchards, the Station claims, that collections of four, eight and twenty assorted trees may be secured in such a way that the varieties will ripen from early August to early September. All of the varieties are yellow fleshed, of high quality and with one exception are freestone.—B.

County News and Comment

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—The past month has been rather dry and warmer than usual. Wheat looking very well and grass fields, particularly the clover, showing up fine. Much of the plowing for corn is done. Fruit growers busy spraying and will be for the next thirty days. Prospects are for a full crop of apples, peaches, cherries, etc. Cattle wintered well, plenty of coarse feeds in the barns yet. Spring pigs scarce, not as many sows farrowing as usual. Prices: wheat, $1.62; corn, $1.50; eggs, 26c; butter, 35@40c.—A. R., April 21.

CAMERON COUNTY, PA.—Had the earliest spring this year that we have ever had, but had a long winter, as it began in November. Not much fall plowing done, so farmers will be pretty busy this spring. Pretty wet to do much yet. A few have oats sowed, but it is too cold for them to do very well. Frosts nearly every night and quite a snow squall April 16. "Peep-toads" have been yelling for about a month. That old saying that "they should only have ice freeze over their heads three times" didn't hold this year. Like lots of other old beliefs. We shall soon have improved roads from one end of the county to the other, a few miles to be graded this summer, getting ready for concrete. Seven miles being graded now for concrete that was started last fall and not finished. Prices on foodstuffs high at local store. Flour, $3.20 per 49-lb. sack. Country butter, 50c; creamery, 55c;

(Continued on page 29)

"Saving" Oil in your Ford is like trying to carry one more egg in a full basket

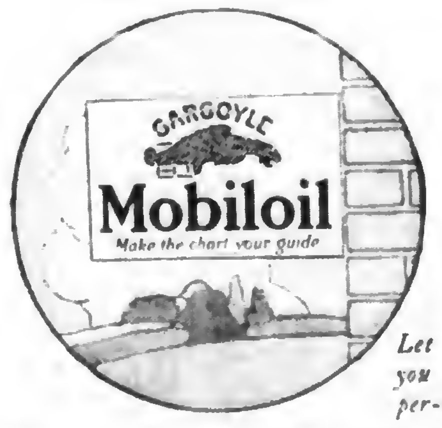
CARRYING one more egg in a full basket has been responsible for more broken eggs than many people would like to estimate. Of course, there's no necessity for dropping the whole basket, but when that *one* egg begins to slide, there's no telling where the thing's going to end—until it's "all happened."

It's like a Ford owner trying to save on cheap oil—the total possible gain isn't worth the risk. Suppose cheap oil would give as good mileage as Mobiloil "E"! Suppose your car would "get by" for a while without frequent repairs! Even imagine that it would continue to have lots of power and not quickly develop excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs! Even granting such fanciful claims, the saving—at best—could hardly amount to as much as $5.00 a year!

But with poor or incorrect oil, no Ford *will* deliver the power, the smooth operation, the satisfaction and freedom from repairs and expense that the Ford Motor Company build into every car they make.

And cheap oil, as Ford owners have universally discovered, *doesn't begin to give the mileage of Mobiloil "E"*. Even those oils which cost less per gallon than Mobiloil "E" really cost more *per mile*—due to the much faster rate of consumption. *More miles per quart*, more miles of smoother, more powerful, expense-free operation—these are the surest guides to economy and satisfaction.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.



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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE past week has been a good one for farm work. The soil was fit to work on all but one day, and we could afford to forego that because it gave us a good rain just as they finished setting the strawberry plants. Every plant seems to be growing and ready for a side-dressing of fertilizer, after which they will receive first cultivation. We find it safer to apply the fertilizer after the plants are started rather than in the shallow furrow before they are set. Unless the weather and soil conditions are just right there is danger of injury to the roots with a resulting poor stand of plants.

✚ ✚ ✚

EVERY kind of productive business requires considerable investment as well as time and labor before there is any return, and farming is no exception to the rule. That is one reason why so many people could not, even if they wished, go into any branch of farming. Unless they can start on borrowed capital, the hand-to-mouth plan of living practiced by the vast majority of people leaves them with no means of carrying on until returns begin to come in, even if they do secure a place to farm. For that reason most people must continue to live a treadmill sort of existence.

✚ ✚ ✚

A MAN who has been employed in the city for twenty years and commuting twenty miles every day recently said to me: "I can see nothing better for me in the future. I have been industrious and have tried hard. While I have been advanced until I am receiving what sounds like a good salary, yet I am in the same relative position financially that I was in the beginning; that is, I am just able to meet each month's living expenses. All I have for twenty years' effort is my life insurance and the experience of living."

✚ ✚ ✚

THIS man has a brother who began farming in a modest way about the same time the other began business in the city. Both felt that the city brother had the best outlook. The farmer brother resented the fact that Fate had consigned him to the farm. Today, he has a good farm on which is a good orchard and a fine herd of cows. He is now out of debt and his home is comfortable and well equipped. The difference in their conditions is due to the silent partner which the farmer brother took in with him at the beginning and which has been working hand in hand with him all these years. The partner is Mother Nature. The two wives are equally good. Yet, in spite of their relative positions, each brother good naturedly envies the other.

✚ ✚ ✚

WE FIND a hand garden seeder one of the best time and labor savers we have. It is a long, tedious, backbreaking job to place small vegetable seeds in the ground by hand and cover them properly. After one learns how to set the seeder for different seeds the planting of vegetable seeds is a short and pleasant task. It is best to try it out with seed on a clean floor and learn to set it by actual operation rather than to depend entirely at first upon the scale on the seeder.

✚ ✚ ✚

WE ARE plowing the heavy sod in which there is a good stand of alfalfa plants two years old. A good vigorous alfalfa plant well established is very tenacious and requires considerable power to cut off or uproot with a plow. We are using both a jointer and a coulter on the plow and are trying to tuck the heavy sod under so that the ground can be prepared for planting without having live sod on the top after we are thru. In lieu of a roller we are using a home made drag or floater before harrowing. A good spring-tooth harrow is a good implement in its place, but a newly plowed sod is not the place. We are going to try out our new harrow and report later.—R. P. K.

Farmers' Field Day

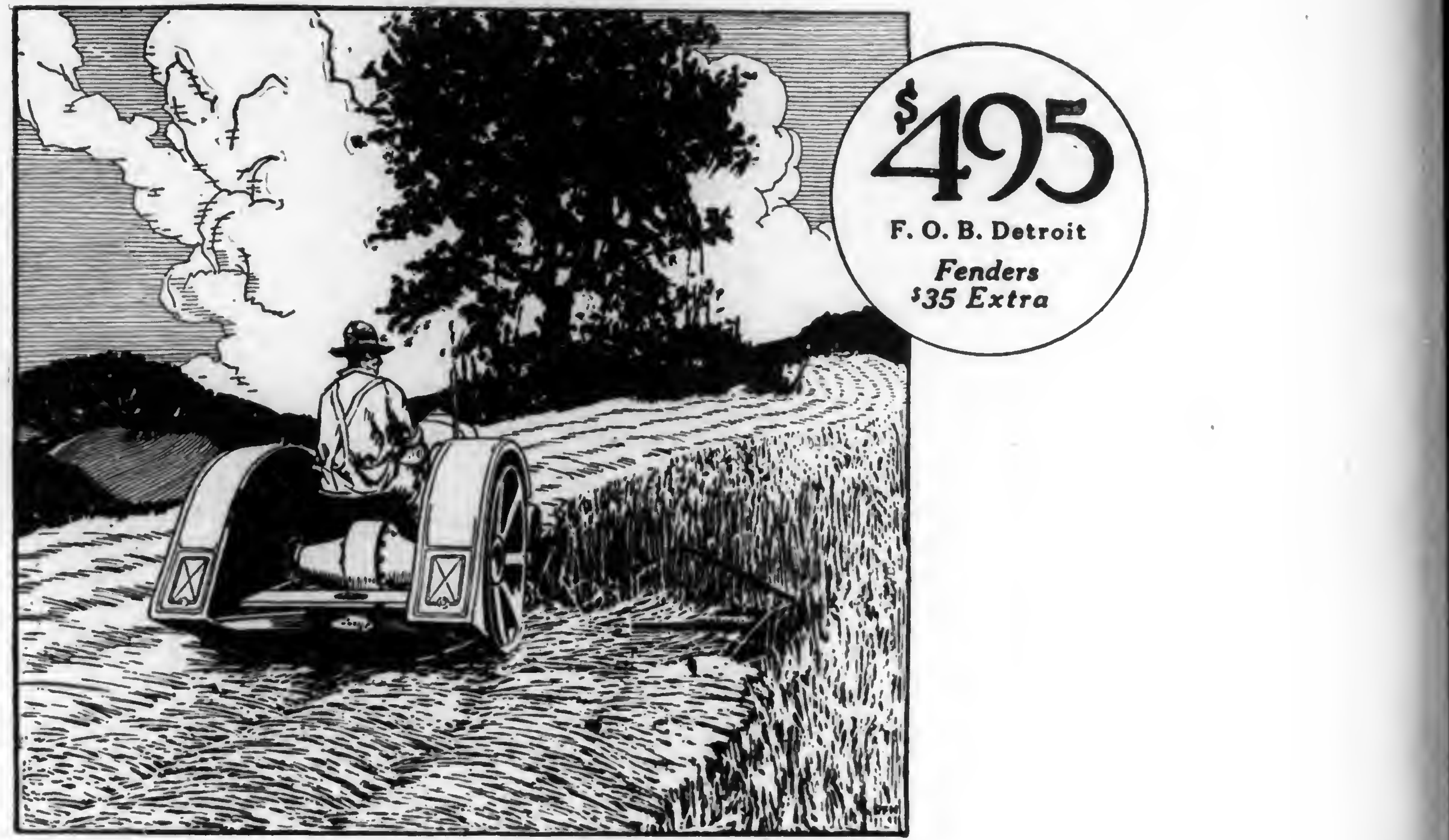
INSTRUCTION and recreation will mark the program of the Sixth Annual Farmers' Field Day exercises which will be held at State College on Thursday, June 18, according to a preliminary announcement by Professor T. I. Mairs, who is in charge of the arrangements.

Besides a program which will include many practical subjects, there will be a public sale of young dairy cattle, a model roadside market and community group games. For those who arrive early a special musical program will be given during the evening preceding the field day exercises.—A. L. B.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Quitting a Habit

MELURNEY throws his [illegible] pe away
once every month or [illegible] I'd say,
and vows in language strong [illegible] nd gruff
he'll never take another pu[illegible]
"A wretched habit!" he p[illegible] claims,
"the losingest of losing [illegible] es! It
costs so much for me to sm[illegible] I'll see
the day when I am broke[illegible] des, it
works upon my nerves and [illegible] kes my
stomach move in cir[illegible] an en-
dowed with normal brains [illegible] burn
away his normal gains; [illegible] thru
today! Here's where I throw my pipe away!"
Melurney think's he's really thru and gamely fights a day [illegible], but
he is soon on pins and hooks. He gets no pleasure out of boo[illegible] trots
his feet and then his hands, he sits a while and then he stand[illegible] mind
and body on the job he shifts around from job to job!
He fights perhaps another day, turns down all smokes th[illegible] me his
way, but in the end, with rake and glass, he starts to sear[illegible] in the
grass. He hunts until he finds his pipe, begs some tobacco str[illegible] ripe
fires up his bowl in double quick and puffs until the smoke is [illegible]
"When I'm not smoking," he says then, "I'm no fit compan[illegible] men?
I'm fidgety and out of sorts, all full of nerves and sharp te[illegible] Why
should I choose to be a freak for thirty-seven cents a week!" H[illegible] says all
this with much ado and seems to mean it thru and thru, ye[illegible] there
comes another day, when, zip—he throws his pipe away!—J. E[illegible] Tufft.



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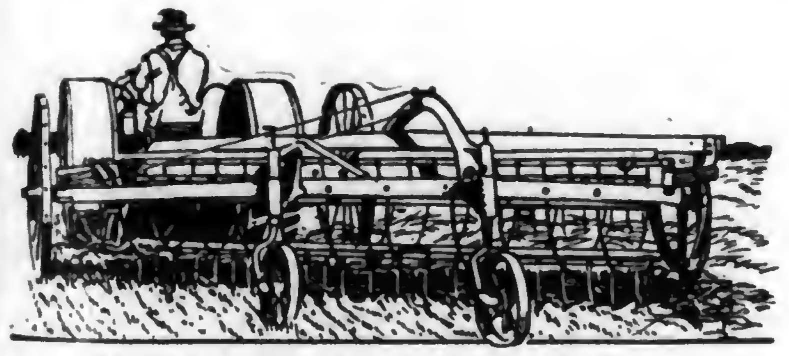
$35 Extra

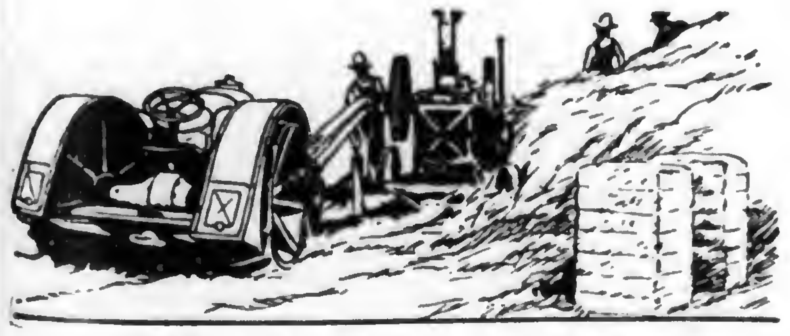
Make Hay the Fordson Way

Haying days are busy days on the farm—A few hours' delay may result in a crop spoiled.

With the Fordson, you can mow your fields quickly. You can do your raking and loading in a fraction of the time formerly required. You can store your crop ahead of the showers.



All haying operations are speeded up with the Fordson.



The Fordson supplies ample power for baling and all other belt work.

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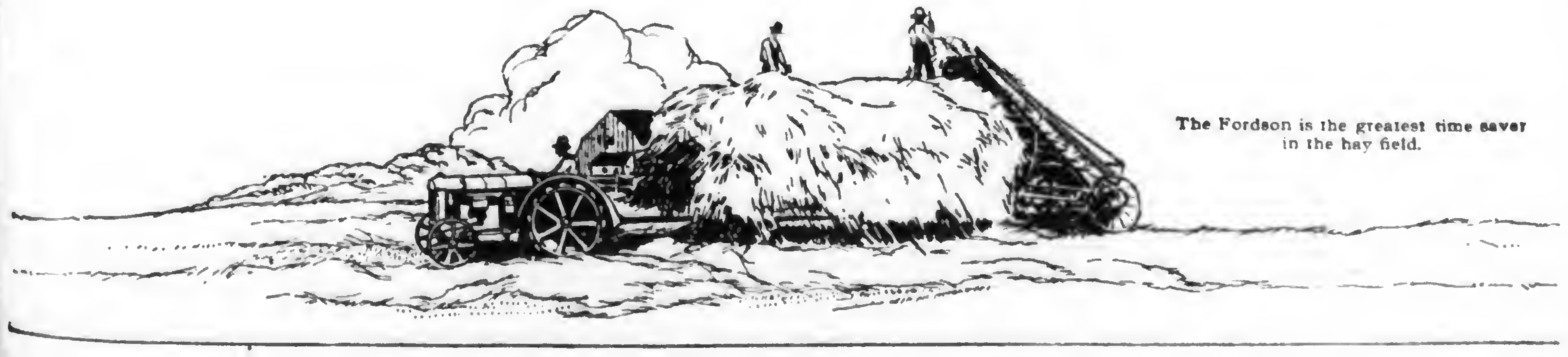

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You don't have to grow so many dwarfs and culls — and you won't — if you protect your fruits from aphis and similar destructive insects by spraying with "Black Leaf 40" the Old Reliable nicotine spray. Costs only a few cents a tree. Use it singly or in combination with sprays for scale, codling moth and like pests.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

The Late Celery Crop

When is seed sown for the late celery crop, and how is it planted?—W. C. M., Camden County, N. J.

Seed for late celery is sown by some growers as soon as the ground can be worked outdoors, by others as late as the first of May. A very successful grower of my acquaintance gets the land ready the fall before he wishes to plant seed, plowing under manure in abundance. In spring, on his medium loam soil, it is only necessary to disc the ground, adding a good dose of commercial fertilizer. You could not do this on heavy soil that would get hard during the winter.

Some Like the Cold Frame

For the spring-made seed bed, some growers like to use a cold frame so that they can give the plants shade until they are strong. The soil in a cold frame that has been used for several years and manured frequently, is apt to be in good condition to receive the very small celery seeds, unless there has been a great deal of trouble with damping off in previous crops. In this case fresh soil can be used on the surface, but it may be better to set up a temporary frame on clean soil, or to get along without any frame at all, as the majority of growers do.

The custom is to prepare a piece of land with fine manure, perhaps sand if the soil is very heavy, trying to make it so that it will not bake on top. All rough stuff needs to be raked or harrowed out, and the surface made very smooth.

The seed is sown not over an eight-inch depth, either with a seed drill or by hand. If sown by hand some people broadcast it rather than plant in rows as they think they get a stockier plant. That is only true if the seed is sown thinly, and if the soil is weedy it is hard to keep a broadcast bed clean. Under most circumstances it is necessary to cover the bed to keep it from drying out.

Covering for the Bed

The covering when on a small scale may be burlap sacking, first washed well if it has come from fertilizer beds, or it may be straw or even a light manure mulch. It is important to remove this covering as soon as the first plants appear, as they are easily killed by the hot sun if they have grown much under the shade before exposure.

First class, stocky plants cannot be expected if the plants in rows stand much closer than a half inch, and when broadcast they ought to be no nearer than an inch each way. We think it pays to transplant part of our celery plants once before they go to the field, altho this year we shall try the undercutting plan recommended for tomatoes to see whether it will give good roots without transplanting. Heavy watering and fertilization of the plants do not favor the best root growth unless the plants have been transplanted once.—W. C. P.

Planning for the Future

A crop of cow peas like this, turned under, is bound to make crops grow.

For Black Aphis

Can any of your readers tell me what to do with a snowball bush I have? Every year when it comes in bloom a black insect gets on it and ruins the bloom and the leaves. I have tried several things on it but none do any good.—H. W. N., Washington County, Pa.

It is almost impossible to control the black aphis on the old fashioned snowball. The best thing to do, if you wish to try again, is to spray the bush with a tobacco extract, such as you can get from a seed or hardware store, beginning as soon as the leaves appear or at least before they begin to curl up. After the leaves are curled up, you cannot hope to kill the plant lice with any spray. The Japanese snowball is a good substitute for the common snowball and is not subject to the attacks of lice.—W. C. P.

Old Orange Crates

A TRUCK grower of the county has found a good use for several old orange crates. These are fastened high on the workshop wall to hold small tools, twine, spare panes of hotbed glass, dibbers, and those other things that have a way of getting lost. They furnish the pigeon holes that business men use for envelopes and paper, only in a larger size better adapted to the needs of gardeners.

Why high up? First, because most needed things, like the saw, hammer, nails, are beneath them, and second because the children do not find it so easy to borrow out of the high-up boxes.—W. C. P.

Tommy—You women bear pain more heroically than men.

Hattie—I suppose a doctor told you that?

Tommy—No, a shoemaker.

Vegetable Notes

THE annual temptation to cut young asparagus too long will soon be upon us. It's a big temptation, too, when prices are good, almost as great a temptation as it is to a peach and apple grower to leave his peach fillers in too long. The rule is to cut the young asparagus the first season of cutting, that is, the second year in the field, for only half the full season, then to allow the tops to grow and prepare for a bigger crop the following year.

It will not do any good to fertilize the young bed more heavily than usual in order to make longer cutting safe. The plants cannot make use of that extra plant food until they have foliage, so that on sandy soil it is possible to lose much of the soluble nitrogen before that time. It has been shown that asparagus shoots take more nitrogen from heavily nitrated soils than from others receiving less fertilizer, but there is no proof that the shoots are any larger on that account.

* * *

The best soils for flats we have used this spring consisted of a mixture of last season's hotbed soil with a layer of sand added. There was about eighteen inches of packed manure and four inches of loam soil above the manure. This stood all summer and fall, and in the fall two inches of coarse sand were put on top to bed celery roots in for storage. In midwinter the whole thing was brought indoors, sifted, and has produced tomato, cabbage, pepper and celery plants in great style, with almost no disease.

Some folks might have preferred to dig out the bed late in spring and turn the mixture several times during the summer. This would not have improved our mixture, so far as we can see, and besides we grew tomatoes on stakes in these beds during the summer. It was handy to have soil in the frames during fall and winter, as it was available for use in the coldest weather.

* * *

Treatment for cucumber beetles and lice cannot be started too soon after the pests appear on the plants, nor be given too thoroly. It must be remembered that these insects carry disease as well as destroy leaves, and the diseases are harder to combat than the insects themselves.—W.C.P.

A Valuable New Book

MANUAL OF VEGETABLE-GARDEN DISEASES—In no line of agricultural development has there been greater progress made than in the identification and control of plant diseases and pests. It is necessary for the fruit and vegetable grower to be fully competent and prepared to combat the thousand-and-one troubles which may attack his crops. The new book with the above title, written by Charles Chupp, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell University, and published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, is the most comprehensive one on the subject we have seen. The author has treated with some detail practically every disease affecting vegetables, discussing the relation of soils and weather, and giving the latest methods of control where control is possible. The chapters, twenty in number, are arranged alphabetically. The book contains 646 pages, 155 illustrations, a glossary of terms and a complete index. The price is four dollars. R. P. K.

"Now in case anything should go wrong with this experiment," said the professor of chemistry, "we and the laboratory with us will be blown sky-high. Now come a little closer boys, in order that you may follow me."

Thomas Meighan
who starred in
The Ne'er Do Well
The Confidence Man
Tongues of Flame

Bebe Daniels
who starred in
The Exciters
Monsieur Beaucaire
Unguarded Women

Ernest Torrence
who appeared in
Ruggles of Red Gap
The Fighting Coward
The Trail of the Lonesome Pine

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POTATO SPRAY does all of this, enabling you at one operation to fight off both classes of plant enemies and invigorate your plants. It is a non-freezing powder form of Bordeaux and arsenate compounded with great care—an insecticide and fungicide put up by a company noted for its farm fertilizers and chemicals.

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ALPHA CEMENT

thoroughly mixed with sand and gravel, or sand and crushed stone, will give your new improvements gratifying strength and endurance.

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Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

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BETTER CROPS FROM THE ONE HORSE FARM

The small farm is just the place where compact and efficient work will be done by the

Clark CUTAWAY One Horse Disk Harrows

Market gardeners, truckmen, florists and others will obtain greater yields and bigger profits from the use of these light draft 1-horse harrows.

In several styles and types; one at least, just what you need. Disks are forged sharp—dust-proof oil soaked hardwood bearings.

Send for book "The Soil and Its Tillage"—and our new catalogue; also names of nearest dealers.

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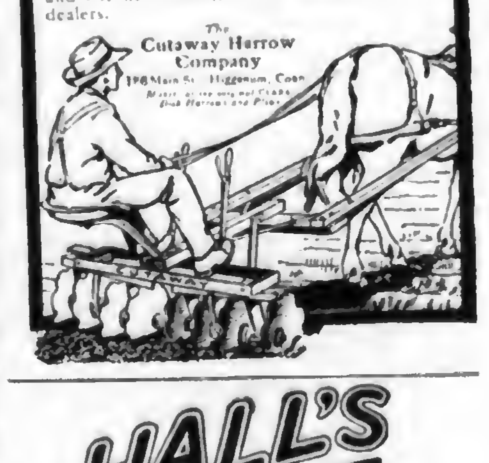

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Certified Russets
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NICOTINE SULPHATE
kills red bugs, aphis etc.
Hall Tobacco Chemical Co.
212 Fifth Ave., New York City

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Nut Grafting

In a recent issue of your paper I saw an article on nut grafting. You say, use one-year-old wood for grafts. Does this mean wood of 1924 or 1923 growth?—R. A. K., York County, Pa.

Your inquiry has been referred to me by Pennsylvania Farmer. By one-year-old wood, we mean wood that grew during the season of 1924.—S. W. Fletcher.

Fire Blight on Pears

I saw the article on fire blight on pears. I used to have the same thing on my Kieffer and Bartlet pears until I got to spraying them with a commercial dormant spray. The fire blight all disappeared and I have seen none since. With the same spray I also sprayed a couple of Bartlet pears for a neighbor that were nearly dead wth the result that new growth started and in two years three baskets of pears were picked off these two trees.—J. E., Montgomery County, Pa.

For a number of years sweeping claims have been made that this patented spray material is a specific against fire blight, as well as a remedy for scale insects. These claims have not been established by definite experimental work, altho some fruit growers, most of whom have not made careful comparisons between treated and untreated trees, are convinced that benefit has resulted.

So far as is now known, the only satisfactory method of controlling fire blight, aside from preventive measures such as keeping the trees growing slowly and selecting resistant varieties and resistant root stocks, is to cut out the winter hold-over cankers.

The Pennsylvania State College is now conducting a thoro investigation of this matter, in cooperation with the firm manufacturing this material; the results may be expected to definitely prove or disprove the contention.—S. W. F.

Early Bearing Spies

When well grown, the Northern Spy is one of the finest varieties of apples. It combines large size and fair color with the highest quality. Some of the northern counties of Pennsylvania produce excellent Spies, which always command a premium in the market. The finest specimens of this variety I have seen were produced in Wyoming County. In the southern counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the Spy becomes a rather indifferent fall variety, and drops early. It is a northern fruit. In the north, several generations of apple lovers have acclaimed it the king of fruits.

But the Spy, like all other kings is not without certain failings. It is subject to scab, and it is often poorly colored unless the tree is well pruned. Its chief fault, however, is slowness in coming into bearing. Under some conditions, especially on heavy soils, it does not begin to bear freely until twelve or fourteen years old. This is too long to wait.

It Is Losing Favor

Wagener, which is almost as good a dessert variety, as grown in the northern counties, comes into bearing in less than half that time, and so do Stayman, McIntosh, and many other good sorts. Hence the Spy is gradually losing favor as a commercial variety. Its prestige as a high quality sort cannot wholly atone for those twelve barren years.

There is a way, however, to save this splendid apple from extinction. That is to top-work it upon other sorts. If grafts of Spy are set in established trees of Delicious, McIntosh or some other thrifty and hardy variety, these grafts will begin to bear in three or four years. Delicious is one of the very best stocks for this purpose however much it may hurt the feelings of some people to suggest grafting a Delicious to any other variety.

When to Do Grafting

The work is best done when the stock trees are three to six years from planting, using whip grafting on the younger trees and smaller limbs, and cleft or cerf grafting on the older trees and larger limbs.

Summer Rambo, another magnificent variety where it thrives, particularly in the southern and southeastern counties, also is very slow in coming into bearing and can be handled in the same way.

Both Spy and Summer Rambo are remarkably vigorous and healthy in tree and regular in bearing after they once come in. They are too valuable to be lost from our fruit lists because of this tardiness. They bear apples that are good to eat, which cannot be said of half the sorts that now have a greater reputation on the market and are being more largely planted.—S. W. F.

Spray from Ground

It is extremely difficult to control aphids on apple trees by spraying unless a systematic method is followed in spraying each tree. In experiments conducted in apple orchards in western New York by the entomologists of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, it was found that when spraying was done from the top of the spray tank the results were quite uncertain, due to the fact that the insects congregated on the lower branches of the trees where the spray mixture failed to reach them. At the same time in orchards where the Station spray system was followed, in which the spraying was done from the ground and under the trees, practically complete control of the pests was accomplished.

In the Station method, the spray outfit is equipped with a sufficient length of hose to enable the nozzle-man to work from the ground and under the tree. He then takes up certain designated positions in spraying each tree which insure the spray mixture reaching the underside of every branch and twig. By moving from place to place and by maintaining a pressure of at least 200 pounds at the spray tank it is claimed that each tree can be completely covered in a relatively short time.

First in County

John Haver, Jefferson, has purchased the first combination spray outfit to be bought in Greene County, according to County Agent [illegible] of L. F. Engle. A dormant spray of lime sulphur was satisfactorily put on with the first spray gun used in the county and those who watched the demonstration were very much pleased with the work done by the machine.—A. L. B.

Lice on Rutabagas

Rutabagas, often grown by the farmers in trucking distance of the Philadelphia market, may be made a sure crop if methods to control the aphid or plant lice are used. Anyone who has ever grown rutabagas realizes the uncertainty of having the crop mature if the lice set to work after the young plants have started.

A Sure Control

Nicotine sulphate applied to the plants as soon as the first aphids are noticed at work, either in the form of a spray or a dust, is a sure control of the pest. If there is a potato sprayer available which is equipped with a Nixon boom and qualified to maintain 200 pounds pressure the following spray formula applied at the rate of 100 gallons per acre will be effective: Nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent; laundry soap, 1½ pints; water, 100 gallons.

In order that the spray reach the under side of the leaves the nozzles must be about two inches from the ground so that the spray from opposite nozzles will pick up the leaves and whirl them so that the under surfaces will be thoroly drenched.

If an efficient sprayer is not available a traction duster may be used, or if the amount grown is one acre or less, a nicotine dust may be prepared at home and applied with a knapsack duster. A two per cent nicotine dust applied to the rutabagas in the heat of the day will control the lice efficiently.

If You Mix Your Own Dust

It is economical to mix your own dust according to the following formula: Hydrated lime, 50 pounds; nicotine sulphate, 2½ pounds.

Bulletin No. 186, issued by the Pennsylvania State College, discusses the control of plant lice on vegetables and the methods of mixing your own dust. If a grower desires to raise rutabagas he should prepare to control the aphids. Any desired information may be obtained from your county agent.—H.

Lost Cantaloupes

Last year I tried to raise cantaloupes between the rows of young peach trees, one row between the trees. This method was used on about three acres. We gave these cantaloupes the best of care and fertilization. Everybody admired them as did we and looked forward to a heavy crop.

As the crop was beginning to mature some ripe fruit, wilt began to appear. We sprayed with Bordeaux, straddling the rows with the potato sprayer. Then the vines became too large to straddle, so we quite spraying as we had no other way of doing it and decided to take our chances.

We lost three-fourths of the crop. The ground was literally covered with the sweet "Jenny Linds," which is the best variety for us to raise. But I think I saw that there is money in the crop if it is sold direct to local consumers.

Two years ago we raised cantaloupes for the first time and I was surprised to find that the people were simply "crazy" for good home-grown ones. So this year we have planned to put out at least an acre and then to spray them thoroly. The crop is almost a sure success because dry weather affects it less than most other intensively cultivated crops.—F. R. B[illegible]hore, Berks County, Pa.

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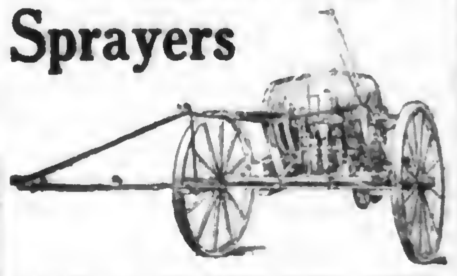

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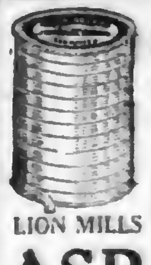

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Taking Care of Poultry Manure

THE poultryman who also raises truck and fruit finds that the manure produced by the birds is at least a small factor in determining the profits. We find that dropping boards are the first aid in taking care of the manure. The roosts can be hinged over the dropping boards in sections. Then the roosting section can be raised and hooked to the ceiling where it will not interfere with cleaning the boards.

A short-handled metal scraper and a bushel basket are useful for cleaning the boards. The tools should be hung in the poultry house and only used for that purpose. Then they can always be found quickly and the cleaning work is less apt to be neglected.

Some poultrymen clean the dropping boards every day. This helps to keep the birds healthy and makes the houses look fine for the inspection of visitors. But because of the labor shortage some poultrymen have been cleaning the boards once each week and they find that it serves very well if the house is dry and well ventilated.

Use Matched Lumber for Boards

Poultry droppings become very offensive if they are in a house with a leaky roof. If the droppings are dry there will be little odor and little loss of fertility. Some breeders have used a pit beneath the roosts to hold the droppings. Because they are dry there is little fertility lost but the pit takes up floor space needed by the birds and is not considered quite as desirable as dropping boards.

The dropping boards should be made of smooth matched lumber carefully fitted together. This cuts down the number of cracks and crevices to a minimum. We have built the dropping platform of scrap lumber and then found that the extra work of scraping such boards more than made up for any saving in material. Rough scrap boards also complicate the work of keeping down mites and lice.

Poultry manure contains four or five times as much nitrogen as stable manure. That means it must be mixed with other elements for the best results in fruit growing. As all fertilizers have increased in value it is evident that more money can now be made or lost on the poultry manure than ever before.

Mixing with Commercial Fertilizers

The Massachusetts Station advises the following formula when poultry manure is mixed for use on corn; hen manure, 1510 pounds; acid phosphate, 340 pounds; muriate of potash, 150 pounds. This makes 2000 pounds of good fertilizer for corn and enables the poultryman to use the manure to the best advantage.

For strawberries the formula advised is 1000 pounds hen manure; 100 pounds of nitrate of soda; 100 pounds ammonium sulphate; 200 pounds high grade sulphate potash; 600 pounds acid phosphate. In orchard work the fruit trees can use hen manure to good advantage if mixed as follows: hen manure, 1500 pounds; high-grade sulphate potash, 170 pounds; 16 per cent acid phosphate, 330 pounds.

Should Be Stored in Dry Place

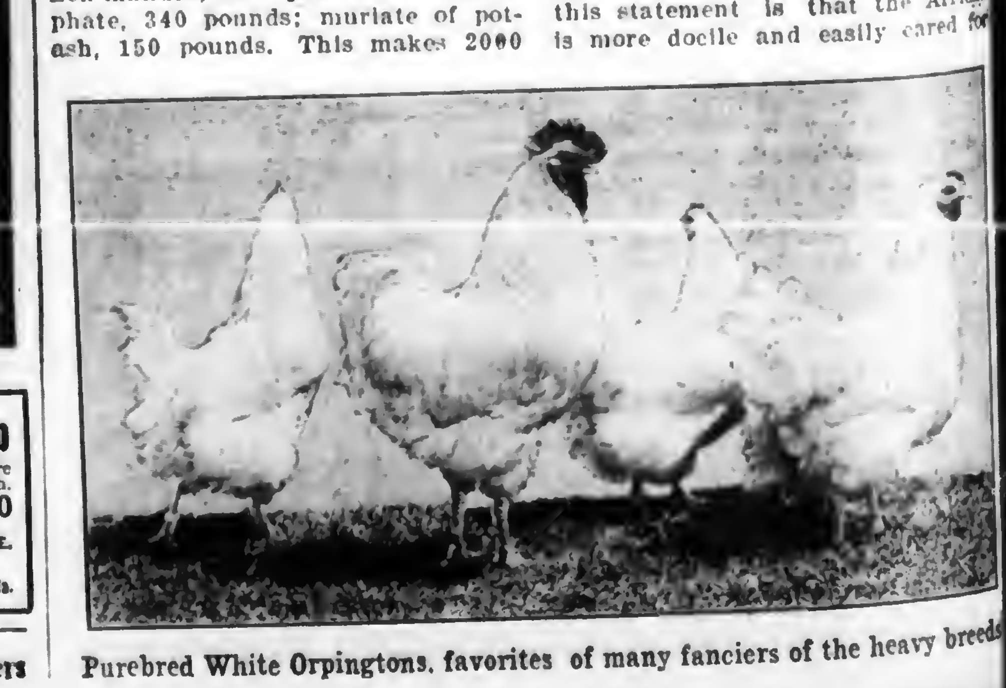
In all garden and fruit growing work we have found poultry manure too strong and rich in nitrogen for successful work. We once nearly ruined a patch of strawberries by top dressing too heavily with clear poultry manure. It stimulated a rank growth of grass and weeds that nearly crowded out the strawberry plants and the great increase in the richness of the soil did not bring any improvement in the quality or quantity of the strawberries. In fact the crop was seriously reduced.

To save the manure and properly mix it with other elements it is necessary to have a dry storage pit. Small quantities can be saved in barrels or large boxes placed in a dry shed. When collected from the boards the droppings can be sprinkled with acid phosphate and kainit to make the balanced mixture. After making a few weighings to determine the amount needed it is possible to make a fairly good estimate without the use of scales. The acid phosphate and kainit prevent the nitrogen from escaping.—R. G. Kirby.

Guineas for Profit

HERETOFORE the guinea hen has usually been considered a hobby, rather than a profit producer. Now, however, it is not difficult to see a change. This has come about thru the growing scarcity of game birds and the laws prohibiting their sale in many states, and the fact that the guinea is about the only thing that can take its place. In many ways the guinea is the nearest approach to wild game that has been as yet profitably produced on the farm. What the future may have in store in the line of pheasant and quail breeding we cannot say.

There are two leading varieties of guinea—the Pearl and the White African. The former is more common in most parts of the country but to my mind not so profitable to keep as the latter. My reason for this statement is that the African is more docile and easily cared for upon the farm, running with the hens, and even laying in the same nests.



Purebred White Orpingtons, favorites of many fanciers of the heavy breeds

The Pearl usually steals her nest in some secluded spot at a distance from the house, where she will lay a large number of eggs if not disturbed. It is even necessary to approach the nest with the utmost caution and the eggs should be removed with a long-handled spoon, leaving a few at all times that the bird may not suspect that she is being robbed. The eggs are smaller than those of the hen but they are equally good, being excellent for home use. The guinea lays from May to the latter part of August or later.

Best to Hatch Guineas at Home

It is not safe to attempt to start a flock of guineas by the purchase of mature birds. They are almost sure to fly away. A better way is to set the eggs under a good motherly hen. The eggs require from twenty-five to twenty-eight days to hatch. After the eggs have been setting for a week, add a few hen's eggs. The chicks will exert a good influence toward taming the young guineas.

It is well to confine the young birds for the first week of their lives, allowing no opportunity to escape. After a period with the hen, and a few chicks, they usually learn the ways of their foster-mother and give little trouble. When their feathers are grown to some extent, they become hardy and can take care of themselves. It is important that the mother hen be kept free from lice and vermin, as these parasites will kill the young birds.

Young guineas should be fed every two hours for a day or two. Dry bread makes a good first feed, or bread may be fed slightly moistened with milk. Lettuce or chopped onion tops should be given them as long as they remain in confinement. A little fresh meat is also excellent. When they get on the range they will pick up all the insects necessary for their diet.

Destroy Insects in Garden

The guinea does not scratch, so they may be allowed the freedom of the garden without fear of damage. Indeed they do more good than harm by eating the insects that infest the plants. Cracked corn is an excellent food for the growing birds. They will not eat much of it anyway.

A young guinea fowl is not exceeded in delicacy by the tenderest chicken, either broiled, roasted or fried. In fact, the gamy flavor of the guinea commends it to many as far superior to chicken. The older birds, also, are better when cooked, than an old hen. In the larger markets the guinea is much appreciated, while in the smaller markets it is becoming better known each year.—C. H. C.

Action of Wool Waste

There are two grades of wool waste for sale in this locality for $9.00 and $12.00 per ton, respectively, delivered. What is its action, such as time of availability, on crops such as early tomatoes, potatoes, melons, and advantages, if any, over new manure and old manure? Also what is the usual percentage of nitrogen and agricultural value in return for use?—T. W. D., Salem County, N. J.

Wool waste is a product which is quite variable in composition. It may contain two to ten per cent of nitrogen and one to three per cent of phosphoric acid. The composition is influenced by the amount of cotton and other foreign material present. The action of wool waste is quite slow since the nitrogen in it is not readily available. Hence, it should be used in relatively large amounts, which should be thoroly destroyed in the soil.

Where large applications are made, the low rate of availability is offset by the large quantity of nitrogen present, and crops are thus benefited in a very marked degree. Its effect on the poorer soil is particularly noticeable. Everything considered, the nitrogen in wool waste should be worth about eight cents a pound. Hence, the average lot of wool waste might be worth as much as $9.00 or $10.00 per ton.

Effects Noticeable on Poor Soil

Because of the low rate of availability of its ingredients, wool waste will show effects for several years if applied in large amounts. Moderate amounts of manure mixed with wool waste would add to its effectiveness, especially for crops like early tomatoes, potatoes and melons.—J. G. L.

Algae in Spring

I have a spring upon my premises which comes thru a fissure in the rock, and is enclosed in brick and stone, making a pool about ten feet long, five feet wide and three feet deep. It has an ample overflow so that the water is moving all the time. The water is very clear and cold. For the last year there has appeared upon the surface from time to time a greenish, mud color scum which seems to rise from some growth on the floor of the spring and on the walls. When skimmed off it returns persistently, but the flow is not sufficient to take it off the surface. There are goldfish in this pool. Can you tell me what causes this and if there is anything I can do to remedy it?—W. S. B., Essex County, N. J.

A study of methods for the elimination of algae in ponds, pools and reservoirs was made some years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture. The investigations of the department disclosed the fact that when a bag filled with copper sulphate is tied to the stern of any ordinary rowboat and when the boat is slowly rowed across the lake once or twice, enough copper sulphate will go into solution to kill the growth of algae without injuring the fish.

Try This Method

A similar method could be employed by you. It is suggested that you place in a small cloth bag about one-quarter of a pound of copper sulphate. Attach a string, sufficiently long for the purpose, to the bag and pull this across the pool once or twice. After enough copper sulphate will have been dissolved, the algae should turn brown and die within a few days.

If the treatment suggested is not successful, you might repeat the treatment and pull the bag thru the surface water of the pool three or four times. It is obvious that only a limited amount of copper sulphate should be allowed to dissolve. Otherwise, the goldfish in the pool would be injured.—J. G. L.

Not One But Many

THE slogan, "Plant a Tree and Watch It Grow," does not satisfy the members of the first boys' and girls' forestry club to be organized in Pennsylvania. Each of the fifteen members of the newly-formed Loyalsock Forestry Club, Sullivan County, have agreed to plant, not one tree but one-half acre of trees this year and another one-half acre next year. A definite program was adopted, and each member signed the agreement prepared in cooperation with the State Department of Forests and Waters and the extension service. Each of the plantings will be inspected at the round-up planned for September.—A. L. B.

How Many Chicks of Your First Hatch Are Living Today?

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While you may not know what feeding mistakes you made that prevented you from raising 95 out of a hundred of your first hatch, you can prevent the repetition of those costly errors by adopting a tested and proved scientific feeding method that is vouched for by one of the world's largest makers of poultry feeds.

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We have tested out many chick-raising methods during the last 22 years in our experimental poultry yards. The method described herein has proved itself to be by far the best. Its worth has been demonstrated by hundreds of poultry raisers in all parts of the country who regularly raise 90% to 95% of the chicks they hatch.

We unreservedly recommend this method to you. Following it is a short cut to bigger and surer poultry profits—to more chicks raised—to more broilers sold—to more well-developed pullets.

Prevents Feeding Mistakes

The Globe Chick-Raising Method, if followed exactly, prevents feeding mistakes. It furnishes the chicks with a food that approximates Nature's "chick food"—the yolk in the newly hatched chick—so that there is no strain on the chick's digestive organism during the change from yolk to prepared feeds. It insures chicks receiving the nutritive elements needed to build fat, feathers, bones, muscles. It insures that they will receive sufficient vitamines. It insures that chicks of the small poultry raiser will be as profitably fed as those of the most successful poultry raisers in the country. It is a method that spells PROFITS for all who follow it.

If you want to make no more chick-killing mistakes—
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We say "The Globe merchant is a good man to know"—because he realizes that your success must make his own—because he knows that results alone determine feed costs—because he stands for progressive "Dollar Value" merchandising and because of all this has tied up his personal business reputation with Globe Feeds—made [illegible]

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The GLOBE Chick Raising METHOD

For best and quickest results, we recommend that you follow this feeding program—

First 24 hours: Place a clean fount with tepid water before the chicks. Change water twice daily. GIVE THEM ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ELSE.

Second 24 hours: Place a little fine Charcoal and Grit on the litter—NO FOOD.

Third 24 hours: Feed dry Globe Chick Starter mixed with fine Charcoal and Grit three times during the day. Place it on a board and feed not more than they will eat in fifteen minutes.

4th to 10th days: Feed Globe Chick Starter in a chick hopper five times a day. In addition, scatter a little Globe Chick Scratch mornings and evenings in the litter to induce exercise.

10th day to 6th or 8th week: Leave the Globe Chick Starter before them in the hopper where they can have easy access to it all the time. From now on keep a box with fine Charcoal and Grit constantly before them. Increase the Globe Chick Scratch quantity as they grow and bury it in the litter, but not more in the morning than they clean up in thirty minutes. Make them work for it—exercise is essential to health and rapid growth. Late afternoon, feed a larger amount to carry them through the night with a full crop. At noon, furnish some juicy greenfeed. Grind it and mix some Globe Chick Starter with it to absorb the juice. Tomato juice is especially beneficial. Feed only such quantities as are quickly disposed of.

From the 6th to 8th through the 16th week: Change the Globe Growing Mash and Globe Growing Scratch, continuing the same routine adopted after the first ten days. Start the 8th week by feeding not more than one ounce of Scratch per bird per day, increasing the proportion gradually until you are feeding two ounces at 16 weeks.

At about twelve weeks the sexes should be separated and all males not desired for breeding and any other culls prepared for the market. The market usually desires from 1½ to 2 pound broilers early in the season and the chicks that have been culled, if put on the Globe Fattening Mash can be increased to the proper size in two weeks. Methods of feeding this Mash are described on page 45 in "Poultry Profits."

16th week and after: When the age of sixteen weeks has been reached we recommend changing the feed to Globe Egg Mash and Globe Poultry Scratch.

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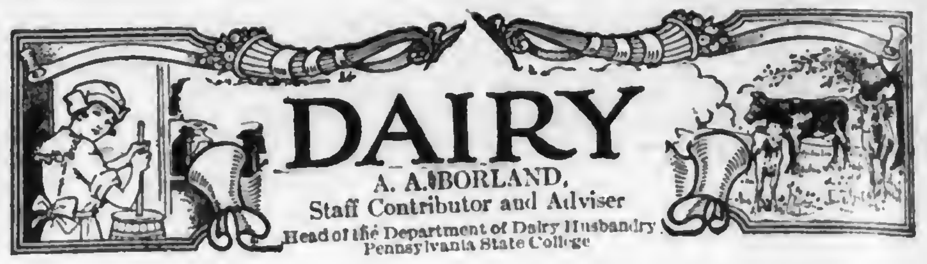


DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

Florham Ulna Does the Farm's Advertising

THE attention of the writer has recently been directed to a calendar for the year 1925, distributed by Wayside Farms, Boonton, N. J. the owner, E. H. Stickle, has reached his patrons in a personal way thru this calendar which is unique and well gotten up. On each page a picture tells a story that recalls three years of accomplishments on the part of Mr. Stickle's daughter, and of the community, Rockaway Valley.

The picture is of Miss Helen Stickle and her champion Guernsey, Florham Ulna 128591. Could anything more appropriate be used to illustrate a calendar distributed by a dairy farm retailing its own products? Follow the story of this pair and judge for yourself.

Interest in Calf Club Work Active

In the spring of 1922 the desire for a calf club in Rockaway Valley became active. Mr. Stickle and a group of other parents and prospective members wanted to know more about how such a thing would work out. Information was collected and all was set. Now it was necessary to purchase heifers.

A trip was made to Florham Farms, of which Joseph L. Hope of Guernsey fame is owner. Mr. Hope, in his modest way, had offered three heifers for calf club use at a price which meant a sacrifice of at least that many hundred dollars. The Rockaway Valley people were quick to see the opportunity thus opened to them, and before they had left Mr. Hope they had talked him into selling four. The one selected by Helen Stickle was probably the least desirable of the group.

The club prospered and grew and Helen went to work on her calf. The first year she annexed first prize in the club classes at the county and state fairs, as well as some high honors in the open classes.

In Spite of a Handicap

The second year the heifer had freshened too early, which showed her off at a disadvantage, but she again won two firsts as in the previous year. The championship had not yet come Florham Ulna's way, and Helen wanted it.

During the season just passed the heifer won the usual firsts and finally the championship in the club classes at the state fair, as well as some cups for fitting and general management.

But prizes are not all that make Florham Ulna a fit subject for the calendar. She had produced at the milk pail, even tho she has been carted over the state to fairs. During her first period, tho much younger than she would have been had she freshened normally, she produced 7641 pounds of milk and 457.95 pounds of butterfat.

Patrons Approve of Florham Ulna

Both of her calves have been bulls. Should the next one be a heifer it will mean much to the farm, not as a calf for sale, but because Wayside Farms will have another fine female to contribute to the future supply of milk.

The Stickle farm is visited by many patrons of the milk route. Florham Ulna has won the approval of all, and requests for her milk at a special price have been far too numerous to be filled. She represents something that the farm strives to do; excel in its products. And for this reason we believe that no picture could be more appropriate for use on the calendar distributed by Wayside Farms.

It would hardly be righ[illegible] praise this heifer without saying [illegible] word about Mr. Hope and his fo[illegible]ght in starting this sort of work a[illegible]g the people of his own county. His example has been a source [illegible]spiration to the owners of many [illegible]lf club animals in the state of N[illegible] Jersey. He has been a booster for [illegible] breed that means so much to him.—H S W.

Florham Ulna and her owner, Helen Stickle. The picture appeared on the calendar distributed by Wayside Farms, N. J.

She's a Champion

W. L. GLATFELTER, [illegible] Spring Grove, is the owner [illegible] Championess of Kenmanor 33[illegible], the mature Jersey that has ju[illegible] established a new record for Pen[illegible]sylvania Jerseys in the 305-day div[illegible].

In this test Championess produced 12246 pounds of milk an[illegible] 633.01 pounds of fat in the ten mo[illegible]ths. Her milk averaged 5.17 per cen[illegible] fat and she was with calf for m[illegible] than eight months of the test. Sh[illegible] qualified in Class AAA and [illegible] been awarded a gold medal by [illegible] American Jersey Cattle Club. [illegible]h her records she leads all Pen[illegible]sylvania Jerseys in the 305-day di[illegible]sion by a very comfortable margin.—J. C. C.

The Records Tell the Story

Two Ayrshires That Combine Type and Production

TWO beautiful Ayrshire cows, Penshurst Marian, presented to the Pennsylvania State College by Penshurst Farm, Narberth, and Sir Roberts Romona Bell, presented by the Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, have recently completed yearly records that are outstanding for production in their respective age classes.

Penshurst Marian, by producing 14,620.9 pounds of milk and 639.4 pounds of butterfat in a year, wins the distinction of making the highest senior two-year Ayrshire record in the world for the year 1924. She thus wins the 1924 "French cup" awarded by the Ayrshire Breeders Association to the highest producer in each age class for the year. She also ranks as a silver medal cow since her record puts her among the ten highest cows of the breed in her age class. These are known as "Class Leaders."

Penshurst Marian.

Sir Roberts Romona Bell, as a junior two-year-old produced 12,848.9 pounds of milk and 539.9 pounds of butterfat. This was the highest junior two-year-old Ayrshire record made in 1924 thruout the world. She also wins the French cup in her age class for the past year.

The details of the record, according to P. D. Jones, the efficient herdsman who has general charge of the dairy cattle at the Pennsylvania State College, appear in the accompanying table.

Penshurst Marian, as shown by the data, averaged forty pounds of milk daily for the year during her first lactation period as a senior two-year-old, between two and one-half and three years of age. Her milk was sold mostly as "Grade A" and brought a return of $752.50. She ate an average of 14.4 pounds of grain feed daily, two pounds beet pulp, ten pounds hay, thirty-nine pounds silage and green corn, and seventeen pounds roots. Her total feed bill was 1247.27 and after paying for her feed she had left to her credit 1505.23.

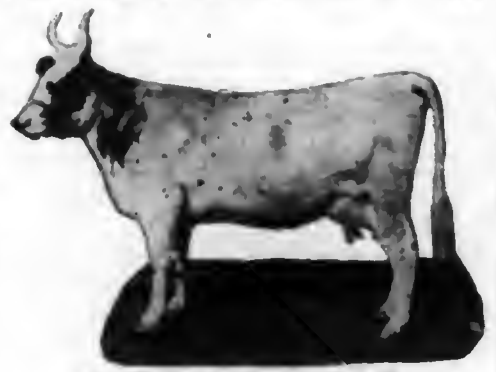
It Pays to Feed Well

Some dairymen would be horrified at the thought of feeding a cow as much as fourteen pounds of grain daily, as an average thruout the year, besides large amounts of hay, silage, and roots. On further inspection, we note, however, that this is but one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk, which accords well with good feeding practice. The big lesson is that with a good cow which can profitably turn feed into milk it pays to feed her well. A large milk yield is almost invariably accompanied by large consumption of feeds and a correspondingly large net return after the feed bills are paid.

Sir Roberts Romona Bell averaged thirty-five pounds of milk daily as a junior two-year-old, between two and two and one-half years of age. Her milk brought $627.98. She ate practically the same amount of feed as Penshurst Marian, except a lesser amount of roots. The total cost for her feed was $215.65 and after feed costs were deducted she had left $412.33 on the right side of the ledger.

Wins a First and a Second

Penshurst Marian was shown at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., during the past show season and won first place in the Junior Advanced Registry Class and second place in the open class as a three-year-old, shortly after completing her record. She was also shown as a two-year-old in 1923 while on test and making her silver medal record.



Sir Roberts Romona Bell.

Sir Roberts Romona Bell was also on the show circuit as a two-year-old during the season of 1923. At the Trenton State Fair, Trenton, N. J., she won second place in strong competition. Both cows combine to a marked extent type and production and are a real credit to their breeders, their owners and to the Ayrshire breed of cattle.—A. A. B.

Yearly Records of the Two Cows

	Penshurst Marian Sr. 2 yr. old	Sir Roberts Romona Bell Jr. 2 yr. old
Pounds milk during year	14,620.9	12,848.9
Pounds butterfat during year	639.4	539.9
Value of product	$752.50	$627.98
Pounds grain fed	5263	5270.4
Pounds silage	9418	8149
Pounds green corn	3777	4071
Pounds alfalfa hay	2374	2040
Pounds mixed hay	1139	943
Pounds molasses	387	387
Pounds beet pulp	819	922
Pounds roots	6338	910
Cost of roughage	$126.34	$105.22
Cost of grain	120.73	110.43
Total cost of feed	247.27	215.65
Value of product over cost of feed	505.23	412.33

Pastures Pay

SUCCESSFUL hog men in Pennsylvania have found that to make pork production profitable it pays to have pastures.

Pasture demonstrations carried on by the agricultural extension department of the Pennsylvania State College in all sections of the state indicate that pigs on pasture require 133 pounds less feed to produce 100 pounds gain than is required by pigs fed in dry lots.

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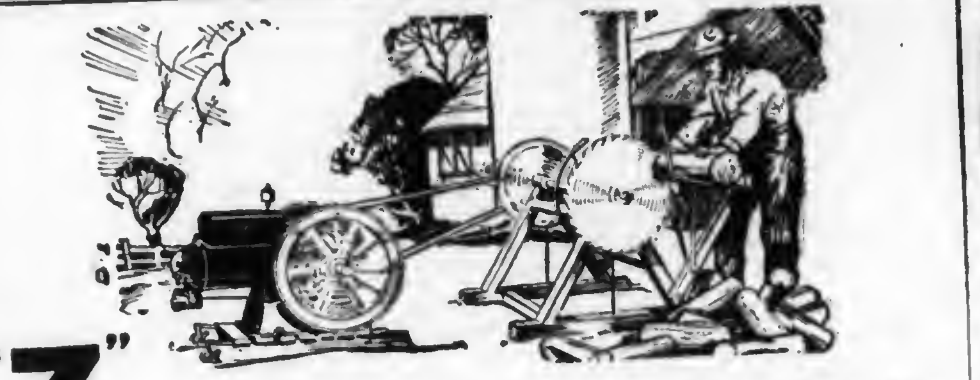

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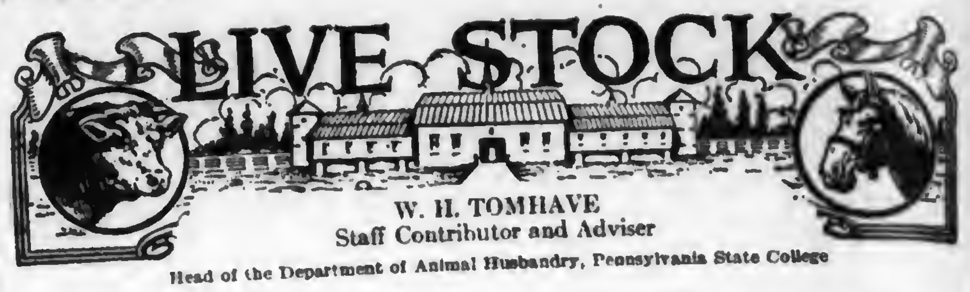

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Hog Production and Prices Move in Recurring Cycles

HOG raising in the United States is dominated by a tendency to fall into a vicious circle of successive over-and-under production, normally running two years from one extreme to the other. If these ups and downs are to be eliminated, hog breeding must be based on a sounder view of probable future conditions than can be obtained merely from the memory of past profits.

So say economists of the Department of Agriculture who have investigated fluctuations in hog production for nearly forty years.

The close connection between corn prices and hog production is due, of course, to the fact that about eighty-five per cent of the corn crop is consumed by livestock. It is the principal element in the cost of producing hogs. Altogether about forty per cent of the total corn crop is consumed by hogs.

Should Study Conditions

It has been found that hog breeding reaches its maximum from half a year to a year after hog prices touch their peak in relation to corn prices, and begin to decline. This belated action by the breeders produces a surplus of hogs a year or more later, by which time the hog-corn ratio is usually at or near its low point. On the other hand, breeding does not reach its low point until some time after the hog-corn price ratio has begun to rise again. There is, consequently, a swing to underproduction. Any cause leading to unusual profits or losses sets up oscillations in the number of hogs running about four years from crest to crest.

Apparently the price which the packers pay for hogs during a given season does not depend wholly on the actual supply offered. It is influenced to a greater extent by current and prospective conditions in the country as a whole, as indicated by the amount of breeding that has been done and by recent and current tendencies in corn prices.

The Department's investigators were struck with the fact that during the period studied the summer live weight of hogs marketed gave a remarkably close indication of the amount of breeding for the next year or more. Knowledge of the summer weight of hogs could thus have afforded a means of predicting pork production and winter slaughtering, the other factors also being considered. Winter live weight, on the other hand, was determined largely by the preceding corn crop, and only secondarily by the amount of breeding done the preceding year.

Here is the way the Department summarizes its study of the effect of the hog-corn ratio on future hog prices. Seasonal slaughter is determined in part by the amount of breeding during at least three years past, and in part by tendencies toward concentration in the summer season in which prices are high, at the expense of the winter season, whenever the corn supply permits this to be done. This is why the corn crop has its maximum effect on hog slaughter in the summer after it was raised. There is a second peak of slaughter in the third following winter, due to the stimulus to breeding.

It is noted that while the farm price of hogs is very closely related with the packer's price it lags behind the packer's price several months.—M. B. D.

Breeders Loyal to Boar Ass'n

ONE of the chief obstacles which hampers the efforts of the average Pennsylvania farmer in his efforts to produce good hogs is the question of securing the services of a high-class purebred boar. Usually he keeps two or three sows and for that small a number it is not profitable for him to keep a boar. Too often this results in the use of a sire that is inferior in every respect which causes a decided lowering of the producing efficiency of the farm brood sows.

The Pennsylvania farmer has found a way to get around this difficulty by organizing boar associations. A group of farmers in a community get together, decide on the breed and arrange for the purchase and ownership of a community boar. Each man has as many shares in the association as he has brood sows. The boar is kept by one of the members and the feed bill is prorated according to the number of sows bred.

The First Association Formed

The first association was organized in Northumberland County in 1918. At that time the Plum Creek community organized, decided on the Duroc-Jersey breed, and have been going ever since. Since then over 100 such associations have been organized thruout the state and they have been instrumental in improving the quality of the pork produced by the average farmer.

An example of the successful operation of one of these organizations is the Augustaville Berkshire Association located in Northumberland County. The members own a very excellent Berkshire boar which has given splendid litters of typey Berkshire pigs.

At the annual meeting of the Augustaville association, held on April 4, 1925, when the accounts for the year were paid, the treasurer's report audited, and new officers elected, the association was found to be in splendid condition. Despite the depression, members were still strong for the association and a total of thirty-three sows were reported bred during the year 1924-1925. There are twelve members and every member used the boar. The cost of keeping the boar for the year totaled $50.61 which made an average service fee of approximately $1.[illegible] per sow.

The following officers were elected: President, Daniel Eyster; vice president, D. C. Long; secretary, Ira Renn; treasurer, H. M. Foye; advisory committee, Henry Eyster, F. B. Foye, Jesse Dunkelberger.—K

"Are you sure you have shown me all the principal parts of the car?" asked the fair prospective purchaser.

"Yes, madam, all the main ones," replied the dealer.

"Well, then, where is the depreciation? Tom told me that was one of the biggest things about a car."—The Argonaut, San Francisco.

Questions on Soils and Crops

Answered by J. G. LIPMAN

Staff Contributor and Adviser

Would you kindly inform me whether buckwheat is injurious to fruit trees? There seems to be an idea in these parts that it is. I thought of planting it for a cover crop, as I am now plowing.—R. E. B., Perry County, Pa.

It has been claimed that there is such a thing as incompatibility among plants of different species. For instance, in some experiments carried out in England it has been claimed that grass will not grow under certain trees because of the poisonous excretions from the roots of those trees. Similar claims concerning other plants are found in the work of American and European investigators. It is possible, therefore, that there may be injury caused to fruit trees by the root excretions of buckwheat.

May Cause Other Damage, Too

On the other hand, we know that damage by buckwheat, rye, wheat, etc., in fruit orchards may be done not by root excretions but by the taking up of available plantfood by these crops, thus depriving the trees both of plantfood and of moisture. Moreover, when rank growth of rye or buckwheat is turned under in a fruit orchard, the trees may be damaged because of the bacterial activity encouraged by the buckwheat or rye turned under and the use by these bacteria of the soluble nitrates in the soil.

For practical purposes, damage may be avoided by plowing under such crops while they are still tender. If they are to be used as green manures or if buckwheat is to be used as a cash crop, it would be desirable to allow enough free space for the trees in order that the buckwheat plants would not deprive the latter of too much moisture and soluble plantfood.—J. G. L.

What's It Worth?

A fertilizer company offers basic lime phosphate, guaranteeing thirteen per cent phosphoric acid and thirty per cent lime. Is this lime worth, in round numbers, three-fifths as much per ton as ground limestone for correcting soil acidity? If this material were mixed with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, would the lime have any bad effect on the mixture?—H. C., Monmouth County, N. J.

Since ordinary ground limestone is usually sold on the basis of fifty per cent actual lime, the basic lime phosphate referred to would be equal to three-fifths of an equivalent weight of ground limestone. It should be as efficient when used in equivalent amounts for correcting soil acidity.

There is no objection to mixing basic lime phosphate or ground limestone with nitrate of soda. On the other hand there is a decided objection against the mixing of lime with sulphate of ammonia or other ammonia salts, since in such mixtures free ammonia is given off, especially when the material is somewhat moist. If sulphate of ammonia is to be used with ground limestone or basic lime phosphate, it would be best to mix the material immediately before application. After the material is thoroly worked into the soil, the ammonia which might be set free would not escape into the air.—J. G. L.

Fertilization of Asparagus

THE asparagus crop, occupying as it does the land continuously, makes exacting demands upon it. The plants themselves are subject to exhaustive treatment, since the cutting continues from early spring until well into the summer. For this reason methods of fertilization involve the use not only of large quantities of plant food, but also of readily available plant food. Most of the progressive growers are not content with applying fertilizer in the spring alone, but also use additional quantities of fertilizer when the cutting season is at an end.

Prior to 1914 many asparagus growers used 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer mixture containing four per cent of nitrogen, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and ten per cent of potash. Not a few growers used even larger amounts, some of them a combination of manure and commercial fertilizers.

Less Potash Used Now

The temporary shrinkage in the supply of potash during the war years has led to the use of fertilizer mixtures containing smaller amounts of potash. Within the past two or three years mixtures containing four per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and seven per cent of potash have been used extensively. Some growers prefer 4-8-5 mixtures, while some employ material containing five per cent of ammonia, eight per cent of phosphoric acid and seven per cent of potash.

On the whole, therefore, the differences in the composition of the mixed fertilizer used in asparagus growing are not great. It is also the custom to use nitrate of soda as well as the mixed fertilizer. The more common practice, however, is to apply the mixed fertilizer before cutting begins in the spring. After cutting is over, about the end of June or early in July, nitrate of soda is applied at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre. Not infrequently two or three smaller applications rather than one large application are made.

For instance, 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre may be applied immediately after the cutting is over and 150 pounds more about a month later. This is done to encourage the rapid and vigorous development of the tops and the accumulation of reserve food in the roots.

Four Applications

Some growers use nitrate of soda at the beginning as well as at the end of the cutting season, at times as much as 500 to 600 pounds per acre. In that case 150 pounds may be supplied early in the spring, 150 pounds more when cutting is about half done. A third application of 150 pounds per acre is made at the end of the cutting season and a fourth application of a like amount about a month later

In some sections of New Jersey crops like cow peas, and soy beans are grown between the rows. Many successful asparagus growers in the vicinity of Middletown, N. J., have been using leguminous cover crops for a long time with marked success. The question has arisen, however, whether in the long run the practice is satisfactory in view of complications in the matter of tillage, moisture supply, etc.

Everything considered, there is evident agreement among progressive growers as to the need of lib-

(Continued on page 30)

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But, we would be doing the motorist an injustice if we did not advise him to change his spark plugs at least once each year.

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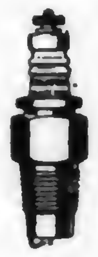

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

MY LIFE went on with little in it worth recording until the letter came. I speak of it as "the letter," because of its effect upon my career. It was from Sally, and it said:

"Dear Bart—It's all over for a long time, perhaps forever—that will depend on you. I shall be true to you, if you really love me, even if I have to wait many, many years. Mother and father saw and read your letter. They say we are too young to be thinking about love and that we have got to stop it. How can I stop it? I guess I would have to stop living. But we shall have to depend upon our memories now. I hope that yours is as good as mine. Father says no more letters without his permission, and he stamped his foot so hard that I think he must have made a dent in the floor. Talk about slavery—what do you think of that? Mother says that we must wait—that it would make father a great deal of trouble if it were known that I allowed you to write. I guess the soul of old Grimshaw is still following you. Well, we must stretch out that lovely day as far as we can. Its words and its sunshine are always in my heart. I am risking the salvation of my soul in writing this. But I'd rather burn forever than not tell you how happy your letter made me, dear Bart. It is that Grimshaw trouble that is keeping us apart. On the third of June, 1844, we shall both be twenty-one—and I suppose that we can do as we please then. The day is a long way off, but I will agree to meet you that day at eleven in the morning under the old pine on the river where I met you that day and you told me that you loved me. If either or both should die our souls will know where to find each other. If you will solemnly promise, write these words and only these to my mother—Amour omnia vincit, but do not sign your name.

"SALLY."

What a serious matter it seemed to me then! I remember that it gave Time a rather slow foot. I wrote the words very neatly and plainly on a sheet of paper and mailed it to Mrs. Dunkelberg. I wondered if Sally would stand firm and longed to know the secrets of the future. More than ever I was resolved to be the principal witness in some great matter, as my friend in Ashery Lane had put it.

I was eight months with Wright and Baldwin when I was offered a clerkship in the office of Judge Westbrook, at Cobleskill, in Schoharie County, at two hundred a year and my board. I knew not then just how the offer had come, but knew that the Senator must have recommended me. I know now that he wanted a reliable witness of the rent troubles which were growing acute in Schoharie, Delaware and Columbia Counties.

It was a trial to go so far from home, as Aunt Deel put it, but both my aunt and uncle agreed that it was "for the best."

"Mr. Purvis" had come to work for my uncle. In the midst of my preparations the man of gristle decided that he would like to go with me and see the world and try his fortune in another part of the country.

How it wrung my heart, when Mr. Purvis and I got into the stage at Canton, to see my aunt and uncle standing by the front wheel looking up at me. How old and lonely and forlorn they looked! Aunt Deel had her purse in her hand. I remember how she took a dollar bill out of it—I suppose it was the only dollar she had—and looked at it a moment and then handed it up to me.

"You better take it," she said. "I'm 'fraid you won't have enough."

How her hands and lips trembled! I have always kept that dollar.

I couldn't see them as we drove away.

I enjoyed the ride and the taverns and the talk of the passengers and the steamboat journey thru the two lakes and down the river, but behind it all was a dark background. The shadows of my beloved friends fell every day upon my joys. However, I would be nearer Sally. It was a comfort when we were in Albany to reflect that she was somewhere in that noisy, bewildering spread of streets and buildings. I walked a few blocks from the landing, taking careful note of my way — mentally blazing a trail for fear of getting lost—and looked wistfully up a long street. There were many people, but no Sally.

THE judge received me kindly and gave Purvis a job in his garden. I was able to take his dictation in sound-hand and spent most of my time in taking down contracts and correspondence and drafting them into proper form, which I had the knack of doing rather neatly. I was impressed by the immensity of certain towns in the neighborhood, and there were some temptations in my way. Many people, and especially the prominent men, indulged in ardent spirits.

One of my young friends induced me to go to dinner with him at Van Brocklin's, the fashionable restaurant of a near city. We had a bottle of wine and some adventures and I was sick for a week after it. Every day of that week I attended a convention of my ancestors and received much good advice. Toward the end of it my friend came to see me.

"There's no use of my trying to be a gentleman," I said. "I fear that another effort would hang my pelt on the door. It's a disgrace, probably, but I've got to be good. I'm driven to it."

"The way I look at it is this," said he. "We're young fellows and making a good deal of money and we can't tell when we'll die and leave a lot that we'll never get any good of."

IT WAS a down-country, aristocratic view of the responsibilities of youth and quite new to me. Caligula was worried in a like manner, I believe. We had near us there a little section of the old world which was trying, in a half-hearted fashion, to maintain itself in the midst of democracy. It was the manorial life of the patroons—a relic of ancient feudalism which had its beginning in 1629, when The West Indies Company issued its charter of Privileges and Exemptions. That charter offered to any member of the company who should, within four years, bring fifty adults to the New Netherlands and establish them along the Hudson, a liberal grant of land, to be called a manor, of which the owner or patroon should be full proprietor and chief magistrate. The settlers were to be exempt from taxation for ten years, but under bond to stay in one place and develop it. In the beginning the patroon built houses and barns and furnished cattle, seed and tools. The tenants for themselves and their heirs agreed to pay him a fixed rent forever in stock and produce and, further, to grind at the owner's mill and neither to hunt nor fish.

Judge Westbrook, in whose office I worked, was counsel and collector for the patroons, notably for the manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer—two little kingdoms in the heart of the great republic.

I spent two years at my work and studied in the office of the learned judge with an ever-present but diminishing sense of homesickness. I belonged to the bowling and athletic club and had many friends.

Mr. Louis Latour, of Jefferson County, whom I had met in the company of Mr. Dunkelberg, came during my last year there to study law in the office of the judge, a privilege for which he was indebted to the influence of Senator Wright, I understood. He was a gay Lothario, always boasting of his love affairs, and I had little to do with him.

One day in May near the end of my two years in Cobleskill Judge Westbrook gave me two writs to serve on settlers in the neighborhood of Baldwin Heights for non-payment of rent. He told me what I knew, that there was bitter feeling against the patroons in that vicinity and that I might encounter opposition to the service of the writs. If so I was not to press the matter, but bring them back and he would give them to the sheriff.

"I do not insist on your taking this task upon you," he added. "I want a man of tact to go and talk w these people and get their point view. If you don't care to und take it I'll send another man."

"I think I would enjoy the tas I said in ignorance of that horne nest back in the hills.

"Take Purvis with you," he s "He can take care of the horses, a as those back-country folk are a l tle lawless it will be just as well have a witness with you. They t me that Purvis is a man of ne and vigor."

Thus very deftly and with alarming me he had given me a tion of the delicate nature of task. He had great faith in me th days. Well, I had had remarkab good luck with every matter he h put into my hands. He used to that I would make a diplomat a playfully called me "Lord Chest field"—perhaps because I had unc sciously acquired a dignity a courtesy of manner beyond my ye a little.

"Mr. Purvis" had been busy buil ing up a conversational reputati for frightfulness in the gardens. was held in awe by a number of simple-minded men with whom worked. For him life had gro very pleasant again—a sweet, un terrupted dream of physical pow and fleeing enemies. I tremble think what might have happened his strength and courage had equal his ambition. I smiled when judge spoke of his nerve and vig Still I was glad of his company, fo enjoyed Purvis.

I HAD drafted my letters for day and was about to close desk and start on my journey w Louis Latour came in and annou that he had brought the writs fr the judge and was going with m

"You will need a sheriff's dep anyhow, and I have been appoin for just this kind of work," he sured me.

"I don't object to your going you must remember that I am in co mand," I said, a little taken ba for I had no good opinion either his prudence or his company.

He was four years older than I I had better judgment, poor as was, and our chief knew it.

"The judge told me that I could but that I should be under your ders," he answered. "I'm not go to be a fool. I'm trying to estab a reputation for good sense mys

We got our dinners and set soon after one o'clock. Louis wo green velvet riding coat and ha some top boots and snug-fitting trousers. He was a gallant figure the high-headed chestnut which his father had sent to Purvis and I, in our working were like a pair of orderlies foll ing a general. We rode two of best saddle horses in the jud stable and there were no better that region.

I had read the deeds of the we were to visit. They were br ers and lived on adjoining fa with leases which covered three h dred and fifty acres of land. T

eat-grandfather had agreed to pay yearly rent forever of sixty-two shels of good, sweet, merchantble, winter wheat, eight yearling ttle and four sheep in good flesh d sixteen fat hens, all to be delivd in the city of Albany on the t day of January of each year. So ling that I was engaged in a just se, I bravely determined to serve writs if possible.

T WAS a nice ride up into the highlands thru woods just turning green. Full flowing noisy brooks the road here and there on their y to the great river. Latour rode ng beside me for a few miles and n to tell of his sentimental adtures and conquests. His talk wed that he had the heart of a e. It made me hate him and the re because he had told of meeting Sally on the street in Albany that he was in love with her. It while he was telling me how he once fooled a country girl that I ked. He thought it a fine joke. his father had cut his allowance hundred a year so that the sum had had to pay in damages had his nose "on the grindstone" for year. Then I stopped my horse h an exclamation which would e astonished Lord Chesterfield, I sure.

The young fellow drew rein and ked.

"What's the matter?"

"Only this. I shall have to try to k you before we go on any fur."

"How's that?"

I dismounted and tightened the h of my saddle. My spirit was ing swift counsel with itself at e brink of the precipice. It was n that I seemed to see the angry e of old Kate—the Silent Woman t my elbow, and it counseled me speak out. Again her spirit was leading me. Calmly and slowly these words came from my lips:

"Because I think you are a low-lived, dirty-souled dog of a man and if you stand that without fighting you are a coward to boot."

This was not the language of diplomacy but at the time it seemed to me rather kind and flattering.

Latour flashed red and jumped off his horse and struck at me with his crop. I caught it in my hand and said:

"Hold on. Let's proceed decently and in order. Purvis, you hold these horses while we fight it out."

Purvis caught Latour's horse and brought the others close to mine and gathered the reins in his hand. I shall never forget how pale he looked and how fast he was breathing and how his hands trembled.

I JUMPED off and ran for my man. He faced me bravely. I landed a stunning blow squarely on his nose and he fell to the ground. Long before, Hacket had told me that a swift attack was half the battle and I have found it so more than once, for I have never been slow to fight for a woman's honor or a friend's or my own—never, thank God! Latour lay so quietly for a moment that I was frightened. His face was covered with blood. He came to and I helped him up and he rushed at me like a tiger. I remember that we had a long round then with our fists. I knew how to take care of my face and stomach and that I did while he wore himself out in wild blows and desperate lunges.

We had dismounted near the end of a bridge. He fought me to the middle of it and when his speed slackened I took the offensive and with such energy that he clinched. I threw him on the planks and we went down together, he under me, in a fall so violent that it shook the bridge and knocked the breath out of him. This seemed to convince Latour that I was his master. His distress passed quickly and he got up and began brushing the dust from his pretty riding coat and trousers. I saw that he was winded and in no condition to resume the contest.

I felt as fresh as if I had mowed only once around the field, to quote a saying of my uncle.

"We'll have to fight it out some other day," he said. "I'm weak from the loss of blood. My nose feels as if it was turned wrong side out."

"It ought to be used to the grindstone after two years of practise," I remarked. "Come down to the brook and let me wash the blood off you."

Without a word he followed me and I washed his face as gently as I could and did my best to clean his shirt and waistcoat with my handkerchief. His nose was badly swollen.

"Latour, women have been good to me," I said. "I've been taught to think that a man who treats them badly is the basest of all men. I can't help it. The feeling has gone into my bones. I'll fight you as often as I hear you talk as you did."

He reeled with weakness as he started toward his horse. I helped him into the saddle.

"I guess I'm not as bad as I talk," he remarked.

If it were so he must have revised his view of that distinction which he had been lying to achieve. It was a curious type of vanity quite new to me then.

YOUNG Mr. Latour fell behind me as we rode on. The silence was broken presently by "Mr. Purvis," who said:

"You can hit like the hind leg of a horse. I never see more speed an' gristle in a feller o' your age."

"Nobody could swing the scythe and the ax as much as I have without getting some gristle, and the schoolmaster taught me how to use it," I answered. "But there's one thing that no man ought to be conceited about."

"What's that?"

"His own gristle. I remember Mr. Hacket told me that the worst kind of a fool was the man who was conceited over his fighting power and liked to talk about it. If I ever get that way I hope that I shall have it licked out of me."

"I never get conceited—not that I ain't some reason to be," said Purvis with a highly serious countenance. He seemed to have been blind to that disparity between his acts and sayings which had distinguished him in Lickitysplit.

I turned my head away to hide my smiles and we rode on in silence.

"I guess I've got somethin' here that cocollated to please ye," he said.

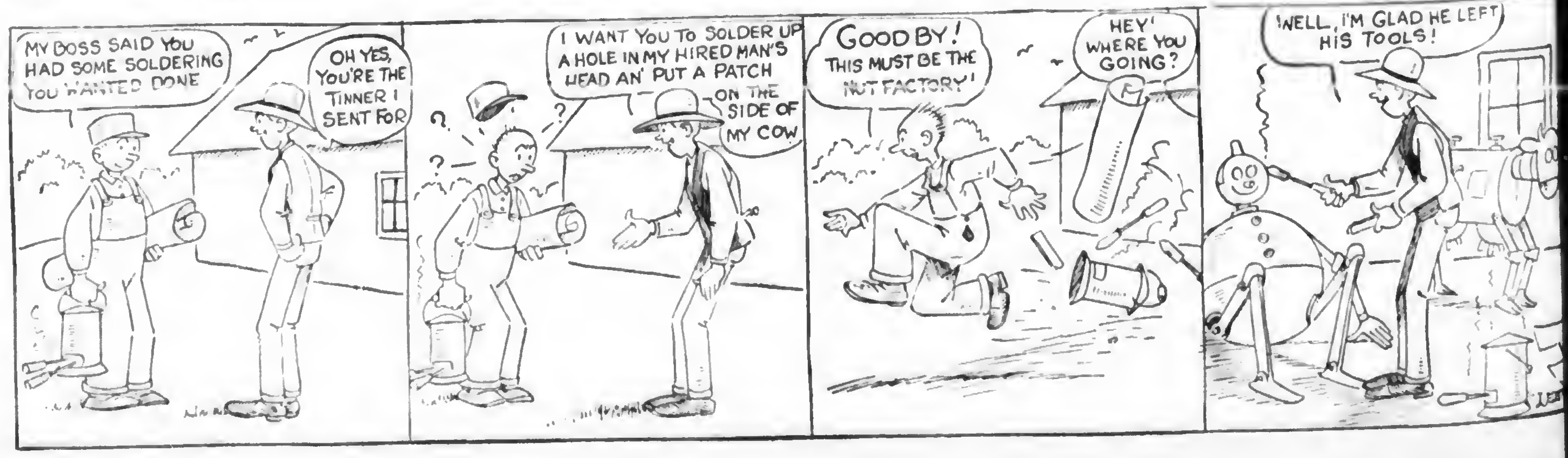
He took a letter from his pocket and gave it to me. My heart beat faster when I observed that the superscription on the envelope was in Sally's handwriting. The letter which bore neither signature nor date line, contained these words:

"Will you please show this to Mr. Barton Baynes? I hope it will convince him that there is one who still thinks of the days of the past and of the days that are coming—especially one day."

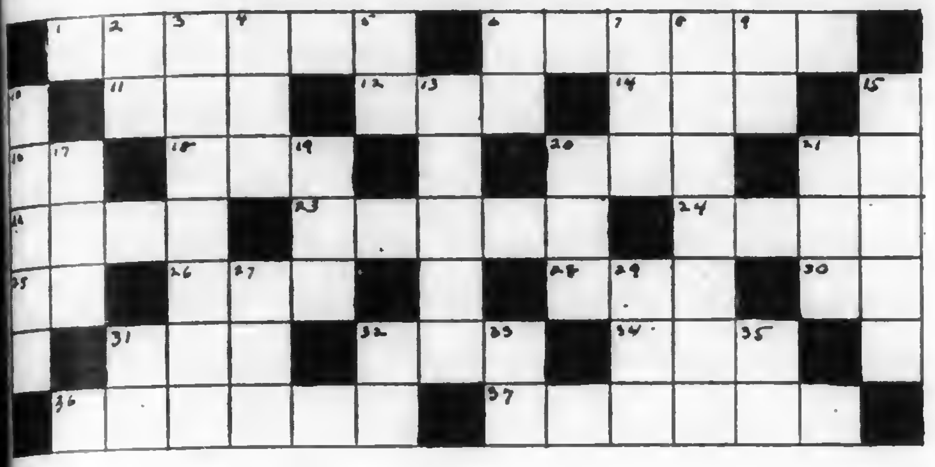
Tears dimmed my eyes as I read and re-read the message. More than two of those four years had passed and, as the weeks had dragged along I had thought more and more of Sally and the day that was coming. I had bought a suit of evening clothes and learned to dance and gone out to parties and met many beautiful young ladies but none of them had the charm of Sally. The memory of youth—true-hearted, romantic, wonder working youth—had enthroned her in its golden castle and was defending her against the present commonplace herd of mere human beings. No one of them had played with me in the old garden.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Al Does a Little Surgical Work* : : : : : : By Le


MY BOSS SAID YOU HAD SOME SOLDERING YOU WANTED DONE
OH YES, YOU'RE THE TINNER I SENT FOR
I WANT YOU TO SOLDER UP A HOLE IN MY HIRED MAN'S HEAD AN' PUT A PATCH ON THE SIDE OF MY COW
GOOD BY! THIS MUST BE THE NUT FACTORY!
HEY! WHERE YOU GOING?
WELL, I'M GLAD HE LEFT HIS TOOLS!

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 31 (across) is U T E and 35 (down) is A S T E R. You may begin anywhere in the Puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

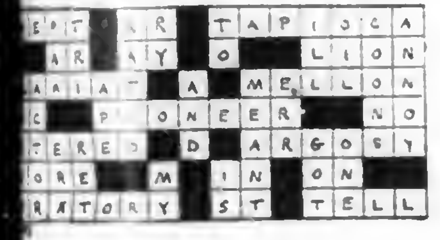
READING ACROSS

1. An excessive strain of the muscles
6. The horn of a stag
11. An implement used in rowing
12. Black amber
14. Having great warmth
16. A notice in a public print, abbreviation
18. To beseech
20. A small bed
21. Social service, abbreviation
22. A short-tailed, ten-footed edible crustacean
25. What remains after a fire
26. Demonstrative pronoun
28. The difference between seven and venty.
29. Poetic name for India
33. A drink of old England
30. French for "of"
31. An Indian tribe
32. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved
34. A limb
36. City which gave an historical tea-party
37. One who saws timber into planks

READING DOWN

2. A river in Italy
3. Burrowing animals, valued for food and their fur
4. Part of the verb "to be"
5. The "Garden State," abbreviation
6. A preposition
7. Notwithstanding
8. Distribution of prizes by chance
9. Latin for "and"
10. Realities
13. Fluid lighter than air
15. Early fall flower
17. Without moisture
19. Iron or steel pointed mining tool
20. Confederate States of America, abbreviation
21. Sorrowful
27. Instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, butterflies, etc.
29. A rule established by legislative authority
31. University of Oregon, abbreviation
32. Prefix meaning negation
33. Opposite points of the compass, abbreviation.
35. Personal pronoun

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



HORSES are mighty important right now. Don't let a minor ailment lay up one of them for a single day. Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam ready to apply. It's a wonderful remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Used everywhere for 41 years. Considered a positive necessity on thousands of farms. Won't scar or discolor hair. Easy to use. Full directions with every bottle. $1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

Dip your sheep for scab, ticks, foot-rot and maggots in a solution of

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To every 25 gallons of water, add about a quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can about the cow barn, poultry-house, pig-pens, sinks, closets, cesspools, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

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Made with brass lining. Stag handle. One large blade and one small pen blade. Length when closed 3½ inches.

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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—For years and years on the first of May, men and women and children have given a reception to the month of flowers. They have celebrated with outdoor festivals the brilliant array of gayly colored blossoms.

It isn't often that I've been able to take part in any grand celebration planned to greet the flowers, but just the same I have a celebration all to myself every spring. How can I help it when gay yellow dandelions shine in the sun and groups of modest gray pussy paws cluster together out in the lawn; when the tulips lift their many-colored cups to catch the rain; when the orchard trees are huge bunches of bloom, white and pink and green; when the little leaves poke thru and make the woods look like green feather dusters?

How many of you have already planted gardens of your own? Surely there isn't one of you who wants to be without his or her flower or vegetable garden this summer. Some of you must remember how Bart, in "The Light in the Clearing," carefully tended his watermelon vine and impatiently waited for the day when he could pick the melon. Later in the summer I'm going to ask you to write me about your gardens. Let's see who will have the finest then.

The Contest letters are coming in fast. If you haven't sent yours get it off in a hurry so it will reach me on time. Address it to: Cousin Ruth, 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COUSIN RUTH.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my third letter to the Forum. My second wasn't published. But I did as the violinist. I live in the country but would rather live in the city.

For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Molly and Rex. My niece and cousins will come to see me this summer. May they also join the Forum? I am sure they will want to write.—Lucille Snyder, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am fourteen years old but do not go to school. I have two sisters and five brothers. For pets I have three cats and a chicken; the cats' names are Fatty, Nigger and Lady. My chicken's name is Stubby. She hasn't any toes.

I will be glad when summer comes. I like to make hay. I always drive the horses and rake. Well, I think I will stop and give some one else a chance.—Ona Watson, Wayne County, Pa.

THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME
Dorothy Vogel, Monmouth County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am thirteen years old and am in the ninth grade. I have five brothers and no sisters. I am the youngest. I live in the country and have a dog and cat for pets. We also have a horse and two hogs. We have a twenty-four-acre farm planted in all kinds of berries.

I have a recipe for fudge:

3 ounces of bitter chocolate
1 cup of cream
1 pinch of salt
3 cups of sugar

Boil these together until it forms a hard ball in cold water, then put the pan in cold water for seven minutes.

After it is taken out of the water put a tablespoon of butter, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a tablespoon of marshmallow whip. Then whip the mixture together as it needs more whipping than any other fudge. Put it in butter dishes and let it stay until it is cold.—Katherine Jacobs, Atlantic County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am eleven years of age and am in the seventh grade at school. My father takes us. I have four sisters and four brothers. We have cows, horses, chickens, geese, ducks and one dog. His name is Jack. We had another dog but the trolley ran over him. His name was Rover.

Cousin Ruth, how are you feeling now? We are having our Easter vacation now. Next time I will tell you of my trip to New York.—Catherine Denow, Mercer County, N. J.

I'm feeling a lot better now, thank you. I'll just have to feel fine now that spring is here, won't I?

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have been a reader of the Y. P. F. for some time and I enjoy it so much I decided I would write. I am eleven and in the sixth grade.

For pets I have four cats and two dogs. The cats' names are Tootsie, Buttercup, Whiskers and Twister. The dogs' names are Mage and Puppy. We have taught the pets many tricks.

I am the youngest of the family and attend the Rock Lake School with my sister, Minnie, who is thirteen years old.

Cousin Ruth, may I send some pictures that I wish to have published on the Y. P. F. Page?—Edythe Delma Rhude, Wayne County, Pa.

Yes, do send them. I hope they are clear so that they will reproduce nicely on our page.

Answers to riddles contributed by Ruth Stuckey:

1. Because it is fur (far) to the end.
2. His feet.

* * *

Answers to riddles contributed by Marjorie Waibrel:

1. A bed.
2. When the nail is on one's finger.
3. A watch.
4. They nearly always have the grip.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Do you have room for a little boy five years old? Of course, I can not write yet, but mamma always reads me the Forum letters so she will write it for me. I live on a farm of 120 acres, five miles from Bloomsburg. I have one little sister three years old; her name is Lorene.

We have four horses; their names are Pet, Doll, Prince and Fred. Today I was riding Prince to water and he jumped and threw me off in the road, but I was not hurt. We have two dogs. Gyp is daddy's hunting dog and Bounce is a Collie and chases the cows.

Tonight the Easter Bunny is coming and I can hardly wait to see what he brings me. I hope he brings Cousin Ruth a lovely basket of good things.—Earl Snyder, Columbia County, Pa.

Indeed, there is plenty of room for you tho you are only five years old. Your letter is very interesting; I enjoyed reading it.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I live on a farm near Saegerstown. I am thirteen years old and am in the sixth grade. I have gone two years without missing a day or being late. I think the Forum page is the best page in Pennsylvania Farmer. Don't you?

I have a dog named Curley and two cats. We have three horses and eleven cows.—Mable May Peterson, Crawford County, Pa.

APRIL SHOWERS
Thelma F. Miller, Franklin County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends:—I haven't been with you since last summer when the puzzle editor printed my letter while Cousin Ruth was on her vacation. I enjoy reading the Forum letters and Cousin Ruth's, too.

Before, when I wrote, I said I would send a recipe. Here's one:

THREE-EGG ANGEL FOOD CAKE

1 cup sugar
1 1-3 cups flour
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-3 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup scalded milk
1 teaspoon almond or vanilla extract
Whites of 3 eggs

Mix and sift first five ingredients four times. Add the other things and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Some other time I will send another recipe if Cousin Ruth will let me.

I am in the seventh grade school. Our school closes May 5 I am glad the time is so near. thirteenth birthday is April 29. any of my Forum friends have bir days on that day?—Veora Christ Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Fo Friends:—I have just started school this winter and learned read so well that I can now read t Forum page and enjoy it so mu that I thought I would write a li letter.

I am seven years old and am in second grade. I go to Cedar Gr School.

I have two brothers and th sisters. A brook runs close by house and my little three-year sister, Mary, and I, have fun wadi in the summertime. For pets I h four cats and three little kittens Esther S. Brook, Juniata County,

Dear Cousin Ruth and Fo Friends:—I was thirteen on Feb ary 22 and am in the seventh g at school. I was in a pig club in year 1923-1924. I had the next la est pig when we started to feed had the best when done. We hauled to school in a bus by father again this winter, but now are hauled in a little "tin Lizz The roads are very good aro here. Aren't we having fine wea er now?—George Hoover, Cla County, Pa.

Sometime I want you to tell about your club work. Do you th Forum boys would like to hav whole page one week just to about the clubs to which they long? What do the rest of think?

Week's Forum Membe

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Allen S (D), Harold Shaw.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Mildred E. er.
CLARION COUNTY.—George H
COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Earl Sny
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Mable Peterson.
JUNIATA COUNTY.—Esther S. B
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Nora H
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—V Christian.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Andrew M. herty, Catherine Doherty, Edythe D Rhude.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Katherine obs.
MERCER COUNTY.—Catherine D (Ds).

NEW YORK

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Leta Eh (P).

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—This strange looking group of words will turn out to be a familiar saying which you can prove to be a true one by just looking out the window on a day in May. All you have to do is to strike out certain letters in the puzzle; the letters which spell the sentence go straight ahead after you strike out the ones you do not need. I'll give you a hint: you really don't need the letters S T O E I in the first line. Now, with this key to the mystery, you can go right on with the sentence. When you have solved this puzzle, send the answer to me on a POSTAL CARD, so that it reaches me not later than May 9. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

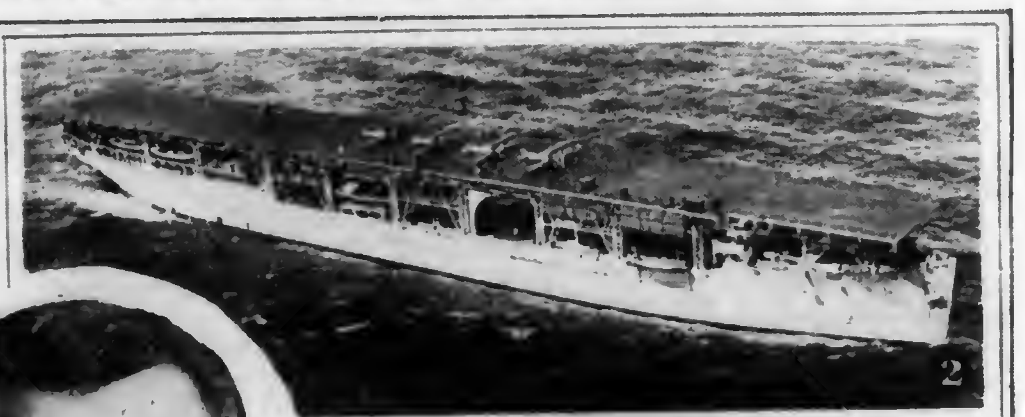
Puzzle Prize Winners

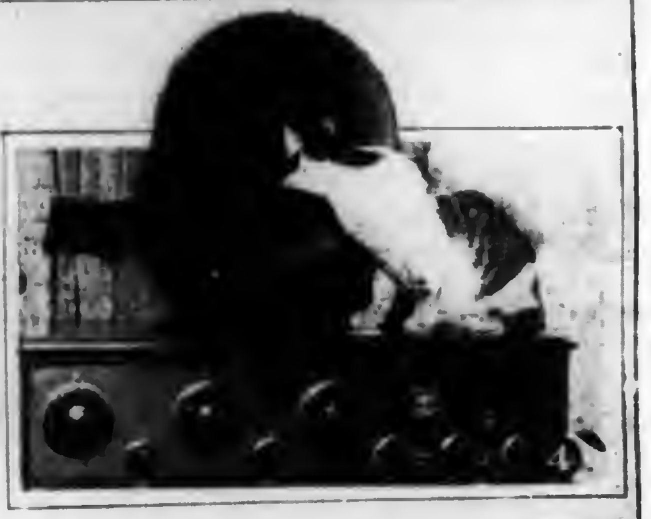
The answer to the puzzle published in the April 11 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: 1 plus 3 minus 2 plus 5 minus 4 plus 6 minus 7 8 minus 9 equals 1.

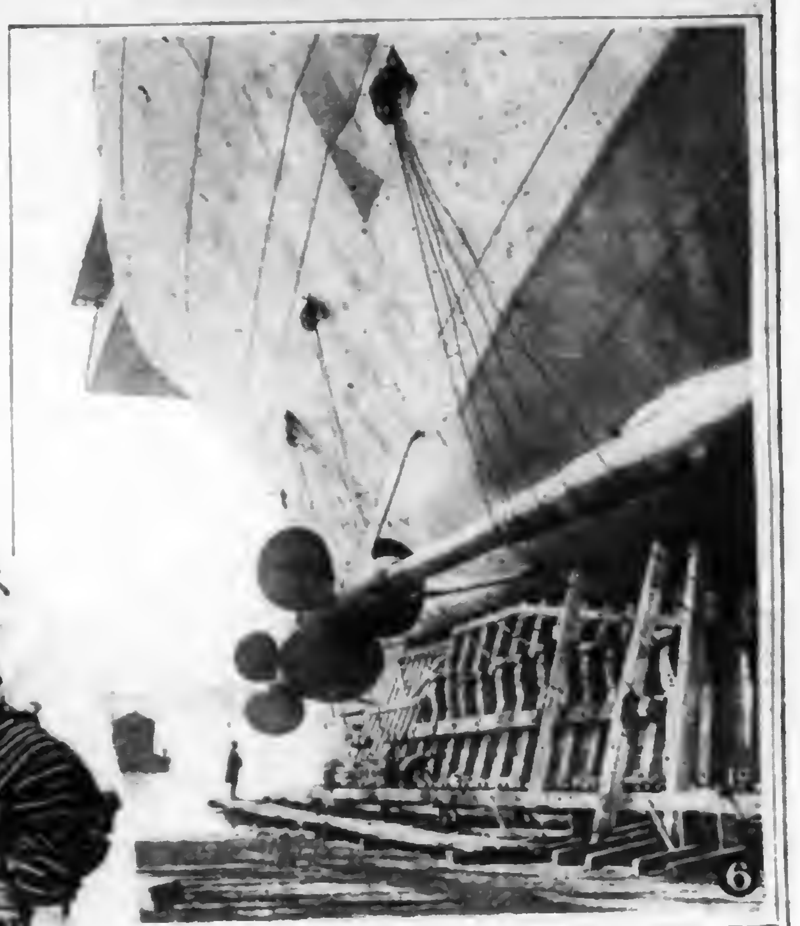
The prize winners are: Mil Brackbill, age 8, Paradise, Olive Ellsworth, age 9, Meshop Pa.; Erma B. Diemage, age 11. Holland, Pa.; Leona Fairfield, ag Weedsport, N. Y.; Eugene A. Ho age 10, Newville, Pa.; Sarah Ka age 9, Cheswold, Del.; Cornelia Musser, age 9, Mount Joy, Pa; W. Sensenig, age 11, Ephrata. Josephine A. Tortarolo, age 9, Be wyn, Pa.; Lester M. Weaver, ag New Holland, Pa.

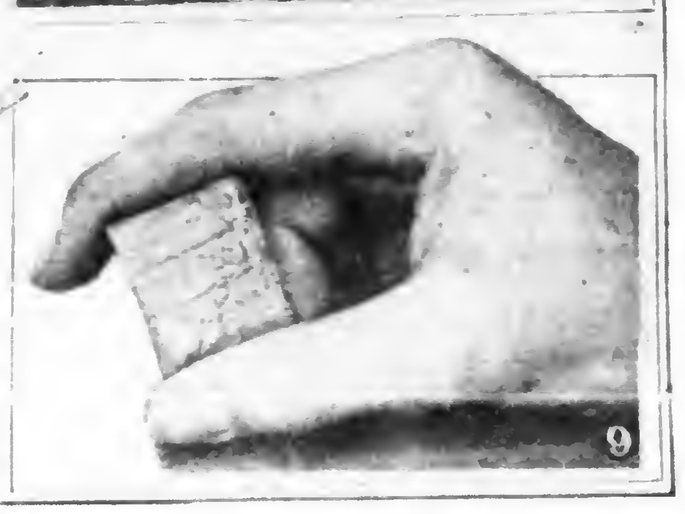
M	T	A	I	R	E	C	O	H
W	H	I	L	N	O	D	E	S
A	R	N	E	D	S	A	L	P
R	T	I	R	L	E	S	C	H
O	U	W	Y	E	D	[illegible]	E	S
B	O	R	A	I	T	[illegible]	E	G
F	L	O	E	R	S	[illegible]	E	H
M	N	A	L	Y	E	F	O	L
O	S	W	E	E	K	R	E	S

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Miss Patty Field, of Colorado, the second woman admitted to the field of diplomacy.
2.—The U. S. S. Langley, first airplane carrier of our navy, in the San Diego harbor.
3.—General William Mitchell, who lost his post as Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service following his sensational charges before the House Aircraft Committee.
4.—Puss stalked the squeaks of static and is looking for a morsel of a mouse to scamper out.
5.—Still more of those cherry blossoms—with the Washington Monument in the distance.
6.—Looking sternward from the bow of the S. S. Saratoga, the new airplane carrier just recently launched at Camden, N. J.
7.—Blanche Bates, of stage fame, shows how easy it is to cook a complete meal on one tiny electric cooker.
8.—She is enjoying the annual festival of her land digging clams in the moonlight at low tide in Tokio Bay.
9.—This small tablet is one of the oldest known writings. It is a butcher's bill for three lambs delivered to the temple of Ur in 2530 B. C.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

If You Use a Pressure Cooker

You'll Find These Rules Bring the Best Results

FOR meats and for many vegetables, especially peas and corn, the pressure cooker is recommended, altho they can be successfully canned in the hot water bath if directions are closely followed and absolute cleanliness in every detail is observed.

The following rules should be observed to secure the best results in the operation of steam pressure canners:

1. Place each jar in the canner as soon as packed.
2. Have the water come to the platform, but not above it. Add hot water occasionally to prevent its boiling dry if the cooker be on the stove some time before being used.
3. When the canner has been filled, fasten the opposite clamps moderately tight; then tighten each pair of clamps fully. The canner should be absolutely steam tight.
4. Allow the pet cock to remain open until the live steam escapes from it, then close the pet cock completely.
5. Force the pressure to the required point before counting the time.
6. Maintain a uniform pressure during the sterilizing period. This may be done by turning down the gas or oil flame, or moving canner off the stove partially.
7. When the processing period is up, allow the canner to cool until the steam gauge registers zero, and then about five extra minutes before opening the pet cock.
8. Loosen clamps and take cover from canner. Remove the jars and tighten the tops at once. Use the same methods as when taking them from the hot water bath. (See previous lesson.)

Canning Meat

The canning of meat is really quite simple. All bone and surplus fat is trimmed away and the lean meat is cut into convenient pieces to be packed into the jar. A pint jar, tightly packed, will hold about a pound and a half. The raw meat is packed into hot sterilized jars containing salt (one teaspoon for each quart.) No water is added. The jar is partially sealed and processed three hours in the hot water bath or one hour in the pressure cooker at fifteen pounds pressure.

Important Caution

If there be any question as to whether a canned product has spoiled, it is always far better not to take a chance. Burn it immediately so that no person or animal will be hurt. The poisoning cases we read about could have been avoided by this caution.—Grace E. Fitts.

Kitchen Curtains

HOW about the kitchen curtains this spring? When the budget for new furnishings is limited we are sometimes puzzled just how to make it stretch but by saving the small scraps left from the spring sewing a little touch of color can be added to an inexpensive voile or cheesecloth and some very pretty curtains made.

There are so many ways to add to the beauty of kitchen curtains that one does not have to wonder long just how to make them. The illustration shows one of many ways. The material is twenty-five-cent voile and the applique gingham left from a quilt, but the curtains are very attractive and are not heavy enough to shut out the light even tho they are closed.

Square, round or heart-shaped designs can be cut and placed in a group in the inside corners or above a regular curtain hem—a bias strip on the edge or inside the hem is a neat finish. A square of unbleached muslin with the same decoration will give you a pretty breakfast cloth for the kitchen table.

Curtains with a touch of color.

One who prefers tie-back curtains, will like the light gingham with a ruffled edge. These can be in pink, blue or yellow if the walls are light gray or ivory, which seem to be the popular shades this spring. The guaranteed ginghams will stand light and the laundering and the little figured patterns are quite attractive.—C. S.

A Novel Notion Booth

SOMETHING new for a bazaar, or any place at which women are trying to raise money, is a notion novelty booth. So many times women would buy if they were shown something they really needed. But why buy pillow cases, aprons, doilies or the hundred other bits of fancy work that are usually for sale when one is already overstocked with such articles?

All the old and new magazines available were scanned for large colored pictures of men, women, children and automobiles. These were cut out and pasted onto cardboard. Old boxes supplied the cardboard, flour and water paste was used, and all pictures were well pressed. The notions—thread, pins, buttons, hooks and eyes, powder puffs, tape, etc.—which came from the five-and-ten-cent store were then sewed to the pictures with a large needle and stout thread so as to form a part of them.

For instance, two rolls of tape formed the wheels of an automobile as did cards of buttons cut in circles. Powder puffs, spools of thread and darning cotton became muffs for the fashion figures. Cards of hooks and eyes, dress snaps and safety pins were cut so as to form parts of the dresses of the bright colored figures. There was a great variety of notions and with a little ingenuity it was easy to fit them into the pictures.

The articles were sold for five and ten cents above cost. While this was not a great deal, nothing was left over, which is more than can be said of a great number of bazaars.

The booth looked very inviting. The variety and bright colors of the finished products as well as their usefulness were a great attraction and it was voted the most successful booth at the bazaar.—Mrs. E. M. Clark.

One Opinion

HAVING just received and read the article on page twenty-nine of the March 14 issue, I feel like saying that the wife who does all the things mentioned in the article needs someone to open her husband's eyes.

In my home, if the pump freezes up, my husband thaws it out. We burn wood entirely. The woodshed is attached to the house, so all I would have to do would be to walk across the two rooms from opposite sides, if I carried the wood. However I do not. My children that are of school age are doing that every morning and evening. They also pump the water morning and night to fill the tank attached to the stove. The pump works easily and is in the house, so it is not too hard for a school child (the youngest is seven) to do.

Making a Mistake

The trouble with "Jenny" is that she is trying to do everything and then wonders why she does not accomplish anything. Also the children are not learning to do the tasks which would be easy for them, and save "Jenny" many steps.

Let the husband thaw out the pump and the children carry the coal up from the cellar. They will not then need gymnastics at school.—Mrs. O. D. B. C.

Editor's note. The writer is more fortunate than "Jenny." We cannot agree that Jenny's children would not need gynastics if they carried coal. In our opinion they would need them more than ever, so that they might be taught how to carry the coal without doing themselves serious injury.

Taking Monday Off

THIS is Monday—traditional washday—but instead of washing about 100 rural women gathered this morning at the Rennert Hotel, Baltimore, to receive instruction in parliamentary law. It was the fifth and last lecture given on the subject. After luncheon, Miss Graham, the Baltimore County Home Demonstration Agent, introduced Miss Venia Kellar, the State Home Demonstration Leader, who gave some very good counsel.

Miss Kellar spoke on her desire, born long ago, that the several groups of farm women studying home-making from many angles under the county agent, could at times gather together for lectures. The desire has been at least partially realized, for last week, for instance, a clothing specialist talked on sensible dress and correct dressing. This fine talk the writer missed, but from what she has been told it was an address from which both urban and rural women could learn something, whether they have much or little money to spend for clothes.

Combine for Special Lectures

Baltimore County has sixteen groups of women who have formed clubs under the supervision of Miss Graham, and this county was the first to take the initiative in combining the groups for special lectures. Nineteen of the twenty-one counties of Maryland have full time home demonstration agents.

Miss Kellar brought the enthusiastic attention of her audience to the short course for rural women to be held at the Maryland University, College Park, beginning June fifteenth. She said that 301 women took the course last year, and tho the weather happened to be the hottest of the season, not one woman was heard to complain, which only goes to show the superior stuff of which Maryland women are made!

The Cost Is Small

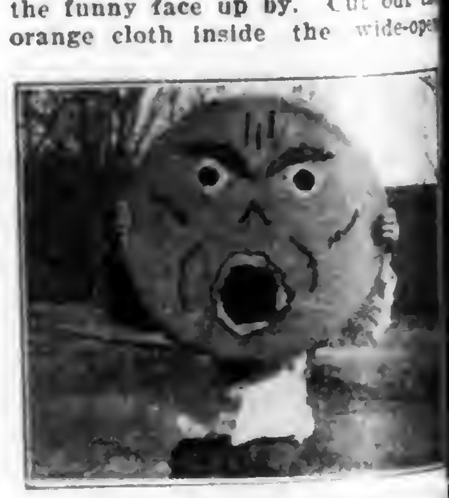
The cost is five whole dollars. Miss Kellar hopes that 500 women will attend this year. A bigger and better course has been arranged, tho to hear those who have attended heretofore, it could be no more delightful. Here is a place where work is pleasure and there is much honest-to-goodness frolic.

Tho June may be strawberry time, chicken time, almost harvest time, let us all go to college for a week in June. They are having a Colonial Party this year instead of Stunt Night. Take with you your great-great grandmother's dress. Won't it be fun?—E. O. J.

For the Rainy Day

TACK a piece of orange-colored calico smoothly over one side of a barrel hoop. Cut out features, or draw them with crayons, if you prefer. Make the eyes blue, pupils black, wrinkles and wide-open mouth red. Red, blue and black papers cut out were used for the funny face in the picture.

Tack a stout cloth strip to hang the funny face up by. Cut out the orange cloth inside the wide-open mouth. Call this face S[illegible] y Boy, hang him between two [illegible] over the doorway, and try th[illegible] pe[illegible] nuts, hickorynuts, pap[illegible] other missiles thru his [illegible]



Sunny Boy.

If there are enough pla[illegible] choose sides. Give each play[illegible] missiles and let each in turn try throwing thru Sunny Boy's mou[illegible] This is colorful sport for a [illegible] day. Sometimes the whole [illegible] will be interested in taking part.—[illegible] W. W.

Three Shortcake Recipes

Try the Dessert That's Sure to Be a Family Favorite

THE very word, "shortcake" brings up thoughts of a rich and vorite dessert usually connected ith strawberry time. But all thru e summer season with its fresh uits and even into the winter, deghtful desserts can be made if the veral recipes for the cake are used d then filled with raspberries, ackberries, peaches, gingered pears, erries—almost anything.

A great many people never make ything but the particular shortke common to their section of the untry, but it is a pleasant change r even the most palatable dish to varied now and then. Any one the three cakes is a real confecn if made carefully.

NEW ENGLAND SHORTCAKE

Sift together three cups of flour, quarter teaspoon salt and three aspoons baking powder. Cut into e and a half cups of lard and oisten with enough milk to make dough. Roll into a sheet half an ch thick, fit into bottom of a large n, spread with butter and lay anher sheet of dough on top. Bake a fairly hot oven for ten minutes, it and spread the first layer with esh sugared fruit, top with the her crust, pour more fruit over d serve in squares with fruit juice thin cream or both.

CREAM SHORTCAKE

Sift together three cups of flour, quarter teaspoon salt and three aspoons baking powder. Moisten th thick cream to make a dough. t out very carefully into a sheet. with round cutter into individual cakes and bake like biscuit in a hot oven, using two of them for each shortcake.

A very nice sauce to serve with this, or any shortcake, is made by beating two egg whites until very stiff, sweetening with powdered sugar and beating in a cupful of mashed fruit, such as is used between the layers.

SWEET SHORTCAKE

Cream together, until very smooth, one cup of sugar and a tablespoon of butter. Add the well beaten yolks of three eggs and the white of one and a pinch of salt. Beat and add half a cup of water and half a cup of milk. Sift two and a half cups of flour with three teaspoons of baking powder and add, beating well. Flavor with vanilla, beat again and spread in shallow pans. Bake about ten minutes in a moderate oven. Cool.

When ready to serve fill with sugared fruit or berries, top with a sauce made of the other two egg whites beaten very stiff, slightly sweetened and mixed with crushed fruit drained of most of its juice. A little whipped cream on the top of each serving looks attractive and tastes delicious.

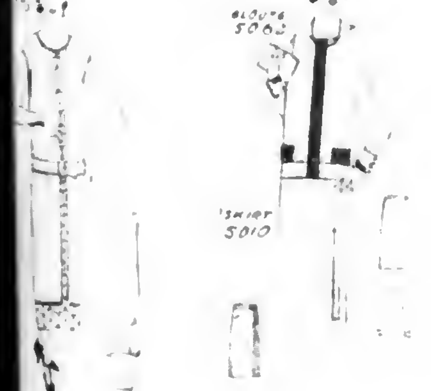
Whether using the sweet or biscuit-like recipe, most people like to have extra fruit served and it is nice to pass a bowl of the strawberries or peaches, sweetened and crushed and chilled.

Shortcakes are so rich that they should follow a rather light menu as they are almost a meal in themselves.—E. M. P.

For the Ladies of the House

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

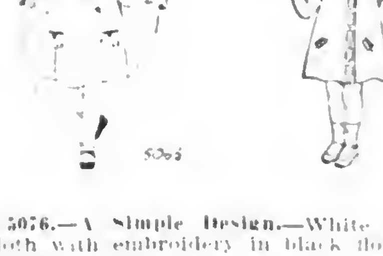
[illegible]—**A Pleasing Tunic Style.**—Figured and plain voile are here combined. Faille and satin, plaid and plain flannel, or gingham and voile would be attractive. The peasant sleeve may be omitted. The width at the foot is 56 inches. Six sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the style as illustrated in the 38-inch size in the large view requires [illegible] yards of 40-inch figured material and 2¾ yards of plain material. Pattern, 10 cents.



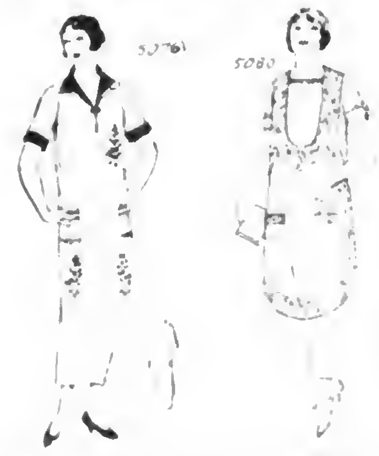
5062-5010.—**A Stylish Costume.**—[illegible] Skirt is [illegible] sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure [illegible] Two patterns, 10c each.

[illegible]—**A Dainty Frock.**—[illegible] of the new shades [illegible] pongee or voile with contrasting color. [illegible] crepe or crepe de [illegible] 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years [illegible] requires 1⅝ yard [illegible] Pattern, 10 cents.

5064.—**For the Tiny Tot.**—Brown or blue linen with cross stitching in colored mercerized thread would be very attractive for this model. It is also good for pongee, poplin and chambray, as well as crepe and rep. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A two-year size requires 1¼ yard of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.



5076.—**A Simple Design.**—White broadcloth with embroidery in black floss and facings of black satin is here shown. One could make this in cotton rep or in unbleached muslin, with any desired color or trimming in contrast. Six sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.



5080.—**Attractive Apron Model.**—Cretonne and unbleached muslin are here combined. Sateen and chintz or percale and [illegible] good in combination for this style. One size: medium. To make as illustrated will require [illegible] yard of 32-inch figured material and [illegible] yard of plain material [illegible] Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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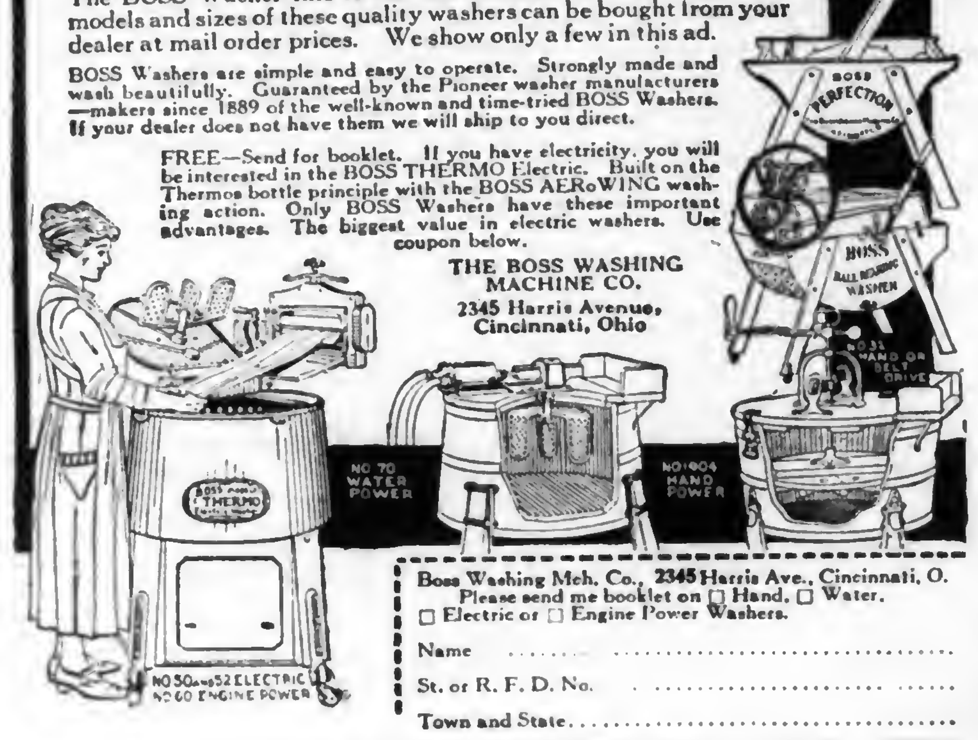

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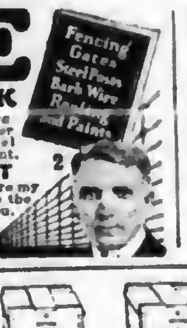
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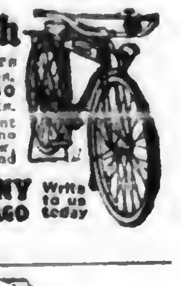

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A. G. WOODMAN CO., Dept. P, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Another Lesson in Basketry

This Time It's a Flower Basket of Fish Bowl Shap

THIS lesson will be easy if you review the directions given in the February 21 number of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Coil and soak several weavers of No. 2 reed. Cut eight twenty-five-inch spokes and one fifteen-inch spoke of No. 3 reed and put these to soak.

Start your center just as you started your first mat, by making one-inch slits lengthwise in the middle of four spokes, and slipping the other four spokes thru these, so that you have a cross. Insert the extra spoke in the upper vertical group. (See Figure 2, Lesson 1.)

Fasten your weaver as in the first lesson, and weave three times around with it, going over and under the groups of spokes.

Four Rows Then Separate

Divide your spokes into groups of two (and one of only one spoke) and weave four rows of "one over, one under." Then separate into single spokes and weave in the same way until the base is four and a half inches across. Now dampen your work well, after gathering up the spokes and tying them (as explained in Lesson III).

When the reed is pliable, untie the spokes, but keep them turned up, and weave as before for three inches, letting the spokes gradually flare out. Then weave two inches more, pulling the weaver to draw the spokes inward. (Remember that you want the basket to take on the shape of a fish bowl.)

The flower basket of fish-bowl shape appears at the left.

The Border

This basket is finished with a border in two rows. Be sure to dampen your work well before starting, and be sure to leave the first part of your border loose so that the last spokes will fit into their places easily.

First row. Bring each spoke back of the next one on the right, and out.

Second row. Bring each end over the next two ends on the right and push it thru the border to the inside of the basket.

Two pieces No. 5 reed, thirty-six inches long. Whittle the ends to points and push one end of each into the weaving, two inches from the bottom of the basket, about two inches apart. Let the ends of the handle follow the spokes to the edge of the bottom. Twist the heavy handles into an even coil, beginning a little above the top of the basket and continuing to the same point on the opposite side of the basket. Then push the two loose ends of the handle into spaces exactly opposite those at which the handle started.—H. H.

Easier for Mother

THE wide-awake teacher provides her pupils with plenty of work and, incidentally, their mothers as well. When the children come h from school, crazy to decorate house as teacher has the sch room, mother will find it much ea if she has some material to w with.

Save Odds and Ends

It is a good idea to save all colored paper, strings, bits of r bon, etc. Usually, this does not p vide enough. If you cannot get th supplies from your stationer or the five-and-ten-cent stores, teacher will probably give you address of a firm where you send and get them. Such supplies not expensive. Then when the c dren come home wild to make val tines or decorate for holidays, mo er won't be at her wits' end to kn what to do.

A subscription to a teacher's m azine and a good drawing book a lot of help in providing patte and designs. Often a mother ha knows how to help with this wo but she will feel amply repaid by children's enjoyment and the work they will do.

A favorite amusement with children on rainy days is mak what they call "picture roo Some old mail order catalogs, [illegible] sors, and blank sheets [illegible] wrap paper or old wall paper [illegible] ple provide the material. Furni rugs, draperies, etc., are [illegible] from catalogs and pasted on the sheets as the children think rooms should be furn[illegible] O children can work out [illegible] te color schemes, using [illegible] ored ons when they do not [illegible] ve col pictures. Even very [illegible] ll child will learn to cut and p[illegible] very ly in a short time.—Mrs. P. W. L

A Book to Own

HOME AND FARM FOOD PR ERVATION is the [illegible] e of a b which might well be [illegible] very home. Each year the p[illegible] vatio food by canning, dryi[illegible] preserv etc., increases. Not only the am put up by commercial canners creasing by millions [illegible] cases year, but housewives [illegible] enlar their stocks of preserv[illegible] year to year. Investiga[illegible] have ed to the knowledge of the p ciples of food preserva[illegible] so t any one may successfully prep and store away every k[illegible] of per able food if she will [illegible] the w rightly.

This book was writ[illegible] by Will V. Cruess, of the Cali[illegible] a Exp ment Station, and cov[illegible] the w field of food preservation. It is w ten in a clear, unders[illegible] able s and is fully illustrated. The b contains 270 pages and publis and sold by The Macmillan Comp New York City. The pr[illegible] is $2

He Had a Wonderful Time

The Little Fellow Who Used His Ingenuity

MY HUSBAND came to the house with a funny smile twinkling his eye and said: "You had better down to the garage and see what ur son is doing."

Of course I knew it was mischief. my husband would have claimed e interest in the lad. Always en it is "your son" I become wary. I slipped out the door and into a e door of the garage. Of course, ny had his wagon, and it was ked up with an automobile jack. on getting closer I discovered at he wished to take his wagon out the mud and was getting his ains on.

Always New Ideas

There lay the story. Chains. How ny varieties he has had—and none to work satisfactorily. But al- ys there are new ideas.

The little fellow dropped his work very serious work it was to him— d came over hurriedly and put his s about me and told me what a eet, sweet Mother I was!

He had taken a box of paper clips m my desk and had strung them what a laborious process—to make chains and was then trying to vise some means of fastening the ains to the wheels.

I remembered then that Kennie d sat on the couch beside the desk ile I was working at the desk the y before and had played with a x of paper clips. I remembered t he asked me where I got them. remembered that he asked me they cost very much, and I remem- d then that he had said rather fully: "I wish I were a big Ma- and had a lot of boxes of paper in my desk drawer like you ve."

Would you have punished the ild? If so, how?

Well, I sat there for half an hour tching his efforts to get his chains . He looked so like the head of our usehold when he gets stuck in the d and gets out to put his chains on. He had the same swagger—the same little whistle which changes now and then to a hum.

When they were finally on, and he had demonstrated to me, with the help of his imagination, that they would work, I took him up in my lap and we talked it over.

I then explained to him as I should have the day before, that paper clips are very inexpensive and that I would have given him a box of them if I had realized how very badly he needed them and what he was going to use them for. I tried to explain to him how Daddy and Mother had to have the clips on our desk and just what we had to have them for and that he should not have taken them without consulting one of us before he did it.

"If you had taken all there were what would we have done then?"

"Oh, but Mother I would not have done that. I looked in the drawer and you have several boxes there yet. Don't you remember you got a new supply at the five-and-ten when you were in the city last week?"

Let Them Make Their Own

Recently a prominent educator, speaking to a parent-teacher meeting in Cleveland, said that many parents stifle all ingenuity in the child with the mechanical toys they give him, that the child was much better off to construct his own games and plays and use his imagination.

The last trip into town I did purchase a set of tinker toys for my lad, but he did not care for them at all. I thought it would develop originality, but he does not seem interested in them in the least. He watches while some one else builds with them, but he is not drawn to them of his own accord.

There—I paid seventy-five cents for that box of tinker toys—and he got much more enjoyment out of a box of paper clips that cost five cents —or did I get two boxes for five cents?—May H. Mumaw.

Jack Brown's Bowlegs

"I CAME past Mrs. Brown's this morning and her little boy, k, was playing out in the yard. u know he's so bowlegged he'll ver grow up to be a full-sized man. n't it awful the way mothers let ir children walk too soon?" Mrs. ite had run in for a few minutes pass the time of day with Mrs. lton.

"You know," Mrs. Fulton respond- "I used to think children got w-legged because they were en- raged to walk too soon, but I saw picture in a magazine last month some legs so bow-legged they ld scarcely stand. I read about m, and it said that their legs had ome bent like that because they n't get enough calcium and phos- orus in their food. It also said t crooked legs and bad teeth in ldren were usually caused by not ing enough of those minerals in food. So I guess Mrs. Brown n't feeding Jack right."

What Foods Should He Have?

"Well, if that is true," said Mrs. ite, "what foods should she give k so he'll get this calcium and sphorus?"

Mrs. Fulton could not answer that stion. She had not read about the ds. She had been too much inter- ed in the dogs to think about h else. But they got out the mag- e and found that five food groups d give Jack practically all the um and phosphorus he needed.

If his mother would give him a pint of milk a day, that would provide for three-fourths the calcium and half the phosphorus. Vegetables came second in importance. If rightly chosen they would furnish seven per cent of the calcium and ten per cent of the phosphorus. Vegetables differ a lot in the amount of minerals they contain, so the article said, but they figured out that if Mrs. Brown would use spinach, Swiss chard, dandelion greens, celery, and carrots, in addition to potatoes, she could feel sure that vegetables were doing their part in supplying Jack with the necessary minerals. The addition of one egg a day to his diet would also help considerably. Fruits, too, were listed as important sources of calcium and phosphorus.

The other foods that they found important in minerals were the whole-grain cereals, such as oatmeal and graham bread.

"Now, isn't that simple," said Mrs. White. "They are all foods that we use right along. I guess we'd better take this magazine over and show it to Mrs. Brown. She probably doesn't know that Jack's bowlegs are caused by the kind of food he eats."

Bowlegs, and knock-knees are some of the many signs of malnutrition. The right food during the growing period will help children to develop straight sturdy bodies and alert minds.

Westclox

Big Ben & Company

A GROUP of nine alarm clocks and two watches doing business under the trade mark Westclox. Big Ben is easily the best known, though Baby Ben runs him a close second.

Sleep-Meter has a host of friends among people who like Westclox quality at a medium price.

America, who really founded the line, offers Westclox service at a price that makes people wonder how it can be done. Pocket Ben is a watch that takes a dollar-fifty out of your pocket and puts into it a timekeeping service worth many times that.

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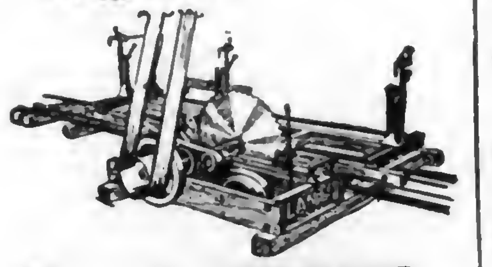
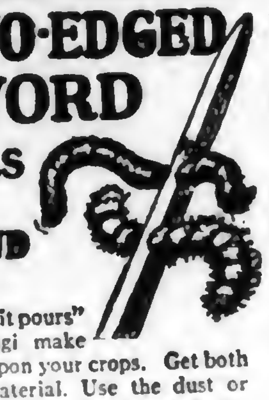


LANE TRACTOR SAW MILL

THE TWO-EDGED SWORD THAT KILLS BOTH INSECTS AND FUNGI



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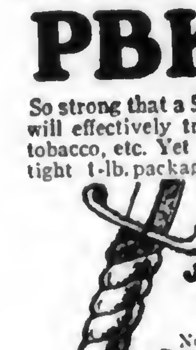
So strong that a 5-lb. package ($2.50 worth) will effectively treat a whole acre of truck, tobacco, etc. Yet *safe*—will not burn. Sticks tight. 1-lb. package, 55 cents. Send for Spraying Guide and testimonial endorsements. Write Dept. P-5



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The Voice of the People

This department is reserved for the use of our readers to discuss all problems and matters of general interest. Write your views and comments briefly on any question of social, economic or educational importance and thus share them with others. It will be necessary to limit such articles to 200 or 300 words. Publication of an article in this department does not signify editorial endorsement.

Where We Are At

QUOTING from J. E. F., of Tioga County, Pa., I desire to say a few words about prices now as compared with those paid by farmers some years ago.

Soon after we bought our farm our tax card read like this: County tax, 4 mills, county poor tax, 2 mills. Now it reads like this: County tax, 10 mills; county poor tax, 8 mills.

At that time we paid $12 for a harrow. We pay $30 now. Then one paid $130 for a binder; the present price is $100 more. Blacksmiths' prices have increased 100 per cent and barbers are close in the race. Many a troublesome tooth I had removed for twenty-five cents, now the operation costs one dollar.

Fuel for Hauling

Fuel was to be had free of charge from the nearby forests; now it costs $3.50 to $5 per cord. We bought better bituminous coal for $2.50 per ton than that for which we recently paid $7.

Thirty or thirty-five years ago farm hands were paid $1 to $1.50 per day—those working by the month received $15 to $25 per month. Farmers here pay $3 per day, sometimes $5. The flour in their food used to cost from $1 to $1.40 per 49½ pounds, now it costs $3.10. That is where we are at, but we are going to keep on keeping on. It is darkest just before dawn.—M. C. S., Potter County, Pa.

America, Hold Fast

DR. GIFFORD GORDON, a citizen of Melbourne, Australia, is in our country studying our dry law and its effects. "There is no hope," he says, "for prohibition in Australia or anywhere else until the problem is actually solved here." He has therefore spent months observing conditions in cities of both East and West; he has talked with public officials, he has pored over the records of jails and reformatories, and has studied the statistics of health bureaus. Neither time nor trouble has been spared to make the investigation thoro. The results of his investigation are such as will surprise many people whose chief source of information has been the daily press and current talk.

In an address before the Friends' Temperance Association of Philadelphia recently he answered, in the light of his findings, those arguments most often used against the Eighteenth Amendment. The first of these states that the amendment has created an alcohol problem; that, having prohibited good honest liquor, it has brought about the use of unwholesome beverages, and "so many of our good citizens are dying from this poor booze."

"I never knew," says Dr. Gordon, "of a 'good' citizen defying the law. How came they to die that way?"

Not So Many Deaths

As a matter of fact, however, statistics show that there were in New York City during the last four "wet" years 2061 deaths due to alcohol, but only 835 such deaths during four dry years. In Philadelphia the Bureau of Health figures hold alcohol responsible for 217 deaths in 1917, the last "wet" year, but for only ninety-five deaths in 1924. It is a great pity that those who mourn so many "good" citizens don't know the truth.

Before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment one man, with whom Dr. Gordon talked, had under his general management fifty institutions scattered about the country for the care and treatment of inebriates, and these places were crowded all the time. Now all but twelve of the fifty places have gone out of business, and there is not much doing for the twelve. Of the other thirty-eight institutions, a number have been turned into hospitals and training schools for disabled soldiers. Somehow the "wet" press reports and current talk on this point cannot stand the test of facing the facts!

The second reason given against the dry law is that it is responsible for a great increase in crime. Yet at Birmingham, Alabama, a new jail was completed at about the time the amendment became effective and it has never yet been needed as a jail. The building is now occupied as a reformatory for delinquent boys. In a certain house of correction in Iowa there were 1200 prisoners in 1917. Now the old building, no longer needed, has been taken away and the site used for a baseball stadium.—L. E. B., New Jersey.

The Rural Route

THE object of the rural route of today is to deliver the mail to the patrons promptly and in as good condition as possible. To do this the patron must cooperate with the carrier and see that everything relative to the box is in good condition. Here are a few suggestions as to what is required.

See that the mail box is a standard box, approved by the Postmaster General; that it is erected on a firm post not too high or too low, but so the carrier may reach it easily from his conveyance when delivering or collecting mail. Paint your mail box white, the signal red, and place your name on the box. If your box is not already on the right hand side of the road, move it at once as the of the carrier is in danger as as you leave your mail box on wrong side of the road.

If Back from the Road

If you live any distance from box you should have a large with a leakproof lid on it so the carrier may put parcels in it stead of hanging them on the side. Keep a supply of stamps hand and have your letters sta before mailing them. It is al impossible for a carrier to pick nies out of a box in the winter when his hands are numbed the cold. It is easier and handier for both carrier and pa if the letters are stamped.

A Successful Experiment

If these requirements are lived to it will enable the carrier to his patrons still better service. rural route, without a doubt, been one of the most successful periments ever tried out, and here to stay.—H.

Prices Then and Now

DEAR Pennsylvania Farmer: reading your interesting paper I noticed a small article ed "Prices Then and Now," by J. F., Tioga County, Pa. Would say that Mr. J. E. F. surely only the bright side of farming. I advise him to take into consideration the following:

Prices then: Bran, 40c per middlings, 60c per cwt.; flour, $ bbl.; taxes, $15; shoes, $1.25 pair.

Prices now: Bran, $2 per middlings, $2.50 per cwt.; flour, per bbl.; taxes, $75; shoes, $1 $15 per pair.

If the above is taken into eration then farming is as the saying says: "It is not what cracked up to be."—J. H. S., County, Pa.

As a result of a partly-com course in advertising, Jerry painted and hung in front of country store the following:

"My eggs can't be beat!"—Christian Herald.

Camden's New Market

THE need of South Jersey, with its rapid increase in suburban population, for a wholesale produce market within its own area will be met by the City of Camden, this year, thru the opening of a municipal market on the old Philadelphia and Reading railroad docks. It is expected that hundreds of farmers, dealers and at least a million consumers, will benefit from the advantages to be effected by the new market, shorter hauls for farm products, less handling and quicker service.

Plans for the enterprise include the marketing director system, which provides for an official to manage all marketing activities, with state bureau cooperation, to extend the advantages of the system to growers, dealers and the public, especially thru development of more efficient methods of distribution.

Without Cost to Taxpayers

The city will erect and rent at reasonable fees, stalls and stores. These will accommodate both a wholesale produce district and the wholesale farmers' market. The operation will be conducted without profit to the city, but at no cost to taxpayers, as the income from fees will be put back into the market project to lend every encouragement to producers and dealers to ma a great trade center.

With the new market in Ca many farmers will find it more venient to sell their products on Jersey side of the river, instea carting to Philadelphia. Under ent conditions, hundreds of lo produce are trucked into Phi phia every summer day, unl resold to Jersey retailers, the loaded and carted back into New sey towns.

The Advantages Recognized

Many Philadelphia comm men see the advantage of the plan and will have branches i new Camden market, handling the New Jersey end of their imp fruit and produce business as as the sale of home grown Railroad companies already hav sured the city commissioners favorable rates will apply to ments to and from the new ma

Camden also plans to develo tail farmers' markets along similar to those in successful tion in Trenton, Perth Amboy, other cities. One or of retail markets will be opened year close to residential sections allowed to develop as demands rant.

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From heavy laying flocks.
Brown Leghorns....$10.00 per 100
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500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid guaranteed.
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Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $12.00; Minorcas $13.00; White and Brown Leghorns $10.00; Mixed $8.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid.
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Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff and Wh. Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
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They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
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Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58	117
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77	150
Columbia Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95	185

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, BOX 402 GRAMPIAN, PA.

KEYSTONE CHICKS 1910
30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY—*Leaders since 1910*
A licensed Veterinarian has certified Keystone premises free from contagious diseases. No embargo on Keystone Chicks. Bred right, hatched right and shipped right. No. 1 Selected and Utility Matings.

	Utility	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	15c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11c "	15c "
Barred Rocks	12c "	16c "
S. C. Reds	14c "	18c "
S. C. Black Minorcas	12c "	16c "

Mixed Chicks, 10c each; $90 per 1000.
Hatched by men with 15 years experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog giving valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The old reliable plant Richfield, Pa.

Buy OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Varieties Prices per	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.50
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	8.25	16.00	77.50
Mixed	5.75	11.00	52.50

POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE
THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., Box 3, BLUFFTON, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES
ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120.
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140.
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150.
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170.

Write for prices on Mixed, Black Minorcas, Black Giants, Brahmas, Langshans, Blue Andalusians, Golden Wyandottes. 5% discount allowed when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. We are not chick brokers—we hatch every chick we sell.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES. BOX 218. GRAMPIAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS
Why Pay More for First Quality Chicks
We are pleasing hundreds of customers each year with our chicks that live, grow, lay and pay. Best American strains.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11.00	$50.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.75	13.00	60.00

We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction.
Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS From 200-Egg Hens
Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

JONE'S BARRED ROCKS CHICKS
Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nor. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.
A. C. JONES. GEORGETOWN, DEL.

150,000 CHICKS, 1925
ONE MATING ONLY, THE BEST.

	100	500
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	15.00	75.00
S. C. Buff Rocks	15.00	75.00

[illegible] 100 or more a matter of correspondence. May 15 and later four cents per chick less. Order direct for present or future delivery. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 21, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Postpaid April Prices	25	50	100
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$12.00
Bd., Bf. Rocks—R. C. Reds	3.50	7.00	14.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	15.00

Pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Mt. Gilead Natl. Bank. May Prices 1c less. Catalog on request.
Scott Bros. Hatchery Box 5, Edison, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY
ALL BREEDS GREATLY REDUCED
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.......$11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas......... 12.00 per 100
White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas 13.00 per 100
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings .... 30.00 per 100
Order Direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART,
Avondale, Chester County, Penna. Phone 133.

Quality Chicks
Free range. Healthy stock. Twelve varieties. cents and up. Write for circular and prices. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference.
ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, St. Stephen O.

ENGLISH PRODUCER White Leghorns. Larger Leghorns that lay larger eggs. 5-lb. hens. The kind for farmers and egg producers. Strong husky chicks $15 100 [illegible] Free catalog.
MAPLESIDE LEGHORN FARM,
Box S. Tremont, Ill.

"Hello Folks!"

Here I am for 9¢ and up

100% live delivery guaranteed
ORDER NOW Per 100 Chicks

	Per 100 Chicks
Leghorns, White—Barron, Young Strain	$12.00
Cornell, Cooley Strain	9.00
Leghorns, Brown or Buff	13.00
Black	9.00
Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Thompson Strain	16.00
Victor Strain	12.00
White Rocks, Fishel & Wilburtha Strains	16.00
Wyandottes, White—Duston Type	16.00
Rhode Island Reds, Pawnee Strain	12.00
Tompkin Strain	16.00
Jersey Black Giants	20.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	15.00
Odds and Ends—quality chicks from selected stock, but breeds are not shipped separately	9.00

Cooley's chicks are hatched from eggs of selected and personally supervised flocks—with egg records of 160 to 225—with exceptional pens running nearly 300 eggs per year.
Cooley chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous. They always satisfy.
50,000 customers know these facts.

Elden E. Cooley
FRENCHTOWN, N.J.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$11.00	$6.00	$3.25
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	11.00	6.00	3.25
Anconas	12.00	6.50	3.50
Barred Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
White and Buff Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. and R. C. Reds	13.00	7.00	3.75
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes	15.00	8.00	4.25
Buff Orpingtons	15.00	8.00	4.25
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	17.00	9.00	4.75

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.
JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

OHIO CHICKS LIVE & LAY
9¢ AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON
Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P
The Ohio Hatchery. Decatur, Ohio.

Chicks With Pep
Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns
We are [illegible] 4,000 chicks per week [illegible] all season. Price for CHICKS during May $13 and $15 per 100 delivered. Hollywood blood. Catalogue.
LOCUST KNOLL POULTRY FARM,
P. E. Rentzel, Dover, York Co., Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From purebred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay. MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM,
Box 303 Mingoville, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS Rocks, Reds 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c; Light Brahmas 20c; Pekin Ducklings 25c. Live delivery guaranteed.
Seicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa. R. 3.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

April 27, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Calif, doz bchs, $1@4; S C, doz bchs, $1.50@4; N J, doz bchs, $1.25@5. BEANS, Fla, green, hmpr, $1.25@2.25; wax, $1.50@2.75; La, green, hmpr, $2.50; wax, $1; Texas, green, hmpr, $1.50@2.25. BEETS, Texas, bu, bch, $2.75@3; poorer, $1.75@2; Calif, crate, bch, $3; La, bu, bunched, $1.75; S C, bbl, bunched, $1@4.50; half bbl hmpr, bunched, $2.50@3; loose, $2; Norfolk, crate, bch, 8c. CABBAGE, Norfolk, crate $1.25@1.50; S C, crate, $1.50; hmpr, 75c@$1.15. CARROTS, new, Texas, bu, $2@2.75; new, La, bu, $1.75; old, N J and Penna, bbl, $2.75@3; ⅝ bskt, 40@60c. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $3. CELERY, Fla, crate, $2.50@3.50; poor, $1.75@2.50. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $1.50@6; choice, $3.50@4.50; culls, $1.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $2.50@2.75; poor, $1@1.50. KALE, N J, bbl, $1@1.75. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $5@6. LETTUCE, S C, hmpr, 75c@$1.50; N C, hmpr, $1@1.75; Calif, crate, $1.50@3.50; Arizona, crate, $3.25@4.50; N J and Penna, hot bed, bbl, $1@2.25. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1; few, $1.15; poor low as 25c. ONIONS, yellow, Texas, crate, No 1s, $2.10@2.25; No 2s, $1.40@1.50. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbls, $1@3. PEAS, Miss, hmpr $2@2.50; S C, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; Calif, hmpr, $2; Arizona, crate, $4.50. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $6@7; choice, $3.50. POTATOES, new, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $5.75@6.25; No 2s, $3@3.50; old, 150-lb sack, $1.25@1.50; old, bulk, cwt, 90c@$1. RADISHES, Norfolk, hmpr, 25@75c; N J, bchs, 50c@$1.50. RHUBARB, N J and Penna, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.50. ROMAINE, S C, hmpr, 75c@$1.25. SCALLIONS, N J and Penna, 100 bchs, 50c@$1.25. SPINACH, Norfolk, bbl, 75c@$1.75; N J, bu, 50@75c; ⅝ bskt, 25@50c. SQUASH, white, Fla, crate, $1.25@1.75. SWEET POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.25@1.75. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, best, $4@5.25; poorer, $1.50@3. YAMS, hmpr, $1.75@2.50. WATERCRESS, $2@3 bbl.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $6.50@7; Ben Davis, $5.75; Greenings, $6.50; Virginia, bbl, No 1 Albemarle Pippins, $8.50; No 1 Winesaps, $5@8.50; No 1, Ben Davis, $5; ¾ bskt, N J, Rome Beauty, $1.25@2.25; Staymans, $1.25@2.25; Ben Davis, $1@1.50; Paragons, $1@1.75; Winesaps, $1.25@2. STRAWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, Klondykes, $7@7.50, poor lower; Missionaries, $6@6.75; small, $5.50, poor lower.

Live Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 34@35c; medium quality, 31@32c; mixed breeds, fcy, fat, 32@33c; medium, 30@31c; common, 28@29c; Leghorns, 30@32c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb average, Plymouth Rocks, 58@60c; mixed breeds, 52@57c; Leghorns, 45@50c. Roosters, old, 18@20. Capons, 40@45c. Turkeys, 25@30c. Geese, 18@22c. Ducks, Pekins, 25@30c; Muscovys, 20@25c.

Eggs—Firsts, 28½c; extra firsts, 31c; seconds, 26@27c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Quiet and without important change. Offerings ample. Steers, good to choice, $9.50@11; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $12@12.50; fair to good $10@11.50; common, $7.50@9; Tennessee, choice, $10@10.50; fair to good, $7.50@9; common, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The better grades pretty well cleaned up at steady prices. Quotations for sheared stock: Sheep, wethers, extras, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5@6; lambs, handy weight, choice, $13.75@14, fair to good, $11@12; common, $8@10, spring lambs, $16@20.

Hogs quiet and again weaker with more liberal arrivals. Western, best, $14; nearby, handy weight, $12.75@13.

City Dressed Stock—Demand only moderate and hogs and city dressed veal easier. Other kinds without important change. Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $17@19, sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, No 2, $15@16; straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $11@11.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; $1.75½@1.76½; No 4, $1.73½@1.74½; No 5, $1.70½@1.71½; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton, Western spring bran, $[illegible].

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.78½@1.79½; No 3, $1.75½@1.76½; No 4, $1.73½@1.74½; No 5, $1.70½@1.71½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.78½@1.79½; No 3, [illegible] $12@14.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.28@1.29; No 3, $1.25@1.26.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, [illegible]; No 3, [illegible], 54@55c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—[illegible]

Cheese—N. Y. whole milk flats held 27@28c; longhorns, 21@22c; single daisies, fresh, 21@21½c; held, 26@27c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46½@47c; do, choice, 44@46c; do, good, 42@43c; print

47@49c; blocks, 46@48c; do, ladles, 29@30c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 23@28c; Ohio, rolls, 23@25c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna dairy prints, 23@28c; process butter, 32@33c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 27½@28c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; do, medium and smooth, 3½@4 lbs, 29@30c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25c; Leghorns, 25@26c; old roosters, 18c; young, large, smooth, 35@38c; do, all kinds, poor, stags, 25@27c; springers, mixed, colored, 1½ lbs and over, 55@60c; do, smaller, 50@54c; ducks, young Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 25c; do, puddles, 22@24c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 22@23c; do, smaller and poor, 18@20c; pigeons, pair, 50c; guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smaller and old, each, 50@60c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

April 27, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery, 52@65c; eggs, 28@32c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.15@2 squabs, 35@45c; ducks, $1.50@2.35.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 20@30c bch; beans, 20c qt; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussel sprouts, 30c qt; cabbage, 10@20c hd; carrots, 10c bch; cauliflower, 20@60c hd; celery, 10@15c bch; cucumbers, 5@10c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 10@25c ea; lettuce, 10@15c hd; mushrooms, 20c qt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 8@10c bch; parsnips, 3 for 10c; peas, 24c qt; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes 15@20c ½ pk; new potatoes, 25c qt; poke, 10@12c bch; rhubarb, 8@10c bch; radishes, 10c bch; spinach, 15c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruit—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 40c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.10 bu; corn, $1.15 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $14@16 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds, (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38; shorts, $37@38; hominy, $17@18; middlings, $45@46; linseed, $49.50@50.50; gluten, $45@46; ground oats, $41@42; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51@52; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $37@38; 18 per cent, $41.50@42.50; 20 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 24 per cent, $48@49; 25 per cent, $50@51; horse

April 25: Market slow and draggy. Beef steers, compared with week ago, 25@40c lower, spots off more; top, $10.25; average weight, 1330 lbs; several loads, $9.75 teed. 85 per cent, $48@49.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market extremely dull; offerings mostly medium grade. Beef steers, steady; early tops, $9.75; average weight, 1300 lbs; some held higher; bulk of sales, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, she stock and canners about steady. Calves steady to weak; top vealers, $12.50. Hogs, weak; mostly down 25c; top, $14; bulk, $13.50@13.75. Receipts, 6 cars, 101 head driven in. Total, 249 cattle, 21 calves, 320 hogs.

Review at local yards for week ending @10; bulk, $8.50@9.50. Fat cows, strong to 25c higher; top, $7.25; bulk, $5.50@6.50. Bulls, heifers, canners and cutters slow, about steady. Calves, compared with week ago, 50c lower; top vealers, $12.50; bulk, $11.75@12.25. Hogs, no fresh receipts, tending lower.

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 9 cars, from Penna; 1 Virginia, 1 Ohio, 1 Nebraska, 1 Maryland, containing 267 head; 167 head driven in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 374 head; 109 calves.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.50
Fair to good	8.00@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.25@ 8.00
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.75@12.50
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	13.75@14.25
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.75@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.25@12.75
Rough stock	10.00@11.25

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

April 27, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—[illegible]—ASPARAGUS, Calif and southern, crate 1 doz bchs, [illegible]; medium, $2@2.50; large, $2.50 [illegible]. BEANS, poor condition, bu hmpr [illegible], poor stock [illegible] Texas bu bskt, $1.25 [illegible]. CABBAGE, new, Texas, [illegible] $2.75 [illegible] 100-lb crate [illegible] $1.75@2 [illegible]. CARROTS, new, [illegible]. CAULIFLOWER [illegible]. LETTUCE, Iceberg, [illegible] Calif, poor condition, $1.50@2.50; Arizona [illegible]; Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskt [illegible], 20 [illegible]. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt,

75c@$1; poor stock, 25c. ONIONS, N Y, 100-lb sack; No 1 yellows, best, $2@2.50; new, Texas, bu crate, yellows, $2.15@2.25; whites, $2.25@2.50. PARSLEY, La, bu bskt, curly, $1; plain, $1.50. PEAS, Calif, Arizona, 45-lb crate, poor quality, $2.50@3; Miss, ¾ bu hmpr, $1@2. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $7; field run, $5.50. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N Y, $1.50@1.65; Maine, Gr Mts, $1.25@1.75; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1, $6@6.25; No 2, $4@4.50. RADISHES, Miss, bbl, doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, Maryland, bu bskt, $1@1.15; Virginia, bbl, $1.75@2. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, yellows, No 1, $2.65@2.75; mediums, $1.25. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, originals, fancy best, $5@5.50; choice, $4@4.50; poor stock, fancy and choice, low as $2; repacked, fancy, $8; choice, $7. TURNIPS, new, Miss, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—Apples, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6@7; Starks and Russets, $6@6.50; West Va, Willow Twigs, $6; boxes, Wash, Winesaps, extra fancy, $3.50@4; fancy, $3.25@3.50. STRAWBERRIES, La, 24-pt crate, best, $4.50@5; poor low as $1.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 49½@51c; tubs, 47@49½c; nearby tubs, 44@45c.

Eggs—Fresh, select, 31@34c; current receipts, 28@30c.

Cheese—N Y, full cream, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 37c.

Live Poultry—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market about steady. Hens, heavy, 32@33c; light and Leghorns, 28@30c; roosters, 18@20c; stags, 28@30c; ducks, 35c; geese, 20@25c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 35@40c; common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.25; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.65; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@9.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 double decks; Yorkers and medium grades, 5c higher; other grades steady. Prime heavy hogs $12.40@12.50; heavy mixed, $12.65@12.80; mediums and heavy yorkers, $12.80@12.85; light yorkers, $12.50@12.75; pigs, $12.25@

12.50; roughs, $9.50@10.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3 double-decks; market active, prices steady. Prime wethers, $7.75@8.25; good mixed, $6.75@7.25; fair mixed, $5@6½; culls to common, $2@4.50; culls to choice lambs, $8@13.25; spring lambs, $18@20.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $11@11.50; heavy and thin, $4@7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 18½ cars hay, 4½ cars straw, 3 cars shelled corn, 9 cars oats; B and O R R, 2 cars hay, 3 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16.50@18; standard timothy, $19@20; No 1 clover, $18@19; No 1 light mixed clover, $18@19; No 1 heavy mixed clover, $18@19; No 1 mixed clover, $18.50@19.50.

Straw—Oats, $13.50@14; rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $13.50@14.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.35@1.37; No 2 shelled, $1.23@1.25; No 3 shelled, $1.20@1.22.

Oats—No 2 white, 53½@54½c; No 3 white, 51½@52½c.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—28@30c dozen.

Poultry—Hens 20@25c; dressed, $1@2.

Butter—Country, 45@50c; separator, 55@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk, tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box; 5c bch; parsnips, 5c bch, carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; strawberries, 35@40c.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.10 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; [illegible] $1.25; rye, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; bran $34 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

April 27, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter steady, receipts, 7496 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 92 score, 45c; [illegible] do firsts, 88 [illegible] do, 91 score, 43@45½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 25c.

Eggs firmer, receipts 29,702 cases; fresh-gathered extra firsts, 30@30½c; do storage packed, 30@31c; do, firsts, 29@[illegible]; [illegible] storage-packed, 30@30½c; fresh gathered seconds, 27½@28½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, [illegible]; nearby and nearby western hennery whites firsts to average extras, 29@[illegible]; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½@[illegible]; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 38@[illegible]; do firsts to extra firsts, 34@35c.

Cheese irregular, receipts, 122,700 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 20½

@21½c; do, average run, 20c; whole milk, flats, held, fancy to specials, 25½@26½c; do, average run @25½c; state, whole milk, twins, fancy, 20½@21c; do, average run,

Live Poultry steady; chickens, freight, 20@32c; broilers, by freight, 65c; do, by express, 45@65c; fowls, freight, 35c; do, by express, 34@ roosters, by freight, 15c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, 44c; fowls, 22@35c; old roosters, 15@ turkeys, western, 30@44c; do, southern, 30@44c; do, frozen, 30@45c.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: bran, $31.50; middling, $32.50, in 1 sacks; red dog, $45, nominal, in sacks; western spring bran, spot, standard middling, $33.60; flour mi $41.50; red dog, spot, $46.50@47, all 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and shipments; rye middling, $30; white h iny feed, $43.60, all in 100-lb sacks; tonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, linseed oil meal, $45.20, in 100-lb

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, othy and light mixed: No 1, $25@2 2, $22@24; No 3, $19@21; sample, $1 Straw, large bales, rye, $15@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, $1.88½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, $1.80½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, ex $1.63½; No 1 North Manitoba, in f o b, export, $1.73½; No 2 mixed f o b, export, $1.60½. CORN, No 2 low, $1.25⅞; No 3 yellow, $1.21⅞; mixed, $1.25⅛. OATS, No 2 white, No 3 white, 52c; No 4 white, 51c; ary white, clipped, 57@59c; fancy clipped, 60½@61½c. Rye, c i f, $1.18½. BARLEY, malting, c i f, $1.12@1.15.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1040 head; steers, $6.50@8.25; state bulls, $3@ cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 860 head; veals, common to prime, $7@12.50; and little calves, $4@6; buttermilks fed, $4@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1416 irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, 3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $12 clipped, $10@11.75; culls, $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 1690 head; light to medium weights, $12.50@1 pigs, $11.25@12.25; heavy hogs, $1 13.25; roughs, $11@11.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKE

Cattle—Compared with week ago: ter grades yearlings, 25c lower; and medium steers scarce; stockers feeders fully 25c higher. Extreme weighty steers, $11.25; numerous $10.25@10.85 at low time; vealers at low for season. Week's bulk prices low: Fed steers $9.25@10.50; fat $5.50@7.50; heifers, $7.25@9.50; $3@4.25; veal calves, $8@9.

Hogs—Mostly 5@15c lower; maxi decline on lightweights; practically market for under weights; bulk good choice, 170@225-lb averages, $12.05@1 top, $12.15; bulk medium and weight butchers, $11.90@12.05; odd packing sows mostly $10.50@10.75; strong weight slaughter pigs $11.25@11.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Compared week ago: Fat lambs mostly steady; sheep and shearing lambs around lower. Week's bulk prices: De handy weight lambs, $11.50@11 weightier kind largely $13@14; ext heavies, $11.50@12.50; handy weight pers, $12@12.50, weighty kind dow to $9; good wooled ewes, $8@8.50; pers, $6.50@7; shearing lambs, $11@1

FEED PRICES

The feed markets are firm. S light and mills oversold. Shipments ing out very slowly.

The prices below are for prompt s ments based on payment on arriv cars as quoted by the Philadelphia bling trade to retail feed dealers on day, April 27. Quotations cover solid lots for delivery at Philadelphia or S ton rate points.

Pure spring bran .... $33.00@3
Spring bran ....
Soft winter wheat bran .... 36.50@3
Hard winter wheat bran ....
Standard middlings ....
Soft winter wheat middlings ....
Flour middlings ....
Red dog flour ....
White hominy .... 42.00@
Yellow hominy .... 12.00@
Gluten feed ....
36 per cent cottonseed meal
41 per cent cottonseed meal
43 per cent cottonseed meal
34 per cent linseed meal ....

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Harrisburg rate points, subtract [illegible] ton (for cottonseed meal [illegible]) for New York, Newark rate points, 40c per ton (for cottonseed [illegible] ton); for Woodbury, [illegible] points and $1.00 per ton [illegible] Toms river, Cape May [illegible] $1.40 per ton.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, A

Domestic—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 59@[illegible]; [illegible] ½-blood combing [illegible] and N Y fleeces—[illegible] ⅜-blood combing [illegible] ¼-blood combing, 48@49c, [illegible] fine, unwashed, 45@[illegible]. Missouri and average New England: ½-blood, 46@49c; ⅜-blood, [illegible] 46@47c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRIC

Toledo, Ohio, Ma

Clover, cash, $16.50; October, [illegible]; December, $15.10. Alsike, cash, [illegible]; August, $12.80. Timothy, cash, [illegible] $3.05; September, $3.55.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .45¾	$ .44¾	$ .45½	$ .37
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.29¼	.31¾	.32¾	.26
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.55	.52½	.58½	.50
Potatoes, Penna, bulk per cwt. (Phila.)	.95	.90	1.15	1.60
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.87½	9.62½	9.75	10.12½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	18.50	18.50	27.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.79	1.63	1.67	1.21
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.28½	1.30½	1.33	.91¼
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.56	.55½	.56½	.60¼

Farm Products Prices and Prospects

April Crop Prospects

HE winter wheat prospects in Pennsylvania on April 1 were er than for the past two years. past ten years' records show that average crop declined four points condition from December 1 to il 1. Contrariwise, the present t crop has improved in condi-, advancing three points since ember 1, 1924, largely due to the unt of snow protection the past ter.

he average condition of the Unit-ates winter wheat crop was 68.7 cent of normal, compared with per cent last year and 81.2 per the average condition for the 10 years on April 1. The de- in condition from December 1, 4, to April 1, 1925, was 12.3 ts, compared with an average ine in the past ten years of 4.4 ts.

Rye

he rye crop in Pennsylvania was wise improved thru favorable ter weather. The reported condi- on April 1 was 87 per cent, com-ed with 86 per cent on April 1, 4, and 89 per cent, the ten-year dition on April 1. Rye, being a dier crop, as usual suffered much winter damage in the United tes than did winter wheat. The rage condition of rye on April 1 84 per cent of normal, compared h 83.5 per cent on April 1, 1924, 87.1 per cent, the average condi- for the past ten years on April

Farm Wages

An increase is noted in the Penn-vania scale of farm wages, com-ed with January 1, 1925, but pared with April 1 last year, the ges are slightly lower. Monthly ges, with board, averaged $39, pared with $39.50 one year ago; thly, without board, $58.60, com-ed with $59; daily, with board, 45, compared with $2.50; daily, hout board, $3.35, compared with .30.

For the entire United States there practically no change in the ge level compared with one year on April first. Wages were re-ted generally lower in the north- states from Wisconsin and In-a eastward, as well as in the far tern and range states, but higher the southern and middle western tes, west of the Mississippi.

ancaster Tobacco Letter

UYING of the 1924 crop contin-ues with a number of tobacco in the field. At its present rate movement, the tobacco should n be out of the hands of the wers, for no more than approxi-ately twenty per cent remains un-ld.

Prices have held fairly steady, al- buyers show an increasing ten-ncy to bid lower in their transac-s. Fifteen and sixteen cents per und for wrapped grades are still ing paid but ten and twelve cent les are far more common.

Quite a bit of the leaf will be cked by the growers themselves is year—probably more than in y previous season for a good many ars. Many farmers are employing ckers to handle their crops at a ed price per pound for packing d storage. Other growers are de-ering their leaf to the cooperative cking warehouses which will ndle a large acreage, according to ent reports.

The cooperative marketing movement is making some headway. The permanent committee of organization, consisting of twenty-five prominent growers, business men and bankers of the county, has been named and will hold their first meeting next week. The drive for members will probably start as soon as the committee irons out the details of organization and settles the important legal questions which confront the growers in their attempt to organize.

The 1925 crop is making its bid for attention, and preparations are going forward to get the seed beds under way. Indications at this time point to about a normal acreage for 1925, and growers do not seem to be discouraged by the comparatively low prices paid for the crop this season.—Garden Spot Farmer.

Better Times Ahead

AFTER suffering longer than any other major farm enterprise from the effects of the general agricultural depression of 1920-1921, and from continued overproduction, the beef cattle industry of the United States seems at last definitely moving toward prosperity, it is declared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Evidence of the trend is furnished not only by the fact that prices of beef cattle this year have been above those of the corresponding period of 1924, but also by signs that the beef cattle business has been liquidated to a point at which the potential supply of beef is much reduced.

It is pointed out that the price of beef cattle has advanced in spite of increased slaughtering. This reflects an increased demand for beef.

A Cycle of Fourteen Years

There are distinct cycles of high and low prices for beef cattle. The typical cycle has a period of about fourteen years. Economists in the Department of Agriculture believe 1924 saw the low point of a downward swing that began about 1915. Altho it is too soon to be sure that the industry is now in the first phase of a long upward trend, the facts point to that conclusion. In 1922, 1923, and 1924 the beef cattle industry was subjected to the same forces that produced heavy liquidation in other farm enterprises. Liquidation in the case of cattle, however, was retarded by the fact that exceptionally heavy marketing in that period would have been ruinous not only to the cattlemen but to their creditors. In consequence, the beef cattle supply remained large, while surpluses of other agricultural products were rapidly being reduced. But toward the end of 1924 it began to be apparent that the cattle supply was steadily being brought into better relation with the demand.

All signs indicate, in short, that the beef cattle industry is headed toward lower production and rising prices. If the present cycle runs true to form, the general trend of cattle prices should be upward for six or eight years. Cattle production in this country was at its previous low point around 1913. Its last high point was touched about 1919.

Main Trend Often Hidden

Seasonal variations and special conditions often hide the main trend in the cattle industry, so that it is hard to tell just what phase of the cycle it may be in. At the present moment, however, the principal facts are clear. There is a depleted supply of beef cattle on the ranges and a heavy movement to market. A long period of falling prices has apparently been definitely succeeded by an upward movement, occurring just when it should occur on the assumption that the cattle cycle will behave normally. If the present trend is not the start of a new constructive period for the industry, all present signs are deceptive.

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 5)

eggs, 30c. Pigs high and scarce.—Q. E. T., April 17.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Pa.—April has been exceptionally dry with hard frosts. Plowing for oats and corn about completed. Most of the oats is in the ground. A few potatoes being planted. Corn ground being disced and harrowed. More lime than usual has been used this spring. Roads have been in good condition for hauling on trucks and the fields were firm for spreading. Winter grain came thru looking well, but needs showers now. Pasture coming very slowly. Most farmers have plenty of rough feed. Mill feed high in price. Seed corn scarce and high. A good many farmers are buying thru the farm bureau. Considerable interest shown in soy beans. A larger acreage will be planted this year. Pigs not so plentiful this spring; good demand for pigs for butchering this fall. Purebred pigs of good type demanding good prices. No fat hogs. Veal calves scarce. Butter, 40@50c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 80c. Quite a number of farmers near Reynoldsville, Pa., are building dams and stocking them with gold fish.—F. M., April 21.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA.—Farmers are taking advantage of the early spring weather and are plowing, building fences, trimming and spraying orchards. Incubators at work and little chicks are running around enjoying the warm sunny days. Spring pigs seem to be rather scarce. We have had thunder showers, followed by lower temperatures, with cold northwest winds. Early shrubbery and forest trees show a sheen of green and raspberry bushes are leafed out. Winter grains looking well according to location. Bluebirds and robins are filling the air with their joyous melodies. Butter, 51c; eggs, 40c; potatoes, 90c@$1.—E. A. K., April 20.

LEBANON COUNTY, PA.—The soil for the first half of April was in splendid shape for plowing and sowing oats. Many failed to get their oats out and heavy rains when it grew black as midnight stopped work. Many car loads of fat cattle and steers and some of tobacco have been shipped. For the first time in the agricultural history of Lebanon County, traps, fitted with glass tops, so that pests can be watched with a microscope as they get busy after their winter sleep, will be set on the Peter Boltz farm at Bunker Hill. As soon as the apple scab spore shows up, word will be passed about and all orchardists will spray. It is much easier to kill a pair of spores than it is to kill millions of their offspring. Other pests will be watched for in like manner and destroyed by oil or lime-sulphur sprays and results noted.—R. I. W., April 20.

UNION COUNTY, PA.—Oats seeding will be finished this week. Many acres of sod have been plowed for corn, and it is being rolled as fast as possible to conserve moisture, since the ground is very dry. The usual acreage of corn will be planted, but not so many acres of potatoes as last year. Clover seed being sown and apple trees have been sprayed for scale. Rural schools are closing their eight-month term and many teachers will attend summer schools of some kind. Prices, eggs, 25c; veal calves, 10c; hens, 28c; wheat, $1.60; oats 55c; corn, $1.15. Good seed corn is very scarce, tho properly cared for seed corn is germinating well.—J. N. G., April 16.

WARREN COUNTY, N. J.—The latter part of March gave us May weather and April has been a cold month with the first half quite dry. Have had two thunder showers since the fifteenth. The wheat and rye wintered quite well but have not grown much yet. Mowing fields look well with a good stand. Some oats sowed and a little corn ground plowed but, generally speaking, the farmers are behind. Quite a number raising baby chicks. Eggs are hatching only about fifty per cent. Feed prices are about the same but wheat is selling at $1.40. Eggs are selling for 28c and dairy butter 45c.—A. S. P., April 21.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.—With the thermometer standing at thirty degrees and ice on the ponds this morning it certainly doesn't feel like corn planting time. Farm work unusually well along for this date, oats about all in, sod all plowed, gardens and many potatoes planted. It has been too cold for vegetation, hence the grass is short. Wheat has wintered poorly and doesn't look like more than one-half crop. Livestock has come thru the winter in good shape in spite of the failure of last year's corn crop. Hay was plentiful and good, farmers are learning they can winter stock on less grain than is usually fed, provided they have good hay and don't stint the cattle. Fruit trees are showing considerable bloom, except peaches, which are almost a total failure. Much damage done in sections of this county by the tornado that passed thru on the 19th; buildings unroofed or torn down, fruit trees destroyed, hay stacks scattered and some livestock injured. Health in the community fair with the exception of the prevalence of scarlet fever of a very mild type.—J. H., April 21.

Small Grains Studied

EXPERIMENTS with small grains have been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Arlington Farm near Washington, D. C., over a period of years beginning in 1907. In the earlier years the experiments consisted mainly of studies of varietal adaptation, rates of seeding, and the improvements of the principal fall-sown cereals by selection and breeding. More recently the scope of the plat experiments has been broadened. They now include a combined experiment on rate of seeding and seedbed preparation and tests of several seed treatments for increasing the yield and controlling diseases, particularly the cereal smuts.

Experimental results obtained during the fourteen-year period 1910-1923 are reported in Department Bulletin 1309, just issued. A copy of this new bulletin may be obtained upon request, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS
Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 10c; Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 12c; Wh. Rocks, 12c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 14c; 14c; Blk. Minorcas, 14c. Less of less than 100 chicks, 1c more. **Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind. Charles David, Dept. 40, Sta. V, Cincinnati, O.**

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-
Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $12. Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $14. White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $15. White Wyandotte, Buff Orpingtons $15. Mixed $10. Booklet free. **Golden Rule Hatchery Dept. D, Bucyrus, Ohio.**

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 10c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 10c; S. C. Barred Rocks 11c; Mixed 8c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range, bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad., or write for free circular. **Chester Valley Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS—Vigorous quality chicks, from free range, America's greatest layers.
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns.......10c each
Park's Barred Rocks, Owen's S. C. Reds....12c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas ....12c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes..........14c each
Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Order direct.
WM. D. SEIDEL, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 10c; Barred Rocks 12c; R. I. Reds 13c; Mixed 9c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Chicks From Good Range Flocks
Barred Rocks $10.00 per hundred. S. C. White Leghorns $9.00 per hundred. Broilers $8.00 per hundred. Postage prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed. **NEVIN STUCK, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS From good healthy laying free range stock by prepaid parcel post. 100% live delivery guaranteed
Barred Plymouth Rocks 12c S. C. R. I. Reds.... 12c
S. C. White Leghorns.. 10c Mixed 8c
Reduction on 500 lots or more. Hatches due every week. **PENN'S CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

Barred Rocks Day Old Chicks
From 4000 Matured Hens Bred for Utility and Size
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del

MAY DAY-OLD CHICKS
The kind that live and grow. S. C. White Leghorns, $13.00 per 100; $60.00 per 500. Barred Plymouth Rocks, $14.00 per 100; hatches off every week. **PARADISE POULTRY FARM. Paradise, Penna.**

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS, free range stock. White Leghorns...$10 per 100 S. C. Reds..$13 per 100 Barred Rocks..... 12 per 100 Mixed ...... 9 per 100 Special prices on 500 lots and over. Prepaid. For May delivery. **MITCHELL'S POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa., R. 2.**

CHICKS
Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.**

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. Eggs, chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. Another mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. Try us. **RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box J., Jamestown, Pa.**

CHICKS EVERY WEEK None Better Direct Strain. "Martin's" White Wyandottes 12c each. Broilers 8c. Order from this adv. Bank reference. **JAS. E. ULSH, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.**

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Rocks and mixed. Lowest Prices, Quality considered. 100% delivery guaranteed. **L. E. STRAWSER R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.**

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices. **SAMUEL T. FRY. Box B. Elizabethtown, Pa.**

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20,000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs low. Catalog. **Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.**

CHICKS
S. C. Tom Barron ....$11.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns.................. 9.00 per 100
S. C. Buff Leghorns .... 11.00 per 100
Rocks and Reds .... 10.00 per 100
Mixed, Heavy, $9.00; Leghorns, Mixed... 8.00 per 100
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

BABY CHIX
Our 14th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100. Black Minorcas, and Anconas, $14 per 100. White Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, $15 per 100. R. I. Reds, $16 per 100. Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated catalogue. **JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, Ickesburg, Pa.**

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Large, dark Gloria Strain, healthy and vigorous; 200 to 264 egg trapnest records. Bred for egg production, type and color. Hatching eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. **MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, R. D. 3, Williamsport, Pa.**

CLASS A CHICKS: PULLETS: Big, Husky chicks from heavy layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns 10c; Anconas 11c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 13c; Assorted 8c. No money down. Pay ten days before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog free. **The Bos Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan, R. No. 2 V.**

CHICKS from heavy laying, free range stock. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 10c; R. I. Reds 11c and mixed 8c each. Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for circular. **CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Wm. Nace, Propr., McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Chicks from dark heavy laying S. C. Reds, $13.00 per hundred. Order from this adv. or send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 33, McCLURE, PA.**

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 10c, S. C. Barred Rocks 11c, S. C. R. I. Reds 12c and Mixed 8c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility Bred-to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this adv. or write for circular. **Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.**

PARK'S PEDIGREED Strain Barred Rocks, direct blood. None better. Chicks 12c ea. Special Matings 18c. 2000 per week, hatched strong, 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. **S. W. Kline, Box 50, Middlecreek, Pa.**

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BABY CHICKS
Ferris Strain, S. C. White Leghorns 10c. From my own flock. Live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Order from this adv. **WM. F. GRAHAM, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

CHICK PRICES SMASHED—Chicks from inspected flocks, free from disease. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. W. Leg., Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Mixed Chicks. Catalog and price list free. **FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS from strong healthy free range stock, B. Rocks English strain, S. C. W. Leghorns and mixed 8c and up. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Write for free prices. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Our 11th season hatching this wonder breed. Hardiest, Handsomest, Greatest Layers. Most profitable of all breeds. Catalogue free. Write today. **A. E. HAMPTON, Box F. PITTSTOWN, N. J.**

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The Installment Plan

Study It—It's Not Always Cheapest in the End

"IT'S easy to buy on the installment plan, and you can use the goods while paying for them." That sounds attractive, but before going farther, stop and figure out what this special service is going to cost. In the majority of cases the result will surprise you.

My attention was first called to the cost of this special service last summer by a neighbor who wished to add some extra equipment to his farm. He was well rated at the local bank, and a loan could have been arranged at seven per cent interest. Thinking this too high, he tried out the time-payment plan, ordering implements to the amount of $600; the terms being $50 per month without interest until the bill was paid.

Both parties carried out their contracts to the letter, but after final settlement was made, my neighbor and I called at the local dealer's. There, we learned that the implements could have been bought for $550 cash. Granting that a bank loan was necessary, this would have brought the amount to $588.50 including interest, or a saving of $11.50 over the installment plan. This did not include postage, paper, or time spent in sending the monthly payments.

The company was not to blame. My neighbor's account, along with dozens of others, had to be taken or. This required clerks, tabulat investigations, etc., plus a fair of interest. All this has to be for and in every case the buyer the paying. Therefore, it is practice to find out in advance what an article is going to cost. can easily be done by learning cash price. Freight and handling penses must be reckoned with, then if the cash is not available, rate of interest on a loan estimat By doing this, an attractive bar may prove to be quite expensive.

The time-payment plan has rightful place, but it can be overdone, especially on the where one seldom takes all the into consideration.—F. R. Cozze

Fertilizing Asparagus

(Continued from page 17)

eral applications of high-grade ed fertilizer, of supplementary ap cations of nitrate of soda, and of plies of readily available plant both at the beginning and at the of the cutting season. When consideration is given to these fa the growers are able to produce only large yields per acre, but paragus of a quality that comma an attractive price in the market. J. G. L.

Concrete Walls without Form

(Continued from page 3)

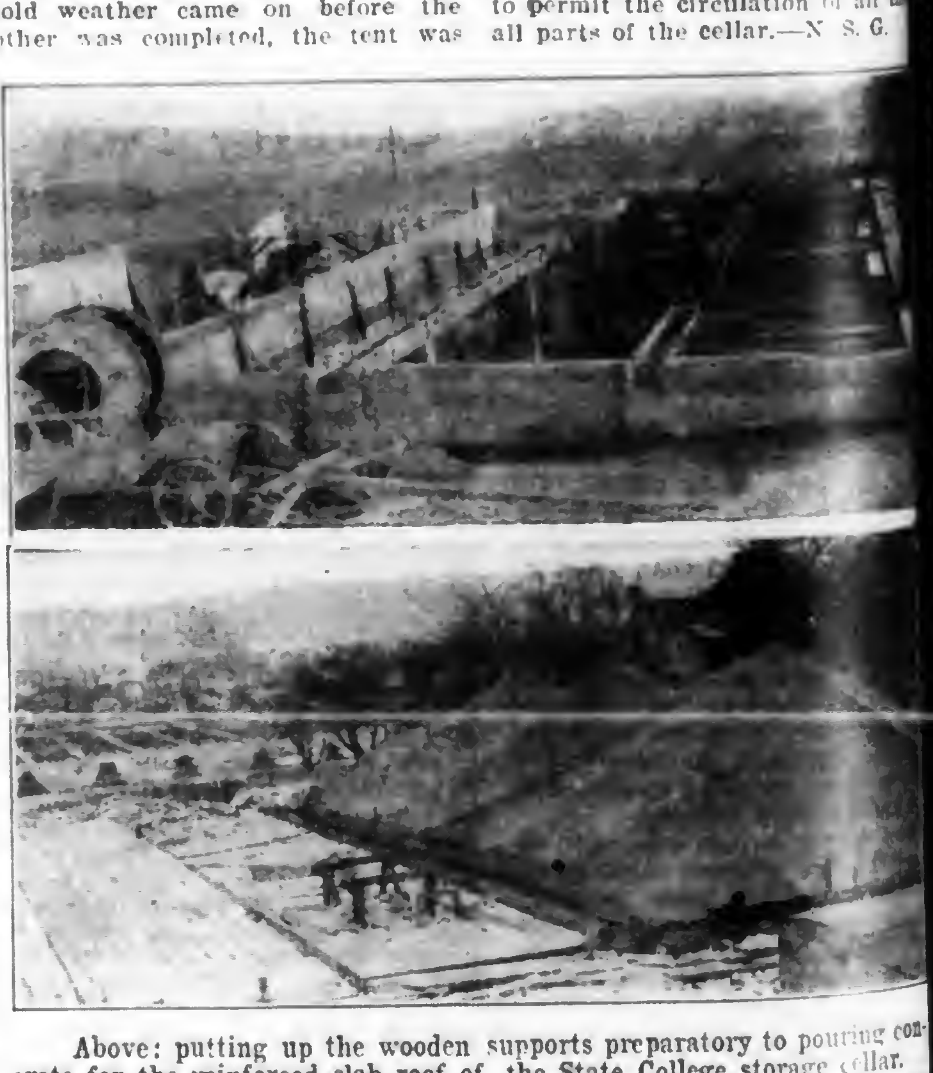
walls, on the outside to drain away any water that might tend to collect and cause pressure against the walls in freezing weather.

The pictures reproduced on page thirty show the details of the construction of the roof. The top illustration shows the forms which were used in constructing the columns to support the roof, and the woodwork upon which the concrete for the reinforced slab roof was poured.

The lower picture shows the roof of one storage cellar completed. As cold weather came on before the other was completed, the tent was put up to protect the concrete fr freezing. The top of the cellars to be covered with two or three of soil.

It has been found that where structure is built like these cellar State College, and two or three of soil placed over it, the humid of the interior may be controlled ventilation. The temperature is trolled by the movement of the The large driveway doors at the of the cellar meet most requireme for ventilation.

Usually a raised wood slat floor used to carry the storage load to permit the circulation of air t all parts of the cellar.—N. S. G.



Above: putting up the wooden supports preparatory to pouring concrete for the reinforced slab roof of the State College storage cellar.
Below: heating stoves under this tent protected the recently completed roof until the cement hardened.

Swiss Weather Prophet

A Weather Warning That is Dependable

The Swiss Weather Prophet is made of hardwood. The house is decorated in front with a stag's head, a bird, glass windows and a thermometer between the doors. On the green covered roof is a starling's cage. The inner background is decorated with views of Switzerland. There are two doorways. When the carved figures of the two children come out look for fair weather; when the little old witch comes out, rain or snow with stormy weather is sure to come.

Scientific and Accurate

This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

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istered Large Type Berkshires whose sire, grand were all grand champions. Fair prices. **WIANT FARMS, Patterson Grove, Huntington Mills, Luzerne County.**

RKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED Boars. Male and female pigs. **CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

D CHINAS of approved breeding, spring gilts bred by the Grand Champion Boars, one two-year-old herd boar **S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio.**

Type Chester Whites Grand Champion bloodlines. Pigs **Geo. F. Griffis, Newville, Pa.**

kshire bacon hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open **Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.**

Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old. Include $1.00 extra if you return our crate. **Indian Corn Hog Farm,** Pa.

ERKSHIRES have not advanced with the Hog registered gilts and one 3 mos. **W. F. McSPARRAN, Furniss, Pa.**

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lity Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. **SAUFLEY Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.**

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registered Holstein bull. We will ac- Dairymen's League Certificates: formation. **Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York.**

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POTATOES **John Cooper, Plains N. Y.**

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PION Plants $1.50 per $12.50 **M. S. R. 4 Salisbury, Md.**

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SEED CORN **Stock Farm, Hershey, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

FEEDING COB MEAL SUPPOSED TO CAUSE ABORTION.—I do not keep a dairy but I do handle a good many cows during the year, as I take springers to board for a dealer during the winter. The point is that two years ago the dealer had quite a number of cows here during the winter and there was one lot of about twenty that weren't due to calve for several weeks. I had an extra lot of cob corn (but A-1) that winter, and as they were an extra lot of fine cows I asked him whether I should give them a couple of quarts of cob corn meal twice a day and he stated that would be fine. After about two weeks of feeding cob meal the cows started to slip their calves which were from four to six weeks too soon. After the fourth cow slipped hers, the dealer and owner came to me, saying to stop feeding cob meal. The dealer claimed the cob meal was the cause of abortion. I have known this to occur since in stables where they fed cob meal liberally. I have not ever met any other man that felt this might be the case, but still some of them lost cows by so doing and are not convinced.—C. S. W., Doylestown, Pa. We thank you for your interesting letter. It was formerly claimed that abortion was due to injury, such as blows, horn thrusts, falls, etc., or the eating of spoiled food and of certain plants having oxytocic properties. While abortion may occur from such causes in a limited number of cases, careful investigation has demonstrated these claims to be largely unfounded. We should like to hear from readers who are feeders of cob meal to pregnant cows.

SORE EAR.—We have a female collie that has for some time been troubled with a sore ear, causing her to shake the head and scratch. I dislike to kill her.—L. L., Calipon, N. J. Apply hydrogen peroxide to remove pus, then apply impalpable boric acid. The ear should be treated twice a day.

LOSS OF APPETITE.—I have a cow about twelve years old that does not eat much hay or corn fodder, but she is fond of corncobs left by the hogs in the yard. This cow is falling in milk yield and growing thin. I have good hay and fodder but she refuses to eat it.—R. S., New Castle County, Del. Give her one dram of fluid nux vomica, one dram of fluid extract of cinchona, two drams of Fowler's solution at a dose in one pint of water as a drench, or give the medicine in drinking water three times a day. Feed her plenty of roots and the kind of food she craves.

THOROUGHPIN.—I have a horse that has thoroughpin affecting both hind legs; the bunches are not large, do not seem to cause pain or lameness.—S. C., Greene County, Pa. Apply equal parts of tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor to bunches daily. It is always difficult to reduce such bunches and when the animal is not lame, leave him alone.

WEAK CALF.—My cow was bred on March 14, had calf November 30, but the calf is weak, cow gives very little milk. She cleaned all right; will she again breed?—C. H., Tioga County, N. Y. Doubtless the calf came two weeks early, therefore it is not unusual for such a calf to be weak; besides, the cow is likely to give less milk than if she carried her calf full gestation period. Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, ginger, bicarbonate of soda, common salt together. Give her two tablespoonfuls at a dose in ground feed two or three times a day. She should be well fed and kept in warm stable.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for May, June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. **L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.**

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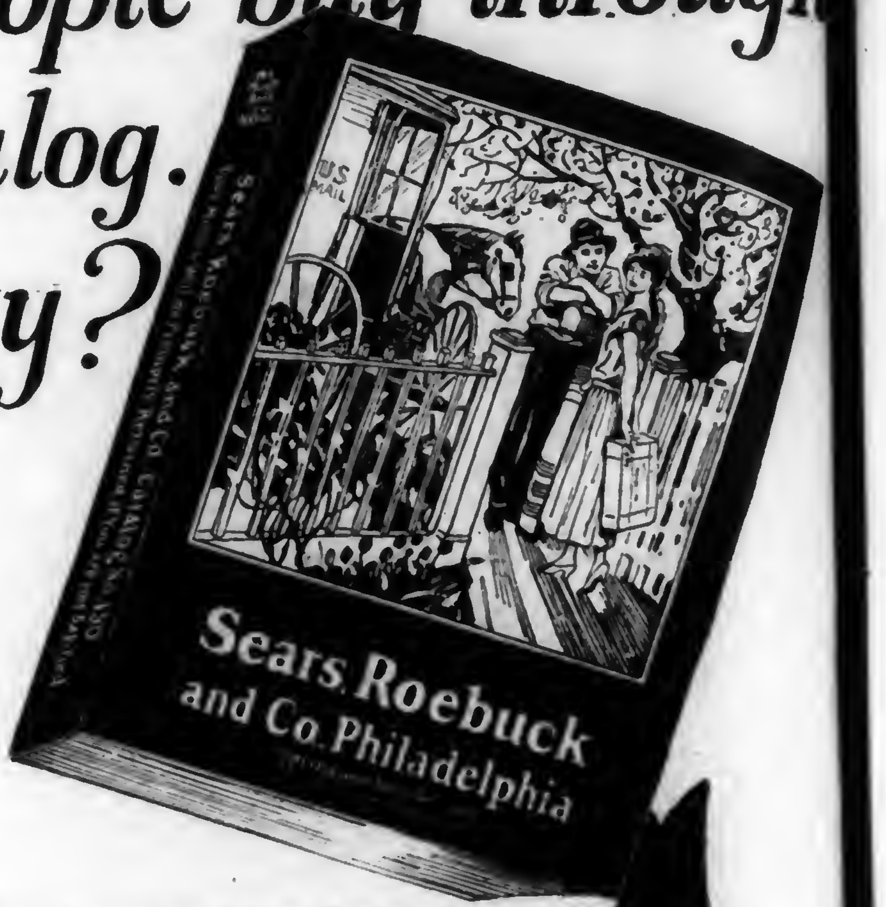
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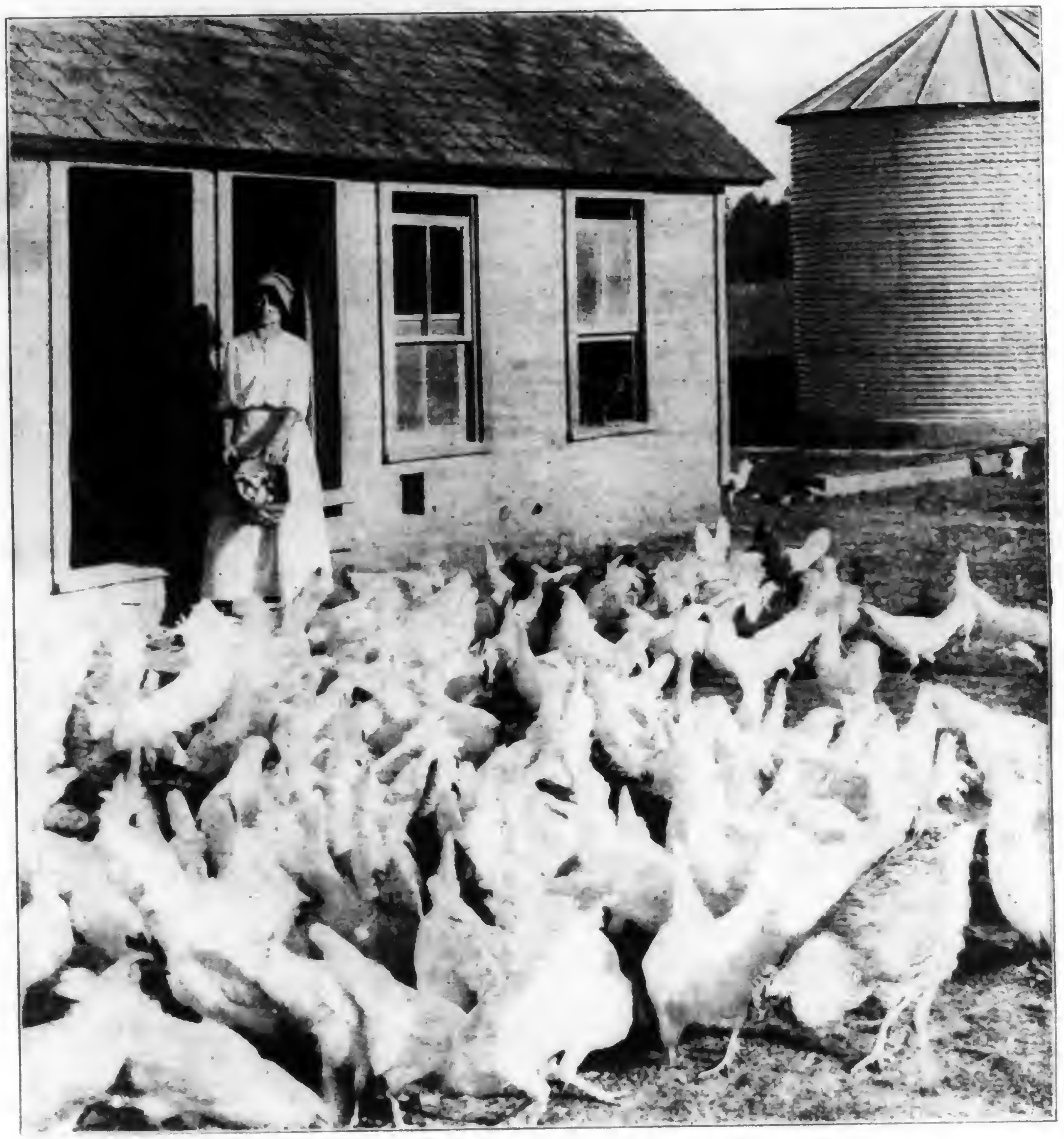
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 91—No. 19 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925 $1.00 a Year



The story of the Webster Community Church shows what can be done when country church members work together. Page three.

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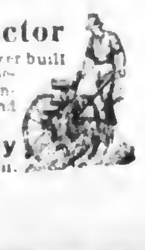

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 19 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 9, 1925 Whole No. 1460

The Story of a Rural Community Church

What It's Possible to Do When Church Members Band Together

By THOMAS H. WITTKORN

ON THE main concrete road between Havre de Grace and Bel Air, Maryland, I discovered Webster Community Church. No traveler ld pass that way without seeing it as it stood most alone in the open country except for the sonage and another house across the road. I d passed lots of other rural churches standing one, on my 800-mile drive, but this one was so ferent that it made me stop to learn something bout it.

The church was an imposing structure of crete block, with imitation limestone trimming and red asbestos roofing. Happily the man ross the road had the keys. Inside the large tibule, to the left, was the Sunday School or ture room with chairs for possibly 150. ight ahead, in what appears in the picture be the back of the building, was the main auditrium.

Sliding doors between the two rooms made it sible for them to be thrown into one. Never d it been my privilege to visit such a well-appointed country church. Everything was still ining in its newness. Services had been held here for only ten months and all the ople I talked with about it were ceedingly pleased.

Room Looked Home-like

The main body of the church and lpit platform were covered with ue velvet carpet, which gave the m a finished, home-like appearance. The large pipe organ, operatd by an electric blower, was said to e good accompaniment to the r of mixed voices which had been ined by the pastor. Great stress, as told, was being placed on the sical part of the services. The pult furniture and books, altar rail, ble and organ had been given as morials, as well as the one large, d the six small stained glass winws.

The large stained glass window s installed as a memorial to twelve boys, raisd in the church, who served in the World War, of whom paid the supreme sacrifice. When king for somebody to take charge of raising funds for the window, which finally cost $425 luding a bronze plate with the twelve names it, the committee thought at once of Miss rriett E. Cooley, who had shown her ability ing the war by organizing a Red Cross branch the community with one hundred members.

Her Appeals Met with Prompt Response

Miss Cooley's keen interest overcame her fear the magnitude of the undertaking and she set it with a will. First, she interested the exvice men who did what they could to help. sonal letters to the different banks and promt people in the country brought her some ll and some large checks. A church supper evening, with the hearty help of the ladies, red one hundred dollars for the window. Then a cost of two dollars she had a hundred postal rds printed asking for the donation of a handchief for a handkerchief sale. These cards re sent far and wide to her friends and netted 5. She got up a play and after giving it twice d enough funds, with the personal contributions made from time to time, to pay everything full for the window.

The basement of the building was completely ttied for a social center. A well equipped chen, long table tops and tressels made it easy provide the "eats" when the occasion demanded. electric lighting plant in one corner explained there were so many lighting fixtures around with never a sign of electric wires in the surrounding country. A good sized stage across the rear of the basement told of the joyful times when old Santa Claus came down the chimney, or the older folks had an entertainment. Best of all, a big heater stood guard to keep everybody warm and contented when it was good to be indoors. Indeed, right then and there I wished my lot had been cast in that community.

When Two Churches Joined Hands

The why of such a fine building was explained by the fact that two churches in the vicinity had joined hands and built it on the main road instead of trying to force people to come to the original places of worship which had been left by the improvement of roads in rather inaccessible places. A third church, in the four and a half mile radius, was asked to join in these enlarged opportunities but is said to have refused unless the new building was placed on the site of its present one on the by-road a mile from the main highway. The building of one of the cooperating churches was to be sold and the other one kept as a funeral chapel in the large cemetery surrounding it.

The Webster Community Church, Harford County, Maryland.

Completely furnished, the Webster Church cost $30,000 and up to the time I was there $22,000 had been paid on it, altho money had never been mentioned from the pulpit. The congregation was using the envelope system of contributions and plans were under way for installing the budget system for expenditures. All the funds of the church were handled by the church treasurer.

The building committee consisted of six of the nine trustees of the church and they worked in close harmony with the building superintendent. Once a month the whole congregation met in business session with the pastor, Reverend Sutcliffe, as chairman, to consider and pass upon all new projects before they were put into operation Rev. Sutcliffe believes if this were done in all church organizations there would be less friction than there is now. "No Bosses," was one of the slogans of the Webster Church and it went a long way to keeping peace and harmony during its building.

A Church Where People Like to Go

While this church is called a Community Church it is Methodist Protestant in doctrine. It is known as the "Welcome Church" and it has been nothing unusual for people to travel seventy miles to attend its services which are held every Sabbath morning and evening. When I was there the average attendance at the morning services was 125 while the evening services, which were preceded by a quarter-hour song service, had an average attendance of 150. Holy communion was administered the first Sunday in each month as it is in the city churches. The surrounding good roads have done much to make the large attendance possible.

Much of the success of the Webster Church has been due to the enthusiastic interest, faithful work and loyal devotion of its pastor, Reverend Milton W. Sutcliffe. He has taken a broad view of his responsibilities and no one who knows of the good he has accomplished in his community would trade him for a preacher who merely "preaches."

To secure flowers for the church altar each Sunday and on special occasions the women organized a Flower Guild. They solicit flowers as memorials, birthday offerings, thanksgiving for delivery from sickness or gifts. After the evening service the flowers were distributed to the sick. This was another way of making a church contact with the people of the community. The Guild also was given charge of the communion linen and the arrangements for that service.

The athletic side of the boys' and girls' lives has not been overlooked by the church. With the assistance of a former University of Maryland student, a baseball team, completely equipped and uniformed, was placed in the Harford County League and made a good record. This has been the means of bringing and holding to the Sunday School many young men, and it also influenced a number of the young ladies to come. A tennis court back of the church has been the scene of many lively friendly contests. Lockers for the safe keeping of athletic materials were built in the church basement.

Maybe it has occurred to you that your church is not as active as the one I have described. If so, you will be interested in reading a short poem which Rev. Sutcliffe wrote and printed in one of his recent church directories:

IT ISN'T THE CHURCH, IT'S YOU

If you want to work in the kind of a church,
 Like the kind of a church you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
 And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you left behind,
 For there is nothing that is really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock the church.
 It isn't the church, it's YOU.

Real churches aren't made by men afraid
 Lest somebody else goes ahead.
When everyone works and no one shirks,
 You can raise a church from the dead.

And if you make your personal stake
 Your neighbor can make one, too,
Your church will be what you want to see—
 It isn't your church, it's YOU.

Possibly you have noticed I have written nearly all of this story in the past tense. It is not merely because it was nearly a year ago that I was there, but because shortly after my visit the church was completely destroyed by fire.

But just a few weeks ago Miss Cooley wrote me another letter saying, "We have now finished erecting another community church and if you are in this part of Maryland again we would like to have you stop and see it."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
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Vol. 91, No. 19. Phila., Pa., May 9, 1925 Whole No. 1460

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year —Ralph Waldo Emerson

Feed for Game

FARMERS who live in sections where game is abundant may make an agreement with the Game Commission to plant certain crops for the feeding of wild game. Besides the pay received for such planting, farmers who have land situated near forests or other game haunts, would also benefit by having a place where game could feed and thus keep them off other crops. Grain for such purpose may be corn, broom corn, or buckwheat, according to the kind of game prevalent in the neighborhood. Full information and copy of contract can be secured by writing the Secretary of Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

Fair Comparisons

MANY people seem to take a morbid delight in comparing prices and net income of the present with the years previous to 1914, and because they find that prices are higher and the net income frequently lower they jump to the conclusion that somebody is systematically robbing them. We well know that the average human being has a very short and imperfect memory. In the first place, most people, including farmers, were no better off on the average during the ten years previous to 1914 than they are now. Those who can truthfully recall their personal experiences for twenty years previous to the war will remember many years of mighty poor sledding. The trouble with most Americans is that they have a vivid memory of the two or three flush years, 1918 to 1920, but think it was a pre-war experience. Another thing they forget is that during the past ten years they have added many things to their mode of living so that their standards are higher and much more expensive than ten years ago, hence the same income does not meet their present needs.

This is not intended as an excuse nor an apology for the inequalities that actually exist. It is true that the wages of laborers and the profits in business have been raised to meet the increased expenses of living while the prices of farm products have not been proportionately increased. The chief reason is that the supply of farm products in relation to the demand has been equal to or in excess of it, while the supply of labor has been less than the demand. Another reason is that farmers generally have left the selling of their products to other hands, while the producers of manufactured goods have attended to the creation of their own selling organizations.

We present this merely as an endeavor to create a better understanding of the economic changes that have taken place recently and to bring home to farmers the fact that the work of improvement must be done by themselves in the light of the changed conditions on the farm as well as in the cities.

Higher Postage Rates

NO DOUBT many of our readers were first made acquainted with the increase in the rates of many classes of mail which went into effect on April 15 when a post card or package was left in the box because of insufficient postage. While many of the changes will not affect farmers directly, still there are a few of them which all should know.

A post card, that is any kind except the old-fashioned postal card, requires a two-cent stamp. Open circulars that formerly went for a one-cent stamp now require a one cent and a one-half cent stamp. The registration of a letter or package costs fifteen cents instead of ten cents as formerly, and if a return receipt is desired three cents additional must be paid. The rates on parcel post mail are also increased. The purpose of the increased rates is to pay the increase in the salaries of postal employes granted by Congress.

The German Election

A GOOD many people, especially the French, are alarmed at the outcome of the German election which was held on April twenty-sixth. Von Hindenburg, who was perhaps the strongest member of the old military autocracy, was elected president by a large majority. The fear is that he will reshape the affairs of government so as to reinstate a monarchy, and also bring back militarism. It is, of course, unknown what the actual results will be, but the election of Hindenburg is logical from a psychological point of view. The Germans have passed thru four trying years in which their national affairs have been in a practically bankrupt condition. The mental attitude towards a republican form of government was not yet fully established. They are anxious to re-establish themselves "in the sun." Von Hindenburg was an idol in the old days and known as a man of iron. It is perfectly natural that many Germans should turn to such a man in the hope that he would have the ability to pull them out of the national difficulties in which they find themselves. There is nothing in his speeches which gives ground for suspicion that he will be a reactionary in government, nor try to bring back military rule.

A Governor's Job

IT HAS become an almost impossible task for the governor of a state in which there are large cities to fill the office to the satisfaction of city people if he pleases the rural population, and vice versa. The conditions and needs of one are different from the other. It may also be said that the moral and ethical standards differ quite as much as the economic ideas of the two groups. We are not here making any comparisons of the standards of the two classes, but we are emphasizing merely the impossibility of a governor's pleasing both in his executive actions. It is to be regretted, however, that the big city dailies which should have at least a state-wide vision of state matters should be local and partisan in their discussion of affairs. So long as the big cities are a part of the whole state they should try to adjust themselves to the common rule of the state and not try to break the governor and the legislative bodies for they, the cities, cannot dictate.

Washington Letter

MUSCLE SHOALS.—A number of leading business men, heads of large corporations and organizations, university presidents and engineering bodies are being asked by the President's Muscle Shoals Commission to give their views as to what should be done with the power and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala. They are also being invited to appear before the commission.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—The 542 farmers' associations listed with the Department of Agriculture in 1915 had 651,000 members, and the 10,326 associations listed this year have not less than 2,500,000, an increase of 1,849,000 members in ten years. Associations handling grain, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, cotton and tobacco are in the lead, but there are sixty-four associations with 45,000 members handling poultry and eggs, 112 associations with 45,000 members marketing wool and forty associations with 23,000 members marketing nuts. Numerical gains in membership from 1915 to 1925 for the cooperative associations in the several geographic divisions ranged from 31,000 for the mountain states to 463 for the west north central states.

PESTS FROM ABROAD.—The Federal Horticultural Board estimates that from eighty-five to ninety per cent of the real insect pest problems in this country are due to foreign importations. These unwelcomed foreign immigrants are costing the country, and the farmers especially, millions of dollars to keep them under control and to prevent the entry of others from foreign lands. The Federal Horticultural Board is using the utmost vigilance to keep these insect pests from entering this country.

CORN THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM CROP.—Corn is the most useful and important product of American farms. The value of the corn crop to the farmers of this country is greater than that of any other crop. In the nine of the last twelve years it has been greater than the combined values of wheat and cotton. In eight of those years the value of corn has been greater than the combined values of all cattle and swine produced for slaughter. The average value of corn rose from $1,577, 000,000 annually during the pre-war period 1910 to 1914, to $3,024,000,000 per annum from 1915 to 1919, and fell to $1,303,000,00 in 1921.

In a compilation relating to uses and products of corn, prepared by grain investigation specialists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, more than 160 uses of corn are enumerated ranging from buttons to printer's ink and telephone receivers.

Over four-fifths of the crop is consumed on farms, only one-fifth entering into general trade channels, and some of that is shipped again to the farms. But while corn entering commerce is only a small proportion of the entire crop, the crops are so large that the movement of corn in the channels of trade is second in volume to that of wheat.

All parts of the corn are put to some useful purpose. The value of corn cobs per ton for fuel is about half that of coal. As the corn cobs are already on the farm, in the local elevators or other convenient points in the corn belt, they require little time or expense in transportation, and therefore are actually worth more than half coal prices per ton for fuel on farms and at country stations where the quantity available is large. The cobs may also be used in the production of a substitute for hard rubber, and also in producing furfural, a motor fuel substitute.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

GOING TO THE FARMS.—Thousands of Pennsylvania farmers will be enabled to make their own reports on their crop acreages to the joint federal-state crop reporting service under a plan just being worked out whereby blanks will be issued for individual reports. These blanks will contain eighteen items and it is the idea to have the farmer make returns himself. The report will enable more cooperation than has hitherto been possible in obtaining basic facts. The list will include total acreage, corn, wheat and other grains, potatoes and hay together with a statement of plow land in pasture and plow land idle.

NEW APPLE BUSHEL.—Under provisions of a bill just approved by the Governor the bushel of apples will hereafter be forty-five instead of forty-eight pounds. This is the only change made in the commodities act this year.

NEW LAWS FOR DRAINS.—Governor Pinchot has signed a bill providing the State Highway Department shall have authority to enter upon lands or enclosures to cut or open drains to remove water from roads. The act confers wide powers and requires counties to pay the damages arising from cutting of drains or ditches. In some sections of the state owners of lands refused to give right for drains to relieve conditions on roads and there were controversies and in cases recourse to law. The new act puts the state authority over all lands in the hands of the Highway Department for the purpose of drainage. One of the other bills signed would allow county commissioners to build or rebuild bridges in emergencies without waiting for grand jury action.

MAY LIGHT VILLAGES.—Way has at last been found for lighting of villages in first class townships so that the cost will fall only on the properties really benefited. An act just approved provides the commissioners may, on petition of a majority of owners of the feet frontage along any highway in any village, contract for lighting and assess the cost against properties abutting on the highways, including factories and business places.

BOROUGH MARKET ACT.—An amendment just made to the borough code will permit boroughs to establish market houses, something a number of the smaller municipalities have been seeking to do for some time so as to obtain benefit of produce from nearby farms on regular days. The new act authorizes the construction and management of market houses.—Hamilton, Harrisburg

New Jersey Letter

SPRING WORK WELL ALONG.—Favorable weather thruout New Jersey has advanced spring work in practically all areas. Early spring vegetables are moving forward from the southern counties in fair quantities. Planting of seasonal crops is well along and pastures in the northern part of the state will shortly be in condition for early pasturing of livestock. Roads are in better condition for the season than last year and many new contracts are tying up important highways with each other. General farm activities thruout the state are fully two weeks ahead of last year.

GLOUCESTER CHICK BUSINESS—Commercial hatcheries in Gloucester County and the general extension of poultry interests are bringing the county to the front as a poultry producing area. Development of the hatchery business in the county has encouraged the increase of flocks. Some of the old, well-known raisers of baby chicks report that they have been unable to supply all orders for the quantity of stock desired and some of the poultrymen under contract have not been able to meet the demand for eggs of high producing stock. More interest in flock testing thruout the county is stimulating the quality as well as the volume of business.

NEW HERD TESTING PLAN.—Dairymen in several of the northern counties are including their good grade milch cows in the cow testing work, as well as purebreds which previously have been the only animals to receive the regular advanced registration test. The plan for a more general testing, including grade animals, is the result of activities during the season by the State Extension Service. The Dairy Science Association and the major breed associations have approved the plan. By including all cows in the tests instead of only the purebreds, New Jersey dairymen are reducing the year's test cost per animal.

MOVE TO LIMIT VARIETIES.—Market gardeners in Atlantic County supplying Atlantic City and other seashore resorts with produce are limiting the varieties of trucking crops to a small number of known proven sorts. Four varieties of sweet corn furnishing a supply from early to late in the season have been approved in place of a large number of miscellaneous varieties which have been grown in the past. Three varieties of New Jersey cantaloupes grown by Atlantic County growers have taken the place of twelve or more varieties which were commonly grown several years ago. The same policy is to be put into effect for tomatoes, cucumbers and other seasonable vegetables. Such standardization in the choice of varieties is being considered in other areas, particularly in the tomato canhouse districts thruout southern New Jersey.—B.

New York Letter

GOVERNOR CLEARS DESK OF BILLS.—Five days ahead of the thirty-day time limit, Governor Smith has cleared his desk of more than 700 bills left for his signature. Of the New York City bills he vetoed ninety-nine and signed six. The number of new laws receiving his approval included the Cole bill, the most important farm law yet passed, granting increased salaries to all teachers of the state, reducing taxes in rural school districts, and improving the school law in several important points. This consummates a four-year study of rural educational needs, and is of much interest and satisfaction to farmers, tho it does not include all they asked for.

SCHOOL SETS TREES FOR SELF SUPPORT.—The Marathon school board is to buy sixty acres of land for reforesting, the pupils to do the work and reset the dead trees each year. It is expected that eventually the expenses of the school will be paid by the trees.

EMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE.—The annual spring analysis of the business situation made by the National Association of Manufacturers shows fifty-one per cent of these industries report the volume of business higher than a year ago, some reporting increases as high as 100 per cent. Wages are high, production is healthy, and employment on the increase. With competition keen, consumers' prices are lower. General prospects in this field are more stable and prosperous and that means unusual confidence.

GRANGE PROSPEROUS.—Twelve new Grange halls have been built in the state in the past twelve months, costing from $1200 to $10,000, and a half dozen more are nearly completed.

MILK OUTLOOK GOOD.—The April price of $2.80 per hundred for Class 1 milk will be continued as far into May as possible. One-half the overhead expenses of the Dairymen's League have been eliminated by the new business policy and a new and vital home department has been added and will be worked to the limit to bring the membership into closer relationship with the organization. Miss Vera McRea has charge of the new department and has already begun work in two districts. The dairy outlook is better than in years.—M. G. F.

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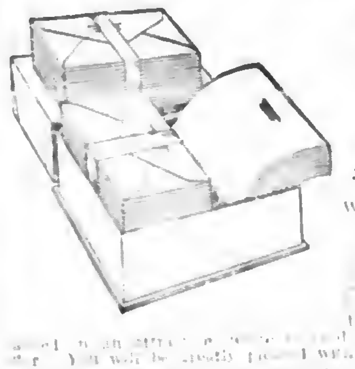

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OUR FARM

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

WHILE sitting on the potato planter last week, keeping the revolving disc filled with just the right number of pieces (or as nearly so as possible), I got to wondering what life must be like to those who know almost to a certainty just what they will be doing next week and next month and next year, and just what the results of their work will be. Here we are planting good, certified seed in a well prepared alfalfa soil and applying about 800 pounds of a 4-8-6 fertilizer to each acre. It is a very simple and reasonable act to figure out a yield of at least 300 bushels per acre—providing we do the rest of the work as well as that which is already done.

✦ ✦ ✦

BUT unlike the thirty-dollar-a-week clerk or bookkeeper we have not the least idea how much money we shall get for the potatoes next fall. The yield may be anywhere between 100 and 400 bushels per acre, even tho we do our part in the best manner we know. And we haven't any idea as to what we shall receive for them. The price may be anything between sixty cents and one and one-half dollars per bushel. Of one thing we are reasonably certain: If our crop is typical of the potato crop in general, the lower the yield the higher the price will be. Sounds queer, doesn't it?

✦ ✦ ✦

BUT these uncertainties add zest to farming. Nothing is so uninspiring as certainty and nothing so monotonous as regularity. The clerk and the bookkeeper get their kick out of life by spending in outside interests the money earned at drudgery. The farmer does not need to go outside his own business to receive all the kick he wants. He does not need to sit around a table at night with pictured and spotted cards in his hands in order to satisfy his gambling instinct. I thought over these things as I rode back and forward along the long rows of the potato field, and when the rain came up within an hour after finishing and I realized the uncertainties of the long season ahead I rejoiced in the thought that "Well begun is half done."

✦ ✦ ✦

WE FIND that the hard freeze of three weeks ago was too much for the most forward strawberry blossoms. However, it is only the central bud of the cluster that is killed. The central bud always comes out first, and while these buds had not yet opened they were sufficiently advanced to be injured by the freeze. The rest seem to be all right and the promise of a full bloom is good. The young peach trees are not opening all the blossoms that were set last fall. Possibly the hard winter was too much for them. While we prefer that two-year-old trees use discretion in the matter of bearing, yet we are wondering whether the cold of winter did any lasting harm to the trees themselves.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE planting of black raspberries has become a very questionable enterprise in late years. The disease called anthracnose has become so prevalent in the raspberry growing sections that it threatens to wipe out this fruit. We set 1000 plants this spring as a trial but we are not yet counting the berries nor the profits. Eternal vigilance in cutting out infested canes, together with timely spraying with Bordeaux will help to keep the disease in check, but no certain control methods nor process of elimination are known.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE STUDY of plant diseases and their control is one of the most important branches of modern farming, especially in the fruit and vegetable growing lines. So important has it become that one may not hope to succeed without a definite knowledge of what to do and how to do it. I have more books on the shelf treating on plant diseases and pests than the old family doctor of my boyhood days had on human ills and cures. I do not know whether the wild berries which we gathered years ago were subject to disease or not. We never looked. The brambles grew in abundance for a few years in the lumber slashings and nothing was required except energy and patience to get all the big, luscious berries one could carry. It was not a serious offence in those days for a worm to take up his residence inside an apple. We accepted it as a joke and ate around him. There was no known way of preventing his entrance.—R. P. K.

Use of Sweet Clover

(Concluded from last week)

THE old question about sweet clover, "Will stock eat it?" is almost obsolete; the only one now is, "Will they eat all of the thick stem?"

It is the observation of our farmers who grow it that stock eat it as readily as any of the other clovers and will eat all of it except the very heavy stems. Its feeding value per acre is almost double that of any of the other small clovers and by curing in piles or weather cocks, it retains a beautiful green color and frequently the stock prefer it to other clover hay. The yield per acre is about twice that of alsike or medium red clover.

For the best hay it should be cut just before the blossoms appear. However, by letting it come into full bloom you provide excellent bee pasture and secure a larger yield of hay, altho the stems become harder and will not be so readily eaten by the stock.

A Very Hardy Plant

Sweet clover is an exceedingly hardy plant and is the first clover in the spring to start a rapid growth. It is always two or three inches taller in early spring than any of the early clovers and is not so easily injured by the frosts. It may be sown anywhere for general pasture purposes. It is less dangerous to livestock than red clover because it is less subject to mildew and doesn't bloat cattle or sheep.

For hog pasture it is one of the best crops as the plant continues green all summer and can be grown on almost any kind of soil. It will grow in woodlots where brush piles have been burned or at the many unusual places about a farm where we cannot secure a good stand of the small clovers.

For Bee Pasture

The value of sweet clover for bee pasture is just beginning to be realized. In parts of Kentucky and some of the southern and middle western states it has been grown for a number of years largely for its honey producing qualities. I have seen bees work on it from the latter part of June until early in November.

Any person interested in the production of honey will do well to scatter the inoculated sweet clover seed along the road-side, along fence rows, along railroad grades or anywhere. We have no bee pasture in this country that covers so long a period and provides stores of honey for the bees during winter. The honey gathered from sweet clover is light in color and of very excellent flavor, and is as salable on the market as any of the light colored honeys.—J. S. M., Somerset County, Pa.

Farmers' Bulletins

MORE than 10,000 bulletins and circulars were sent to farmers and others who asked for them by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the first three months of 1925.

Among the most popular bulletins are the following: No. 120, Apple Tree Caterpillar; No. 261, Sour Soils and Liming; No. 369, The Apple Industry of Pennsylvania; No. 371, The Cigar Tobacco Industry of Pennsylvania; No. 390, Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 392, The Mushroom Industry of Pennsylvania; No. 393, Problems in Marketing Pennsylvania Wheat; and No. 394, The Pennsylvania Vegetable Forcing Industry.

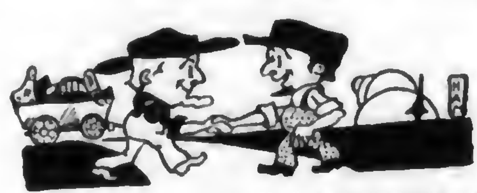
The Department sends its bulletins and circulars free to all farmers in the state who ask for them. A list of all available bulletins has been prepared and will be mailed to those who ask for it. It may be secured by addressing the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.—J.

Tom—Gladys, on what grounds does your father object to me?"

Gladys—On any grounds within a mile of the house.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

He's Back Again



HE'S back again, the dear old boy, he couldn't stay away; you should have seen the tracks of joy across his face today!

Two years ago he leased his farm, betook himself to town, where free from toil and far from harm he hoped to settle down. "It went all right at first," he said, "I felt so light and free; I rose at six or stayed in bed, whichever suited me! I pitied all the farmers then, I said, 'Poor guys! Poor guys! They can not say, poor driven men, when they shall sleep or rise.'

"But soon I found I was too free; I had free time to burn; my freedom faced and sickened me wherever I would turn. I sauntered at a leisure gait down to the corner store, and there I loafed and sat in state, then sauntered on some more. I wandered to the blacksmith's shop, and watched him blow the coals, then chatted with the village cop about unruly souls. I got the mail nine times a day, then read and read the news, and sat around in aimless way and aired mistaken views. I had a little garden plot, and that helped out a bit; I would have died of crumbling rot had it not been for it!

"My tenant's time is up today, and see, I'm on the spot, with all my goods upon a dray and horses on the trot. I'll soon be back in my old niche, at work at my old task, with chance to plow, and hoe, and pitch and that is all I ask!

"No leisure life for me again, no loafing days for me! The jobless man is free, amen,—but too ding-busted free."—J. Edw. Tufft.

Plant a Tree

WHEN the President of this here land of the free (that's us men), and home of the brave (our wives), sets his hand and seal thereunto on a proclamation, he don't mean maybe. He's askin' all of us to observe American Forest Week and take time off from our regular work, if we've got a job, and plant a tree.

It's funny how much ruther a feller would chop down or burn up a tree then plant one. It's the only kind of hard labor a man picks out voluntary when he could pick the easier job of plantin' a tree. Something seems to try to keep him from plantin' trees. He hates to do it and he don't know why, but give him an ax and he'll chop at 'em all day like a beaver, or let him roam around in the woods and build campfires and smoke cigarettes and he don't care how far his fire spreads.

Just o' Wonderin'

I been kind o' wonderin' whether that theory of evolution hain't got something to do with this. In one of our classes we has lectures on inherited tendencies, and reversions to type. Sometimes I think Bryan is wrong—not politically, but on this evolution business.

Maybe we did spring from monkeys and the sight of a tree brings it all back to us, how we used to hang head down and swing from the limbs by our tail and deep down in the sub-basement of our brain something stirs up our fighting instinct ag'in trees. We feel ashamed of our ancestors and the old home and we want to chop down every tree we come to. That's what they call the simian complex in our psychology class. Let's furgit that we've been monkeys and be men now and plant a tree.—Thomas Jefferson Putnam, Specialist in Rural Devilment, Colorado Agricultural College.

Care of Bees

REPLYING to Mrs. E. M. C. who has a swarm of bees that have made their comb and honey in the upper part of the hive. She does not state what kind of a hive the bees are in, whether it is a movable frame hive or just a box.

Naturally, the bees commence work at the top of the hive and if these bees are in a movable frame hive with a super on it Mrs. C. made a mistake by putting on the super before the lower or main body of the hive was filled.

If it is an ordinary box and is suitable for accommodating the bees, I would let them continue work and fill the hive full. If it is desirable to transfer them to a frame hive I would do this about the first of June. Would fasten as much of the comb that contains brood as I could in the brood frames and set them in the hive and drive the bees into the new hive. The surplus honey I would save and the brood that I could not fit into the frames I would remove and destroy.

Leave Alone If Possible

I would prefer leaving the bees in the present hive if it is at all suitable.

If the hive is small a box can be fitted on top for surplus honey to be stored and the bees allowed to work where they are. There is always some risk in moving bees to frame hives if the comb has to be broken. Such work should be done when there is plenty of bloom for bees to work on.—A. J. L.

There is no man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more, and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he grieveth the less.—Bacon.

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The Internal Drive Gear is always [illegible] for work in heavy or light crops. Quicker response of knife, less wear on gears and fewer [illegible]. The knives keep on cutting [illegible]
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Write [illegible] describing the Frost & Wood Mowers [illegible] Side Delivery Rakes, Loaders, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Cultivators, etc.
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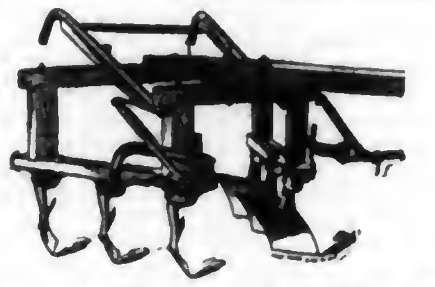

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

A Shady Garden

Part of our garden is quite shady, but do not like to have the ground lie idle. What could I plant? Would cucumbers do reasonably well?—Mrs. H. R. B., Lycoming County, Pa.

If the shade in your garden is caused by trees, you can expect little good from any vegetables planted because the tree roots are likely to rob the soil of water and plant food. If it is a building or fence that shades the ground part of the day, you can grow good parsley, and fair leaf lettuce. Parsley makes an attractive border, and sometimes it is much in demand in fall and winter. Perhaps you could make a wide bed of it and cover it with a glass sash next fall, having the leaves for use in cold weather.

None of the other vegetable crops are likely to pay for the work put upon them. The root crops will grow slowly and finally make roots, but the edible parts are apt to be tough and strong because of the slow growth. Cucumbers are not likely to do well in the shade. In the fall, if it is a tree that makes the shade, you could plant spinach seed for maturity after the leaves drop.—W. C. P.

Asparagus Culls

Asparagus culls like these make good soup if a market can be found. Some growers pack them loose in fifteen pound baskets for sale to hotels and restaurants.

Head Lettuce for Summer

What varieties of head lettuce are best for summer use? When is the rght time to plant them in this county?—L. P., Montgomery County, Pa.

Altho several varieties of the Iceberg type are said to make solid heads in summer, I have never succeeded in getting good heads after July 1 from any of them. Farther north, on muck land, Big Boston is grown commercially in summer; in your county in a normally hot summer I do not think you can depend upon Big Boston to escape tip burn and seed making, which are the two chief troubles of summer lettuce. The finest summer heads I ever saw were of the Brittle Ice variety, which grows very large and is so tender it will not stand shipment. It is strictly a home table or local market variety.

Any kind of lettuce which you wish to try is more likely to thrive if planted in rich garden land where you can apply water frequently. In the open field all kinds are likely to fail.

There is no one time that is best to plant seed for summer lettuce. The thing to do is to plant a little seed every two weeks in a seedbed, and transplant the plants when they have about two true leaves. This plan will give you a succession of heads if the weather allows.—W.C.P.

Plants Grow Slowly

IT IS a common complaint among my neighbors that early planted vegetables have grown very slowly this spring, and the question now is, how to hurry them along.

If the land has been well fertilized or manured before planting, there will be nothing gained from additional fertilizer. The days and nights have been rather cool for the last three weeks, and it is low temperature and not need of plant food that has restricted growth. I think that many a young plant that seems to be making no progress has been making roots underground, and that when days become warm big top growth will follow. This is an advantage in every case; if the roots can be made first, there is less danger later from extremely hot weather.

It is thought by some gardeners that slow growth makes plants more easily injured by insects and diseases. That may be so, but we have as compensation the longer period when we can work the soil close to the plants, so that weed control ought to be easier and more efficient when plant growth is slow.

When plants grow slowly because of lack of sunshine or because of very dry weather, it will not help to try to hustle them by applying nitrate of soda. Nitrogen is only one of the things plants need, and if others are lacking extra nitrogen dces no good. If long continued rains accompany the cloudy weather, extra nitrogen is likely to do more harm than good. The plants then need sunshine to enable them to make carbohydrates, and they cannot utilize nitrogen effectively until they are supplied with carbohydrates.—W. C. P.

The Canker Worm

CANKER worm moths are appearing in large numbers in many western counties of the state, according to T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The female moth is a wingless creature which after mating crawls to the tops of trees and lays a mass of eggs. These egg masses are usually found on the smaller limbs of apple, elm and a few other host plants, forming a characteristic cluster. Each egg is somewhat vase-like in shape.

Apple orchards which are given the regular sprays of the apple spray schedule will escape injury since the larvae are very easily killed with poison, Mr. Guyton states. One application of poison put on at the time of the petal fall of apples is usually enough to control canker worms. This spray should contain one and one-half pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of lime-sulphur solution.

The cultivation of orchards will do much to lessen the number of moths to appear next year since the greater part of the summer, fall and winter is spent by the insect in the ground in the pupal or inactive stage.

The wingless moths may be caught in sticky bands placed about the tree trunks. These bands must be in place quite early in the spring. The best protection for orchards, however, is thoro spraying with arsenate of lead at the strength indicated.

Apple Receipts

RECEIPTS of apples at fifteen important Pennsylvania markets ing 1924 were 6873 cars, over cars less than were received dur- the previous year, according to udy just completed by the Bureau Markets of the Pennsylvania De- ment of Agriculture. The re- ts from other states amounted to 3,000,000 bushels as compared h a state production of 10,855,000 hels in 1923 and 7,267,000 bush- in 1924.

Philadelphia received 2997 cars le Pittsburgh unloaded 2799 cars. e two markets used eighty-four cent of the total quantity for the een markets studied. Other cities iving over 100 cars each were nton, Altoona and Wilkes-Barre. er centers of population which ended largely on local supplies Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, e, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, Williamsport and York.

ylvania Fourth in Own Markets

Seven states including Pennsyl- ia furnished ninety-four per cent the total receipts. Five of these adjacent and with Pennsyl- have supplied sixty-six per of the total supply for each of past three years. Since 1921, Keystone State has ranked third source of supply, but in 1924 it lded this position to Virginia. The portant sources and number of s received from each in 1924 were York 2496, Washington 1982, ginia 652, Pennsylvania 519, Del- re 387 West Virginia 217 and ryland 189.

Receipts from New York show a dual decline over the entire four rs for which records are avail- le. Washington apples seem espe- lly popular in Philadelphia, that rket receiving fifty-eight per cent the entire total from that state, Pittsburgh reported only twenty- per cent. On the other hand, tsburgh used fifty-nine per cent all the New York stock, while ly twenty-five per cent were un- ded at Philadelphia.—J.

Spray Service Plans

MOST all of the fruit counties are to be favored this year with an le spray service under the direc- of the extension entomologists d plant pathologist of the Pennsyl- ia State College. Three groups of nties are included in the apple ying work; one centers around Philadelphia, another around Har- urg, and the third about Pitts- g.

A spray service letter will be sent these centers to the counties g nearby. Growers in each coun- will receive this service from their nty agent.

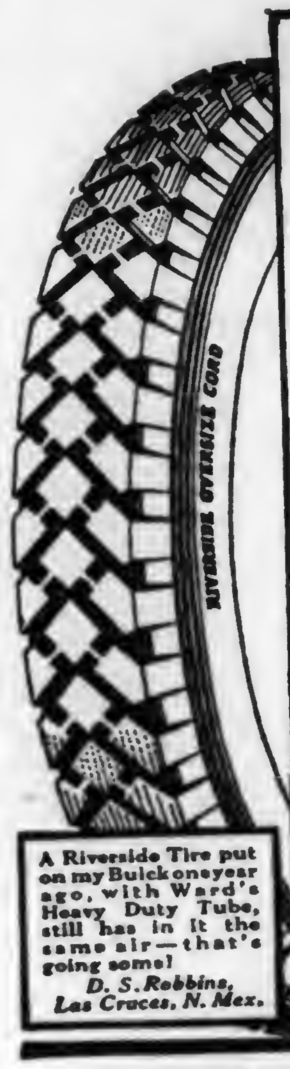
The counties not receiving the di- spray service will get a spray ice thru a demonstration in each nty. Information will be sent out the demonstration is started.

A Large Enrollment

DURING the past year over 4000 students located in various ties of Pennsylvania were en- ed in the correspondence courses ered by the School of Agriculture the Department of Home Econ- ics of the Pennsylvania State Col- ge.

At the present time the most pop- r courses are those dealing with ltry raising. Courses in vegetable dening rank second in popularity owed by home floriculture, small its, home fertilization and man- . In home economics, cooking rses are most in demand, with me furnishing, sewing, canning, preserving following in order.

No charge is made for enrollment these courses and the lessons are t without cost to any student who res to take up the work.—A.L.B.



Riverside
Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider *quality* alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are *not made to sell at a low price.* They are made *to be as good* as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in *profit.* They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest Retailer of Tires in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why pay more?*

Greater Protection Against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of *live* rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
D. S. Robbins, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.
Arthur Mueller, Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in the year over all kinds of roads. I recommend Riversides to everyone who wants the most for their money.
F. B. Pinnell, Cuba, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

A GRO-MOR JR. CULTIVATOR
will pay for itself in 30 days

The greatest labor-saving cultivating tool, doing from 3 to 6 times as much as a double-wheel push-plow and better. Will cultivate smaller plants, closer to the row, eliminating 50% of the hand weeding. Deep, level perfect cultivation. Does perfect work where soil is hard and crusted. Seeds 3 times faster than the single seeder. With 15-inch clearance it can be used at all stages of growth and with 12 in. centers works perfectly rows planted 12 in. apart, 10 in. rows can be worked until plants near maturity. Strongly built, with 4-cycle air-cooled engine with multiple-disc control. Weight 196 lbs. Uses any of the Planet Jr. hand-machine tools. Priced within the reach of every vegetable grower. Prompt deliveries. Write today to us or the nearest distributor.

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609 No. Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio

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Walter S. Schell, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.
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C. A. Lippincott & Bro., West Moorestown, N. J.
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BINDER TWINE
at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free.
THEO. BURT & SONS. MELROSE, OHIO.

SEED POTATOES Rural Russets, Irish Cobblers, Circular. Seven varieties. I. E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

GOOD, SOUND
Sweet Potatoes
can now be grown
Profitably
by the use of
INOCULATED SULPHUR

It will do your heart good to see a field of Sweets roll out after the soil has been treated with Inoculated Sulphur, manufactured solely by Mechling Bros. Chemical Company of Camden, N. J.

Thank the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and their efficient men for their untiring effort for what they have accomplished for the Sweet Potato Growers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico and California.

Regardless of whether your soil is diseased or not, apply 150 lbs. to each acre to increase yield; if soil is diseased, apply 200 to 300 lbs. to control disease, thus producing all marketable potatoes of fine quality.

Scurf is a disease bacteria in the soil and the best and only sure method for its eradication is to treat the soil by Inoculated Sulphur, a most simple and inexpensive method. The bacteria which produces scurf increases from year to year and it is most fortunate for the Potato Grower that at last an almost permanent method of control has been found.

Diseased sweet potatoes are soft, bitter and unpalatable, resulting in a decreased demand, while sound, healthy sweet potatoes are in large demand always.

Inoculated Sulphur nips the loss at the beginning with a result that the actual yield is increased [illegible] and the marketable Potato increased from 30 to 100%. Your County Agent is a good man to consult. Ask him and he will advise Inoculated Sulphur.

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR WHITE POTATOES

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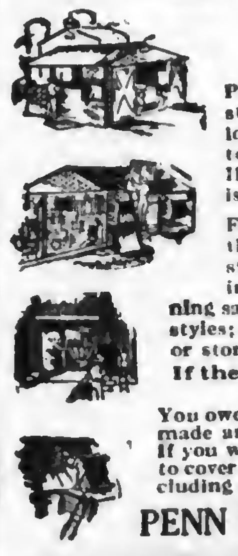
Large manufacturers of Lime Sulphur Solution—Scale Oil—Arsenate of Zinc—Dry-Mix Sulphur Lime—Dusting Mixtures, Sulphur, Lead Arsenate, Lime—Bordeaux Mixture Powder, Copper Sulphate and Calcium Caseinate, the Orchardist's favorite spreader and sticker.

FREE—Spraying Calendar upon request



A Hampton Roof Will Defy the Weather

Penco Hampton Metal is the greatest of all rust-resisting irons (not steel) and is made from a special formula that has proven its superiority over all others. We have made exhaustive tests for years; soil tests, acid tests, salt air tests and weather tests and know that in Hampton Metal we're offering you the best that money will buy; that is if you measure value by the number of years a roof will last.

For barns, sheds, pump and tool houses, in fact all farm buildings there is nothing else so good. It is fireproof, spark-proof and withstands the blistering sun, blustering winds, beating sleet and driving rains alike and, if properly grounded is one of the best lightning safeguards. Can be put on easily and quickly and may be had in all styles; corrugated, V-Crimp, Pressed Standing Seam, Imitation brick or stone, etc. Needs no paint.

If there's such a thing as roofing permanently it's with Hampton Metal

You owe it to yourself to know more about how metal is made and why some is better and lasts longer than others. If you wish to include measurments of any space you'd like to cover we'll be glad to figure it and give you a price, including nails, and washers, delivered right to your station.

Send for Hampton Booklet and a sample of Hampton metal.

PENN METAL COMPANY, 25th and Wharton Sts. Philadelphia, Penna.

Cut Milk Production Costs with a New Harder Silo

Twelve ordinary grade cows at the Illinois Experiment Station averaged 8,313 lbs. milk in one year, without grain. They were fed on silage and alfalfa. Prof. Savage advises Eastern dairymen to cut production costs by growing more silage and legumes and buying fewer concentrates.

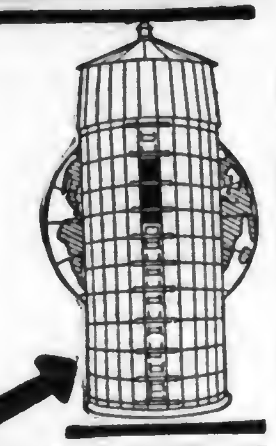
In order to help carry out this money-saving, profit-making plan, we offer the improved Harder Silo with the patented Harder-Victor Front on very easy terms. After a small first payment, your cows will take care of the remaining payments through greater production and lower feed cost. You simply cannot afford to go without a silo when you can get a genuine Harder on such easy terms. Even if you have one silo, you probably need another.

Let Us Send You "Saving with Silos"

We haven't room here to explain all the good points of this strictly high-grade Silo, but we'll gladly send you "Saving with Silos", *free*. It explains the scientific principles of silage making and illustrates the details of Harder construction. Ask also for particulars of our easy-payment plan that makes a Harder pay for itself.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box E Cobleskill, N. Y.

HARDER SILOS Are Easier to Buy



GLOBE SILOS

Cheapest per ton capacity

The extension roof makes this possible. It is an exclusive feature of Globe Silos. They are made of the best materials, spruce and fir. Heavy matching of walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make them absolutely air-tight. Lasts over a generation. Increases value of farm. Most durable, profitable and convenient silo you can buy. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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1000 Shot Air Rifle

This air rifle is a repeater, lever action. Magazine holds 1000 light rifle shot, smooth and perfect. Automatic retainer prevents shot from rolling out of barrel. 36 inches long. Gun metal barrel. Walnut stock, dull finish. Given for 3 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each. Reward No. 212.

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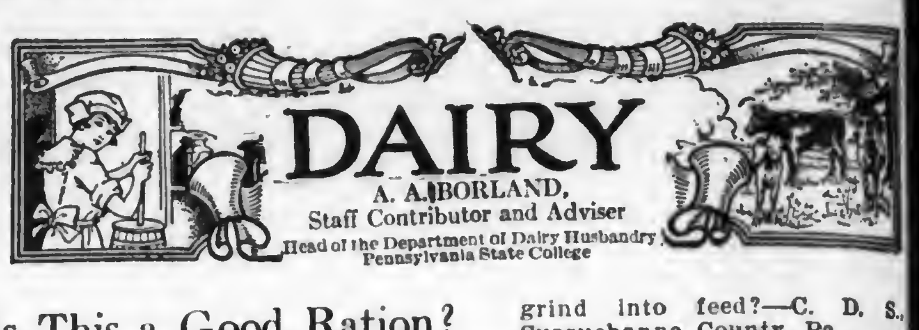

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Is This a Good Ration?

I have a herd of nineteen grade Jersey cows. I have millet ensilage, timothy and mixed hay with some clover. For the grain ration I am feeding one pound of feed to each three pounds of milk produced of the following mixture: wheat bran, fourteen per cent protein, 400 pounds; cottonseed meal, forty-one per cent, 200 pounds; old process oil meal, thirty-four per cent, 100 pounds; and corn gluten feed twenty-three per cent, 100 pounds. I give the cows a heaping bushel of the millet ensilage and all the hay they will eat up clean. Can you suggest any improvement in my feeding ration? Also, can you please tell me the difference in feeding value of millet ensilage and corn silage? How can bindweed or wild morning glory and Canada thistles be best eradicated? Do you think thoro discing would be a good way?—G. A. S., Delaware County, N. Y.

The ration you mention consisting of millet silage, and mixed hay, along with one pound of grain to three pounds of milk, ought to be a good ration for your Jersey cows, when you are using the mixture as outlined. This mixture is relatively high in feeding value and one pound of the mixture for three pounds of milk produced ought to fit the needs of your Jersey cows quite satisfactorily.

Analysis about the Same

Millet silage compares very closely with corn silage in analysis. The following table shows the comparative digestible analysis of the two kinds of silage. The table gives the digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of each feed.

Feed	Crude protein	Carbo-hydrates	Fat	Total dig. nutrients
Corn silage ...	1.1	15.0	.7	17.7
Millet silage...	1.6	15.3	.8	18.7

According to the foregoing figures it would appear that millet silage was slightly higher in feeding value than well matured corn silage, altho the difference is very slight and the fact that corn silage would perhaps be more palatable would offset the slightly higher analysis of the millet silage.

Clean Cultivation the Thing

The best way to eradicate bind weed or wild morning glory and Canada thistles is clean cultivation. That is, plant the field to corn or other cultivated crops for about two years in succession, if possible, and keep the crop thoroly cultivated so that every Canada thistle or bind weed that shows its head above the surface of the soil is kept hoed off. Two years of clean cultivation of this sort will practically eradicate these weeds.—A. A. B.

Home Grown Grains

I am raising my own cow feed, corn, oats and buckwheat. My idea is to make up this ration: 400 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds corn meal, 200 pounds ground buckwheat, this combination to be mixed with 100 pounds cottonseed meal and 100 pounds linseed oil meal (o. p.). I have never tried this combination and I would like to know if this idea is all right. If so, how heavy a ration would I be safe in feeding? How long will corn have to lay in crib before it will be safe to shell and grind into feed?—C. D. S., Susquehanna County, Pa.

You are indeed fortunate if you have your own grain, such as corn, oats, buckwheat, to form the basis of the grain mixture for your dairy cows. You are correct in your decision that cottonseed meal and linseed meal are excellent concentrates to go along with home-grown grains to form a well-balanced ration. If your cows are Holsteins, one pound of grain mixture will be sufficient for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk the cows produced. If your cows are Jerseys and Guernseys then one pound of grain will be sufficient for every three to three and one-half pounds of milk. The cows should be fed individually according to their production. A Holstein cow producing thirty pounds of milk daily would be entitled to seven to seven and one-half pounds of grain daily, whereas a Guernsey cow producing a similar amount would be entitled to nine or ten pounds of grain daily.

Depends on the Roughage

The amount of cottonseed meal and linseed meal to mix with your home-grown grains would depend on the character of your roughage. More cottonseed and linseed or other high protein concentrates such as gluten meal, peanut meal, soy bean meal, etc., are necessary if your hay is timothy than if you have clover or alfalfa hay.

For roughage such as clover hay and corn silage or other roughage combination in which part of the roughage is leguminous, a mixture such as the following would be suitable: 200 pounds of ground oats; 100 pounds of corn meal; 100 pounds ground buckwheat; 200 pounds cottonseed meal; and 200 pounds linseed meal. This makes a grain mixture which is relatively high in feeding value, hence one pound of grain for every four to four and one-half pounds of milk will be sufficient for Holstein cows.

Maturity of Corn Matters, Too

The length of time that corn will have to stay in the crib before it will be safe to shell and grind into feed depends upon how well matured the corn was when it went into the crib. The rate of shrinkage depends not only upon the maturity of the corn when husked, but also on the moisture content of the air. When the moisture content of the corn falls to twelve per cent, shrinkage practically ceases. Small amounts of well matured corn may be ground soon after cribbing if mixed with other feeds. However, it is not safe to shell corn and store it in large amounts until spring, when warm weather sets in and the corn thus becomes well dried out. Generally speaking it would be safe to shell corn and store it in considerable amounts after the first of May.—A. A. B.

Owners of Holstein cows will appreciate the explanation given by a lad who escaped from an institution for delinquent negro boys. He worked in a pasture, herding cows. One evening he was missing when the roll was called. After a search he was apprehended and brought before the superintendent.

"How did you make your escape, Mark?" asked the superintendent.

"I jes puts mah arms around the cow's neck," replied the lad, "and was black as the ace of spades, and goes out as a spot."

season.

Mifflin County Holds Sale

Breeders All Interested in T B Eradication

THE Milking Shorthorn breeders of Mifflin County, Pa., held their first consignment sale on April 25th. Twenty-four animals were sold at an average price of $100. As this number included a number of heifers and several young bulls, some of them only calves, the average price is considered very satisfactory. A cow consigned by John K. Yoder, of Belleville, topped the sale at $225.

The sale was held at the farm of Joseph H. Hostetler, Belleville, one of the leading Milking Shorthorn breeders of Mifflin County. Buyers were present from a number of distant counties.

Eight head went to George Wilson, of the Monongahela Farms, Juniata County. Other buyers were: H. B. Ferguson and Elmer Bashore, of Juniata County; Frank Matter, of Dauphin County; Carl Maslo and D. D. Kauffman, of Huntingdon County; Joseph Y. Renno, Russel Stine, Samuel Headings, Frank Kerr and David J. Yoder of Mifflin County. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morse, Mrs. L. D. May and Mr and Mrs. D. K. Sloan were visitors from the noted Milking Shorthorn section of Bradford County, Mr Sloan acting as pedigree expert in the ring.

Only Started Six Years Ago

Breeders who consigned stock to this sale were: John K. Yoder, Joseph H. Hostetler and Stephen Peachey, of Belleville, and Levi K. Yoder, Irvin Yoder and David Yoder, of Reedsville.

The development of the Milking Shorthorn breed in Mifflin County started about six years ago with the purchase of foundation stock from Bradford County breeders. The men interested in this work organized the first Milking Shorthorn bull association in the United States. All of the consignors to this sale are members of this association, and all have their herds under state and federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis.—W.

Dairy Exposition at State

DAIRY husbandry students at the Pennsylvania State College are busily engaged in grooming their entries for the third annual fitting and showing contest which is to be one of the big features of the Penn State Dairy Exposition scheduled for Saturay, May 9. The exposition is being sponsored by the Dairy Husbandry club and arrangements are in charge of the president, James L. Wood, Red Hill, and a committee composed of Robert Eno, Honesdale; G. W. Valsing, Bradford; and C. L. Holbert, Ulysses.

Banquet in Evening

A number of well-known breeders are expected to attend the show and will be guests at a banquet to be held in the evening following the contest. W. F. Shrum, Jeannette, president of the Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association, has agreed to judge the Jersey classes and M. T. Phillips, of Pomeroy, will select the winners in the Guernsey groups. Mr. Phillips is president of the State Federation of Agricultural Organizations and is also a prominent breeder of Guernsey cattle.

A number of valuable prizes have been donated for the winners in the various classes.

Included in the events for the day is a dairy cattle judging contest which will commence at 10.00 A. M. This contest is open to all students and judges will be selected from visiting breeders. After the fitting and showing contest a mock sale will be staged. A clean milk production contest is also being arranged.—A.L.B.

Motherless Lambs

MOTHERLESS lambs may be successfully raised by hand but often the value of the necessary time and milk is greater than the final value of the lamb.

Milk from a cow that has recently freshened is more desirable for a lamb being reared by hand than milk from a cow that has been milked for some time. This milk should be high in fat, since ewe's milk is richer in butterfat than the average cow's milk. Only the milk from a single cow should be used during the first few weeks. The milk should be fed before it has lost its animal heat; but if warming is necessary, it should never be boiled, but only brought to a temperature of ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit. Only small amounts of milk should be fed at one time, but the times of feeding should be every two or three hours.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—Hot and dry weather has given way to a cool and moderate fall of rain, which is a much needed blessing in this section. Have been experiencing summer heat, and growth is retarded on account of drought. Spring work well advanced. Fruit farmers have an unusual amount of planting done for May first. Wheat, meadows and pastures are in poor condition. This rain will, no doubt benefit them. Much interest being taken in poultry. Many farmers having cattle tested for T. B.—C. K., April 28.

Blair County, Pa.—Farm work progressing rapidly this spring as the weather in general has been very favorable. Wheat and oats looking fine and the prospects are good for the hay crop. Many farmers are ready to plant corn now and some potatoes are planted. Blair County was in the path of the severe wind storm of April [illegible] and several hundred thousand [illegible] of damage was done. [illegible] and sheds were destroyed as well as other buildings; trees were uprooted and broken down. In some sections the wind and rain were accompanied by hail and lightning. We have experienced the hottest weather for the season that we have had for many years when the mercury reached [illegible] degrees last Friday. Forest fires made their appearance in several places this week but the rain on Tuesday greatly checked them. The orchards and mountain sides are indeed beautiful at this time, although many cherry and plum trees have lost their blossoms. Apple trees are masses of flowers and the June berry, red bud and dogwood decorate the woodland. Public works are rather dull at present and prices of produce are unsettled but slightly lower in general.—H. E. H. April 29.

Bradford County, Pa.—Spring farming is opening; considerable plowing being done, a small percentage of the oat crop is sown and early potatoes are being planted. Most of the wheat is looking fair; rye withstood the winter better than the wheat. Bees wintered fairly well. Many raisers have been feeding for a month. Several new incubators have been installed this season. Chicks in general are hatching very well. Will probably be about the same number raised this year as last. Some roup reported in old flocks. Farmers tending toward purebred cattle or none at all. Some hay still being held. Dirt roads as a rule are good. Eastern Bradford is looking forward to more improved roads during the coming summer.—G. E. E., April 27.

Cambria County, Pa.—More plowing done this spring than at any time since the war. This county is located in the heart of the [illegible] coal area and the ups and downs of the coal business are at once reflected in agricultural conditions. When the mines closed down on April 1, the miners began making gardens. Those who do not have garden room go out in the country and rent garden patches often of several acres. Many farmers have been, of recent years, mining or working in the mills while continuing to live on the farm. They are all back now busy plowing. As one of this class remarked "While there is nothing in farming under present conditions, yet a farmer always has enough to eat and a good place to sleep." What crops to plant for local markets this season is a puzzler. Considerable tuberculin testing being done thruout the county. Interest in high-grade livestock has been greatly stimulated by

(Continued on page 21)

De Laval Milker Outfits Now Sold for

$175.00 and up - depending on the number of cows to be milked

The Most Economical As Well As the Best of All Milkers

After nine years, and with more than 25,000 in use, it is an established fact that the De Laval Milker is not only the best but also the most economical of all milkers. This is especially true in view of the recent price reduction and the addition of the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit, for milking small herds, to the line of De Laval Milkers.

Whether you have 5 or 500 cows there is a De Laval Milker Outfit exactly suited for your needs, which will pay for itself in saving time and labor and increasing the quantity and quality of milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

It is possible to get mechanical milkers for less than the first cost of a De Laval—but you can't possibly get the same results. During the time that De Laval Milkers have been on the market and with the large number in use, the following facts have been established:

—we have never known of one to injure a cow;
—the action of the De Laval is so pleasing and stimulating that cows almost invariably produce more milk;
—the De Laval is practically fool-proof and does not require a skilled operator;
—it not only milks better but faster, thus saving more time;
—it is easy to wash and keep in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, the De Laval is by far the cheapest in the end. In addition, it is sold on such easy terms that you can have the use of it while it pays for itself.

The De Laval Separator Company
165 Broadway New York
600 Jackson Blvd. Chicago
61 Beale St. San Francisco

Are You Getting Clean Milk?

If you are straining milk through cloths or fine mesh screen strainers, you are not removing all the dirt and sediment from the milk.

Thousands of milk producers have found by actual test that the

Dr. Clark Purity Milk Strainer

is the only strainer made that can possibly remove ALL the fine dirt, muck and other sediment from milk. These results guaranteed or your money refunded.

Purity Milk Strainers are used by the largest milk producers in the United States, including Borden, Van Camp, Carnation, Mohawk, and Sheffield Farms Dairies, and thousands of individual producers.

Made in two sizes—10 quart and 18 quart. Ask your Dealer, or write us for description and prices.

Purity Stamping Company
Dept. B Battle Creek, Mich.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Cotton Discs for strainers and filters.

PURITY Cotton Discs are made in any size from 5 1-2 in. to 7 in. diam., for all makes of strainers or filters. Send for a trial order

SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS. Write now for Special Winter Discounts.
International Silo Co., Dept. 14. Meadville, Pa.

Chicks get 6 solid weeks of sunshine

fed on Ful-O-Pep, the Chick Starter made of nutritious oatmeal with cod liver oil compounded right into it

What is the miraculous quality in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter that practically wipes out the huge mortality of young chicks and promotes such amazing growth, wherever this remarkable chick ration is fed?

Vitamins! What *are* Vitamins? No one knows what they *are*—just as no one knows what electricity *is*, or what Radio *is*. But we know what they *do*.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter with its cod liver oil contains two properties that we call Vitamins—Vitamin A and Vitamin D—which *build strong bones* and promote *swift growth.*

These Vitamins in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter do what sunshine does in reducing chick losses to a minimum, and raising husky, strong-boned, fast-growing chicks. They do it indoors, or in the dark, regardless of season, climate or weather.

Make this test for your own satisfaction

Divide a hatch of young chicks equally, feeding half on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, the other half on your usual chick ration. Watch for leg weakness. It will not develop in the Ful-O-Pep fed chicks. After six weeks compare the average weight of the two pens. The result will prove to you conclusively that Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the most important scientific feed discovery that has ever come into the poultry-raising industry.

Read what this user says

June 16, 1924

Gentlemen:

I believe that Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter with Cod Liver Oil is one of the greatest developments in chick feeding in a good many years. Our spring was cold and rainy and chicks were confined to their houses week after week without any chance of getting out on the ground; their development on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter under these adverse weather conditions was remarkably uniform and the broods were entirely free from leg weakness, not one case in 2000 chicks. L. Harris Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y.

In most localities throughout the country, the best dealer carries the Ful-O-Pep line of poultry feeds, and can provide Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. If your dealer does not sell it, add his name when you mail the coupon.

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago, Ill.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages of authoritative instructions on poultry raising and all the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth

Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds

The Quaker Oats Company, 57 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago
Please send me, without obligation, your complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.
Name ....
Address ....
My Dealer's Name ....

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Oats and Poor Hatches

I have had very poor hatches and was told not to feed oats during the hatching season as this was the cause of my poor hatches. What do you think?—G. F. H., Berks County, Pa.

I have never heard of oats injuring breeding stock if fed in moderation. We used ground oats as twenty per cent of the laying mash. Whole oats are often used as a third of the scratch grain ration altho the hens like corn and wheat better. After threshing time I often soak the oats over night and place pails full on the range. At the same time the hens receive their regular ration. The oats are just a supplement which they can eat if they wish. The pails are usually nearly empty at night.

I think a ration of oats exclusively might reduce the vigor of the hens and in that way lower the hatchability of the eggs. Whole oats with their dry papery hulls are hard to digest until softened by soaking. But a small amount of oats in the ration is good for egg making and I have never found it to do any harm.—R. G. K.

Starting with Geese

I shall be interested in any information you may be able to publish about Toulouse geese. I am buying a pair and have no knowledge of caring for them. Mrs. O. D. B. C., Bradford County, Pa.

A pair of Toulouse geese need little care during the spring and summer. Provide a good grass pasture and plenty of drinking water and they will thrive. Do not feed too much corn to breeding geese. Oats are a better grain feed as they are not so fattening.

A good ration to stimulate egg production consists of three par bran, one part corn meal and on fourth part meat scrap. It usuall pays to save the first eggs and pla them under hens allowing four goo eggs to a hen of the America breeds. The last of the eggs la can be incubated under the mothe goose.

Goslings need a good grass ran and some shade for protection fro the hot summer sun. Stale brea soaked in milk and squeezed nearl dry is a good first feed for goslin Some breeders add a little hard bo ed egg to the ration. A mash co sisting of one-third corn meal an two-thirds middlings is also good f starting goslings.—R. G. K.

Perform Postmortem

Will you please advise me what I can do for my hens and ducks? They seem all right in the morning and by eve are dead. Their combs are a blue black. They eat corn, wheat, and a dry mash, have a fairly good stable, clean water, and a good big pen. What can I use for a remedy for this disease as I believe it spreads? The other day my biggest male died. They don't seem to loose any flesh.—Mrs. E. L., Lehigh County, Pa.

When chickens die suddenly wit out apparent cause it is frequent due to an internal rupture. Wi hens it may be due to the strain laying. Male birds become too fat die from over exertion in fighti Some poisonous substance on t range might cause the losses. H that die from liver trouble due heavy feeding and lack of exerc often have dark heads. Such l are easiest to explain after a p mortem examination. A study of t internal organs often gives clews to the cause of the losses.—R. G.

Wise Care of Baby Chicks

CARING for baby chicks is one of the most fascinating of occupations. It is one in which it is easy for the beginner to go wrong—as far as the welfare of the chicks is concerned—because quite often he lets his sympathy for the youngsters get the better of him and feeds them when he shouldn't.

Chicks should not be fed at all for the first forty-eight hours after they are taken out of the incubator. The reason for this is that shortly before the little fellow hops out of the shell the egg yolk is drawn into his body, thereby supplying him with all the nourishment he needs for nearly a week after he is hatched. Any other feed during the first two days is really harmful as it makes the very small digestive system work hours overtime. Diarrhea and probably death are the results. The following feeding schedule has given good results in feeding chicks and is recommended:

Menu for First Few Weeks

1. A scratch feed composed of equal parts of fine cracked corn, cracked wheat, and steel cut oats fed in the litter five times a day for the first two weeks, just what they will clean up in fifteen minutes. During the first day of feeding this, a few rolled oats may be added to attract the attention of the chicks, as they are bright and easily seen. Water or sour milk or butterm should be kept before the babies the time.

2. At the beginning of the seco week, keep bran in front of th chicks in addition to giving the ha grain scratch mixture.

3. At the beginning of the thi week, substitute the following mash for the bran: three parts br one part each of middlings, grou oats, corn meal, bone meal, one-ha part meat scrap. Meat scrap shou be increased to one full part af the sixth week.

Green Food, Too

4. Handful of green food (spro ed oats, for example) at third w

5. Cut down scratch feedings four daily, at beginning of four week.

6. Cut down scratch feedings three daily, at beginning of fif week.

Follow this schedule until chick are twelve or thirteen weeks ol then cut down feedings to twic daily of cracked corn and who wheat, equal parts, and keep sa mash before them. This can maintained until birds are near mature.

Plenty of green food, milk, a exercise mixed in with shade and big run will produce good heal young stock. Try it.—Ralston Hannas.

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500,000 BABY CHICKS for 1925

Improve Your Flock

ith our baby chicks. Over forty years in e chicken business, shipping better bred d better hatched chicks from standard bred d heavy laying parents. Our experience d standing guarantees high grade stock ther for improving flocks or as foundation ock for beginners.

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100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

	25	50	100
[illegible] & Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
[illegible] & Buff Rocks, Single & Rose Comb Reds & Anc[illegible]	$4.00	$8.00	$15.00
[illegible] Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00

chicks inspected by poultry experts holding [illegible] Ohio State University to inspect

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BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
[illegible] Leghorns	$11.00	$6.00	$3.25
[illegible] Leghorns	11.00	6.00	3.25
[illegible]	12.00	6.50	3.50
[illegible]	13.00	7.00	3.75
[illegible] Rocks	13.00	7.00	3.75
[illegible] Reds	13.00	7.00	3.75
[illegible] Minorcas	13.00	7.00	3.75
[illegible] Wyandottes	15.00	8.00	4.25
[illegible]	15.00	8.00	4.25
[illegible]	17.00	9.00	4.75

first class stock from culled flocks.
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from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100
and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
Wyand[illegible]	4.50	8.50	16.00
Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

right form this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.
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. C. White Leghorns

[illegible] 1200 birds. Have sold 4,000 [illegible] locally all season. Price for [illegible] May $13 and $15 per 100 do [illegible] wood blood. Catalogue.

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P. E. Wentzel, Dover, York Co., Pa.

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[illegible] inspected and culled flocks. Live [illegible] teed.

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C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

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For May, June and July Delivery. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order direct from this ad. or write for catalogue. S. C. White or Brown Leghorns, per 100—$11 Barred Rocks $14. H. B. Broilers $11. L. B. Broilers $8. Special price on lots of 500 more. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

They Cost No More---and You Can Feel Safe

Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff and Wh. Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Heavy Odds and Ends	10c
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Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come			9c

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We mean what we say when we talk about good chicks. Our flocks are carefully culled by a trained expert. Not a bird remains if it shows standard disqualification. Every hen is purebred and a layer. Every male bird specially selected from pure-bred stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.

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S. C. and R. C. Reds, S. C. Blk. Minorcas	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Brd. Buff and White Rocks	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.25	6.25	12.50	60.00	120.00

"My Daddy says he buys Hoytville chicks 'cause they're the best chicks he knows about."

Get Hoytville chicks, they are the healthy happy kind and will make money for you. Circular free. Ref.: Hoytville Bank, Hoytville, Ohio. Member Ohio Chick Hatcheries Assn. "Ohio Chicks are better."

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Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$44	$87
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	53	102
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58	117
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	[illegible]	77	150
Columbia Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	97	187

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank.

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	[illegible]	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	13c each
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Barred Rocks	12c "	16c "
S. C. Reds	14c "	1[illegible] "
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Mixed Chicks, 10c each; $99 per 1000

Hatched by men with 15 years experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog giving valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Free.

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From pure-bred, personally supervised and culled flocks. Two years Blood-testing has brought such wonderful results that we guarantee every chick free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. 15 years careful breeding for quality and heavy egg-production enables us to give our patrons the best that can be had for the very reasonable prices quoted. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. Reference, Old Capitol Bank & Trust Co. Corydon, Ind. Member Harrison County Baby Chick Ass'n.

	25	50	100	500
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown	$3.50	$6.75	$12.00	$56.00
Anconas, Sheppard Strain	3.50	6.75	12.00	56.00
Rocks, Bd. & Wh., R. I. Reds, S. C. & R. C.	4.00	7.75	14.00	66.00
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Assorted mixed	3.00	6.00	10.00	48.00

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AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Bred for producing MORE EGGS from some of the best laying strains in America today. No lights or forcing allowed on our breeders.

Varieties Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
American or English White Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Br. and Buff Leghorns	7.25	14.00	41.00	67.00	130
Barred Rocks, Anconas	7.75	15.00	44.00	72.00	140
Reds, White Rocks	8.25	16.00	47.00	77.00	150
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.25	18.00	53.00	87.00	170

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After May 1 Light Breeds, 10c; Heavy Breeds, 12c. June and July Prices: Light Breeds, 8c; Heavy Breeds, 10c.

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...$10.00 per 100
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Mixed Chix or Broilers...8.00 per 100
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Best American strains	25	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.75	$11.00	$50.00
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Owing to the great demand for chicks, I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

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Here I am for 9¢ and up

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	Per 100 Chicks
Leghorns, White—Barron, Young Strain	$12.00
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Leghorns, Brown or Buff	13.00
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Odds and Ends—quality chicks from selected stock, but breeds are not shipped separately	9.00

Cooley's chicks are hatched from eggs of selected and personally supervised flocks—with egg records of 160 to 225—with exceptional pens running nearly 300 eggs per year.

Cooley chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous. They always satisfy.

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We guarantee 100% live delivery. Just pay postman for chicks plus only few cents postage for COD charge. Every chick sent you carefully selected for vigor, health. From Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. New cut prices, per 100: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, $9.75 (500 Hollywood Leghorns, $45); Barred Plymouth Rocks, $12; White Plymouth Rocks, $16; White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $18; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $12; Black Minorcas, $12; Broiler Chicks, $5.50 ($c each in 500 lots). Get our new cut prices on chicks from Special Matings of line-bred, pedigreed, trapnested dams and blue-blood sires. To save money, take advantage of new low prices and COD offer now.

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SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES
Mean Largest Profits for You

	25	50	100
Wh., Blk. or Brn. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
R. I. Reds or Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00

Safe arrival guaranteed 1200 miles. 10 Big Hatches Weekly. Sent by Parcel Post Special Handling, Charges Collect. Remit in check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

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Establishing records everywhere for quick maturity, early and consistent laying. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices effective. Mail postcard for free catalog.

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9¢ AND UP ACCORDING TO SEASON

Increase your profits with big sturdy chicks from pure bred, selected, tested heavy laying, free range flocks. 24 years experience back of them. Barred & White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes. Our profit sharing plan is something new—it will make money for you. Write today. Dept. P

The Ohio Hatchery. Decatur, Ohio.

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Mixed Stock	$ 9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$10 per 100
Barred Rocks	$12 per 100
R. I. Reds	$12 per 100
Brown Leghorns	$10 per 100

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Our Young People's Forum

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I heard you were sick. I am very sorry for I don't like any one to get sick. My father is sick, too, and my mother and sister and I have to do all the work.

The horse I said I would tell you about later did not do very well so we took him back. Then we had another one, she was black with white around her eyes and nose but she was very lame so we didn't want her. But now we have a roan. She is very nice and likes her feed very much. She paws if we don't feed her first. I also have another pet, it is a dog. His name is Spider and he is brown and white.—Evelyn Holcombe, Hunterdon County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Here are some riddles for the Forum page.

1. When a boy falls what does he fall against?
2. When are cows cruel?
3. If the rain falls does it ever get up again?
4. How do you catch a squirrel?—Andrew W. Doherty, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school was out today, April 21, and I was very glad. There were three girls who did not miss any days of school. I was one. I got a box of handkerchiefs and they were very pretty.

We live on a farm of about seventy-five acres. We have two dogs and a good many cats. My favorite is Mollie. She is my pet and I teach her very many tricks.—Jessie E. Torbet, York County, Pa.

Congratulations for not missing a day of school. I made a record like that in my schooldays and the teacher gave me a thimble.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am fifteen years old and passed the eighth grade examination for high school. I am taking music lessons and like it because I am fond of music. Are you, Cousin Ruth?

Are you glad that summer is here? I am, and wish that summer would never leave.

We have several pets such as cats, a dog, and chickens. I have a pet chicken that comes to the door every day for her meals. She seems to know mealtime like clockwork. When it is dinner she comes to the door and acts as tho she is scolding me. She would come in the house if I would let her but I will not.—Edna Steidler, York County, Pa.

I am very fond of music. What instrument do you enjoy most?

COUSIN RUTH.

NATE AND TIPPIE
Ethel Heil, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a girl eleven years old and am in the fifth grade at the Union Independent School. I think there are some very interesting letters on the Forum page. I have a dog named Barney Google and two kittens.—Ella Morton, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school stops May first. We are going to have a picnic on the last day. We live on a farm. I am very glad spring is here for I love to hear the birds singing and watch them building their nests. I love to go to the woods and pick wild flowers, too.

Do you not like to see the fruit trees in blossom? We have a large fruit orchard.—Erva Hartge, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Hello, everybody! I have been trying to think up some good things to tell the Forum readers about my life in a lighthouse.

During the Easter vacation I had a friend come to visit me for a week. We had a lot of fun on the beach which is very rocky, but is nice in the summer because we don't have to have any spring-boards as Nature provides us with that.

We found many paths and trails running up and down the banks of the cliff. We followed these paths and had lots of fun. But, alas, our poor stockings were torn to pieces by the thorns.—Leta Ehrhardt, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MY HOME: HORTON'S POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Leta Ehrhardt, Suffolk County, N. Y.

I was very glad to receive another letter from you, Leta, also the picture of your home. I shall not soon forget my first glimpse of the Portland headlight last summer.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Y. P. F.:—I am ten years old and in the fourth grade. My brother will be nine in May. I never started to school till I was seven years old and my brother was six. Our school is out the fourth of May. We have recitations the last day and the teacher is going to have a big dinner. My sister found a four-leaf clover.—Ida Nipps, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a crippled boy of fifteen years and am a sophomore in the Slatington high school. I go to school by train. My average for this year was not lower than 92.60.

I live on a farm at Wanamakers, which is a very delightful village. It is encircled by a part of the Appalachian Mountains. We have fresh, cool breezes in summertime when the temperature is far above normal. The chief product that is raised in this section is potatoes.

I have seven sisters and two brothers. Both of my brothers are farmers.

My pets are two dogs, one is a Shepherd and the other is a Collie; they are both very intelligent.

In summer time I usually work at my sister's place at the hotel. I also pull weeds out of the potatoes, and help on the farm at harvest time.—Ralph F. Kistler, Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old. We live in town. For pets I have a dog and two ducks. I had a kitty but it died. I was sick in bed with the measles. I had not missed a day at school and then I had to miss.

I have a little baby brother. He is four weeks old. How many birds did you see? I saw ten robins, six bluebirds and eight woodpeckers. There is a robin's nest right in back of our house and every day I see him carry food to his nest.

When we get Pennsylvania Farmer I read every letter that is in it. I have nearly two miles to go to school. The Sunday school that I go to is right across the street from the schoolhouse. I am in 4-B in school. Here are some riddles:

1. What is that which is often brought to the table, cut, but never eaten?
2. What is that word of five letters, which, when you take away two only one remains?
3. When the clock strikes thirteen what time is it?
4. What is smaller than an ant's mouth?
5. Why does a chicken cross over the street in the mud?—Helen Bashore, Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters, one older and one younger. We go to Newton high school. We walk about one mile each day.

There are about ninety acres in our farm. I like to work on the farm and do such things as harrowing. We have two horses.

In the summer my father goes to Scranton about every other day with sweet corn, tomatoes and apples. I like to go with him.

I have a patch of blackberries which will bear this year. We have a radio. It is a five-tube set. We like it very much and get many interesting things on it.

I like to read Pennsylvania Farmer. With much joy to the Y. P. F.—Leon G. Kircher, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a boy of thirteen and am in the seventh grade. There are only ten in our school. We are going to have a play at our school. I am to be a crow. I have four brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother is in the Merion band and my other brother plows up the farm and so I have to do all the work around the barn.

For pets I have three dogs, two of them are Collies and one is a small one. She can stand on her hind legs. I have three geese of my own.—Alex Kapuscinski, Luzerne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Members of the Y. P. F.:—This is my first letter to the Forum page. My school closed April 10 and now I help to dig the garden and have a good time.

I am glad spring is here. There is a robin building a nest in a maple tree beside the house. Last year a wren built in the top of a porch post. We have a dog named Nell and some chickens and about twenty-six peepies.—Edward D. Keefauver, Cumberland County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER COUNTY.—Ida M. Brown.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Vera Pentz.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Edward D. Keefauver.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Helen Basehore.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Annie J. Ernie.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Leon G. Kircher, Edna Landsiedel.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Isabel Dearer, Hilda Groff, Mary E. Miller.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—Ralph F. Kistler.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—Alex Kapuscinski.

PERRY COUNTY.—Helen Neidigh.

UNION COUNTY.—Sara Boob (P).

VENANGO COUNTY.—Richard Staub.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Ella Morton, Ida Nipps.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Erva Hartge.

YORK COUNTY.—Edna Steidler, Jessie E. Torbet.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Kathryn L. Wentz.

NEW JERSEY

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—David Tuder (Ps only).

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Evelyn Holcombe.

NEW YORK

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Iva May Harrington.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Gladys Mosdore.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Veronica Zeleski

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks.—The figures in the following story correspond to the words you will fill in in the accompanying cross-word puzzle. It will not be difficult to guess what the words are which should go in where the numbers are.

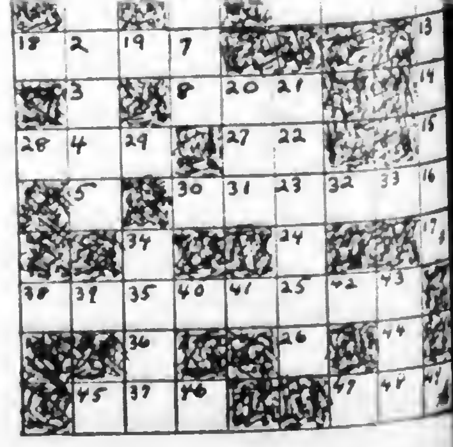
Two of our Little Folks, Tom and Alice, 18, 2, 19, 7 on a farm. They have lots of fun helping with the chores. When 8, 20, 21 comes in from plowing in the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 he is just ravenously 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 for the good cakes and 34, 35, 36, 37 Alice and 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 have been baking. Alice has a little flock of 38, 39, 35, 40, 41, 25, 42, 43 and she is going to save 28, 4, 29 the money 13, 11, [illegible] the hens are 6, 7, 8. She wants to buy [illegible]. Tom is going to 45, 27, 16 his Dad how 9, 10, 11, 12 longer it will be before he can join a calf club. 20, 27, 31 of these fine days, when there is 27, 22 school, Tom is planning to write a 30, 31, [illegible], 32, 33, 16 to his uncle in the city telling him about their doings. There—don't you hear mother calling that it is time for 47, 48, 49?

When you have found the words send them to me on a POSTAL CARD so that they will reach me by May 16. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a package of postcards. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

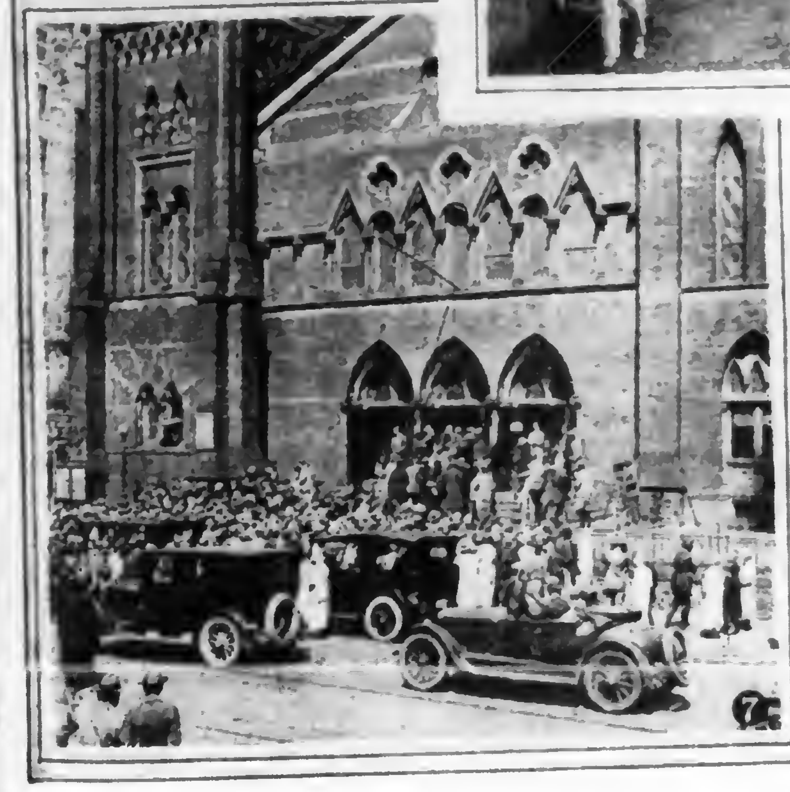
Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 18 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: VIOLET; TULIP; ARBUTUS; PANSY; CROCUS; DAFFODIL.

The prize winners are: Boyce Carter, age 7, Meshoppen, Pa.; Florence Crawford, age 10, Montgomery, Pa.; Mildred Deardorff, age 10, Cly, Pa.; Mary Good, age 7, Peach Bottom, Pa.; Martha Haines, age 10, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Helen Hale, age 10, Towson, Md.; John A. Oliver, age 12, Scotland, Pa.; Lloyd Rutt, age 11, East Earl, Pa.; Charles Stauff, age 10, Moscow, Pa.; Harry K. Witmer, age 9, Bird-in-Hand, P



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Lieutenants Holcombe, Byrd and Council, of the U. S. Navy, who have volunteered to accompany the MacMillan Arctic expedition in two seaplanes.

2.—Peruvian cadets in training at Chorrilas, the West Point of Peru.

3.—Planes like these which are circling around the new plane-carrier Saratoga, the longest naval vessel in the world, passed over the offices of Pennsylvania Farmer on the day of the launching of the mother-ship.

4.—Mrs. William H. King, wife of the Senator from Utah.

5.—Peace reigns thruout this quaint tropical resort. Picturesque carriages are used instead of "buzz-wagons" in old Nassau.

6.—The new thirty-ton steel door of the vault of the National Bank of the Republic in Chicago. The least noise inside the vault will set off the new "phonet alarm."

7.—This crowd outside the Congregational Church in Washington, D. C., greeted the President and Mrs. Coolidge and Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur.

8.—A notable group of white beauties at one of New York's dog shows.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Just an Average Day's Work

Not All of Us Can Be Super-Efficient Homemakers

SYSTEM is a fine thing, but not all of us can do, or dare attempt, as much work as the author of the excellent schedule recently published. There are so many days when I am obliged to cut my work to a minimum that I hardly know I have a system, tho theoretically, my days are as carefully planned as I know how to plan them.

Unfortunately, I believe there are more women like myself than like the sturdy super-efficient homemaker who always does everything perfectly and has worlds of leisure. Hence I shall be serving the majority if I sketch a few of my own methods.

Avoiding the "Hot Box" Stage

Perhaps one can accomplish more by working steadily from 5.15 to 1.30 than by interspersing the heavy work with sewing or other sedentary tasks, but if I could work rapidly enough for that length of time to crowd in all the work described by the writer in question, I should be ill for a week and perhaps for a month. My chief problem is to place first things first.

At this time of year I begin about six o'clock, and after breakfast (at about seven) my first work is to tidy up my living room and dining room and make my beds, because my house is so arranged that all these rooms are open to chance callers.

Then I do my dishes, which have been stacked in the pan, closely covered to prevent drying. That done, I usually bake or iron or clean house till I have to get dinner, unless I find myself getting dangerously tired. In that case I sew or mend or pare apples or potatoes for a while, and finish the other work after dinner.

Recharging the Batteries

Any woman who can take a nap after dinner and be refreshed thereby is richly blessed. I sometimes lie down for ten minutes, but if I ever go to sleep, my afternoon is spoiled and I feel far worse than before. I can manage my work much better if I can sleep till seven o'clock in the morning, because by that time I am rested and can do a fair day's work. If I rise earlier, I am tired all day. When we have been so situated that I had to begin my day at five o'clock, I simply dragged around and it took me all day to get the meals and do the dishes.

This may be unusual, but it is no more so than the ability to care for five bedrooms and several other rooms, cook for six or eight persons, wash, iron, clean, make garden, tend poultry, and be ready for a bath and a clean dress by one-thirty every afternoon.

We have a little woman here who goes over every room in her house every day, but she has a family of only three, and even so her neighbors say she is wearing herself to the bone for nothing. The vast majority of us must content ourselves with less immaculate houses, lest we fill premature graves.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

Editor's note.—An up-to-date laundry finds that it pays to enforce a five-minute rest period once an hour during the working day. More work is done and fewer mishaps occur. The same rule applies in the home.

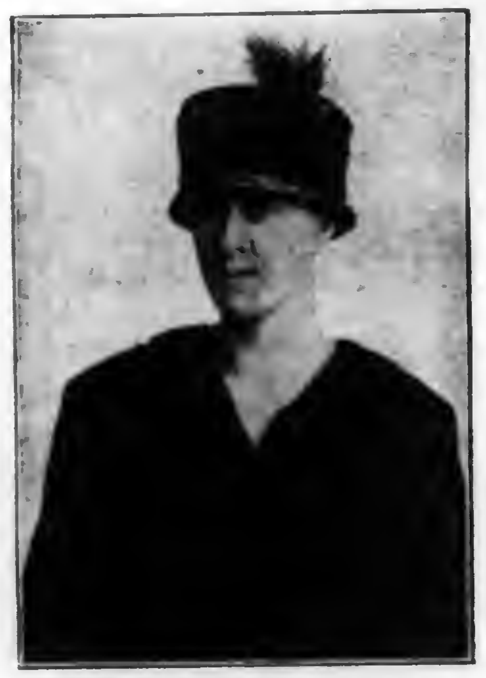
It is poor business to spend beyond one's income,—whether that income be money or strength.

Mothers Day

The men of earth build houses
With pillars, walls and domes
But the women of the earth,—
God knows;
The women build the homes.

The Right Hat

MANY a woman sees an attractive hat in the shop, buys it, and then wonders why she does not look attractive in it. She has not realized just what the principles are that govern the becomingness of hats. All women want their hats to be distinctive, out of the ordinary, becoming in an unusual way or to an unusual degree, but how many women know that this effect is secured by trying to bring the appearance of the face and head as near the average as possible?



How the slender woman shouldn't dress to look her best.

This vital question, upon which hinges many an avoidable tragedy, is being asked Kansas women by L. Maude Finley, millinery specialist at the State Agricultural College. Here are some of Miss Finley's theories which she convincingly proves with pictures.

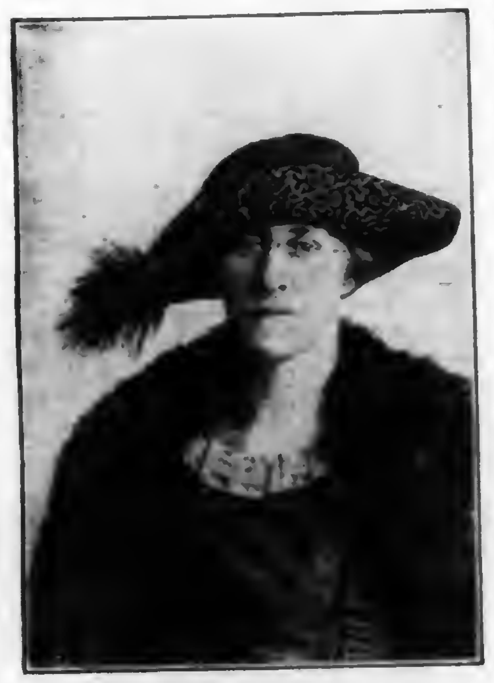
If Not the Average

The average woman may wear any kind of a neckline and may dress her hair in any style and feel confident of her good appearance. But suppose the woman is taller and thinner than the average and has a long, thin face. Often her neck is more than one unit in length. Her problem is to make her face seem broader and her neck shorter. If there are sharp lines in the face, she must try to make them appear round and soft.

The hat selected for the tall, thin type should be broader than it is high, but it should never extend beyond the shoulders. An extremely broad hat makes the wearer look top heavy. A brim which rolls slightly has a tendency to broaden the face. The trimmings should lead the eye across the hat, rather than up and down. All small hats with high trimmings make this individual appear taller and thinner.

Dress the Hair Becomingly

Her hair should be dressed low on the forehead to shorten the face, and wide at the sides to broaden it, and at least the tops of the ears should be covered. If the lines of the face are sharp, the lines of the hair should be gently curving. If the hair is parted, it should be at the side, as a part in the middle exposes the face the entire length to the hair line and makes the face appear longer. The hair should be coiled low to shorten the length of the neck. At the neck the sides seem shorter when the hair is brought down over the tops of the ears.



The same woman becomingly dressed. Note the changes.

The neckline should never be a deep-pointed V, or square. It should be a wide, shallow curve, broad at the shoulders but not low in front. The eye should be led across from side to side instead of downward.—S. P.

Out of the Attic

IN MANY a farmhouse attic is an accumulation of old furniture that must be moved about at each housecleaning, is never put to any use, and yet seems too good to be thrown away. Some of this furniture can be put to surprisingly useful purposes if we study a bit over its possibilities.

Is there an old walnut whatnot? Remove its upper half and to this smaller portion attach screw eyes or stout picture cords so that it may be hung upon the wall. This makes an almost exact duplicate of the hanging book shelves now found in the shops which cost from twelve to twenty-five dollars. The remaining lower portion of the whatnot makes a useful magazine stand for the living room.

Another tenant of the attic is the old-fashioned towel rack that used to grace every self-respecting guest room. Attractive little tables can be made from these racks by sawing off the upper portion and attaching a table top made from new material or from portions of other discarded furniture. Mother will appreciate such a small table beside her sewing chair or it will find a dozen other uses about the house.

Coming into Its Own

The old drop-leaf table after many years of seclusion is again coming into its own. Rejuvenated with new stain or paint, it suggests a dozen uses, from breakfast table in a cosy corner of the kitchen to a place of honor in the living room.

A little more skill is required to turn an old spinet or melodion into a charming modern spinet desk. The inside workings of the musical instrument must be removed, leaving nothing but the case which is apt to be of beautiful wood aged to a wonderful finish. A row of pigeonholes must then be fitted in beneath the folding cover and a writing surface placed where the keyboard once held sway.

Study the possibilities of the attic furniture. It is often surprising what can be done with articles that at present are a nuisance and an encumberance.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Slips and Stains

WHAT have you done with your old petticoats, the kind that tied about the waist? Make slips out of them by cutting off the tops at a point where the petticoat will be wide enough to fit the bust. Add enough pillow tubing of the proper width and length to the top, a pair of straps, and you will have a satisfactory every-day slip.

• • •

Try to wash clothes this way: Put a tub of cold water on the stove, add a cake of shaved soap, and a little ammonia and borax powder. Put in the clothes, not too many, and let the water heat, but not boil. A small brush for the spots that usually retain soil, as cuffs, collars, etc., will finish what you have started. Putting clothes into very hot water will set certain stains, such as egg and coffee. Rinsing in lukewarm, rather than cold water, will keep the clothes soft.—K. W. H.

Harry Knew the Trick

I HAD had a terrible time with my wringer. For a year I had been about worn out every time I used it. I couldn't think of it as anything but a woman killer. One day I grew desperate and said, "If anyone would offer me a dollar for the thing, I'd sell it!"

The wife of one of our tenants happened to be in on an errand. She said, "I'll take you up. I never owned a wringer, but I guarantee I can haul that one around." Well, I was as good as my word and I sold it to her, on time.

The End of the Story

I, of course, bought another wringer and was taught how to take care of it. It's a dandy. But this tale is not ended.

One day I said to the tenant woman, "How is your wringer working?" "Just fine," she laughed. And then she laughed some more. "What is the matter?" I asked. She replied, "Oh, nothing, only all that wringer needed was a little oil. Harry loosened it and gave it a good oiling and it runs slick!"—M.S.G.S.

PRESSURE METHOD

er Reader Enthusiastic This Way of Canning

ARLY every farm paper we up these days we read ing regarding the canning coming on, and "being pre- We read of the necessity of the best varieties of vegethe necessity of having saniensils, jars, tops and good but so very seldom do we read anything about the pressure" method of canning. years ago I determined to possible, where and how to more about this steam pressure I inquired at every hardore in the vicinity, but none tell me anything about it. r, I chanced to find an ad in paper, and thru that puran outfit direct from the maner, and have had excellent re-

d my first canner for eleven canned all I needed for our mily, canned for others, and eally lent the canner to the Last year I purchased a much improved, and holdrteen one-quart jars. (The held only seven.) It is also simpler and better made.

hole Meal Over One Burner

same firm also puts out a pressure cooker made of alum- great saver of time and fuel. in-sets, which makes k several vegetables. on one oil burner, in than by the old

ing the last two seasons I have for a number of my I would like everyone who vegetables and meats to know great saving in labor, time when the pressure system is

ok of instructions comes with canner, but we learned many thru experience. Should any desire further information, I glad to correspond with her. J. K. H., Penna.

temperatures recom- by U. S. Department of Ag-

non-acid vegetables, such as string beans, corn, spin- and other are canned at home United States Department of Ag- believes they should be under pressure at temperatures higher than can be in water bath. temperatures vary at ten pound- (240 degrees F.) for quart jars of asparagus to eighty at pounds pressure degrees F. for corn in the same according to the time for home canning devised by Department. The steam-pressure is therefore recommended for of all non-acid vege-

Building Problems

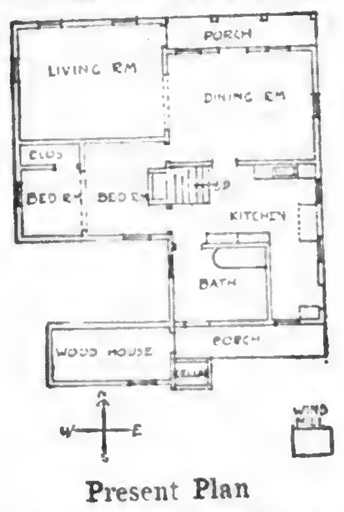
AR Pennsylvania Farmer:— ould you help me arrange our so as to get more sunlight in rooms? Also, what style would you put on the east We should like the rooms to face south, as there is derful view of the Mohawk

house is about eighteen inches than the public road and the side of the house is two feet from the ground than the side, which is fifteen inches. would rather have the stairs down in the hall, as I don't the men going thru the living also we won't be able to put room upstairs for some time will have to come downstairs

The ceilings downstairs are nine feet, and the upstairs eight feet. A hot air furnace heats the first floor. I use an oil stove for cooking.

We would appreciate any suggestions which you might be able to offer.—Mrs. D. G., Jr., Montgomery County, N. Y.

If we throw the kitchen and bath together, we will get a splendid big living room. Of course, we must put in a triple window at the south end, to take advantage of that wonderful view you speak of. Then we will use the old living room as a kitchen; it is the right size, and well placed.



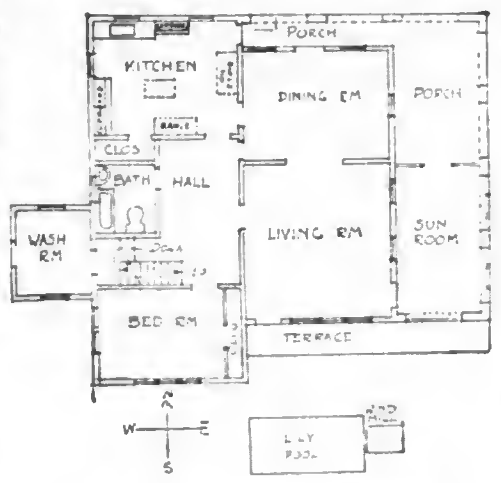
Present Plan

The small bedroom will be amply large for a bath; the large bedroom will make a good hall. We will keep the present dining room; but will put French doors between it and the living room. This will give the view of the Mohawk Valley,—right thru the living room.

Next, we will build on a stairway; and a bedroom to the south. In my own home, I have carefully planned the bedrooms to get good views for I love to look out at a beautiful landscape, while dressing. Somehow it seems to start the day right!

The wash room is built down on the ground at the level of the lower landing on the stairway. The men can come in here, wash up, and then go directly to any part of the house, without passing thru any other room.

We will build a new porch to the east; part of this will be glass-enclosed, forming a sun room. This new porch, also the old north porch, will have heavy Spanish arches, stuccoed or shingled. W. D. B.



After suggested remodeling.

MUSHROOM CATSUP

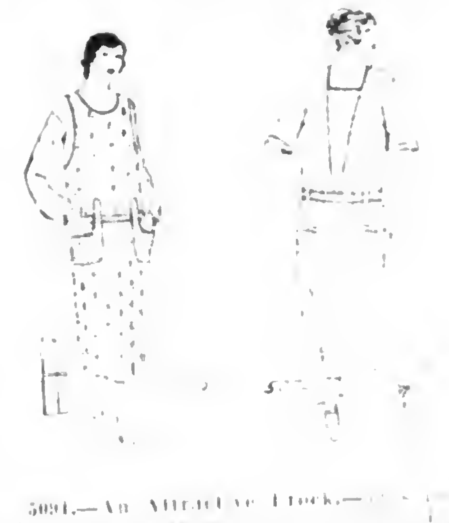
Pick over, wash and drain one peck of mushrooms. Slice, put in saucepan with small amount of water, cover and let cook, stirring frequently until soft. Press thru a fine sieve and to the pulp add one pint vinegar, two teaspoonfuls salt, one-half teaspoonful cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls mustard seed, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of ground mace and cloves. Cook until thick, bottle and seal. If the catsup is to be used only with meats, add one teaspoonful grated horseradish with other seasonings.—L. M. T.

Indoors, Outdoors, Anywhere

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5079.—A Good Apron Style.—Figured percale, with rick-rack braid for trimming, is here portrayed. This is a good model for unbleached muslin or gingham. Four sizes, small [illegible], medium [illegible], large [illegible], extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires [illegible] yards of [illegible] material. Pattern 10 cents.

5072.—Morning Frock for Mature Figures.—Striped or figured percale, gingham or linen could be used for this design. The vestee helps to give an effect of slenderness to the [illegible]. Eight sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires four yards of [illegible]-inch material. The width of the [illegible] lower edge [illegible].

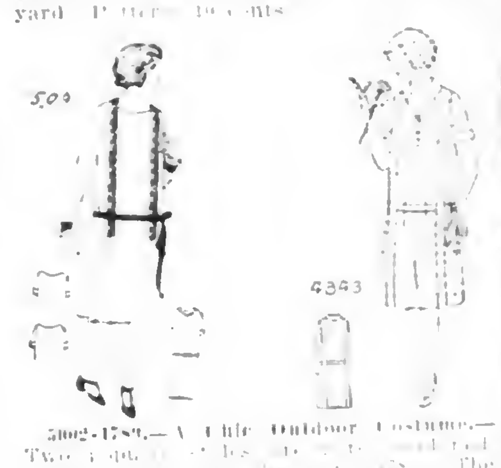


5091.—An Attractive Frock.—[illegible] will require [illegible] yards of [illegible] material with three-eighths yard of contrasting material for cuffs and trimming bands. If made with short sleeves [illegible] yard of plain material is required. Pattern 10 cents.

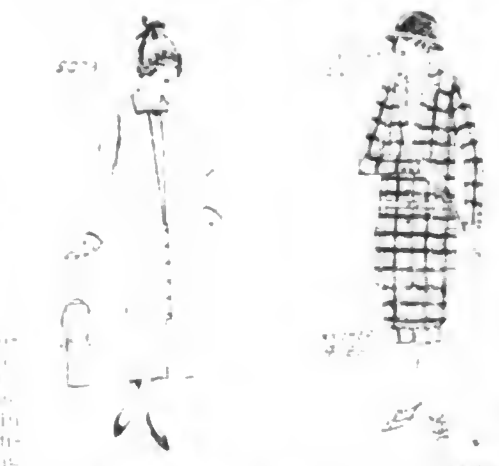
1813.—A Popular Model.—Plaid gingham [illegible] is here [illegible] good [illegible] and linen [illegible] sizes [illegible] A [illegible] size requires [illegible]

trasting material one-half yard is required. Pattern 10 cents.

5078.—A Stylish Frock.—Linen, charmeen, silk, faille or crepe could be used for this style. Three sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. A [illegible] size requires [illegible] of 40-inch material with [illegible] of contrasting material for vest, collar and cuffs. The width [illegible] yard. Pattern 10 cents.



5002-1789.—A Chic Outdoor Costume.—Two [illegible] finished with [illegible] sports [illegible] and [illegible] could be used for [illegible] 42 [illegible]



[illegible] The [illegible] 37 inch [illegible] 17 [illegible]

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PATENTS
[illegible]

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

I RODE in silence, thinking of Sally and of those beautiful days now receding into the past and of my aunt and uncle. I had written a letter to them every week and one or the other had answered it. Between the lines I had detected the note of loneliness. They had told me the small news of the countryside. How narrow and monotonous it all seemed to me then! Rodney Barnes had bought a new farm; John Axtell had been hurt in a runaway; my white mare had got a spavin!

"Hello mister!"

I started out of my reverie with a little jump of surprise. A big, rough-dressed, bearded man stood in the middle of the road with a gun on his shoulder.

"Where ye goin'?"

"Up to the Van Heusen place."

"Where do ye hail from?"

"Cobleskill."

"On business for Judge Westbrook?"

"Yes."

"Writs to serve?"

"Yes," I answered with no thought of my imprudence.

"Say, young man, by hokey nettle! I advise you to turn right around and go back."

"Why?"

"'Cause if ye try to serve any writs ye'll git into trouble."

"That's interesting," I answered. "I am not seeking a quarrel, but I do want to see how the people feel about the payment of their rents."

"Say mister, look down into that valley there," the stranger began. "See all them houses — they're the little houses o' the poor. See how smooth the land is? Who built them houses? Who cleaned that land? Was it Mr. Livingston? By hokey nettle! I guess not. The men who live there built the houses an' cleaned the land. We ain't got nothin' else—not a dollar! It's all gone to the landlord. I am for the men who made every rod o' that land an' who own not a single rod of it. Years an' years ago a king gave it to a man who never cut one tree or laid one stone on another. The deeds say that we must pay a rent o' so many bushels o' wheat a year but the land is no good for wheat an' ain't been for a hundred years. Why, ye see, mister, a good many things have happened in three hundred years. The land was willin' to give wheat then an' a good many folks was willin' to be slaves. By hokey nettle! they had got used to it. Kings an' magistrates an' slavery didn't look so bad to 'em as they do now. Our brains have changed—that's what's the matter—same as the soil has changed. We want to be free like other folks in this country. America has growed up around us but here we are livin' back in old Holland three hundred years ago. It don't set good. We see lots o' people that don't have to be slaves. They own their land an' they ain't worked any harder than we have or been any more savin'. That's why I say we can't pay the rents no more an' ye mustn't try to make us. By hokey nettle! You'll have trouble if ye do."

The truth had flashed upon me out of the words of this simple man. Until then I had heard only one side of the case. If I were to be the servant of justice, as Mr. Wright had advised, what was I to do? These tenants had been Grimshawed and were being Grimshawed out of the just fruits of their toil by the feudal chief whose remote ancestor had been a king's favorite. For half a moment I watched the wavering needle of my compass and then:

"If what you say is true I think you are right," I said.

"I don't agree with you," said young Latour. "The patroons have a clear title to this land. If the tenants don't want to pay the rents they ought to get out and make way for others."

"Look here, young man, my name is Josiah Curtis," said the stranger. "I live in the first house on the right-hand side of the road. You may tell the judge that I won't pay rent no more—not as long as I live—and I won't git out, either."

"Mr. Latour, you and Purvis may go on slowly—I'll overtake you soon," I said.

They went on and left me alone with Curtis. He was getting excited and I wished to allay his fears.

"Don't let him try to serve no writs or there'll be hell to pay in this valley," said Curtis.

"In that case I shall not try to serve the writs. I don't wish to stir up the neighborhood, but I want to know the facts. I shall try to see other tenants and report what they say. It may lead to a settlement."

WE WENT on together to the top of the hill near which we had been standing. Far ahead I saw a cloud of dust but no other sign of Latour and Purvis. They must have spurred their horses into a run. The fear came to me that Latour would try to serve the writs in spite of me. They were in his pocket. What a fool I had been not to call for them. My companion saw the look of concern in my face.

"I don't like that young feller," said Curtis. "He's in fer trouble."

He ran toward his house, which was only a few rods beyond us, while I started on in pursuit of the two men at top speed. Before my horse had taken a dozen jumps I heard a horn blowing behind me and its echo in the hills. Within a half a moment a dozen horns were sounding in the valleys around me. What a contrast to the quiet in which we had been riding was this pandemonium which had broken loose in the countryside. A little ahead I could see men running out of the fields. My horse had begun to lather, for the sun was hot. My companions were far ahead. I could see the dust of their heels now. I gave up trying to catch them and checked the speed of my horse and went on at a walk. The horns were still sounding. Some of them seemed to be miles away. About twenty rods ahead I saw three riders in strange costumes come out of a dooryard and take the road at a wild gallop in pursuit of Latour and Purvis. They had not discovered me. I kept as calm as I could in the midst of this excitement. I remember laughing when I thought of the mess in which "Mr. Purvis" would shortly find himself.

I passed the house from which the three riders had just turned into the road. A number of women and an old man and three or four children stood on the porch. They looked at me in silence as I was passing and then began to hiss and jeer. It gave me a feeling I have never known since that day. I jogged along over the brow of a hill when, at a white frame house, I saw the center toward which all the men of the countryside were coming.

Suddenly I heard the hoof-beats of a horse behind me. I stopped, and looking over my shoulder saw a rider approaching in the costume of an Indian chief. A red mask covered his face. A crest of eagle feathers circled the edge of his cap. Without a word he rode at my side. I knew not then that he was the man—Josiah Curtis—nor could I at any time have sworn that it was he.

A CROWD had assembled around the house ahead. I could see a string of horsemen coming toward it from the other side. I wondered what was going to happen to me. What a shouting and jeering in the crowded dooryard! I could see the smoke of a fire. We reached the gate. Men in Indian masks and costumes gathered around us.

"Order! Sh-h-sh," was the loud command of the man beside me in whom I recognized—or thought that I did—the voice of Josiah Curtis. "What has happened?"

"One o' them tried to serve a writ an' we have tarred an' feathered him."

Just then I heard the voice of Purvis shouting back in the crowd this impassioned plea:

"Bart, for God's sake, come here."

I turned to Curtis and said:

"If the gentleman tried to serve the writ he acted without orders and deserves what he has got. The other fellow is simply a hired man who came along to take care of the horses. He couldn't tell the difference between a writ and a hole in the ground."

"Men, you have gone fur enough," said Curtis. "This man is all right. Bring the other men here and put 'em on their horses an' I'll escor out o' the town."

They brought Latour on a amidst roars of laughter. Wh bear-like, poultrified, be-poodled ject he was!—burred and sh in rumpled gray feathers from hair to his heels. The sight smell of him scared the horses, were tufts of feathers over his and on his chin. They had great joy in spoiling that aristoc livery in which he had arrived.

Then came poor Purvis. They begun to apply the tar and fea to him when Curtis had stopped process. He had only a shaking of long feathers around his They lifted the runaways into saddles. Purvis started off at a lop, shouting "Come on, Bart," they stopped him.

"Don't be in a hurry, young ler," said one of the Indians, then there was another roar laughter.

"Go back to yer work now," tis shouted, and turning to me ed: "You ride along with me let our feathered friends follow

SO WE started up the road o way back to Cobleskill. Latour began to complain that was hot and the feathers pri him

"You come alongside me here raise up a little an' I'll pick the side o' yer legs an' pull out yer feathers," said Curtis. "If you 'em stuck into yer skin you'd reg'lar chicken an' no mistake."

I helped in the process and got fingers badly tarred.

"This is a dangerous man to his soul is tarred," said Cu "Keep away from him."

"What a lookin' skunk you he laughed as he went on with picking.

We resumed our journey guide left us at the town line three miles beyond.

"Thank God the danger is o said Purvis. "The tar on my has melted an' run down at' my sticks like the bark on a tree sick o' the smell o' myself. If I find a skunk I'd enjoy holdin' him my lap a while. I'm goin' back St. Lawrence County about straight as I can go. I never did this country anyway."

He had picked the feathers out his neck and Latour was now picking his arms and shoulders. Pr ently he took off his feathered and threw it away, saying:

"They'll have to pay for Every one o' those jackrabbits have to settle with me."

"You brought it on yourself," said "You ran away from me got us all into trouble by being smart. You tried to be a fool succeeded beyond your expectati My testimony wouldn't help any."

"You're always again the ca talist," he answered.

It was dark when I left my panions in Cobleskill. I chang my clothes and had my supper found Judge Westbrook in his h and reported the talk of Curtis a

adventu and my view of the ation back in the hills. I observ- that he gave the latter a cold wel e.

I shall send the sheriff and a e," he said with a troubled look. Pardon me, but I think it will e a bad matter worse," I answer-

We must not forget that the pat as are our clients," he remarked. yielded and went on with my k. In the next week or so I sat ed myself of the rectitude of my lons. Then came the most crit point in my history—a conflict h Thrift and Fear on one side and cience n the other.

The judge raised my salary. I ated the money, but every day I uld have to lend my help, directly indirectly, to the prosecution of ims which I could not believe to just. My heart went out of my rk. I began to fear myself. For ks I had not the courage to take e with the learned judge.

One evening I went to his home de- mined to put an end to my un- ppiness. After a little talk I told frankly that I thought the pat- ns should seek a friendly settle- t with the tenants.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because their position is unjust, -American and untenable," was answer.

He rose and gave me his hand and smile of forbearance in considera- n of my youth, as I took it.

I left much irritated and spent a epless night in the course of which decided to cling to the ideals of vid Hoffman and Silas Wright.

In the morning I resigned my ce and asked to be relieved as soon the convenience of the judge uld allow it. He tried to keep me with gentle persuasion and higher pay, but I was firm. Then a wrote a long letter to my friend the Senator.

Again I had chosen my way and with due regard to the compass.

It was late June before I was able to disengage myself from the work of the judge's office. Meanwhile there had been blood shed back in the hills. One of the sheriff's posse had been severely wounded by a bullet and had failed to serve the writs. The judge had appealed to the governor. People were talking of "the rent war."

Purvis had returned to St. Lawrence County and hired to my uncle for the haying. He had sent me a letter which contained the welcome information that the day he left the stage at Canton, he had seen Miss Dunkelberg on the street.

"She was lookin' top-notch—stop't and spoke to me," he went on. "You cood a nocked me down with a fether I was that scairt. She ast me how you was an' I lookt her plum in the eye an' I says: all grissul from his head to his heels, mam, an' able to lick Lew Latour, which I seen him do in quick time an' tolable severe. He can fight like a bob-tailed cat when he gits a-goin', I says."

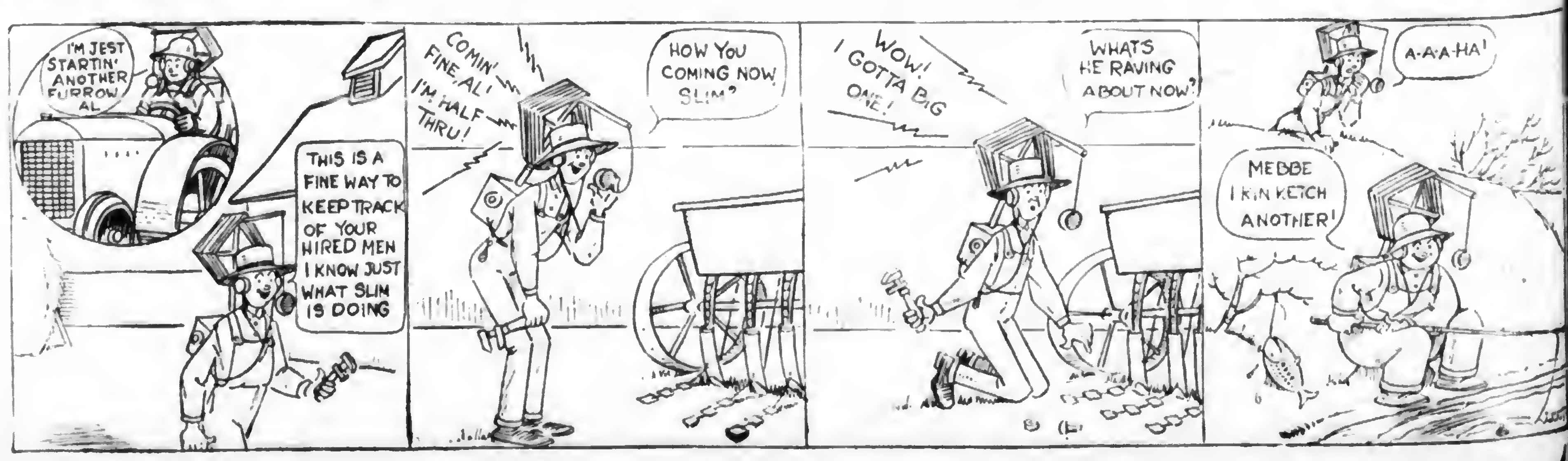
What a recommendation to the sweet unsullied spirit of Sally! Without knowledge of my provocation what would she think of me? He had endowed me with all the frightfulness of his own cherished ideal, and what was I to do about it? Well, I was going home and would try to see her.

(To be continued next week)

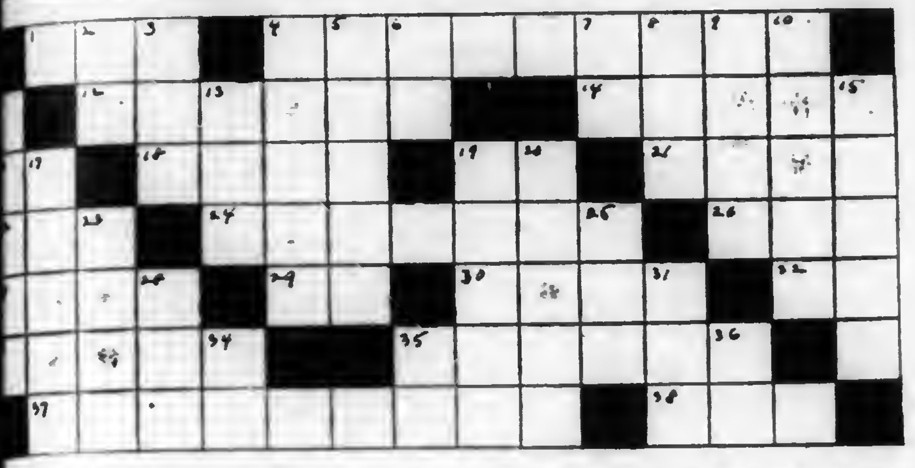
Doctor—You have acute appendicitis.

Fair Patient—Oh, doctor—don't flatter me.—L. A. Times.

Activities of Al Acres: *Equip Your Hired Man with Radio Control* : : : : *By Le*


I'M JEST STARTIN' ANOTHER FURROW, AL
THIS IS A FINE WAY TO KEEP TRACK OF YOUR HIRED MEN I KNOW JUST WHAT SLIM IS DOING
COMIN' FINE, AL! I'M HALF THRU!
HOW YOU COMING NOW SLIM?
WOW! I GOTTA BIG ONE!
WHATS HE RAVING ABOUT NOW?
A-A-A-HA!
MEBBE I KIN KETCH ANOTHER!

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



O SOLVE this puzzle, fill in the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 18 (across) is MAGI 9 (down) is NAIF. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you l soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear an early issue.

READING ACROSS

Latin for "by way of"
Having no fears or doubts
Musical instruments used in church
A discoloration
Old Saxon, abbreviation
The Wise Men of the East
A state bordered by the Delaware
r, abbreviation
Not the country
Doctor of Laws, abbreviation
Having the qualities of a lion
A state with many keys, abbreviation
Contest between two
Opposite points of the compass, ab-
ation
Volcano n Italy
Established Church, abbreviation
Little
A jail
Woman who officiates in sacred of-

Father

READING DOWN

State bordered by the Mississippi and
uri Rivers, abbreviation
To equip with weapons
Enclosures for confining wild animals
A vegetable
New style abbreviation
Dental surgeon, abbreviation
And so forth, Latin abbreviation
An uncut gem
The name given to a book or play
Disease w contract more easily in
ter, plural

13. Liquid measure, abbreviation
15. Town on Hudson River, opposite to Tarrytown, N. Y.
17. To sink down suddenly
19. Landing places projecting into the water
20. The party opposed to a given principle, (prefix meaning "against," plural)
23. Of great value
25. Ensign, abbreviation
28. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, abbreviation
31. Army Ordnance Department, abbreviation
34. French article (part of speech)
35. Protestant Episcopal, abbreviation
36. A continent of the eastern hemisphere, abbreviation

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

■	S	P	R	A	I	N	■	A	N	T	L	E	R	■
F	■	O	A	R	■	J	E	T	■	H	O	T	■	A
A	D	■	B	E	G	■	T	■	C	O	T	■	S	S
C	R	A	B	■	A	S	H	E	S	■	T	H	A	T
T	Y	■	I	N	D	■	E	■	A	L	E	■	D	E
S	■	U	T	E	■	U	R	N	■	A	R	M	■	R
■	B	O	S	T	O	N	■	S	A	W	Y	E	R	■

Buy a full set

A new Champion in every cylinder will mean greater power and speed and better all around performance.

Champion is the better spark plug but even Champions should be changed at least once a year.

A new set will soon pay for themselves in oil and gas saved and give you greater motoring satisfaction.

Champion X for Fords is 60 cents.
Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents.
You will know the genuine by the double-ribbed sillimanite core.

Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors.

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Dependable for Every Engine

Cholerine Will Save Them!

The lives of baby chicks—so profitable to you—literally hang by a thread the first eight weeks. You can save yours. Give them Cholerine in drinking water and those dread diseases, Roup, Cholera, and White Diarrhea will be wiped out before they start.

Cholerine is an unexcelled year 'round tonic for hens, prevents diseases, cleans out the intestinal tracts and glands, strengthens digestion, increases appetites and peps up egg production.

There's hardly a big poultry feeder or shipper in the country who doesn't use Cholerine 365 days in the year. Cholerine, used according to directions, is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is refunded.

See Your Merchant

for a sample of Cholerine today. If he hasn't Cholerine, send us his name. We'll supply you.

Don't wait until death grips your chicks. Use Cholerine first.

THE GERMO MFG. CO., Dept. F ST. LOUIS

Cholerine
FOR FOWLS

Write for prices on BEST
2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT
Sharp and Soluble
Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 4, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Del, doz bchs, fancy and extra fancy, $4@4.50; poor, $3. BEANS, bu hmpr, Texas, green and wax, best, $1.75@2.25; poor, $1.50; La, green, $2@2.25; wax, best, $2.25; poor, 50c. BEETS, bu bskt, Texas, $1.75@2.50; La, $1@1.25. CABBAGE, 100-lb crate, S C, best, $2@2.25, poor, $1.50; Miss, La and Ala, $2@2.50; Texas, bulk, bbl, $2.50@3. CARROTS, bu bskt, Texas, $1.75@2.25; La, $1@1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $2.50@2.75; poor, $2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio hothouse, box 2 doz, fancy, $3; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $4@5; choice, $3@4; Texas, bu bskt, fancy, $5; choice, $4. EGGPLANT, Fla, 40-qt crates, fancy, $3@3.50. LETTUCE, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb bskt, 80c@$1; Iceberg, Calif and Arizona, crate 4@5 doz hds, best $4@4.25; poor stock low as $3.50. ONIONS Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $2.35; boilers, $1.35@1.50; No 1 whites, $2.40@2.50. PARSLEY, La, bu bskt, curly, 90c; plain, $1; bbl, curly, $3; plain, $5.50. PEAS, Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, poor quality, best, $2@2.25; poorer, $1. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4@4.25. POTATOES, old, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N Y whites, $1.25@1.50; Maine Gr Mts, $1.50@1.65; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1, $5.50@6, No 2, $3.50@4. SHALLOTS, La, bbl, $7. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, 75@90c; poor, 50c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.75@3. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, originals, fancy, best, $5@5.25; choice best, $4@4.25; poor stock, fancy and choice low as $2; repacked, fancy, $8; choice, $7. TURNIPS, Miss, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.25@1.50; tops, $1@1.25.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $6@6.75; Russets, $5@6; Ben Davis, $5.25; bu bskt, N Y, Baldwins, $2@2.25; boxes, Wash, Winesaps, medium to large size, extra fancy, $3.50@3.75; fancy, $3.25@3.50. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Arkansas, best, $4@5; poor stock, $2; Tenn, $4@4.50.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 48@51c; tubs, 47@49c; nearby tubs, 44@46c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 32@34c; current receipts, 28@30c.

Cheese, N Y, full cream, 26@28c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 34@37c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand slow, market about steady. Hens, heavy, 33@35c; light and Leghorns, 28@30c; roosters, 18@20c; stags, 25@26c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 15@20c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 30@32c; old toms, 25c. Common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow, good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $9.85@10.25; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.25; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@9.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 12 double decks; market lower; prime heavy, $11.85@11.90; heavy mixed, $11.90@12; mediums, $12.05@12.10; heavy yorkers, $12.05@12.10; light yorkers, $12; pigs, $11.50@11.75; roughs, $9@10; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, two double decks; market steady; prime wethers, $8.50@8.75; good, mixed, $7.50@8; fair mixed, $6@7; culls and common, $2@4.50; culls to choice lambs, $8@13.75; spring lambs, $17@19.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady; choice veal calves, $11.50@12; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 9 cars hay, 3 cars straw, 2 cars shelled corn, 8 cars oats; B and O, 1 car hay.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17.50@18.50; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $17.50@18.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $13@13.50; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $13@13.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 ear, $1.27@1.29; No 2 shelled, $1.20@1.21; No 3 shelled, $1.17@1.19.

Oats—No 2 white, 53@54c; No 3 white, 51@52c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 1, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice $9.50@11; fair to good, $8@9.50, cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good $4.50@5.50; bologna cows as to quality $1.50@2.75, bulls, good to choice $5.50@6.75, fair to good, $4.50@5.50, [illegible] choice, $12.50@13; fair to good $10.50@12; common, $8@9.50. [illegible] $10.50@11; fair to good, [illegible], common $5.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—quotations for sheared stock. Sheep, wethers, extra, $7@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy fat [illegible] lambs, handy weight, choice $14@14.25, fair to good, $11@12, common, $9@10, spring lambs, $16@19.

Hogs—Western, best, $13.75@14; nearby handy weight, $12.50@12.75.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $23@24; country dressed, $17@19; sheep, good wethers, $18@20, ewes, $16@18; hogs, $19.75; winter lambs, $29@30; spring lambs, each, $12@14.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton, western spring bran, $34@35; hard winter bran, $36@37.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.87½@1.88½; No 3, $1.84½@1.85½; No 4, $1.82½@1.83½; No 5, $1.79½@1.80½; No 2 red, winter, garlicky, $1.87½@1.88½; No 3, $1.84½@1.85½; No 4, $1.82½@1.83½; No 5, $1.79½@1.80½; mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.27@1.28; No 3, $1.24@1.25.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 880 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extra, 92 score, 43c; higher-scoring goods, 44@47c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38½c; 86 score, 37½c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; good prints, 89@91 score, 44@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@43c.

Cheese—Fresh, quiet and easy. Held cheese firm. New York, whole milk flats, fresh, 23@23½c; held, 27@28c; longhorns, 23½@24½c; single daisies, fresh, 23½@24c; held, 26@27c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; do, choice, 41@42c; do, good, 38@40c; do, ladles, 28@29c; rolls, 24@26c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna dairy prints, 21@28c; process butter, 32@33c.

Eggs—Market about steady; fresh gathered firsts, 27¾@28c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 31@32c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 29@30c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 25c; Leghorns, 25@26c; old roosters, 18c; young, large, smooth, 35@38c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, fat, 24@25c; do, puddles, 22@23c; do, Muscovy and Mongrels, 22@23c; do, smaller and poor, 18@20c. Pigeons, pair, 35@50c. Guinea fowl, young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 90c@$1; do, smaller and old, each, 50@60c.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .42	$ .45¾	$ .45¼	$ .38
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.31⅝	.30¼	.32¾	.25¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.55	.55	.58½	.47½
Potatoes, N Y, 150-lb sack (Phila)	1.32½	1.37½	1.37½	2.62½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.92½	9.87½	9.75	10.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	18.50	18.50	28.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.88	1.79	1.67	1.22
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.27½	1.28½	1.33	.94½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.55½	.56	.56½	.60¾

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 4, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 53@63c; fresh eggs, 28@32c, mostly 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2.25 ea; squabs, 40@50c ea; ducks, $1.35@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 18@25c bch; beans, string, 15@18c qt; beets, 15c bch; Brussel sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 10c bch; cabbage, 10@20c hd; cauliflower, 25@50c hd; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 10@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 10@15c ea; lettuce, 10@25c hd; mushrooms, 15@20c pt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 5c bch; parsley, 3@5c bch; peas, 20c qt; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 15c bch; potatoes, 18@20c ½ pk, new, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@8c bch; spinach, 10@12c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 18@20c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt; turnips, 15@18c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 25@30c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.65; corn, $1.18; hay, baled, timothy, $13@14 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $37@38 ton; shorts, $37@38 ton; hominy, $49@50 ton; middlings, $45@46 ton, linseed, $51.50@52.50 ton; gluten, $45@46 ton; ground oats, $41@42 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51@52 ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $38@39 ton; 18 per cent, $42.50@43.50 ton; 20 per cent, $41.50@45.50 ton; 24 per cent, $49@50 ton, 25 per cent, $50.50@51.50 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47.50@48.50 ton

LIVESTOCK

Review of local yards for week ending May 2: With a draggy market thruout the week prices fluctuated on all classes except good to choice butcher cows, the latter showing a fair movement at firm prices. Beef steers, compared with a week ago, closed barely steady; top, $10.50 for choice head averaging 1400 lbs; bulk of sales ranged from $8.25 to $9.50. Bulls and heifers closed about steady. Better grades fat cows look about 25c higher at close; top, $7.25; bulk, $5.25@6.50. Canners and cutters steady; calves showing steady tendency; top vealers, $12.50. Hogs tending steady, no fresh receipts.

Receipts for Saturday's market—Cattle, 7 cars from Penna containing 148 head, 160 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 308 head. Receipts for week ending May 2, 1925: Cattle, 26 cars; 23 from Penna; 2 St Paul, 1 Canada; containing 619 head, 612 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1231 head, 26 calves, 485 hogs, 16 sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.50
Fair to good	8.00@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.25@ 8.00
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.75@12.50
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	12.50@13.25
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.25@12.75
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.25@12.25
Rough stock	10.00@11.25

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—28@30c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, alive, 20@25c; dressed, $1@2.

Butter—Country, 45@50c; separator, 55@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@15c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 10@15c bch; rhubarb, 3@6c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; strawberries, 35@40c.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90 cwt; middlings, $2.10 cwt.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25; rye, 95c; oats, 60c; bran, $34 ton; middlings, $40 ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 4, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 6530 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40@41½c, packing stock, No 2, 25@25½c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 23,500 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 31@31⅝c; do, storage packed, 32@32¼c; fresh gathered firsts, 29¾@30½c; do, storage packed, 31½@31¾c; fresh gathered seconds, 28¾@29¾c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 37@38c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 32@36c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½@36c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 35@38c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 102,030 pounds. State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 19@19½c; do, average run, 18c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 25½@26½c; do, average run, 25@25½c; state, whole milk, twins, fresh, fancy, 19@19½c; do, average run, 18c.

Live Poultry steady, no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 50@60c; fowls, by express, 31@32c; roosters, 16c.

Dressed Poultry firm, chickens, 25@44c; fowls, 22@36c; old roosters, 15@23c, turkeys, western and southwestern, 30@44c; frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 870 head; market steady. Steers, $6.50@10.35; state bulls, $3@5.60, cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1820 head, market irregular. Veals, common to prime, $7@12; culls and little calves, $4@5.75; buttermilks and fed, $4@5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1600 head; market steady. Sheep, $3@7.50, culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $12@15.25; clipped, $11@13.25; Virginia, spring lambs, 18½c; culls $8@10.

Hogs—Receipts, 760 head; market steady; light to medium weights, $12@12.25, pigs, $11@11.50, heavy hogs, $12.25@12.50, roughs, $10.50@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows. City bran, $33.50, middling, $31.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $47, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment $32.60; standard middling, $33.60; flour middling, $39.50@40.50; red dog, spot, $47@47.50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments, rye, middling, $32.50; white hominy feed, $43.60, all in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.50; linseed oil meal, $46.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@27; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@22; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $15@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red c i f, dom, $2.04; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.91, No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.75; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.86¾; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.67. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.26½ No 3 do, $1.23¾; No 2 mixed, $1.25¾. OATS, No 2 white, 54½c; No 3 white, 52½c; No white, 51½c; ordinary white, clipped, 56¾@58¾c; fancy white, clipped, 60¾@61¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.24¼, BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.14½@1.17

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 4000 head; fed st trade closing slow; market weak; d mand narrow, especially for bet grades; several loads, $10@10.50; steers, $10.65; average weight, 1117 bulk steers and yearlings, $9.25@10; she stock fully steady; bulk cows, $5.5 5.70; most heifers, $7.50@9; bulls to 15c lower; most bolognas, $1.85@5.1 weighty kind in load lots up to $4.25; calves uneven, around steady; bulk packers, $8@9; small killers select handy weight at $10@10.50.

Hogs—Closing dull; bulk good choice 160 to 225-pound average, $11. 11.50; bulk, 240 to 325-lb butchers, $11 @11.40; 140 to 150-lb kind, largely $11 11.20; bulk packing sows, $10@10.25; jority strong weight slaughter $10.75@11.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000 head; fat lam 25@50c lower; top handy weight lambs, $15.75; bulk desirable $15.50@15.75; weightier kind downward $13.50; bulk desirable clipped averag under 90 lbs, $12.50@13; weightier of ings, $10.25@10.50; springers, 25c lower.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 2, 192

Ohio and Penna—Delaine unwashed, @50c; ½-blood combing, 49@50c, ⅜ combing, 47@48c; fine unwashed, 45@ Michigan and New York fleeces—De unwashed, 47@48c; ½-blood combing, @48c; ⅜-blood combing, 47c; ¼ combing, 46@47c; fine unwashed, 45c. Wisconsin, Missouri and ave New England—Half blood, 47c; ⅜ 46@47c; ¼-blood, 45@46c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRI

Toledo, Ohio, May 2, 192

Clover, cash, $16.30; October, $1 December, $12.90. Alsike, cash, non August, $12.50. Timothy, cash, $3; $3; September, $3.50.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt s ments based on payment on arrival cars as quoted by the Philadelphia bing trade to retail feed dealers on day, May 4. Quotations cover solid lots for delivery at Philadelphia or ton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$3
Spring bran	
Soft winter wheat bran	36.00@
Hard winter wheat bran	31.50@
Standard middlings	34.00@
Soft winter wheat middlings	38.70@
Flour middlings	39.50@
Red dog flour	
White hominy	43.50@
Yellow hominy	43.50@
Gluten feed	
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.50@
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.00@
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.25@
34 per cent linseed meal	

For Baltimore, Cumberland and liamsport rate points, subtract 20c ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per for New York, Newark rate points 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton points, add $1.00 per ton; for Fr Toms river, Cape May rate points $1.40 per ton.

Mills still running light, and transi prompt shipment feeds are in deman a premium over later shipment.

Butter Market Weak

THE general tone of the bu markets early in the week ing May 2 was steady but with very nervous undertone. Appa sentiment was for the most par favor of lower prices but buying the New York and Chicago ma on the part of the long interes the Chicago April options, in a tort to force the shorts to cove the future board, rather than de er actual butter supported the kets sufficiently to prevent any clines.

After the close of the April on Wednesday noon, weakness came very evident at all mar Dealers who had been the past two or three weeks be forcing sales, and at Chicago e cially, liberal concessions were fered, resulting in price decli Sharp declines were registered on Thursday with buyers express very little confidence in the pre situation and operating cautiou buying for immediate needs only. The weakness which developed been more or less apparent in form of sentiment for several w but actual declines had been p poned as mentioned above, u after the close of the April

County News and Comment

(Continued from page 11)

huge livestock exhibit at the Cambria ty Fair last fall. The new premium offers $65,000 in premiums and prizes 1925. Seed potatoes in great demand the total acreage will be large. Good corn very scarce. Corn from seed is shipped in seldom matures here unthe season is unusually favorable. farm products have been slow sale inter altho prices have held up fairly Retail prices at present: Hay, $18; r, 50c; eggs, 30c; beef, by carcass, e; dressed calves, 15@18c; calf hides, each; live chickens, 30c lb. Weather the month has been generally fair dry with hard freezes nearly every t Fruit appears to be all right yet. grain generally thin and spotted. help plentiful, but no money to pay th. Very few farmers hiring.—S., 23.

May County, N. J.—The spring er arrived early this year and farmhave taken advantage of it. Many em have had peas up for some time. have been selling radishes, asparaand rhubarb for over a week. The men are making special efforts to their sprays on promptly as there been an abundance of aphis on the trees, and it is expected that scab be plentiful unless spraying is done e proper time. They have given their s and peaches the second spray and have been sent out from the county 's office for the third sprays. These should go on in the very near e. Peach orchards were considerably by freezing. Poultrymen are coopg in the matter of buying poultry for broilers and in having the y certified by a veterinarian to meet shipping requirements of the Boards griculture of New York and New y. New poultry houses have gone is spring. Seed corn in the county a very poor germination according s made at the Experiment Station. l vegetable and fruit field meetings been held this spring. Some of the men in this county have joined with s in Cumberland County to form a testing association. It is expected the testing will start within a short —S. W. S., April 27.

ton County, Pa.—Cold dry weather g the first three weeks of April has lots of wheat, some fields being t a total loss. Rain and warm er the last few days have started tion with prospects good for a fair crop. Oats all sown, corn planting begin within a week. Potatoes are planted to a greater acreage than year. Spring pigs high in price and scarce. Mountain fires have burned ands of acres of timber. Public in poor condition. Some wheat still rmers' hand. Many farmers buildbrooder houses to raise chicks and labor. Streams low and clear, fewout than usual are caught. Repretives from the State Health Departheld meetings in Potter, Lamar and Townships to interest farmers in eating bovine tuberculosis. — W. C. April 27.

phin County, Pa.—Favorable weathditions have enabled farmers to get of their oats sowed. The corn l is plowed and the acreage will creased. Condition of grass fields is good. Fruit prospects seem good. potatoes have been planted. During t three days the temperature rangom thirty to eighty-five degrees. were thunderstorms with hail. for products: hay, $14; corn, $1.40 oats, 65c, butter, 55c; eggs, 30c.— M., April 25.

ton County, Pa. — Farmers have advantage of the fine weather and work is well advanced. Corn is half planted, with the ground too work in at present. A freeze on 20 destroyed the peach and cherry completely and a very large perge of the apples. The 23rd and 24th the hottest April days on record n the past twenty-five years. Much corn last year was not sufficiently ed for seed, as a result much seed will have to be bought. Pasture and are short owing to the dry weather. of several kinds have shut down number of people are unemployed. to the low price of potatoes the e will be smaller this year; a large age of farmers are using certified Market quotations are: eggs, 25c; , 0c; meat, 22@25c; potatoes, 80c; 18c—T. H. T., April 27.

tgomery County, Pa.—We are havhe weather altho rather cool and king rain would help things wonder- The oats almost all sowed and potatoes, but not much ground d for corn. The wheat looks fair t so good as was expected. Grass look excellent, especially clover. are in full bloom now; some of rly ones were touched with the last week. This county is now in in the quarantined area for the se beetle. The Cow Testing Assoa will finish a very successful year's this month and most members will e in the organization. Retail prices bout the same: wheat, $1.80; oats, ran, $1.90; gluten, $2.10; oil meal, eggs, 32c; butter, country, 52c; creamery, 60c; chickens, live, 28c, wholesale.—C. N. D., April 21.

Union County, Pa.—A much needed rain is falling. Altho month was very dry wheat has made a good growth. Oats seeding has been done thruout the month. Sod for corn has been plowed and a few farmers have planted corn this week. Michigan Russet potatoes have been planted by the potato growers of the county, and the members are planning to incorporate the organization. Several new spraying outfits in the county, and the second spraying of apple orchards has been done. The stand of grass on wheat stubble is generally a good one, but the new seedings of clover have not made much growth, due to continued dry weather. Since farm sales have ended there has been very little doing in the sale of cows. There was an outbreak of hog cholera in the country, caused by a shipment of shoats to this county. One man lost eleven shoats by this disease. Implement dealers have sold a lot of new implements to farmers during the past two months, showing that farmers are encouraged to produce. Prices: wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.15; oats, 55c; potatoes, 40c; hens, 28c; eggs, 26c; veal calves, 10c; hay, $15 a ton. The funeral of State Superintendent Dr. J. George Becht, in Williamsport on the 29th, was largely attended by educators from the central part of the state. He was born on a farm near Hall's Station and never lost his love for the country and for the rural schools. His life is an example of how country boys forge ahead in the battle of life in all lines.—J. N. G., May 1.

York County, Pa.—Owing to the early opening of spring weather the farmers have gotten a good start. Oats is all sown and some of the earliest sown is up and looking well. Potato planting is nearly all done; the acreage is about the same as last year. Many farmers are using northern-grown certified seed potatoes. There were four carloads from Michigan and one carload from Maine brought into York County by the county agent, besides several hundred bushels that were shipped by local dealers. Many farmers about ready to plant corn. On account of the poor corn crop of last year many farmers are compelled to buy all of their seed. Wheat fields are looking good except the late sown ones where the stand is thin. Clover seed is about all sown. The clover fields are looking good. Wheat, $1.65; corn, $1.25; oats, 45c; potatoes, 90c; eggs, 26c; milk, $2.40; butter, 35@50c; hogs, 14c live weight; steers, $9.75.—W. K., April 29.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

NOT more than fifteen per cent of the 1924 tobacco crop remains in the hands of the growers. Sales, while not large, have been consistent for the past several weeks, and buyers are gradually absorbing the available supply of last year's crop. Most of the buyers now in the field are small independents. The big buyers have about supplied their needs.

Some firms have held their price level to that established early in the buying season and are paying fourteen and fifteen cents for good quality crops. Other firms are buying below that figure and much of the crop is being moved at prices of eight, nine and ten cents per pound.

A small number of business men in various parts of the county who have hitherto had no direct connection with the local tobacco industry have started to buy leaf of the 1924 crop lately. They have organized into local packing firms and will carry on an independent packing business.

The committee of organization whose task it is to guide the embryonic development of the proposed cooperative marketing association held their first meeting in the rooms of the Farm Bureau this afternoon. Sub-committees were named and steps will be taken at once to get the preliminaries of actual organization under way.—Garden Spot Farmer.

He (teaching her to drive)—In case of emergency, the first thing you want to do is to put on the brake.

She—Why, I thought it came with the car.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

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31x4	10.00	11.00	2.00
32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
35x4½	14.50	15.50	3.50
35x5	15.50	16.50	3.85

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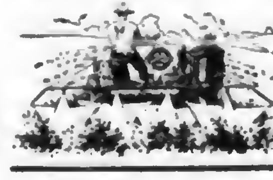

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FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices. SAMUEL T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Germination Tests

EXTENSIVE germination tests have been successfully carried on recently in Queen Annes County, Maryland, by the county agent and farm bureau. At each of the five points where tests were conducted, students in the high school assisted in handling the corn. At Centreville ten thousand ears of corn were handled, four grains being taken from each ear and sprouted. At Sudlersville sixty-eight bushels were tested. At Stevensville the test brought in seventy-two bushels, and Churchville and Queen Anne, where tests are now under way, will handle about 180 bushels. At all points corn was separated into two lots, that showing 100 per cent germination and that known as unfit for seed. Farms having corn high in germination are serving as local sources of seed corn.

Economy Practiced

Thirty-eight dollars was the total expenditure for this testing and that represented the cost of the unbleached muslin used in old-time rag doll testers. Real economy was practiced. The muslin was cut into strips and marked properly to receive the grains for sprouting. Each of the five schools where the testing was conducted received the muslin in turn; this will be properly cared for and used for the same purpose next year. The entire cost was seven cents a bushel and the advance in price on tested corn at least a dollar and a half.—Marylander.

Favorite Roses

DURING the past few years, experienced growers of the various types of flowers, such as peonies, iris, phlox, and roses, have indicated their preference by voting. A survey of votes and preferences recently made by one of the largest growers of roses indicates that there are ten varieties of climbing roses considered the best, according to J. R. Bracken, extension landscape architect of the Pennsylvania State College.

Those selected are: Silver Moon, which has white flowers with showy yellow stamens; Christine Wright, large rose-pink bowers; Dr. Van Fleet, large pink flowers; Paul's Scarlet, large brilliant scarlet flowers; American Pillar, carmine-pink flowers and heavy canes; Tausendschon, profuse bloomer with shell-pink flowers; Wichuriana type, light canes for growing on slopes, glossy green foliage, and white flowers; Excelsa, carmine-pink flowers, superior to old Crimson Rambler; Dorothy Perkins, shell-pink flowers, hardy and an old favorite; and Gardenia, a vigorous rose which is one of the few yellow climbers.

Garden Pointers

WELL-GROWN plants of cabbage and kohl rabi that have been hardened to outdoor conditions may be planted as early as the soil can be prepared in the spring, but cauliflower plants are more tender, so should be held for ten days to two weeks longer before setting in the garden, states W. B. Nissley, vegetable gardening extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Plant cabbage and kohl rabi eighteen to twenty inches apart in the row, and allow about two feet between rows, says Mr. Nissley. For kohl rabi eight inches apart in the row is sufficient. In case very little soil is attached to the roots it is well to partly plant, then water with a cup of water, and then finish the planting operation by adding some loose soil on top.

Deep and thoro working of the soil preparatory to planting is of vital importance in the growing of any crop. Garden soils should be thoroly turned and spaded, followed by consecutive raking, until the seedbed is thoroly pulverized.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mr C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doub be of utmost interest to poultry rai ers who have had serious losses fro White Diarrhea. We will let M Bradshaw tell of her experience i her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of many losing their little chicks wi White Diarrhea, so thought I woul tell my experience. I used to lose great many from this cause, tri many remedies and was about di couraged. As a last resort I sent the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 517 Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walk White Diarrhea Remedy. I used tw 50c packages, raised 300 White Wy andottes and never lost one or ha one sick after giving the medicin and my chickens are larger an healthier than ever before. I hav found this company thoroughly r liable and always get the remedy b return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by th Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. Th germ is transmitted to the baby chic through the yolk of the newly hatch ed egg. Readers are warned to be ware of White Diarrhea. Don't wa until it kills half your chicks. Tak the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatc without some infected chicks. Don' let these few infect your entire flock Prevent it. Give Walko in all drink ing water for the first two weeks an you won't lose one chick where yo lost hundreds before. These letter prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek Ind., writes: "I have lost my share o chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I neve lost a single chick from White Diar rhea. Walko not only prevents Whit Diarrhea, but it gives the chic strength and vigor; they develo quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Do

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenand Iowa, writes: "My first incubat chicks, when but a few days old, b gan to die by the dozens with Whit Diarrhea. I tried different remedi and was about discouraged with th chicken business. Finally, I sent t the Walker Remedy Co., Waterlo Iowa, for a box of their Walko Whit Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the on thing for this terrible disease. W raised 700 thrifty, healthy chick and never lost a single chick aft the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrh Remedy entirely at our risk—postage p paid—so you can see for yourself what wonder-working remedy it is for Whit Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prov —as thousands have proven—that it wi stop your losses and double, treble, ev quadruple your profits. Send 50c f package of Walko—give it in all drink ing water for the first two weeks an watch results. You'll find you won't l one chick where you lost hundreds be fore. It's a positive fact. The Leavitt Johnson National Bank, the oldest an strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stan back of our guarantee. You run no ris If you don't find it the greatest litt chick saver you ever used, your mon will be promptly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 517, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] $1 eco nomical large size) package of Walko White Diarrh Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your pos tive guarantee to promptly refund my money if n satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (o $1.00). (P. O. money order, check or curren acceptable.)

Name ....

Town ....

State .... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wa ed. Large package contains about two and one-th times as much as small.

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ed by Ames Laurel 4th, whose sire, grand- great-grand sire were all grand champions. boar Fair prices. WIANT FARMS, Grove, Patterson Grove, Huntington Mills, County.

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Sows, Boars. Male and female pigs. CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

CHINAS of approved breeding, spring gilts Boar sired by the Grand Champion Service Boars, one two-year-old herd boar. address S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio.

Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Pa.

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y Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts shipped on approval. SAUFLEY. Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

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shire Farm hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.

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have a [illegible] Holstein bull. We will ac [illegible] League Certificates [illegible] Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE T. B. tested. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

CALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

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OSE GUERNSEY COWS—Will sell any four [illegible] Registered, accredited herd. BROTHERS Incorporated, Flora Dale, Pa.

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EED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. KENNELS. Box No. 57, Grove City, Pa.

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Write [illegible] samples. Sell Madison Made [illegible] large Manufacturer direct [illegible] experience required. Many [illegible] Madison Corporation, New York.

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ICE Strawberry Plants, Premier, Haverland [illegible] Paul Jones, $1.25 [illegible] varieties wanted when or Orders [illegible] John B. Miller, Lancaster Co., Pa. Route No. 1.

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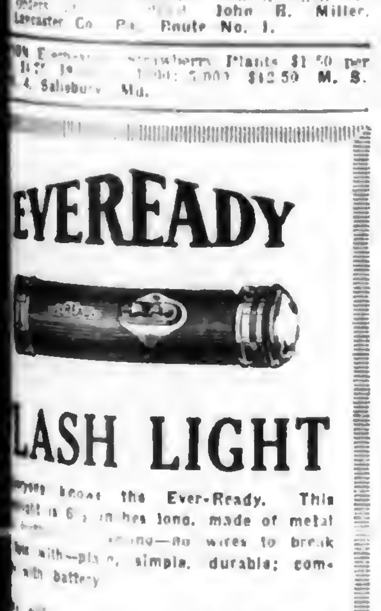

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Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

INDIGESTION.—I have a mare that was taken sick about two weeks ago. She was brought from the West last January, worked her carefully since and she has been fed on oats and hay. She refused to eat her grain at noon, had been working her during forenoon, plowing. She acted dumpish, when walking she staggered some, jerked head while eating and drinking. She seemingly recovered from first attack, but has had a second attack.—J. G. C., Tunkhannock, Pa. Doubtless a change of diet and keeping her bowels fairly active will very soon make her well. Feed her plenty of roots, place salt within her reach, and water her often. A short walk several times daily will do her good. If you have clover hay, feed her some of it. Give her a teaspoonful of air slaked lime and a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian in feed two or three times a day. Her mouth should be examined.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.—Some time ago I was hauling cinders with my eight-year-old mare, the weather changed and it started to rain, the following day she was lame in the right front leg and could hardly walk; then the lameness shifted to the left front leg, now most of the lameness is in the left hind leg. The leg is not swollen and I fail to find a sore spot. She does not appear to be sick and is in fair flesh.—H. C. G., Juniata, Pa. Doubtless your mare suffers from muscular rheumatism and she will be made more comfortable if given a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in drinking water three or four times a day. Avoid getting her wet with cold rain, keep her bowels open, this can be done by feeding roots or well salted bran mash.

TO J. A. D.—In reading your veterinary column I see where J. A. D., of Mayport, Pa., asks about his female dog that runs and howls as tho in pain. My brother had a dog that acted the same way. Some said he was having fits and some even said rabies, but after being closely watched he was found to be suffering from constipation. After a good dose of castor oil he got well. Have someone hold the dog and draw lips back, then pour castor oil behind the eye teeth. This is the easiest way to give medicine to a dog.—Mrs. F. S., Lawrence County, Pa.

WORMS.—I have a mare that has been troubled with worms for the past twelve months, have noticed her pass some pinworms.—M. B., Carroll County, Md. Fast horse for thirty hours, give four fluid drams of oil of chenopodium in capsule, followed immediately by giving one quart of raw linseed oil. Flush the rectum, using one part coal tar disinfectant in thirty parts of tepid water. If this mare is with foal, don't give her above treatment.

TEAT STRICTURE.—Will you please tell me how to enlarge the teat canal thru teat of my cow? The stream is small and milking difficult and tedious.—R. M., Centre County, Pa. Have your veterinarian dilate the teat canal. Perhaps if the external opening was enlarged by cutting, this would make milking easier.

A lady giving a lecture on spiritualism told how she had lately got into communication with her departed husband, and that he had asked for cigarettes. "But," she added, "I am at loss where to send them."

"Wurra!" exclaimed an Irishman in the audience, "when he did not ask for matches we should know where [illegible] to send 'em."

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FARM near Philadelphia—$4500; Insured $5000; 200 hens, cows, corn, oats, hay, potatoes included; mile [illegible] electrics to city; 67 acres mellow cultivation, stream watered pasture, woodland, choice apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, good 8-room [illegible] house, shaded porch, basement barn, other bldgs., insured more than asking price. Low price for quick sale, part cash. Picture and details pg. 98 new 198 page Catalog farm bargains thruout the East. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

IDEAL [illegible] Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes, I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Vol. 91—No. 20 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1925. $1.00 a Year

Potato growers survey the results of another year's research on storage problems at the Marble Laboratories. Page three.

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

91—No. 20 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 16, 1925. Whole No. 1461

he Canton Potato Growers' Meeting

Experiments at the Marble Laboratories Reveal the Best Storage Methods

By S. W. FLETCHER
Staff Contributor and Adviser

MEETING of potato growers was held at the Marble Laboratory, Inc., Canton, Pa., on Fri- May first. In spite of the protracted rains slippery roads, which kept many away, 146 registered, coming from all parts of the e, and some from neighboring states, includ- representatives of the railroads from New k, Chicago and Boston.

The purpose of the meeting was to observe discuss the results of the experiments on po- storage now drawing to a close the season. These experiments conducted by Mr. L. M. Marble, the cooperation of an Advisory mittee consisting of W. A. Mc bin, of the State Department of culture; William Stuart of the Department of Agriculture; R. Anthony, of State College, and Straw and D. E. Goodenough, Potter County.

Ventilation Problem Studied

he forenoon was spent in exam- the 2,[illegible] bushels of potatoes ed in bins, bags and crates, in rent rooms and under different itions. These potatoes were se- d from the Potter Cooperative to Association of Coudersport. tubers in the different lots show- arious degrees of sprouting and y and afforded a concrete demon- ion of the relative value of dif- t storage conditions.

he work this year has centered he value of ventilation. It was ght out [illegible] clearly that con- s ventilation, so as to give at four [illegible] changes of air in the cellar an keeps the potatoes dry and thus prevents ting and the development of rots and molds. order to provide for the free circulation of the tubers are stored in crates, sacks, or in low bins not over three feet deep. These bins d not be tight. The "sweating" of potatoes, e top layers of the deep bins, with the conse- increased decay, was found to be due to the of respiration of the potatoes. This rises the bottom of the bin, laden with the mois- of respiration, which is condensed on the atoes when it comes in contact with the bove them, if that air is cooler.

At noon the visitors were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marble at a satisfying luncheon, and the program followed. Hon. F. P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, stressed the value of cooperation between the several state and federal agencies for agricultural progress, as evidenced by the results of this project, and expressed the hope that similar cooperation might be secured on other projects in the future.

William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, pointed out the disadvantages of using immature seed, and suggested that the Potter County growers should consider whether they are not losing because of the comparatively short season of growth of their crop, and the somewhat immature condition in which the tubers are harvested.

A fine old oak on the farm of Frank Yearsley, Newcastle County, Delaware. It shades the yard and reaches to the field across the road.

Three Factors Determine Value of Seed Potatoes

W. A. McCubbin, of the State Department of Agriculture, emphasized that the value of seed potatoes depends not only on good cultural conditions and careful roguing during the growing season, but also on maintaining such storage conditions as will prevent the development of disease.

Bert Straw, county agent of Potter County, reported the experience of the Coudersport storage. One season the loss of potatoes stored in deep bins and without provision for thoro ventilation was about sixty per cent. This year, after installing a ventilating system under the direction of Mr. Marble, and storing most of the crop in sacks, the loss will be less than five per cent.

R. D. Anthony, of State College, showed by experiments conducted at the Marble Laboratory and at State College, that the temperature of the bank cellar storage, which is the type most commonly found on Pennsylvania farms, is controlled absolutely by the normal temperature of the ground at that time of the year, and that no amount of ventilation can change the temperature of the storage more than a few degrees above or below the temperature of the ground. The purpose of ventilation in a bank cellar is to provide fresh air and keep the tubers dry, not to cool the cellar.

Disease Control the Next Problem

If, on the other hand, the storage is built wholly or largely above ground as in the cellar of a converted bank barn, then the ground temperature does not control the temperature of the cellar, and resort must be had to ventilation on cool nights, and closing the doors during warm days.

L. M. Marble summed up the experiments and discussions, and stated that the research with potatoes next year probably would center on the problem of controlling disease in storage. He stressed the importance of a hard skin as affecting the keeping qualities of the tuber and stated that much of the difficulty arises from careless handling of potatoes the first ten days after digging before the skin has hardened, making it possible for disease to enter.

Mr. Marble called attention to the bulletin on the construction of the bank cellar

[to page 21]

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

By Dr. J. G. LIPMAN
Director New Jersey Experiment Station

Questions on these subjects are invited.

What proportion of nitrogen, phosphoric d and potash are required per acre for to- co, wheat, legumes, and truck garden ps and what amount of lime?

Are there any products on the market taining cellulose-destroying bacteria, or is re any method for culturing them and in- lating straw or humus with them?

What crops prefer ammonium sulphate to dium nitrate?—M. A. L., Delaware County,

he amount of plant food removed by different will vary with the season and the fertility e land. A tobacco crop producing 1000 s of leaves will contain about 60 pounds trogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid, 80 s of potash and 60 pounds of lime. A wheat producing 25 bushels of grain and 2500 s of straw will contain about 40 pounds of , 18 pounds of phosphoric acid and 20 s of potash. Alfalfa will contain per ton about 50 to 60 pounds of nitrogen, 10 to 12 pounds of phosphoric acid and 40 to 50 pounds of potash.

Green vegetables, because of their high content of water, contain in proportion less plant food. For example, young asparagus shoots will contain about .3% of nitrogen, .1% of phosphoric acid and .25% of potash. Cabbage contains about the same amount of nitrogen but is somewhat richer in potash. Carrot roots will contain about .2% of nitrogen, .12% of phosphoric acid and .5% of potash

Bacteria and Fungi Destroy Cellulose

Cellulose destruction is accomplished both by bacteria and fungi. A study of cellulose-destroying bacteria and fungi has been made by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and by the New Jersey Experiment Station. A number of European investigators have contributed some interesting information on the subject.

Cellulose-destroying organisms may be obtained in a most practical way by composting manure with straw and cornstalks. After the compost is fully ripe, it will be rich in cellulose-destroying bacteria. Material from such ripe composts may be used for inoculating straw or humus.

Some Crops Have Special Preferences

The most notable examples of crops preferring nitrate of soda to sulphate of ammonia are sugar beets, tobacco and cereals. Rice is a crop that will prefer sulphate of ammonia. Crops like potatoes and corn will do almost equally well with either. Nevertheless, all crops not having a sufficient supply of nitrogen in the soil will be benefited by applications of materials containing nitrogen whether they be ammonium salts, nitrates or animal and vegetable refuse products.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1843 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Vol. 91, No. 20. Phila., Pa., May 16, 1925 Whole No. 1461

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. **Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.**

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone else—Charles Dickens

It's Up to the Governor

WHILE it may be too late to do anything about it when this issue reaches our readers we are sure all dairymen will be interested in the summary of the tuberculosis eradication situation presented on page 13. The Governor has the power to permit this work of cleaning up the state to go on at full speed, or to cut down the appropriation on the plea of insufficient funds and hamper the whole program. It is difficult to see where the money could be spent to better advantage than in protecting the health of the people and stabilizing the great dairy industry. But, of course, the dollars cannot be stretched; if they are to be spent on a hundred other things this business of safeguarding Pennsylvania's milk supply will have to wait.

The Upkeep of Highways

ONE of the large and influential organizations of Philadelphia recently voted favorably in a referendum on the question of putting the entire cost of the upkeep of highways on the users of the public roads. This is but another instance showing the very general tendency of big business men to slip out from under the burden of public taxes. Who and what makes a city business man prosperous if it is not the business which other people bring to him. The improved highways of the country have added to the business and property value of the city man quite as much as they have added in the country. The vote in this instance is a reflection either on the honesty or the business sense of the organization proposing it.

Let the Public Try

LAST year Secretary of Agriculture Willits made a strong endeavor to have the fair associations eliminate the objectional features heretofore prevalent at many of the fairs. Since the law governing this matter had been mutilated some time ago he could do nothing more than to ask the cooperation of the fair managers in ridding the grounds of the worst classes of offenders. This the managers agreed to do, but an official examination of some of the exhibitions showed that the agreement had been ignored in many instances. As we have pointed out many times, the public could if it would clean up every fair in the state. All that is needed is well organized pressure brought to bear upon the fair authorities. If all the organizations in a county which ostensibly stand for decency and good order should come out flat-footed for clean fairs and use their influence for the creation of a favorable public sentiment the fair managers would not dare ignore them. But you will note the last sentence began with an "if," and we are fully aware that the general public is either indifferent or weak-kneed when it comes to the question of making a fight for a moral principle, however much the individual citizens may talk in private.

Lowering Production Costs

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the average wholesale price of a motor vehicle was $1170. The number manufactured was 4192. In 1924 the average wholesale price was $644 and the number turned out was 3,617,602. A farmer would have to sell 1482 bushels of wheat to buy an average car a quarter of a century ago. Last year it required only 506 bushels.

The chief items making up the cost of manufacturing an automobile are labor and materials. These costs have doubled and quadrupled in the last twenty-five years. How then has it been possible to reduce the cost of automobiles by one-half? Simply by increased production and the adoption of more economical methods. Competition has forced the latter and demand made the increased production possible. Of course, farmers are already producing as much as the markets demand but there is a possible lesson in the other phase of the business. Is a fifty per cent reduction possible at present in the costs of farming? Hardly.

The Spring Weather

IN SPITE of an early start the weather during the last month has not been most favorable for the growth of vegetation, altho it has enabled farmers to do considerable preparatory work. The deficiency in temperature served to check the too rapid development of most fruit. It is reported that sweet cherries, peaches and early strawberries have been severely injured in many sections. The cool, drizzling conditions have been unfavorable to insect activity and it is feared that blossoms may not be fully pollenated and that the set of fruit may be light. Even when a fair set is apparent in such seasons an extraordinary June drop usually follows. Grass and winter grain have prospered well during the past month and pastures are in good condition. The full-bloom period of the dogwood, a sign which many farmers consider as infallible as indicating the time to plant corn, is ahead of other conditions this year.

Larceny Law for Farmers

THE decision of the Berks County judge that the taking of fruit from trees is not larceny, because while attached to the trees the fruit is real estate, has resulted in extending the larceny law to include fruit, flowers, shrubs and other farm products. The publicity given the judge's decision aroused farmers generally and the Berks County Horticultural Association got busy and had a bill prepared as stated and it has been signed by the Governor. This action was timely and will tend to offset the influence of the decision which, no doubt, would have encouraged the marauding element to greater pilfering.

The taking of fruit and other farm pro ucts seems to be regarded as a more serio offense in many other states than is the c in Pennsylvania. A reader in California, ing our reference to the above mention case a month ago, has sent us a clipping fro a paper in that state which tells of a rece case of the arrest of two men for taki oranges from an orchard. The judge se tenced each man to jail for ninety days a imposed a fine of $250. This was but one-h the extreme penalty.

Horse Census

WHILE there are no accurate figures sho ing the present number of horses in t United States there is sufficient evidence t the number is gradually decreasing. Repo sent to the United States Department of A culture from 26,000 farms indicate that number of colts and young horses raised been below replacement needs for some y and that within five years there will be two-thirds as many mature horses on fa as now.

While it is true that other motive po will continue to be introduced to take place of horses, yet there will always be a field in which horses and mules will be best and most economical source of pow looks as if horse breeding on the farm another instance of the under estimatio needs and possibilities. In these days w the use of horses on the roads is compara ly nil, there is no good reason why the mares might not produce colts to good vantage. There is every indication that the time they come to a serviceable age t will be a good demand for them.

Washington Letter

FEDERATION GAINING.—The A ean Farm Bureau Federation is gaining membership, in morale and personnel, a ing to reports brought back by the W ton representative from the Chicago me of the executive board. Indiana is now per cent with the Federation. The I Agricultural Association and Iowa Bureau are working in harmony with national organization. The Michigan Bureau is in a better condition than for time past.

EXTRA POSTAL CHARGE ON CHI —The ruling of the Postoffice Departme quiring all parcel post shipments of chicks to bear a twenty-five-cent spread dling charge is without legal basis, says Reid, Washington representative of the A ican Farm Bureau Federation. The law it plain that this special handling charge be optional with the shipper. The Pos Department, however, takes a different of the law.

HANDLED AS FIRST CLASS MA In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Reid, master General New says that "becau their character it has always been ne in order that day-old chicks may reach destination alive, to give parcels cont them the same expeditious handling a livery accorded to first-class mail Therefore, the twenty-five-cent specia age charge is applicable to parcels of da chicks. I am sure you will appreciate th slower service would not be the desire of pers, and yet the slower service that is ordinary parcel post matter is all that be accorded to baby chicks in case the tw five-cent special charge was not paid."

It is indicated by this attitude of the master General that the extra twenty-fiv handling charge is to be applied to all of perishables if given the same trans tion facilities that were provided befo postal raise went into effect.

PREDICT HIGHER WHEAT PRICES.—Higher prices for wheat within the next month are predicted by E. B. Reid, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who believes that these higher prices are likely to continue during the coming crop marketing year. Latest reports indicate that there will be little more wheat than domestic requirements produced in this country this year, which with the unusually small quantity left over, should mean a higher range of prices, which will also make effective the forty-two-cent per bushel tariff on wheat.

The winter wheat crop was badly damaged in places during the winter. The spring wheat crop is about equal to the ten-year average in acreage, which will mean a crop about equal to consumptive needs with average yields.

TO RAISE PRICE ON POTASH.—Representatives of the German and French producers of potash met in Paris early this month and signed an agreement to fix a higher price on potash, according to a report received in Washington. Under this agreement the American market is divided seventy per cent for the German and thirty per cent for the French producers of potash. The result will be, it is said, that the American farmers will be compelled to pay higher prices for fertilizers containing potash.

ASK TARIFF ON CREAM.—If the tariff on butter is raised from eight to twelve cents a pound by presidential proclamation following favorable recommendation by the nited States Tariff Commission, the dealers in cream and probably the producers of fluid milk will insist upon a corresponding increase in the ariff rate on their products. The ream dealers are already asking hat the rate on cream be comparble on the basis of butterfat. They ay a large amount of cream is being hipped into this country from Canda in competition with cream prouced on American farms.

FARM SITUATION ENCOURAG NG.—The agricultural situation is omewhat more encouraging than a ear ago, say the crop specialists of he Bureau of Agricultural Econom s. The livestock industries, altho low to right themselves, are in a uch better general position than st year. Sheep are apparently at r near the peak of a price cycle. logs have doubled in price since last ring and, if history repeats itself, ill be high for at least a year to ome. Beef cattle have recently rned upward in their price cycle nd again if history repeats itself, are eight or ten years of rising rices ahead. The dairy industry hows signs of some improvement on e eastern market milk end.

NEW ZEALAND USES MANY ILKERS.—The New Zealand Coperative Dairy Company claims to the largest individual dairy comany in the world. Its output for 922-23 season brought the farmers 21,899,000. In 1891 New Zealand upplied less than one per cent of e total British imports of butter. 1923 and 1924, she supplied twen-eight per cent of the total British tter imports. In 1901 only three cent of the total British imports cheese came from New Zealand; 1924 about fifty-two per cent of e British cheese imports came from w Zealand. Sixty-one per cent of w Zealand butter scored ninetyo and above in 1921-23 as comred with forty-seven per cent in 12-1915. It is said that half of cows in New Zealand are milked machine.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

CLEANING UP IN EARNEST.—ennsylvania is about to start on a mpaign for eradication of tuberlous cattle such as many people tively identified with agricultural atters have long desired but, hich, owing to failure of successive ministrations to demand enough oney never got started. Indications e the money made available this ar for the coming two-year period ll be greater than in a decade and e only difficulty will be to keep ople in the counties from pressing hard for testing. In the neighrhood of forty counties have come forward with the preliminary steps, fully 250 townships being on the list. This is one-tenth of the whole number of townships in the state. Counting in the various appropriations there has been three-quarters of a million made available for indemnities this year without counting in the Haines bill providing $3,000,000. This figure will probably be cut down by the Governor, owing to insufficient revenue, by the time this is printed.

PLANS FOR OILING.—State highway authorities have worked out a plan for oiling of roads which it is expected will be completed before July and meanwhile the scheme of doing one side of a road and allowing the other to rest will be followed. The department has stopped covering a whole road at one time.

ASKING ABOUT TELEPHONES.—The State Department of Agriculture is about to ask new information on telephones on the farm. It has lined up pretty thoroly the situation as regards farms equipped with electricity and other lighting systems; those with power connections and the number of radio sets, trucks, tractors and motor cars.

UNTESTED SEED
YOU DONT HAVE TO GO TO CHICAGO TO GAMBLE IN CORN
LEET

The Super-optimist.

SEPTEMBER BIG MONTH.—Lists of county fairs and similar shows issued at the Department of Agriculture show that of the eighty fairs scheduled for this year fully two-thirds will be held in September. The first fairs will be held in mid-August.

GASOLINE FOR WEEDS.—Dr E. M. Gress, the state botanist, is urging more work for elimination of the dandelion, plantain and other weed pests and suggests that gasoline be used to do it. Exhaustive tests have been made by state authorities and there are figures and facts to back up the suggestions.

THE DOG FUND PLAN.—Approval by the Governor of a bill the other day provides for a definite division of the proceeds of the dog license fund. Of a million and a half estimated the Department of Agriculture will get $450,000 which ought to help out considerably when taken with regular allowances. Then $300,000 is set aside for payment of indemnities for cattle and $750,000 for the general work of controlling diseases of animals and poultry which means the Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE NEW FISH LAW.—The provisions of the new amendments to the fish code are simple. People fishing on their own lands are not affected, but everyone else sixteen years or over will have to take out a license and the use of various devices for catching fish is abolished.

GAME SEEDING.—From what is reported to the State Game Commission more farmers and land owners have sown millet, buckwheat and various kinds of corn for feed for birds this year than ever known before. In many instances back fields or land which is not needed or which can not be advantageously handled has been so seeded, the state contributing toward some of the work or materials. Very few have refused to aid in this seeding for game.

THE FORESTRY BOND ISSUE.—Altho the proposal for the forestry bond issue has been signed and the act to issue bonds, in event the people ratify the loan has been passed and approved it does not necessarily mean the question will be voted on this fall. The time of submission is involved in the soldiers' bonus amendment suit which will be argued in the Supreme Court here late in the month. Indications are the voting will be in 1928.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

BANKERS ADOPT FARM PROGRAM.—The Monmouth County Bankers' Association, which has cooperated with farmers in various local activities, recently went on record as favoring a definite program for placing farming on a sound economic and more profitable basis. The association endorsed the better organization of individual farm business, thru the aid of regular banking channels, the diversification of farm enterprises and the improvement of farm practices. The association further endorsed the development of junior extension work, the recognition of credit for farmers practicing good business management and the keeping of cost records generally by farmers.

LICE DAMAGE ON PEACHES.—Fruit growers in southern and central New Jersey report considerable trouble this season from lice on their peach trees. This, coupled with other seasonal pests, is giving prominent growers some difficulty in meeting the situation. Heavy and frequent spraying is eliminating danger of permanent damage in many orchards. Indications, however, point to a smaller peach crop in New Jersey than last year. The fruit itself has been damaged only slightly.

SECURE WATER SUPPLY.—Vegetable gardeners in the vicinity of Clifton City, Passaic County, have secured the promise of city officials for a water supply for irrigating their farms. Under the supervision of the county agent a petition bearing the names of sixty growers and guaranteeing the use of a certain amount of water was submitted to the City Council. An irrigation project demonstration followed, which over 100 persons, including city officials, attended. It resulted in the securing of a water supply for intensive gardening in this area.

JUNIOR FIELD MEETING.—Plans are under way at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture for a three-day junior field meeting at the College Farms on June 15 to seventeenth. Acceptances received at the college indicate the attendance will be between 300 and 400 boy and girl members of junior clubs thruout the state. Judging contests will be held in conjunction with the field meeting and the Department of Home Economics at the College is preparing demonstrations and lectures of interest to the homemaking clubs. To accommodate the junior field meeting at the College the regular adult field day previously scheduled for June 17 will be held on Thursday, June eighteenth.

WINS COUNTY CUP.—The Somerset County Holstein Association has presented a silver loving cup to the Suydam Farms, which made the best Advanced Registry official record in 1924 among members of the association. The prize-winning cow gave a well-balanced record of 707 pounds of milk and 24.427 pounds of butterfat per week. Several other members' cows crowded the winner for first place.—B.

New York Letter

REFORESTING IMPETUS.—Movie cameras made records of the planting to an eighty-four-acre farm in Cortland County to trees on Arbor Day. The farm had been donated for the purpose to the Sportsmen's Club of the county and school children helped to set the trees. Transportation was given free to any who would help and fifty acres were set in one day.

HORSE BREEDERS RECOGNIZE VALUE OF PUREBREDS.—Of the 456 registered stallions in this state seventy-three per cent are purebred. This is not so good a showing as the State College hopes to make it, as the average for all the states is eighty-two per cent, while five states have 100 per cent records. Horses are cheap, and are largely imported from the West or Canada.

LIVESTOCK CHANGES.—Hogs have rapidly risen in price here since April, 1924. High wages and a demand for good food and good clothing have brought sheep to the highest level on record, excepting 1918. Beef cattle are low in price, but are turning towards better returns.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN A SNAG.—Granges of the state are again forced to protest clock tinkering. Syracuse will hold a public hearing on the question this week. A number of cities still insist on moving the clock ahead for the benefit of the leisured classes, while physicians, teachers, schools, welfare and farm organizations oppose the measure.

DAIRY NOTES.—The present membership of the Dairymen's League is 65,000, everyone a milk producer. During the fiscal year just closed the League sold $75,000,000 worth of milk and milk products. The members operate 5,000,000 acres of farm land and own 1,000,000 cows.

CROP WORK.—Spring planting is slightly ahead of the season, and would have been more so but for the heavy rains of the past ten days. Scarcity of good seed corn, of fertilizers and of dependable clover and alfalfa seed are the leading problems, next to low prices for farm products. Commuting to city jobs while living in the country is greatly on the increase with both city and rural people. This is the correct solution of present difficulties, according to State College farm economists.—M. G. Feint.

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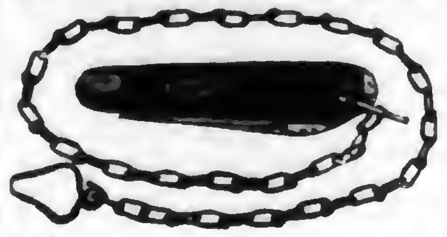

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

IT IS not so many years ago since people ate vegetables only as their fancy dictated. If they had a special fondness for this or that green thing, they ate it because they liked it. Almost everybody "craves" some kind of greens in the spring after a winter menu of corn, pork and buckwheat cakes, but how many ate them because they knew they needed them? Very few. Since Doctor McCallum popularized the hitherto unknown vitamins, however, and the different educational agencies have made everybody acquainted with them and their habitats, the consumption of vegetables and fruits has been greatly increased. The doctors now prescribe them as part of the infant's diet.

+ + +

THE vegetables which have been added to the regular diet in greatest proportion are lettuce, spinach, carrots, tomatoes and asparagus. But the consumption of all vegetables has increased in almost like proportions. The same is true of berries. Some claim that the greater market for small fruits is due to the Volstead act. There may be some increase because of their use in the home-making of wines, etc., but the chief reason is the greater knowledge of their value and the greater ability to buy.

+ + +

THE cuts presented herewith show three operations at Neshaminy Gardens. The little seeder referred to some time ago was used in planting cabbage and celery seed for plants. Also, beets, carrots, lettuce and rutabagas. This patch contains about three-quarters of an acre and it is here we are planning to establish our trial irrigation system. The other small implement shown is a one-row fertilizer distributor. We borrowed this one from a neighbor because we could not find a satisfactory one on the market. The name does not appear on it and if any reader can tell us about it and where it is manufactured, or if they can inform us of a similar implement, we should be glad to have them write us.

+ + +

THE other picture shows Howard plowing the potato ground with our tractor. The furrow is fourteen inches wide and seven inches deep. He is rather proud of the work it is doing. The plow has both a coulter and a jointer and the alfalfa and heavy sod are neatly turned under out of sight. When the field was harrowed and dragged ready for the planter it was as fine and friable as a garden.—R. P. K.

Distributing fertilizer in the row.

A modern seeder used in well-prepared soil makes garden seeding a pleasure.

The Weather

WEATHER, which may make or break a farmer—filling his bins and his bank account one year and leaving both empty the next—is to have its mysteries investigated from a new angle. The National Geographic Society and the Smithsonion Institution in cooperation are to conduct an expedition into one of the barren spots of Asia or Africa where an observatory will be established to study the fluctuations in the heat of the sun and their effects on the earth's weather.

At present weather forecasts are made on the basis of temperatures and air pressures existing at various places on the earth's surface. The centers of pressure drift from place to place, as do bodies of cold and hot air, bringing in their train rains, droughts, cold waves and hot spells. Very often these moving disturbances can be traced and their effects in a certain region foreseen several days in advance.

The scientists who are making studies of the sun assert that in the tracing disturbances of the atmo phere we are merely dealing wit effects, and that if we search ou the causes instead and grow to understand them we can prophe weather changes much more accurately and much farther ahead. The see in the sun and in the variation in heat which it sends out the one primary cause of earthly weather; and they are hopeful that after additional investigation they will be able to determine a method of long range weather forecasting by means of which a farmer can be assured of picking well in advance a proper time for plowing, planting or harvesting, or of taking steps to prvent injury by frosts or droughts.

Idea Behind the Plan

The idea behind the plan to mak long range weather prophesies fr conditions in the sun is a simple o The sun constantly pours forth stream of waves which generate h on reaching the earth's atmosphe The atmosphere absorbs approximately one-quarter of this heat an the rest passes on thru to war the land and the oceans. But th quantity of heat sent out by the s is not constant. It increases or d creases sometimes as much as fi per cent in ten days, tho usuall

ore slowly. These changes affect e air, the water, and the land, and a result weather disturbances are ught about.

Sun Spots Affect Radiation

The most noticeable changes in e heat given off by the sun have n found to be connected with th urrence of "sun spots"—dark as that appear on the glowing rface of solar disk. It becomes ible, therefore, when spots apr near the edge of the sun and nce toward its center, to trace ad of time the changes in the iation sent out, or the "variation the solar constant," as the scien- put it.

It is believed that when careful dies are made of the variations in solar constant in connection with earthly weather following these nges, that similar weather devel- ents can be predicted many days

wing an alfalfa sod for potatoes at Neshaminy Gardens.

d perhaps weeks and months ead.

pper Air Studied with Balloons

The solar constant which serves a basis fo the proposed long range ather forecasts is not the unit of t actually reaching the earth or e instruments at the observatories. e state of the atmosphere at the int at which the observation is de affects this quantity. If it is ar and dry the heat recorded at earth's surface is relatively high; It is hazy or cloudy the heat reded is less. The solar constant, refore, is taken as the unit ount of heat energy that reaches upper limit of the atmosphere, d the recorded amounts are cored by elaborate mathematical ulations so as to represent the ount of heat energy "delivered" the point in the sunbeam's jour- where it first comes in contact the air, and before any of its den is lost to air, other gases, ture or dust particles.

To take care of these adjustments y complex instruments have been loped, capable of measuring the unt of haze and the heat losses. ald in getting the necessary in- ation on which to base the cal- tions very delicate instruments e been sent up by balloons to tremendous heights as 15½ miles the air is extremely rare.

More Quickly Done Now

When the solar constant work was undertaken it was necessary to erve for several hours and then follow this by twenty-five hours of hematical calculation. Because the perfection of observing instru- nts and methods, an observation now be made in less than fifteen utes, and by the use of special ulating devices built for the pur- the computations can be made less than an hour.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

A Growing Boy

McCAULEY'S boy has grown in ran since noon of yesterday, for he ha in the savings bank some money stowe away! It's honest money, all his own an not his dad's at all; it's his to keep, in vest, or loan, it's subject to his call!

It's not play-money which his dad ha given with a wink, by contract insincer and bad, with question mark and kink nor is it money which he knows his fath er will demand to cut some mortgage tha he owes or debt upon his land!

It's money that he knows is his, the real, the honest thing, not wrappe around with theories nor fastened with a string!

That boy has grown a triple-inch, his chin is tilted high, his glance i straight without a flinch or shifting of the eye! Self-confidence is in hi smile, his jaw is set and firm, he has a courage worth the while without qualm or squirm! He has a self-esteeming pose, a sure and steady poise a look about his very clothes that's missed in many boys! This fellow dad is very wise in method, deed, and plan; the lad thru father's ment size is helped to be a man!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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And *all* of this—installation, wiring, fixtures, everything ready to turn on the lights—will cost you only $53 in addition to the price of the plant itself.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Preparation of Seedbeds—Tested Tomato Seed

SEEDBEDS for late cabbage and cauliflower ought to be well under way by this time, and the seed planted not much later than May fifteenth. The seedbed ought to be in a place where weeds are not bad, even when the seeds are to be sown in drills and not broadcast. Smartweed, ragweed, pigweed, and wild grasses are the big pests in a cabbage seedbed. These come in droves following an application of manure.

If a piece of land in good state of cultivation can be used, no manure may be needed, or perhaps poultry manure will do, raked into the surface. Commercial fertilizer up to a ton to the acre will pay for itself in the cabbage seedbed, and can be more safely used heavily for cabbage and cauliflower plants than for most other truck crops.

Why Heavy Seeding Necessary

Heavy feeding is necessary because we usually grow a very large number of plants on a small piece of ground, and because rapid growth enables the plants to overcome attacks of insects. Flea beetles often attack young cabbage plants and if growth is delayed for any reason and no dust or spray treatment is used, the crop may be wiped out in a few days. Heavy feeding and dusting together will keep insects well under control.

* * *

We have had occasion to plant this spring two lots of tomato seed that had been treated with a new commercial seed disinfectant. One of the claims of this disinfectant is that it not only does not decrease germination but actually increases it. Surely our plants are very healthy and vigorous, and we are inclined to think that there has been a beneficial effect from the seed treatment. The truth can be known by comparing treated and untreated seed, and that we have not been able to do. At any rate, an ounce of this seed has given between three and four thousand sturdy plants.

Now for the Celery Seed

The next thing will be to observe its effect on celery seed, of which we have both treated and untreated seed. Anything that would hasten celery germination would be a big help. Our untreated seed is several years old, of the same lot used year, and we do not expect any spot in the plants, even tho the has not been treated.—W. C. P.

Use of Hand Duster

WHEN you use one of the ha dusters to control insects diseases on closely planted rows find out pretty quickly how much pays to have the rows straight parallel. It is often possible to two rows at one time with these chines, if the necessary "Y" pipe part of the equipment.

In several respects the delivery the dust from one side of the instead of from above, is an adv tage in the control of flea be and disease affecting the stems lower surface of the leaves. doses, one from each side, will the entire plant a fair treatm when it is rather small, and, course, it is only when the plants small that hand dusters are likely be economical.

Now, as to the straightnes rows; if they are close together one place, far apart in another, lose the chance to dust effecti two rows at one time because dust will be too heavy in one too light in another. Sometimes plants stand too thick for effect dusting with any machine; the edy then is to thin before du the preventive is greater care the seed drill.

Wasting His Time

The other day I saw a man a hand duster on a large bed of mato plants while the wind blowing a gale. He was following rections, putting the dust on as as the plants were above ground, pointing the nozzle at every But with the dust leaving the ten inches above the ground and wind catching it at once, more reached the neighboring road the stems and leaves of the toes. This man worked in a cause but by a bad method.

The wind is a serious dra when there is dusting to be Only in the early morning can expect to find quiet air, and the ence of dew is an advantage ra than otherwise.—W. C. P.

Many Trees Winter Injured

THE past winter, tho not extreme in low temperatures, seems to have developed an unusual amount of winter injury. Peaches were especially susceptible. In much of the northern and central parts of Pennsylvania the fruit buds were killed; they dried up and dropped off when the leaf buds started to grow. Advantage should be taken of this barren year to severely head back, even to dehorn, these trees, so as to get a top of vigorous new fruiting wood. It is not too late to do this now.

Where even the branches themselves have been killed, or show severe injury, cut the trees back moderately. It is a safe rule to prune trees severely winter injured in wood lightly, but to prune slightly winter injured trees heavily. This applies to all fruits. A liberal application of nitrate of soda, or its equivalent, will stimulate these trees to outgrow the damage.

Some fruit growers are disappointed this year in the bloom apples. Buds that looked like buds in the winter turn out to only leaves. Then again, many buds are producing abortive soms, some of which never exp These were winter injured. The tils of most of these situated soms are black and cannot set. Others have a green center; some these may grow, but they will pand later than the normal unin ed blossoms.

Baldwin and Stayman seem have the most winter injured buds in the State College orcha but hardly any variety escaped w out some loss. The set of buds most well cared for orchards is large, however, that even with sixty to seventy per cent injury good crop may result, provided ditions during the blossoming are favorable.

This year has again shown the vantage of an orchard site elev above the surrounding cou

y mountain and hillside peach rds have escaped the winter in- that has ruined the prospects of by valley orchards. Some years reverse is true, but not often.

is likely that the June drop this will be heavy. It always is in s following winter injury. is likely to be a good deal of internal browning of fruit spurs ting twigs so that the young are not properly nourished. heavy drop of immature peaches, last summer, was due to r injury to the twigs, aggra- by arsenate of lead damage. It be well to be conservative in hand thinning of peaches this —S. W. Fletcher.

nfort Me with Apples

E 3000 years ago King Solomon achieved a reputation for which has persisted even to day. I am constrained to be- that this rests not so much e fact that he took unto him- 0 wives or even on the justly ated baby carving incident, as remark, in an hour of de- ency "Comfort me with ap- This, we must all agree, is un- able evidence of sagacity.

se reflections are induced by recurrence of apple blossom The rugged old trees on the de are wreathed in tender pink. rrow, if the day is bright, the ill swoon with Elysian frag- , and we shall hear the drone ney bees at their delectable Tomorrow the apple tree, like riptural harvest field, will be unto the harvest. To the fruit r it is the day of promise. He with the eyes of faith, branches g with sun-kissed fruit. Com- fulfillment may not come, yet so it is well that he has had y of hope, in the springtime.

Springtime Memories

memories of a half century of times crowd upon me. All have mon sequence. First come the e little pussy willows, lifting white faces in the hedge rows; the flame of red maples in the ws; dainty arbutus decking nny woodland slopes; robins lling in the twilight; the shrill peepers from the spring hole; cak of wild geese passing in ght, and finally,—the climax of ringtime, apple trees in bloom. is nothing more beautiful on

le trees more than any other are intimately associated with me. They cluster around the protecting it from winter and summer heat. Robins— dome of birds—build nests m. The children climb them. g to the topmost branches aked [illegible] Swings hang from ady l[illegible] With what mouth- ng anticipation the youngsters watch for the first ripe Har- and Sweet Boughs! Even the windfalls worm ridden, cleave sly to the juvenile palate.

n Along Comes Autumn

t fun to help father gather op in the autumn afternoon, the shadows are long and deep, ere is tang of frost in the mbing way out on the top branches for the biggest and apples. They are piled in the cool damp cellar. From torehouse are destined to come erable apple tarts and apple aked apples, apple dumplings, cobbler and other delicacies the small boy's heart; to say of pockets bulging with ins, Spies, Rambos, Tolman and Russetts, for immediate mption.

rm home without apple trees a hearthstone without a fire. ort me with apples"—these words of wisdom.— S. W. er.

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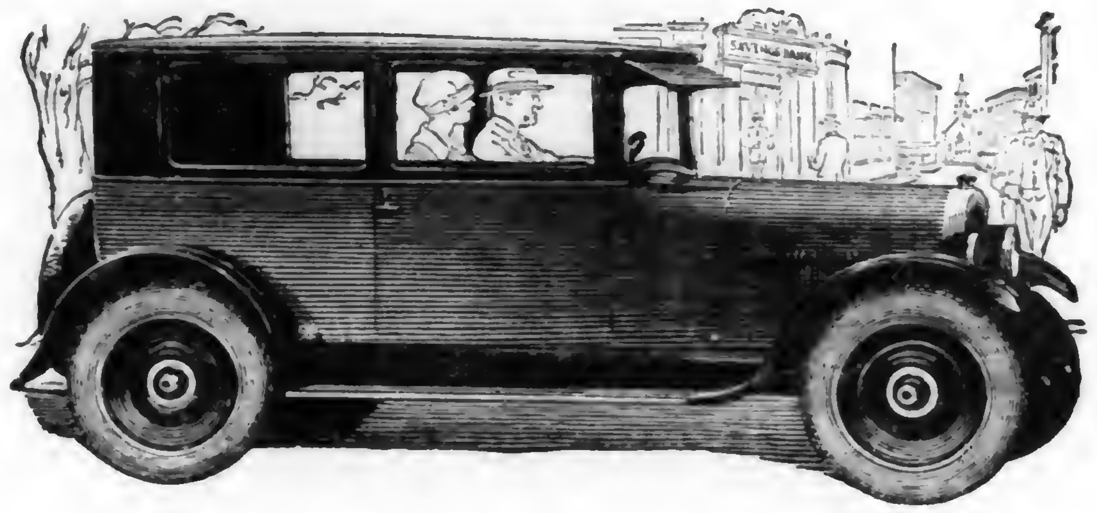

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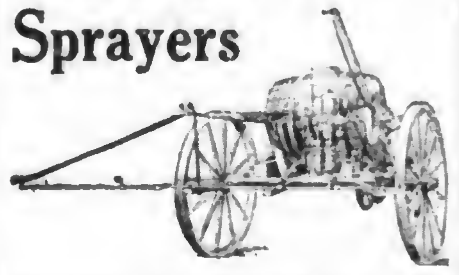

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Treatment for Eversion

What causes my year-old Ancona hens to expel their egg bags? I have lost ten or more hens in the last month from the same ailment. I am feeding a laying mash consisting of 100 pounds corn, oats, wheat bran shorts and beef scraps mixed with three pounds of salt, also oats and buckwheat in morning and whole shelled corn at night. These hens started laying at five months and have laid all winter. Are we forcing them too hard or is it a disease?—W. J. G., Lycoming County, Pa.

Pullets which are laying heavily during the spring are most subject to eversion of the oviduct. I do not think your ration is too concentrated and if the hens have plenty of green feed and a good range, the losses will probably lessen.

Isolate the Birds

Isolate the birds promptly when the oviduct protrudes. Wash them with warm soapy water. Place a little vaselene on the parts and return them carefully. Use soft feed until the bird recovers. A tablespoonful of olive oil is helpful to prevent straining and a second occurrence of the trouble. If the oviduct will not stay in place the bird should be killed as the parts soon become badly inflamed.

This trouble is due to the strain of laying and is not a disease. It is one of the troubles that helps in making up the normal loss in a flock of heavy laying pullets and may occasionally occur in the best managed flocks.—R. G. K.

Marketing Hints

SOME housewives insist that brown eggs are richer, since the yolk is darker; while some claim that the dark yolk is a sign that the egg is not fresh or vice versa. In New York City, white eggs are in demand and the housewives will pay a premium for them. In Boston the preference is for brown eggs and th white eggs are cheaper. Philadel has no special preference as to col As a matter of fact careful chemi tests have shown that there is difference in flavor between wh and brown eggs, provided that h have been produced under sim conditions and marketed careful

Food Affects Color of Yolk

The color of the yolk is no ind tion of the age of the egg. The which the hen eats affects both color and flavor. When hens h eaten heavily of grass or other g food the yolk will be yellower darker.

The white or albumin conta considerable portion of the pro and in addition to this, a large centage of the water. As the becomes older, some of the w evaporates, leaving an air cell. size of this cell, therefore, is the indication of the age of an egg.

When an egg is laid it is co with a gelatinous coating which the pores and helps prevent water in the albumen from evap ing. If the egg is washed this ing is removed and not only does water evaporate, but odors are more readily absorbed, thus aff the flavor.

Keep Eggs Away from Odor

Practically all the fat of the is contained in the yolk and for reason foreign odors are first n in the yolk, since the fat absorbs odors that reach it. Keep eggs cool place, where odors will reach them. Heat not only h evaporation but also stimulates growth of any bacteria which be present and results in the going bad.

Last year it took close to two lion cases or sixty million doz eggs to feed Philadelphia. These come from many parts of the try. Illinois, Missouri, Pennsyl Maryland and New Jersey among the heaviest shippers.—W Whitacre.

When Spring Comes 'Roun

BROILERS for fattening should be put in special fattening crates or at least confined in a room or brooder house. Better results will be obtained with not over fifty in a flock. A good fattening ration consists of twenty pounds of corn meal, ten pounds flour middlings, ten pounds ground oats and eighty pounds of sour or buttermilk. Confine the birds in crates or close quarters without feed for twenty-four hours before they get their first feed.

Mix the mash and let it stand twenty-four hours to sour. Feed twice a day in troughs, all they will clean up in thirty minutes. No water should be necessary. Market in ten days to two weeks.

Weight at Which to Sell

Under ordinary conditions Barred Rock broilers should be sold at one and one-half to two and one-half pounds. If the price is stationary, keep Barred Rocks to the heavier weight, but if it is dropping rapidly, the broilers had better go to market a little under two pounds. A one- and one-half pound broiler at fifty cents a pound makes considerably more money for its owner than does a two-pound broiler at thirty-five cents a pound. Judgment in predicting market prices must answer question.

Milk is very essential for sta baby chicks. Various experi have been made in which mil been replaced with other for protein, but for farm use mi certainly the surest protein to When chicks are at least six w old a little tankage can safe added to the mash and at the a ten to twelve weeks tankage c substituted entirely for milk if is a special reason for so d Where milk is available in a dance it is usually advisable to tinue its use all summer, parti ly for growing pullets.

Get Rid of Old Male Birds

Under ordinary farm conditio seldom pays to keep over male b Usually the cockerels being r will make just as good breede will the old birds. Not only will bills be saved but better summer will be produced if all the old are sold off. Where a poultry r has exceptionally good males w fit in with a special breeding p which are materially better tha cockerels being raised it will no to sell. An exceptional male s be kept as long as he will giv sults.—L. L. Jones.

LIVE STOCK

W. H. TOMHAVE
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Handling of Wool Deserves Careful Consideration

THE handling of the wool crop does not receive the careful consideration on many farms that it deserves; it is looked upon as a sideline of livestock production and consequently the price received is often reduced because of improper handling. The quality of the wool produced on the farm depends upon a number of factors, but the first and one of the most important is the feeding of the sheep while the wool crop is growing.

In order to produce a fleece of good quality the flock must be well fed during the winter months. The roughage should consist of good legume hay and silage if it can be obtained. When grain is fed it should be well balanced to produce a fleece of quality and a strong staple. The flock of sheep that must depend upon the pile of straw in the barnyard or upon the stubble or pasture field, or timothy hay, for roughage will shear a light fleece of poor quality which is usually filled with chaff and burrs. This materially reduces its sale alue.

It is too late in the season to make ny change in this respect this year s the shearing must be done before arm weather sets in. It is possible, owever, to handle the fleece prop-ly so as to present it for market n the best possible condition.

The shearing should be done on a arn floor or some place where the eece can be kept clean. After the eece has been removed, it should be read on the floor with the newly ut side on the floor. It should then examined for tags of dirt or manre and these removed. The fleece hould then be rolled into a compact ndle with the flesh side out. This ives the fleece a better appearance. a wool tying box is available it is t in the box and tied. If such an plement cannot be had the fleece tied into a compact bundle.

The Twine to Use

The twine used for tying the [illegible] be the standard paper ool twine. Binder twine should ever be used, and yet the use of this wine is one of the mistakes that is mmonly made. The wool twine can secured at most hardware stores, t if they do not carry it they will cure it for you or you can usually t it thru the county agent or the al wool association if there is such organization in the community. e wool should then be packed in cks or stored in some room where can be kept clean.

In many localities the problem of selling the wool has been solved thru the wool pools which are usually organized thru the effort of the county agent. The marketing of the wool by this method has only been practiced for a few years in Pennsylvania. Prior to the World War practically all the wool in the East was sold to local dealers who paid a lump sum per pound for the entire fleece instead of purchasing on a grade basis.

Selling Thru the Wool Pools

During the past few years much of the wool in the eastern territory has been graded and pooled and has sold for more per pound than when sold without grading. Last year there were twenty-eight wool pools in operation in Pennsylvania receiving wool from thirty-one counties. These pools handled a total of 418,000 pounds of wool all of which were graded and sold on the basis of grade. It is estimated that these pools were operated on a basis that meant a saving of seven cents per pound to all the members of the association. On this basis the increased returns because of grading and pooling the wool for the twenty-eight associations amounted to $29,260 more than the amount that would have been realized had the wool been sold to a local dealer.

More Than Financial Gain

The advantage of selling thru the pool is not alone increased financial returns, but the better understanding of wool values, better care of the flock during the winter, and a realization of the importance of good blood in sheep production. In many sections where wool pools have been established there has been a marked increase in the number of purebred rams that have been purchased.

Any farmer who has an opportunity to market his wool thru a local pool should take advantage of such an opportunity and secure the better price per pound for the wool.—W. H. Tomhave.

Studies Agricultural Prices of Past Century

HOW much did your grandfather get for eggs? What did he pay for galluses? If you have any old diaries or records or know of any which show prices received by farmers for their products or prices paid for articles purchased by farmers during the past hundred years, communicate with Charles F. Sarle of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

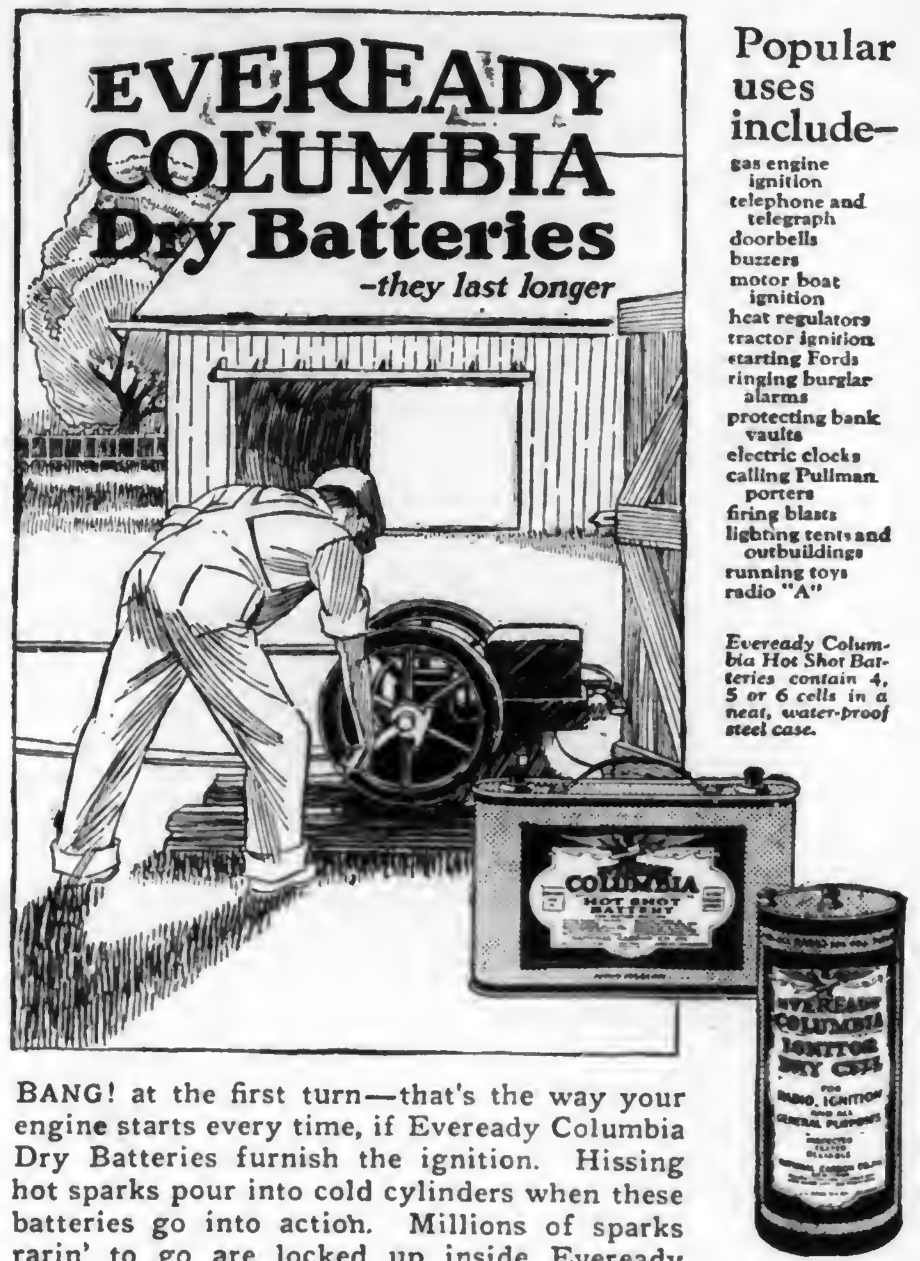
Mr. Sarle is making a statistical study of prices on all farm products and of things that farmers buy, to develop index numbers and charts on the long time trend of prices. This historical series of prices will be used in various ways by the department in connection with forecasts of what prices will be in the future.

Records of this character, says Mr. Sarle, are usually available from files of country newspapers, farm magazines, accounts of mercantile transactions of country merchants, grain and livestock buyers, and private accounts of farm sales and purchases.

He risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and, of course, her father was duly grateful.

"Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter."

"None whatever," replied the amateur life saver: "I'm already married."



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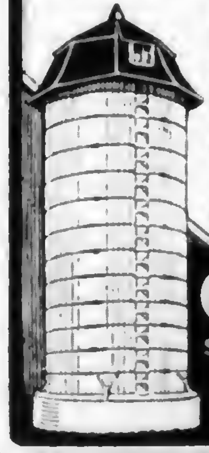

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This instrument is made on scientific principles. The figures which prophesy the weather are suspended on a platform, with a piece of catgut. This catgut is sensitive to the least change of atmosphere and is so adjusted that the figure of the witch comes out in advance of rain and the figures of Hansel and Gretel for fine weather. This Weather House will be sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and 50 cents extra. Reward No. 126.

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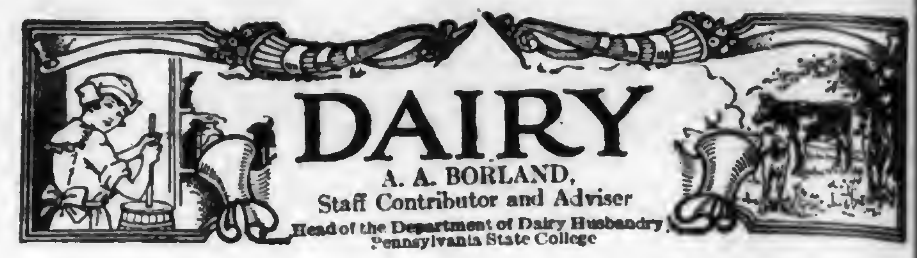

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

Let the Cows Help Solve Your Feeding Problems

I am feeding three cows, two Holsteins and one Shorthorn, and get only about thirty quarts of milk daily. The cows are fresh, the calves having been sold several weeks ago. They only averaged about 130 pounds each when five weeks old.

I have been feeding each one six pounds daily of the following grain mixture:

	Per cwt.
200 lbs. corn and cob meal	$2.25
100 lbs. ground oats....	2.50
100 lbs. bran..........	2.00
200 lbs. gluten.........	2.20
200 lbs. oil meal.......	2.75
8 lbs. salt	

Would it be profitable to feed some dried beet pulp at $2.25 per cwt., same being soaked in water, or would it pay better to soak it in molasses water; molasses costs twenty-two cents per gallon?

How much protein and carbohydrates does the ration I am feeding contain?

Could I improve the ration by adding some other grain to make more variety? Cottonseed meal, for instance, at $2.75 per cwt. The cows get all the hay they want three times daily, it is mostly timothy.—F. B., Bucks County, Pa.

The mixture which you are feeding analyzes about 20 per cent crude protein, 8 per cent crude fiber, 50 per cent nitrogen free extract, and 4.9 per cent fat, according to the average analysis figures for the different ingredients given in Henry's Feeds and Feeding. With the roughage which you are feeding your dairy cows, mostly timothy hay, this mixture runs too low in protein to get the best results in milk production.

It would be profitable for you to sell your corn and invest the money in cottonseed meal. Then make up the grain mixture as follows: 100 lbs. ground oats; 100 lbs. wheat bran; 100 lbs. gluten feed; 200 lbs. linseed oil meal; and 200 lbs. 43 per cent cottonseed meal.

Need More Protein

I doubt if it would be profitable to soak beet pulp in molasses, when molasses is selling for twenty-two cents a gallon. Molasses contains but very little protein. Your need is additional protein when your roughage is timothy hay. The same can largely be said of dried beet pulp, which contains very little prote and is largely a carbohydrate fee The only advantage it would hav would be to give some succulence t your ration, since you have no silag

I think the best plan will be f you to ask your cows the questio directly as to whether they will gi you sufficient additional milk t make it worth while feeding dri beet pulp. In other words, try it o on them and watch the results. G a hundred pounds of dried beet pul and run a little experiment wi your own cows. Weigh the milk f four or five days before you begi feeding the beet pulp and for fo or five days after you start feeding i See whether the cows start prod ing enough milk to pay for the pul

How to Feed

The feeding may be done as f lows: Weigh out two to three pou of dried beet pulp per cow in th morning. Soak it in water un evening, and then mix the grain f with the moistened beet pulp, a feed the mixture. In the eveni weigh out two or three pounds dried beet pulp per cow and soak in water until the next mornin Then mix the grain allowance f each cow with the moistened b pulp in the same way that it w done the preceding evening. Ke this up, as I have mentioned, f four or five days, meanwhile weig ing the milk from each cow to d determine whether the addition milk will pay for the dried beet pu consumed.

Molasses Is an Appetizer

Molasses has its chief value as appetizer for cows that are out condition. If one is feeding molass it can be fed most readily by diluti it with an equal amount of wat and sprinkling it over the rougha It is a heavy substance, weighi about twelve pounds to the gall The actual nutritive value of m lasses is somewhat lower than corn, pound for pound, and unl one has some unpalatable rougha and its use will induce the cows eat the roughage with less wa it is doubtful whether it would to feed the molasses, unless it can produced at less cost than pound for pound.—A. A. B.

Condensed and Evaporated

WHAT is the difference between condensed and evaporated milk?

Briefly, both products are prepared by evaporation of a part of the water from the milk, which concentrates the solids of the milk. Both products are really condensed, but the one which the trade calls condensed milk is preserved by adding sugar to the milk before evaporation, while the term evaporated milk is applied to the product made by evaporating part of the water and preserving by heating after it is in the final container.

In making the condensed or sweetened milk cane sugar is added to the fresh milk in the proportion of sixteen to eighteen pounds of sugar to each 100 pounds of milk. The federal requirements under the food and drugs act for sweetened condensed milk are that it have not less than twenty-eight per cent of milk solids and not less than eight per cent of milk fat. The finished pr uct contains between forty and f ty-five per cent of cane sugar, whi is sufficient to prevent the grow of all ordinary microorganisms.

Over 100 Pounds of Milk to the C

It requires 105 pounds of milk a 16.8 pounds of sugar to make o case of standard condensed milk co taining forty-eight fourteen-ou cans.

The process of making evaporat milk differs from that of maki condensed milk in that no sugar added. The milk is preserved sterilizing it in the cans by heati in a steam chamber. To make o case of evaporated milk containi forty-eight sixteen-ounce cans r quires approximately the sam amount of milk as for a case of co densed. The federal standard f evaporated milk requires not l than 7.8 per cent fat.—U. S. D. A.

Pinchot Has the Last Word

The Legislature Did Its Bit for T. B. Eradication

ORGANIZED farmers showing a united front, convinced the state Legislature it was good economy to appropriate more than $3,000,000 to help stamp out tuberculosis in cattle. Haines Bill No. 895 providing for the appropriation of $3,000,000, is now on the Governor's desk waiting for his action. It would seem reasonable to believe that the arguments farmers used to convince the Legislature would now be sufficient to convince the Governor he should sign this bill.

Whether the Governor signs this bill or not, farmers should know and appreciate the hard work done for them by their leaders. While Morris T. Phillips, president of the State Council of Farmers' Organizations, was busy lining up a "solid front" of organized farmers, Assemblyman W. A. Haines, of Bristol, Pa., chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, was active convincing all the members of the House and Senate, especially the members of the Appropriation Committee of both bodies, to support his bill. It is everywhere admitted that without the influence of Assemblyman Haines this bill could not have been passed at this session.

The Other Bills Passed

Besides Bill No. 895, Assemblyman Haines was successful in having two other bills passed. His bill, No. 994, which is already signed by the Governor, made immediately available $250,000 to pay back indemnities for cattle slaughtered during the last two years on account of tuberculosis. His bill, No. 1584, provides for subdividing of the dog license fund, estimated at $1,500,000 to be used as follows: $750,000 for maintenance of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to be used for enforcing various laws controlling and eradicating infectious diseases of livestock; $450,000 for enforcing the dog law and paying for damages to livestock done by dogs running at large. This leaves a balance, estimated at $300,000 for indemnity, in addition to the $3,000,000 provided in Bill No. 895. The aggregate amount of appropriations provided for work in which farmers are particularly interested is four and three quarter million dollars.

Must Clean up Herds

Figures show conclusively that a few millions spent now will save many millions later. Tuberculosis is a disease that spreads rapidly from one animal to another after it once enters the flock or herd.

Baltimore has already passed legislation giving dairy farmers until January, 1926, to clean up their herds. Other cities in various parts of the country are doing the same. Sooner or later Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other large cities which have not yet passed such legislation, will become the dumping ground for milk unfit for sale in these markets. This condition will force many dairy farmers, with untested herds, out of business, unless they clean up their herds.

If you have any influence with the Governor, use it.—Wilmer A. Twining, President, Bucks County Holstein Association.

The Brentwood National Sale

A TWO-YEAR-OLD bull, Sir Inca May, topped the Fourth Brentwood National Sale held at Abington, near Philadelphia, April 30 and May 1, at $12,000. This animal was junior champion at the 1924 National Dairy Show and is a son of the United States champion butter producer. The price paid for him is the highest yet paid for any animal at a Brentwood Sale. He was consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Company, Austin, Minn., and purchased by Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington.

About 125 Holsteins were sold during the two days of the sale at an average price of approximately $730. The sale was preceded on April 29 by a show. The prize of $400 in cash for the best female, all ages, was won by Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heil, entered by John L. Smith, of Spokane, Washington, and later bought by W. G. Davidson of Brentwood Farm.

The second highest price of the sale was $7000, paid by R. Hathaway, of Dedham, Mass., for Grahamholm Sir Colantha, son of a twice 33,000 pound cow, consigned by Grahamholm Farm, Rochester, Minnesota.

Bell Farm Hattie Brings $4000

The third highest price, $4000, was paid by the Detroit Creamery Company, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., for Bell Farm Hattie, a cow who made a 1000-pound record as a two-year-old.

Carnation Milk Farms, of Seattle, paid $3600 for Sir Prilly Colantha Dairy Maid, a young bull consigned by the Bridgford Holstein Company, Patterson, California.

J. F. Burkheimer, of Homer, Mich., paid $2500 for O. K. L. Dorinda, the 19th, 1000-pound daughter of Ormsby Colantha Lad. She was consigned by Julius Schmid, of Montgomery, New York.

Well known consigners from eastern states were: Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.; Brentwood Farm, Abington, Pa.; A. S. Deysher, Reading, Pa.; John M. Dennis & Son; Riderwood, Md.; Hotchkiss-Heidler Stock Farm, Fairview, Pa.; Java Farms, Edgewater, Md.; Jas. A. Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Norris J. Reynolds, Rising Sun, Md.; W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.; Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md.

Some Eastern Buyers

Buyers from eastern states included: H. S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio; Harrington & Company, Dushore, Pa.; Craola Farms, Sewickley, Pa.; C. H. Cook, Trenton, N. J.; T. Riley, Hallowell, Pa.; E. Stapler & Son, Yardley, Pa.; J. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Pa.; Miller Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. G. Davidson, Brentwood Farm, Abington, Pa.; Arthur L. Hoffman, Elmira, N. Y.; Clark & Graham, Kenton, Delaware; B. H. Meyer, Finderne, N.J.; Olcott Farms, Big Flats, N. Y.; Chester Heisel, Chalfont, Pa.; Mart Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.; A. H. Clemens, Doylestown, Pa.; Dr. J. T. Kelley, Jr., Washington, D. C.; S. W. Barber, Scottsburg, N. Y.; Paul Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y.; M. S. Gillispie, Edinboro, Pa.; John H. Winslow, Vineland, N. J.; Kendree Walker, Gaithersburg, Md.; W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; Harry Yates, Asbury Park, N. J.; Dr. Henry Skinner, Narberth, Pa.; Mrs. Alfred E. Darnell, Medford, N. J.; Dr. E. Hogg, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Besides buyers from all parts of the United States, there were men from Boliva, South America, and Cuba. A number of animals went to these two countries.—W.

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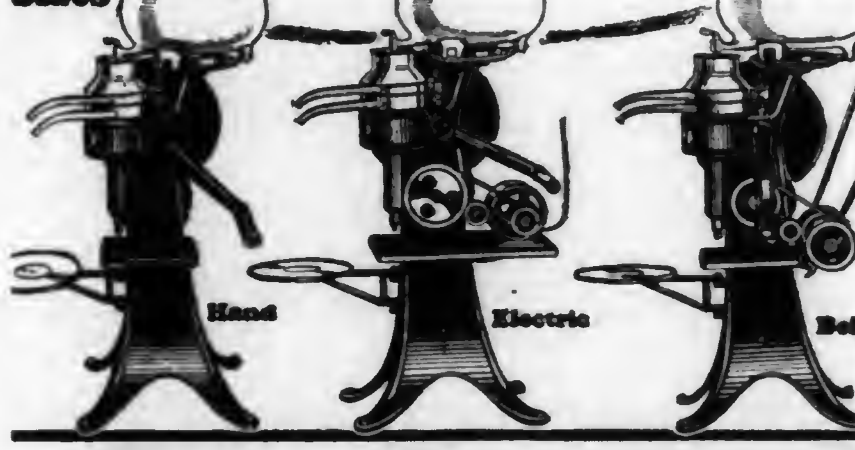

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Our Young People's Forum

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—My heartiest congratulations to all those who entered the contest and very special congratulations to the prize winners. You boys and girls certainly did write some interesting letters about your bird friends. I just can't tell you how pleased I am with the way you responded to my announcement of the contest. I'm sorry that some who wrote splendid letters and might have gotten a prize forgot to tell me their age. Don't forget next time. There are going to be some more contests this year, I can assure you. Send in any suggestions for them that you may have. I'll be glad to hear from you.

Now for a Snapshot Contest

In the meantime how about a snapshot contest? I've been thinking that it might be fun for you to send in pictures of your playmates. That will mean the pictures of your baby brother or sister, your chum, your pets or any of the animals that you have good times with on the farm. What do do you think about it? There will be a prize for each one of the three best pictures entitled: "My Playmate." The winner of the first may have his or her choice of a camera or a necklace, the second will receive a fountain pen and the third a flashlight. Now, let's see who can find a nicer playmate than this one of mine, Billy Boy. Billy is one of my nearest neighbors and he's also the youngest Forum member.

To have your picture entered in the contest send it to me before May 30. On the back of each picture please write your full name, address, and age. It would be nice if you would enclose with your snapshot a short letter telling a little about your playmate. I think Forum folk would like to know more about your playmate than the picture will tell, don't you? Address all contest pictures to Cousin Ruth, Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 South Third St., Philadelphia. Now for a real picture page. All join the fun.

COUSIN RUTH

My Bird Friends

First Prize

Right outside our kitchen window a pair of robins are building in a lilac bush. They built in the same place last year but a cat or some other animal destroyed the nest and all the eggs. We also have a pair of pheasants around here and every morning when I wake up I hear the cock pheasant crowing.

Last winter we had a feeding station in our back yard where we put grain and suet for the birds. Song sparrows, snow birds, woodpeckers and nut hatches came mostly and whole droves of English sparrows.

I saw a pair of bob whites about a week ago, the first I have seen this season. We have put up several wren boxes and we hope the wrens will build in them when they come. There are one or two pairs of turtle doves around here but we do not see as much of them as the other birds. We saw one hunting for material for a nest and it seemed to be very careful in choosing sticks. It would look at every stick to see whether it was right on all sides before it would take it.

Last year there was an oriole's nest just outside my window but the orioles deserted it before the eggs were hatched. I do not know why. I was very sorry to have them go away. I love birds and like to watch them build their nests and feed their young. I am interested in seeing how the robin shapes the nest with her wings, turning round and round to make it perfectly bowl-like. The oriole used her beak all the time for shaping and weaving her beautiful swinging basket.—Margaret H. DeWees, Chester County, Pa.

Second Prize

We all love the birds and are always glad to see them coming back from the south in the springtime.

We have three little houses for the wrens to build in. They are here now and oh, how he does sing in the mornings. One house is on a post by a red rambler bush and one day we heard them making an awful noise and we soon found out the trouble. There was a snake in the house. We called daddy and he came and got the snake out and killed it. It was a house snake.

We have a robin's nest in a pine tree by the front porch and Mr. Robin sits on a post just in front of the window and fixes his feathers all up and chirps every morning. We also have a little chippy bird we call it, building a nest in one of our white rambler rosebushes. It is such a dainty little nest.

The cat birds always build in one of our quince trees. They can imitate a mocking bird pretty good when they sing. There is a little chipping sparrow or ground bird that always builds its nest in some bushes in the garden.

The red birds stay around our house all winter but we never found their nest. My uncles live right close to us and there is a pear tree by one window. Mr. Red Bird stays in that tree a good part of the day and he will fly at the window and peck at it and if the window is raised he will sit on the sill and look in.

I hear the orioles singing these mornings but have not found their nest yet. We feed the birds in the winter and sometimess we have several different kinds. Sometimes there would be as many as fourteen red birds at one time. We have the phoebe, wild canaries, bluebirds, chimney swallows and several others but we do not know their names.

We have so many rose bushes and different flowers in our yard and all kinds of fruit trees that there seems to be a great many birds staying around us and we are glad to see and hear them sing. We do love the birds.—Naomi M. Johnston, Washington County, Pa.

Honorable Mention

I live on a farm in York County and of course I have many bird friends. The most popular birds around my home are the robins, bluebirds, wrens and sparrows.

When my mother comes from feeding the chicks she hangs the bucket with the chick feed on one of the posts on the porch. It was not long until me missed some of our feed and we decided to watch what was taking it. It was not long till a wren and his mate came and perched themselves on the edge of the bucket. While one watched for enemies, the other would jump down in the bucket and eat some of the feed. They would take turns at watching, and would also carry some home to the three little wrens in a large apple tree not far away.

We live in a stone house and every year a family of wrens build their nest in the wall at the back of the house where they live a very contented life.

A large apple tree and two cherry trees near my home contain many busy families in the spring. They are mostly inhabited by robins. Sometimes they quarrel and become very boisterous and noisy. Then one family will have to move out and the rest will live happy.

Last week I went to meet the mail man and he not being at the mail box, I walked to a small woods not far away to wait for him.

I heard a noise in the dead leaves and upon looking a little ways ahead I saw a dark feathered bird which I took to be a brown thrush. He did not sing any and whenever I moved or made a little noise, it was alert and looking for enemies. I watched it about ten minutes and noticed it hovered about one spot nearly all the time.

Just then the mail man came and I could watch it no more. But I believe its mate was keeping some eggs heated somewhere near and that's the reason it was so quiet and stayed at one place.

As I write I can hear birds singing nearly everywhere even tho it is a cloudy morning they sing just the same as if it was bright. All birds are my friends and I like nothing better than to walk deep in the woods on a sunny afternoon and watch how busy they are and listen to their songs.—Dorcas I. Stitely, York County, Pa.

Honorable Mention

Out in the old apple tree lives my favorite bird friend, who is the bob white. He wakes me up in the morning by continually calling his name. He wears a very beautiful dress of brown and white which he shows very plainly when he flutters in an out from the big apple tree.

Now I will tell of the three cousins: the catbird, the mocking bird, and brown thrasher. Their breasts are closely related to each other in color. All three cousins sing nearly the same, and, of course, as the catbird gives his unattractive mewing call in the orange blossom tree in our yard, the mocking bird repeats from the old cherry tree out by the roadside.

Our last summer's humming bird hasn't returned to our flower garden yet. He likes to extract the honey which he is so fond of from the flowers in our garden and he does not leave the garden until cold weather.

Down by the stream lives the beautiful cedar waxwing and kingfisher. The cedar waxwing is fond of the pretty red berries that grow by the water. It likes to take cherries from our big cherry tree but it also destroys injurious insects which are in the cherry tree. It loves cedar cherries and often rests in the evergreen tree by the front gate.

The kingfisher's name is derived from its ability in catching small fish with its long pointed beak. In the bank by the stream is the kingfisher's home. It looks something like a tunnel and in the farthest end it lays six white eggs.

We have robins and wild canaries here, too, but, perhaps, my story is already too long.—Dorothy Ann Sterbutzel, Fayette County, Pa.

Honorable Mention

I think the birds are among the best friends of the country boys and girls. One of my best friends is the robin. There is a robin's nest just across the road from our house. This evening a pair of birds (I think they were larks) came to the tree and at once Mr. Robin started to quarrel. They had a fight and soon left. The robins don't like to have close neighbors.

(Continued on page 21)

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BUCKS COUNTY.—Elizabeth Carter.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda Hiddleson (P only), Stuart Taylor.
CLARION COUNTY.—Evelyn Hartman.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Lois Bowman, Ruth Hauk.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Helen Basehore.
JUNIATA COUNTY.—Alenna Mae Rhine.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Florence Stauffer (P).
LEBANON COUNTY.—Mary M. Buffenmeyer.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Charles Sunderland.
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Anna M. Heller.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Verna Schmidt.
SNYDER COUNTY.—Dorothy Pauline Miller, L. Emma Musser, Ruth Musser.
SOMERSET COUNTY.—Donald W. Hay.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Frances Veronica Kurosky, Josephine Kurosky, Esther Ressegure.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Grace E. Lehman.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Anna Barth, Lynita Canfield, Elsie Chapman.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Edith F. Haines, Elizabeth Matthews, Berenice Pearle Walton.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Dorothy Mae Wheaton.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Carmelina Rubino (P).
HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Frances Kohl.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Emily Freyman, Louise Logue, Relta Virginia Snyder.
HARFORD COUNTY.—Lottie Griffin.

Contest Letters

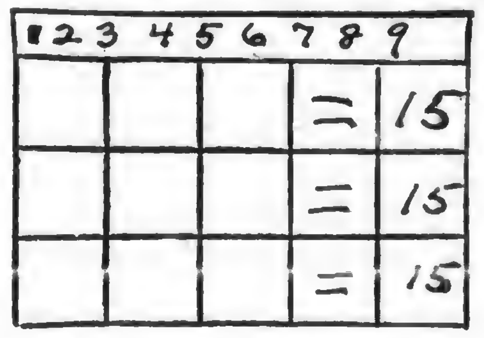
PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Marion Garretson. **Allegheny County**, Adelaide Crytzer, Virginia Crytzer. **Armstrong County**, Bernesse Rearick. **Bedford County**, Ruth Louise Beegle. **Berks County**, Ruth Adams, Marian Buck, Paul Milton Greth, Harriet H. Henry, Stella Zimmerman. **Blair County**, Leora Kanode. **Bradford County**, Margaret McEneany, Alice Pardoe, Inez Vanderpool, Marion Frances Vought, June Ward. **Bucks County**, Vera H. Sleck. **Butler County**, Vera G. Stitt.

Carbon County, Alverta Diehl. **Centre County**, Hazel Brown. **Chester County**, Hazel E. Brown, Ralph Markley Brown, Anna M. Cairns, Margaret H. DeWees, Grace I. Getty, Hilda M. Hiddleson. **Clarion County**, Anna Gaida. **Clearfield County**, Katheryne Virginia Buckslee, Vera Pentz. **Columbia County**, Laura Wetherill. **Crawford County**, Anna Capela, Rachel Caroline Kunz, Stella Praski, Mina

(Continued on page 21)

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER



Dear Little Folks:—The Puzzle this week is to place the figures you see on the top row of the picture (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) in the squares below in such a way that each row, when added up crosswise, will equal 15. When you have found how to do this, send the answer to me on a **POSTAL CARD** so that it reaches me not later than May 23. **BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE.** The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance will each be awarded a prize. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the April 25 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The prize winners are: Richard J. Bower, age 9, Fredonia, Pa.; Elvin L. Brackbill, age 11, Paradise, Pa.; Russel W. Cornbower, age 8, New Freedom, Pa.; Earl Hall, age 11, Ickesburg, Pa.; E. Luella Hershey, age 8, Gordonville, Pa.; Vera Kelley, age 11, Smithton, Pa.; Pauline B. Mosley, age 12, Roadstown, N. J.; Norma E. Patterson, age 9, New Castle, Pa.; Willard R. Pusey, age 9, Frankford, Del.; Mary Redman, age 11, Centreville, Md.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

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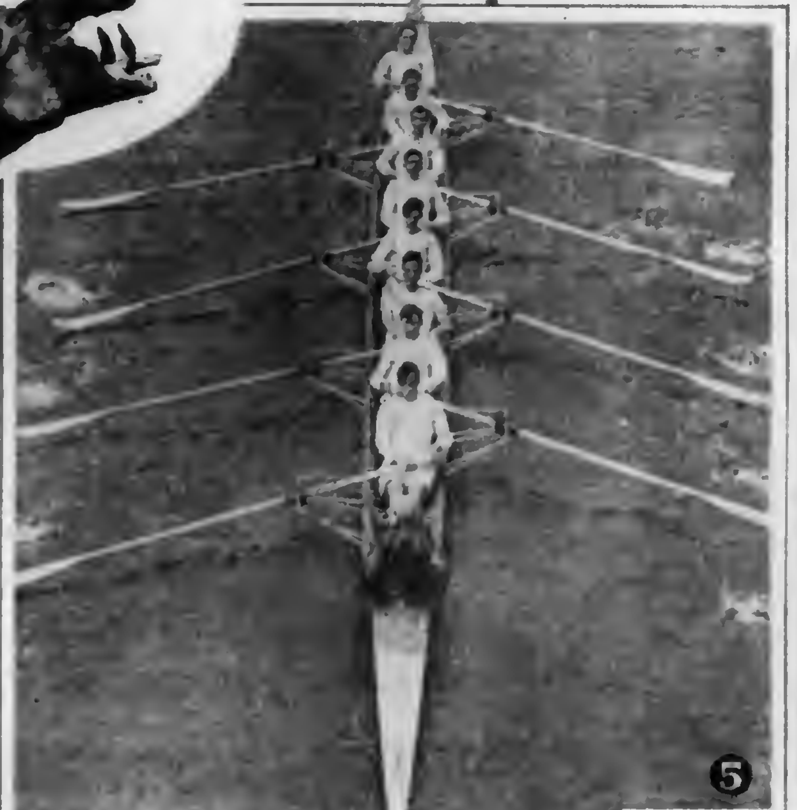
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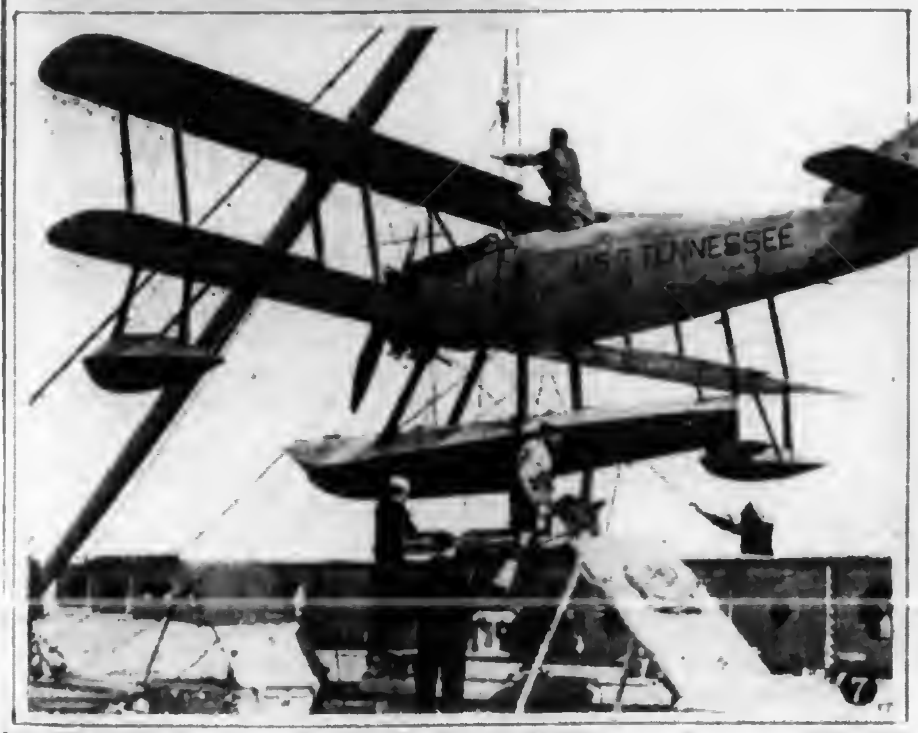
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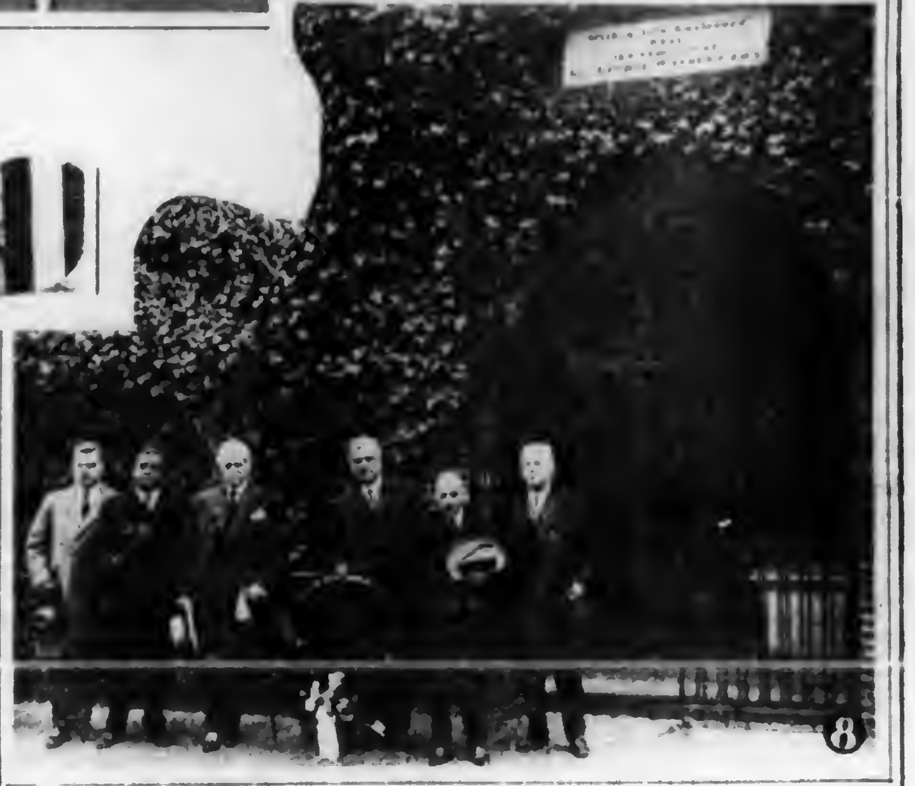
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1.—Holiday throng on Atlantic City's boardwalk.

2.—Looking toward Camden from the Philadelphia side of the Delaware River Bridge. Thousands of ferry commuters daily watch the progress of the span.

3.—The monk and the hippo form a strange pair of pals at this year's circus.

4.—Part of the outfit of the Greenwich Observatory—thermostat which controls the heat of the oven where the Navy's chronometers are tested.

5.—The Cambridge crew in action—practice work on the Thames before the race with Oxford.

6.—Princess Bertha Cantacuzene, granddaughter of General Grant, who recently announced her engagement to Bruce Smith of Louisville, Kentucky.

7.—A seaplane being brought to rest on its catapult aboard the U. S. S. Tennessee. These planes "spot" distant targets and radio corrections of fire.

8.—After visiting Mount Vernon, Washington's home, the Cuban president-elect lays a wreath on the tomb of our first president.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Helps for Home Dressmakers

Simple Kinks That Will Lighten the Family Sewing

TO CUT and make garments one at a time is a waste of both time and energy. If half a dozen pairs of bloomers and several aprons are to be made, it is best to cut them all out at one time, having shears, patterns, needles, pins, etc., ready before beginning. When cut, fold and lay away until you are ready to do the required basting. When the machine is oiled and threaded, the stitching may be done in a lump.

Sewing Machine Attachments

Every woman who has a sewing machine should learn to use all the attachments. The hemmer, ruffler and tucker are particularly helpful in doing plain sewing. The adjustments are easily learned and their use gives a neat and satisfactory finish. The ruffler is very adaptable and may be regulated from ruffles to shirt gathers. If only a few gathers are needed, like the top of a sleeve, stitch across plain and pull one thread until the right fulness is obtained.

Rather than fasten the threads at the ends of hems on sheets, towels, etc., turn and stitch back an inch or so. In sewing seams, begin an inch from the end, sew that distance and turn for regular seam. This also applies to cuff bands, pockets and shirt flaps.

Other Short Cuts

There are other short cuts that help the seamstress, such as laying the finished buttonhole on the goods and marking with a pencil in the center of it, the place where the button should be sewed. This saves the need of measuring. A piece of goods on the under side where the pocket is to be sewed on, will strengthen it. The placket of a skirt will not tear down if a hook and eye are sewed near the bottom and fastened.

In making buttonholes, if the thread should break or prove too short, put the needle thru the slit onto the wrong side and fasten. After threading the needle again, insert it in the side of the last stitch, drawing the thread up thru the last knot or purl, and proceed as before.

On heavy cloth and where shank buttons are used, the end of the slit nearest the edge is rounded, so the button will rest flatly in the buttonhole. Before making buttonholes in flimsy material, dip the material in starch and iron it.

Your Thread Won't Tangle

You will have no trouble from tangled thread if you thread the needle before breaking the thread from the spool. In sewing on pockets begin in the middle and stitch to one end, then turn and stitch back. Continue to the other end and turn for second row. This does away with ripping at the top.

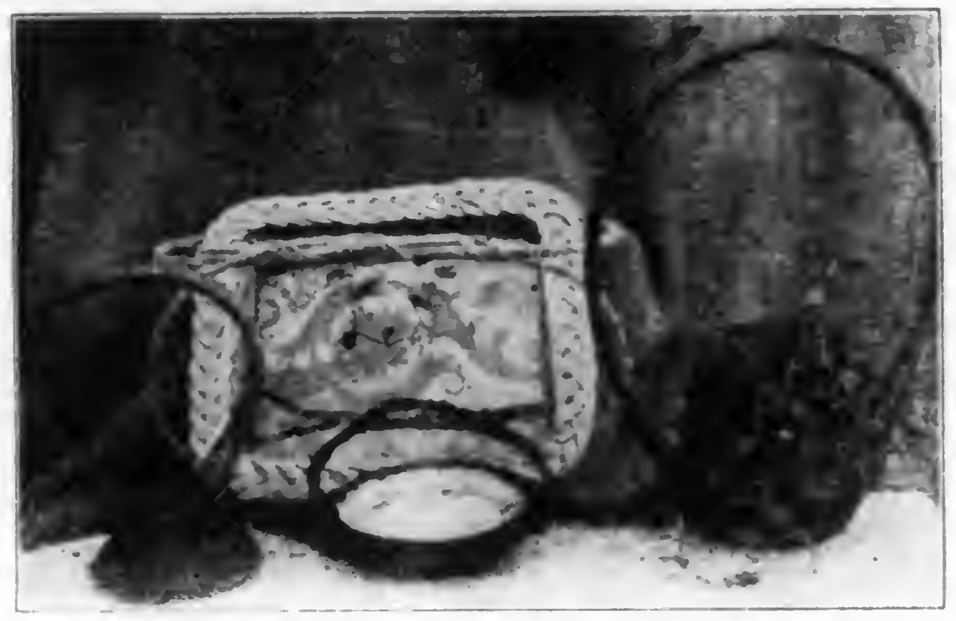
Some garments are worth making over, in fact many are. But be sure of this before you start in. The first step is to rip the garment apart, (a safety razor blade is the tool to use), clean, and press. This is an ideal time to make over, for garments are short, scant and plain, as well as consisting of two materials. However, preserve the harmony of the color design. By carefully studying the fashion plates, you can produce a garment that will pass for new.

The housekeeper, clerk and many other wearers of aprons will welcome the notebook pocket. A notebook, by reason of its weight, is quite sure to stay in the pocket, but a pencil is almost as sure to fall out when a person bends over. To remedy this, make the pocket about three-fourths of an inch larger than the note book and stitch a seam down thru the pocket at the right side, making a little slit into which the pencil will fit tightly.—Mrs. George Gray.

Weave a Tray

EVERY basketmaker sooner or later wants to try her hand at a tray. Here are directions for a very pretty one, that is not hard to make.

Materials needed: An oval wooden base with an even number of holes; filling (cretonne or wall paper); glass for covering; spokes of No. 4½ reed, as many as there are holes; ten of these are cut thirteen inches long, to be used at the ends of the tray for handles, the others are cut eleven inches long; weavers of No. 3 reed.



Every homemaker would like to own at least one serving tray.

Soak reeds as usual. Insert the spokes, pushing them about two inches thru the holes of the base. Turn the tray bottom side up, and bind off these two-inch ends as follows: Bring each spoke in front of the next at the right and back of the one beyond that, until all the spokes are locked in.

Now turn the tray right side up. Put in the filling (pasting it around the edge) and the glass. Weave one row of triple weave. (See previous lessons.) When you have gone once around, pull your three weavers to the inside of the tray and insert three more weavers in the three holes to the left of your first three weavers.

Work on the Inside

Work on the inside of the tray on the side farthest away from you. Take the weaver that is farthest at the right and bring it over the next five spokes and behind the first empty spoke to the inside. Continue around, turning the tray. Then in finishing the row, leave three weavers on the outside of the tray as you come to the empty spoke. Cut off the other three weavers. This coil covers the edge of the glass.

Now weave a row of triple weaving. When this row is completed, start your handles as you begin a second row of triple weave. The handles are made by lifting the weaving so a two-inch arch is formed (it was for this purpose that ten of the spokes were made two inches longer than the rest) and then coming down on the side again. Weave in triple weave until there are six rows on the sides, and three rows over the handles.

The Border

Soak the spokes. Take two spokes and bring them back of two, in front of two, and to the inside of the tray. Use a nut pick or an awl to open the beginning of the border for the last spokes to go thru. This makes a standing braid.

When staining a tray, have the brush quite dry when painting near the bottom, so that the stain does not run under the glass.—Hilda Hearn.

Rooting Roses

I HAVE again and again been very successful in rooting roses. I bend the rose cane over to the ground and let it loop over loosely. Have a small space well dug up, and place the cane over this "soil-prepared" place. Be sure and have the part of the cane where the leaves have started out, on the fresh dirt, as the roots will then start from the eyes where the leaf stems do.

Place a handful or two of fresh dirt over the cane and place a heavy stone over the dirt to weight it down. Transplant these rootings the next spring.

Several rootings may be made on the same branch or cane but they will not be so strong or luxuriant a growth as they would if only one was rooted on the cane.

Be sure to let the end of the cane project out from the rooting. The rooting should be done in the spring just after the canes leaf out. The rootings should be well watered at the time of rooting and occasionally afterwards, especially if the rose bushes are in sandy soil or the season is very dry.—Clarice Raymond.

Fruit for Breakfast

MANY country families look upon the idea of fruit for breakfast as a fad, or if not a fad, as too much trouble to prepare in the busy season. As a matter of fact, constipation, which is as much a country disease as a city one, can be routed by the persistent use of fruit, and it need not be expensive, either.

Years ago, before anybody thought much of fruit for breakfast, a woman whose large family loved apples always put a big pan of them in the oven while the men were doing the barn chores, and they all feasted on baked apples with rich milk that was more than half cream. Now baked apples are the popular breakfast dish in restaurants and one farmer meeting his old favorite in a dining car was amazed to find that it cost thirty cents for a small half of apple and a tiny helping of cream.

If You Want a Change

There are apples at least six months of the year on the average farm, but, of course, apples become a drag if used every day. Many people do not like prunes tho they are rich and wholesome, but there are dried apricots that make a delicious sauce when soaked over night and cooked slowly with a little sugar. Rhubarb, berries, cherries, peaches, pears, oranges and all kinds of fruit are good, and in an emergency there are canned fruits, home canned or bought in the grocery store. Nothing is better than a dish of home canned blackberries or peaches.

If they can be afforded, dates, raisins, grapefruit, figs and pineapples make a nice change. But when all is said a nice dish of warm apple sauce or a warm baked apple is the choice of most people day in and day out.—Hilda Richmond.

Editors note.—Blackberries should be omitted from the above list if the fruits are selected for their laxative properties.

Shall We Stipple?

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you please answer a few questions, or tell me of someone who can?

Would it be proper to stipple the outside of a country home of medium size? What colors would look well together? Should the under coat be the darkest?

Also can a frieze one and one-half by five feet be used on the wall of a dining room? Should the room be paneled in imitation with binder or how? I should appreciate your help very much.—Mrs. A. R. F.

Stipple work on the outside of a building must be done in stucco. For complete instructions we must refer you to a commercial concern. A stamped, self-addressed envelope will bring you the address. The sort of stipple used for outside work is quite different from the sort used on the inside of a house. Two colors cannot be used. A cream or light buff tint (using mortar color mixed with the stucco) will be best.

As for the friezes or paneling, personally I do not care for them—especially in a dining room. In my own home the walls are painted light buff, with flat oil paint; ceilings are the same. If paper is used, let it be perfectly plain.

You may, if you choose, run a wooden chair rail around the room, two and one-half feet from the floor; or else use a plate rail, about two-thirds the distance from floor to ceiling. The rail should be painted to match the other woodwork.

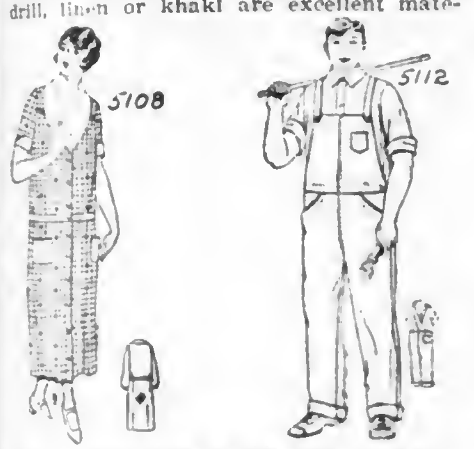
A room decorated thus is very much better taste than a more elaborate one. It serves as a background for the china, silverware, furniture, pictures, etc.; whereas an over-decorated room is very apt to clash with them.—W. D. B.

For the Whole Family

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

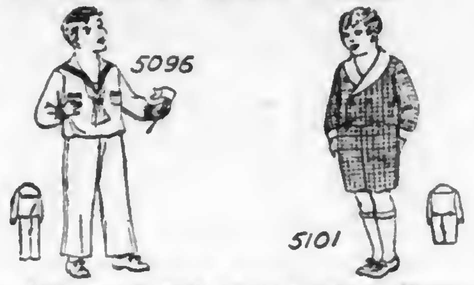
5108.—Practical for Morning.—This model may be made of rep, cambric, linen, gingham or chambray, or in jersey or flannel. The sleeves may be in wrist length, or short and finished with a shaped cuff. Seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material with three-fourths yard of contrasting material if made as illustrated. If made of one material 4½ yards are required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

5112.—Good and Serviceable.—Jean, drill, linen or khaki are excellent materials for garments of this kind. It is provided with ample pockets at the sides and a smaller one on back and front. Six sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. A 34-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

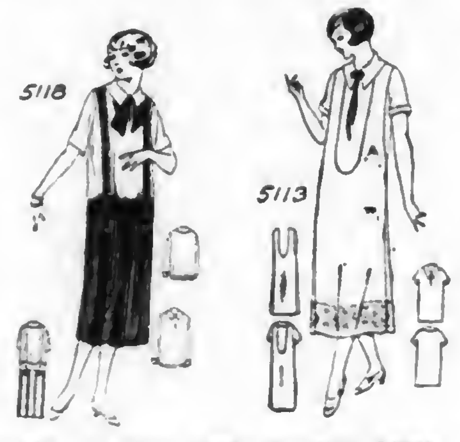


5096.—Boys Like This.—This jaunty sailor model may be made of linen, pongee, rep or flannel. Braid trimming or stitching will be a suitable finish. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires [illegible] yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5101.—For Small Boys.—Checked gingham, linen, rep and pongee are desirable materials for suits of this kind. The trousers are buttoned to the blouse on inside bands. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size, if made as illustrated, will require 1¾ yard of 36-inch checked material and three-eighths yard of plain material. If made of one material 2⅛ yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.



5118.—A Popular Style.—Satin, flannel, kasha or linen could be used for the skirt. The blouse is attractive in crepe, crepe de chine or batiste. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make this style as illustrated for a 16-year size will require 2⅝ yards of 40-inch material for the skirt, and 2 yards of 32-inch material for the blouse. If made with long sleeves the blouse will require 2¼ yards. Pattern, 10 cents.



5113.—A Model with Youthful Lines.—This is one of the leading styles of the season—and is certainly an ideal warm weather dress. Linen, bordered with embroidery was used for the dress and blouse. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material for the dress, and 1¼ yard for the blouse. The width of the dress at the foot is 1⅝ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

A Fair Exchange

SOME time when you need a more-than-ordinary grade of glue, get the tube out of Daddy's car, the one that comes with the inner tube patches. It will be a joy to you to use it for mending that lamp chimney with its one little piece broken off, or for putting the strap back on your rubber apron, or for replacing that piece of linoleum that was kicked off. The tube patch itself will do very well to mend the rubber sole on a tennis shoe.

A Chamois for Dad

Dad may possibly be mad, but if he is, ask him why the household chamois is always disappearing. It's mighty queer to me why the auto needs a new chamois almost every week. I have decided to hang an oil-cloth in the garage for a chamois that shall be Dad's alone and for other car-cleaning apparatus. In return I shall ask him to fit me out with some of his glorified glue and a collection of tube patches for household use.

And while I am working reforms, I shall make a neat little pocket, of material that matches in color the upholstery of the car, and fasten it with push-pins below the window or door on the driver's side. That will be for the letters I want mailed, or for the memorandum pad that will remind the driver of requested errands.—K. W. H.

Let a Machine Do It

SOME months ago a physician was called to see a homemaker who had reached the verge of collapse.

"What have you been doing to put you in this condition?" was the natural question when the list of symptoms stood revealed.

"No one thing that I didn't have to."

"Are you positive about that? For one week I am going to keep you in bed, and for one week you are not to do a single thing that some other member of the family can do just as well. We'll make a list presently, and you will be surprised to find how few are the things that you alone can do. Perhaps you will be surprised, too, when you stop to think how vitally important those few things are. Better a makeshift home for one week than a home permanently motherless."

"Why, you surely don't think I'm going to die?"

"No, I intend that you shall live. And I intend that you shall not leave your family un-mothered. Mothering those children (yes, and your husband, too) is the one duty that no one can perform but yourself. Even their physical welfare can be looked after, in some fashion, without you. But their success in life, their mental and spiritual outlook, their relations with their fellow-men,—these all depend on the mothering you are able to give them.

"Has it occurred to you that your doing without a washing-machine may cheat Johnnie out of being the man he might have been if you were not too tired to develop that fine nature of his?"—I. S. H.

A washing machine will give mother time to be a mother.

That Backache

I WAS visiting a friend in town. She complained all during the evening that her back ached.

"Isn't it funny," the friend's husband said to me, "that Grace can drive her automobile all day and it doesn't make her back ache, but washing dishes always affects her back!"

Well, of course, I think I would prefer driving a car to washing dishes, too—and we joked about it during the meal.

I washed the breakfast dishes—I had dried them the night before—and then I understood why Grace's back ached.

No Wonder Her Back Ached

She is a tall woman, as tall as I, and I had to stand at an angle of forty-five degrees to wash the dishes. It was enough to make anyone's back ache—and I went at friend husband with hammer and tongs.

"Oh, don't tell me any more she wants, she just has her new car and a new heating system, and I'm broke."

"But this won't cost you anything," I said. "Just send one of your men up from the shop today with some tools, and we will boss him. It won't take but an hour or so."

"All right," he laughed, "whatever you say goes."

He did send the man up with tools and in short order the sink was raised to the correct height for my friend.

Her backache disappeared like magic.—May H. Mumaw.

STRAWBERRY CONSERVE

IT IS nearly time for strawberries to blossom, and after they are set, it is not very long until they are ripe. Be ready with a good conserve recipe:

1 quart ripe strawberries
½ lb. seeded raisins
1 quart granulated sugar
½ lb. nut meats (walnut or hickory are good)
2 oranges
1 lemon

Grind the oranges and lemon (rind and all) and also the raisins, in the food chopper. Mix all the ingredients and cook slowly until thick like marmalade.—C. B. L.

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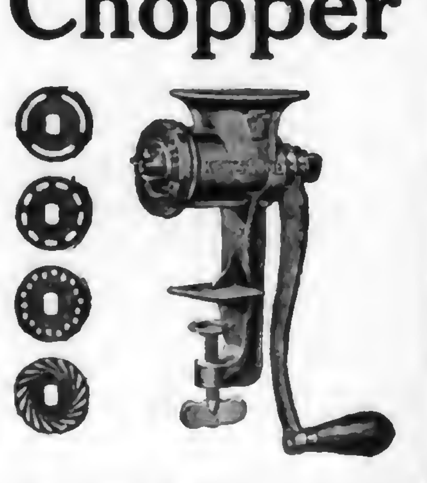
Food Chopper



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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

WHAT joy entered my heart when I was aboard the steamboat and on my way to all most dear to me! As I entered Lake Champlain I consulted the map and decided to leave the boat at Chimney Point to find Kate Fullerton, who had written to the schoolmaster from Canterbury. My aunt had said in a letter that old Kate was living there and that a great change had come over her. So I went ashore and hired a horse of the ferryman—one of those "Green Mountain ponies" of which my uncle had told me: "They'll take any gait that suits ye, except a slow one, an' keep it to the end o' the road."

I think that I never had a horse so bent on reaching that traditional "end of the road." He was what they called a "racker" those days, and a rocking-chair was not easier to ride. He took me swiftly across the wide flat and over the hills and seemed to resent my effort to slow him.

I passed thru Middlebury and rode into the grounds of the college, where the Senator had been educated, and on out to Weybridge to see where he had lived as a boy. I found the Wright homestead — a comfortable white house at the head of a beautiful valley with wooded hills behind it—and rode up to the door. A white-haired old lady in a black lace cap was sitting on its porch looking out at the sunlit fields.

"Is this where Senator Wright lived when he was a boy?" I asked.

"Yes, sir," the old lady answered.

"I am from Canton."

She rose from her chair.

"You from Canton!" she exclaimed. "Why, of all things! That's where my boy's home is. I'm glad to see you. Go an' put your horse in the barn."

I dismounted and she came near me.

"Silas Wright is my boy," she said. "What is your name?"

"Barton Baynes," I answered as I hitched my horse.

"Barton Baynes! Why, Silas has told me all about you in his letters. He writes to me every week. Come and sit down."

WE SAT down together on the porch.

"Silas wrote in his last letter that you were going to leave your place in Cobleskill," she continued to my surprise. "He said that he was glad you had decided not to stay."

It was joyful news to me, for the Senator's silence had worried me and I had begun to think with alarm of my future.

"I wish that he would take you to Washington to help him. The poor man has too much to do."

"I should think it a great privilege to go," I answered.

"My boy likes you," she went on. "You have been brought up just as he was. I used to read to him every evening when the candles were lit. How hard he worked to make a man of himself! I have known the mother's joy. I can truly say, 'Now let thy servant depart in peace.'"

"'For mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'" I quoted.

"You see I know much about you and much about your aunt and uncle," said Mrs. Wright.

She left me for a moment and soon the whole household was gathered about me on the porch, the men having come up from the fields. The Senator had told them on his last visit of my proficiency as a sound-hand writer and I amused them by explaining the art of it. They put my horse in the barn and pressed me to stay for dinner, which I did. It was a plain boiled dinner at which the Senator's cousin and his hired man sat down in their shirt-sleeves and during which I heard many stories of the boyhood of the great man. As I was going the gentle old lady gave me a pair of mittens which her distinguished son had worn during his last winter in college. I remember well how tenderly she handled them!

"I hope that Silas will get you to help him"—those were the last words she said to me when I bade her good-by.

THE visit had set me up a good deal. The knowledge that I had been so much in the Senator's thoughts, and that he approved of my decision to leave the learned judge, gave me new heart. I had never cherished the thought that he would take me to Washington altho, now and then, a faint star of hope had shone above the capitol in my dreams. As I rode along I imagined myself in that great arena and sitting where I could see the flash of its swords and hear the thunder of Homeric voices. That is the way I thought of it. Well, those were no weak piping times of peace, my brothers. They were times of battle and as I rode thru that peaceful summer afternoon I mapped my way to the fighting line. I knew that I should enjoy the practice of the law but I had begun to feel that eventually my client would be the people whose rights were subject to constant aggression as open as that of the patroons or as insidious as that of the canal ring.

The shadows were long when I got to Canterbury. At the head of its main street I looked down upon a village green and some fine old elms. It was a singularly quiet place. I stopped in front of a big white meeting house. An old man was mowing in its graveyard near the highway. Slowly he swung his scythe.

"It's a fine day," I said.

"No, it ain't, nuther—too much hard work in it," said he.

"Do you know where Kate Fullerton lives?" I asked.

"Well, it's purty likely that I do," he answered as he stood resting on his snath. "I've lived seventy-two years on this hill come the fourteenth day o' June, an' if I didn't know where she lived I'd be 'shamed of it."

He looked at me thoughtfully for a moment and added:

"I know everybody that lives here an' everybody that dies here, an' some that orto be livin' but ain't an' some that orto be dead which ye couldn't kill 'em with an ax—don't seem so—I declare it don't. Do ye see that big house down there in the trees?"

I COULD see the place at which he pointed far back from the village street in the valley below us, the house nearly hidden by tall evergreens.

"Yes," I answered.

"No ye can't, nuther—leastways if ye can ye've got better eyes'n most people, ye can't see only a patch o' the roof an' one chimney—them pine trees bein' thicker'n the hair on a dog. It's the gloomiest ol' house in all creation, I guess. Wal, that's the Squire Fullerton place—he's Kate's father."

"Does the squire live there?"

"No, sir—not eggzac'ly. He's dyin' there—been dyin' there fer two year er more. By gosh! It's wonderful how hard 'tis fer some folks to quit breathin'. Say, be you any o' his fam'ly?"

"No."

"Nor no friend o' his?"

"No!"

"Course not. He never had a friend in his life—too mean! He's too mean to die, mister—too mean fer hell an' I wouldn't wonder—honest, I wouldn't—mebbe that's why God is keeping him here—jest to meller him up a little. Say, mister, be you in a hurry?"

"No."

"Yis ye be. Everybody's in a hurry—seems to me—since we got steam power in the country. Say, hitch yer hoss an' come in here. I want to show ye suthin'."

He seemed to enjoy contradicting me.

"Nobody seems in a hurry in this town," I said.

"Don't, hey? Wal, ye ought to 'a' seen Deacon Norton run when some punkins on his side hill bu'st their vines an' come rollin' down an' chased him half a mile into the valley."

I DISMOUNTED, hitched my horse to the fence and followed him into the old churchyard, between the weather-stained mossy headstones and graves overgrown with wild roses. Near the far end of these thick-sown acres he stopped.

"Here's where the buryin' begun," said my guide. "The first hole in the ground was dug for a Fullerton."

There were many small monuments and slabs of marble—some spotted with lichens and all in commemoration of departed Fullertons.

"Say, look a' that," said my guide as he pulled aside the stem of a leafy brier red with roses. "Jest read that, mister."

My keen eyes slowly spelled out the time-worn words on a slab of stained marble:

Sacred to the memory of
Katherine Fullerton
1787-1806
"Proclaim his World in every place
That they are dead who fall from
grace."

A dark shadow fell upon the house of my soul and I heard a loud rapping at its door which confused me until, looking out, I saw the strange truth of the matter. Rose leaves and blossoms seemed to be trying to hide it with their beauty, but in vain.

"I understand," I said.

"No ye don't. Leastways I don't believe ye do—not correct. Squire Fullerton dug a grave here an' had an empty coffin put into it away back in 1806. It means that he wanted everybody to understan' that his girl was jest the same as dead to him an' to God. Say, he knew all about God's wishes—that man. Gosh! He has sent more folks to hell than there are in it, I guess. Say, mister, do ye know why he sent her there?"

I shook my head.

"Yis ye do, too. It's the same ol' thing that's been sendin' women to hell ever since the world began. Ye know hell must 'a' been the invention of a man—that's sartin—an' it was mostly fer women an' children—that's sartiner—an' fer all the men that didn't agree with him. Set down here an' I'll tell ye the hull story. My day's work is done."

WE SAT down together and he went on as follows:

"Did ye ever see Kate Fullerton?"

"Yes."

"No ye didn't, nuther. Yer too young. Mebbe ye seen her when she was old an' broke down but that wa'n't Kate—no more'n I'm Bill Tweedy, which I ain't. Kate was as handsome as a golden robin. Hair yeller as his breast an' feet as spry as his wings an' a voice as sweet as his song, an' eyes as bright as his'n—yis, sir—ye couldn't beat her fer looks. That was years and years ago. Her mother died when Kate was ten year old—there's her grave in there with the sickle an' the sheaf an' the portry on it. That was unfort'nit an' no mistake. Course the squire married ag'in but the new wife wa'n't no kind of a mother to the girl an' you know, mister, there was a young scoundrel here by the name o' Grimshaw. His father was a rich man—owned the cooper shop an' the sawmill an' the tannery an' a lot o' cleared land down in the valley. He kep' comp'ny with her fer two or three year. Then all of a sudden folks began to talk—the women in partic'lar. Ye know men invented hell an' women keep up the fire. Kate didn't look right to 'em. Fust we knew, young Grimshaw had dropped her an' was keepin' comp-ny with another gal—yis, sir. Do ye know why?"

Before I could answer he went on:

"No ye don't—leastways I don't believe ye do. It was 'cause her father was richer'n the squire an' had promised his gal ten thousan' dollars the day she was married. All of a sudden Kate disappeared. We didn't know what had happened fer a long time."

"One day the ol' squire got me to dig this grave an' put up the headstun an' then he tol' me the story. He'd turned the poor gal out o' doors. God o' Israel! It was in the night—yis sir—it was in the night that he sent her away. Goldarn him! He didn't have no more heart than a grasshopper—no, sir—not a bit. I could 'a' brained him with my shovel, but I didn't.

"I found out where the gal had gone an' I follered her—yis I did—found her in the poorhouse way over on Pussley Hill—uh huh! She jes' put her arms 'round my neck an' cried an' cried. I guess 'twas 'cause I looked kind o' friendly—uh huh! I tol' her she should come right over to our house an' stay jest as long as she wanted to as soon as she got well—yis, sir, I did.

"She was sick all summer long—kind o' out o' her head, ye know, an' I used to go over hossback an' 'take things fer her to eat. An' one day when I was over there they was wonderin' what they was goin' to do with her little baby. I took it in my arms an' I'll be gol dummed if it didn't grab hold o' my nose an' hang on like a puppy to a root. When they tried to take it away it grabbed its fingers into my whiskers an' hollered like a panther—yis, sir. Wal, ye know I jes' fetched that little baby boy home i my arms, ay uh! My wife scolded me like Sam Hill—yis, sir—she had five of her own. I tol' her I was goin' to take it back in a day er two but after it had been in the house three days ye couldn't 'a' pulled it away from her with a windlass.

"We brought him up an' he was alwuss a good boy. We called him Enoch—Enoch Rone—did ye ever hear the name?"

"'No.'

"I didn't think 'twas likely but I'm alwuss hopin'.

"Early that fall Kate got better an' left the poorhouse afoot. Went away somewheres — nobody knew where. Some said she'd crossed the lake an' gone away over into York State, some said she'd drowned herself. By'm by we heard that she'd gone way over into St. Lawrence County where Silas Wright lives an' where young Grimshaw had settled down after he got married.

"Wall, 'bout five years ago the squire buried his second wife—there 'tis over in there back o' Kate's with the little speckled angel on it. Nobody had seen the squire outside o' his house for years until the funeral—he was crippled so with rheumatiz. After that he lived all 'lone in the big house with ol' Tom Linney an' his wife, who've worked there fer 'bout forty year, I guess."

"Wal, sir, fust we knew Kate was there in the house livin' with her father. We wouldn't 'a' knowed it, then, if it hadn't been that Tom Linney come over one day an' said he guessed the ol' squire wanted to see me—no, sir, we wouldn't—fer the squire ain't sociable an' the neighbors never darken his door. She must 'a' come in the night, jest as she went—nobody see her go an' nobody see her come, an' that's a fact. Wal, one day las' fall after the leaves was off an' they could see a corner o' my house thru the bushes, Tom was walkin' the ol' man 'round the room. All to once he stopped an' p'inted at my house thru the winder an' kep' p'intin'. Tom came over an' said he ca'llated the squire wanted to see me. So I went there. Kate met me at the door. Gosh! How old an' kind o' broke down she looked! But I knew her the minute I set my eyes on her—uh huh—an' she knew me—yis, sir—she smiled an' tears come to her eyes an' she patted my hand like she wanted to tell me that she hadn't forgot, but she never said a word—not a word. The ol' squire had the palsy, so 't he couldn't use his hands an' his throat was paralyzed—couldn't speak ner nothin'. Where do ye suppose he was when I found him?"

"In bed?" I asked.

"No, sir—no, siree! He was in hell—that's where he was—reg'lar ol' fashioned, down-east hell, burnin' with fire' and brimstun, that he'd had the agency for an' had recommended to every sinner in the neighborhood. He was settin' in his room. God o' Isr'el! You orto 'a' seen the motions he made with his hands an' the way he tried to speak when I went in there, but all I could hear was jest a long yell an' a kind of rattle in his throat. Heavens an' airth! how desperit he tried to spit out the thing that was gnawin' his vitals. Ag'in an' ag'in hed try to tell me. Lord God! how he did work!

"All to once it come acrost me what he wanted—quick as ye could say scat. He wanted to have Kate's headstun took down an' put away—that's what he wanted. That stun was kind o' layin' on his stummick an' painin' of him day an' night. He couldn't stan' it. He knew that he was goin' to die purty soon an' that Kate would come here an' see it an' that everybody would see her standin' here by her own grave, an' it worried him. It was kind o' like a fire in his belly.

"I guess, too, he couldn't bear the idee o' layin down fer his las' sleep beside that hell hole he'd dug fer Kate—no, sir!

"Wal, ye know, mister, I jes' shook my head an' never let on that I knew what he meant an' let him wiggle an' twist like a worm on a hot griddle, an' beller like a cut bull 'til he fell back in a swoon.

"Damn him! it don't give him no rest. He tries to tell everybody he sees—that's what they say. He bellers day an' night an' if you go down there he'll beller to you an' you'll know what it's about, but the others don't.

"You an' me are the only ones that knows the secret, I guess. Some day, 'fore he dies, I'm goin' to take up that headstun an' hide it, but he'll never know it's done—no, sir—not 'til he gits to the judgment seat, anyway."

The old man stopped and rubbed his hands together as if he were washing them of the whole matter. The dusk of evening had fallen and crocked the white marble and blurred the lettered legends around us. The mossy stones now reminded me only of the innumerable host of the dead. Softly the notes of the song sparrow scattered down into the silence that followed the strange story.

The old man rose and straightened himself and blew out his breath and brushed his hands upon his trousers by way of stepping down into this world again out of the close and dusty loft of his memory. But I called him back.

"What has become of Enoch?" I asked.

"Wal, sir, Enoch started off west 'bout three year ago an' we ain't heard a word from him since that day—nary a word, mister. I suppose we will some time. He grew into a good man, but there was a kind of a queer streak in the blood, as ye might say, on both sides kind o'. We've wrote letters out to Wisconsin, where he was p'intin' for an' to places on the way, but we can't git no news 'bout him. Mebbe he was killed by the Injuns."

We walked out of the graveyard together in silence. Dimly above a distant ridge I could see stark, dead timber looming on a scarlet cloud in the twilight. It is curious how carefully one notes the setting of the scene in which his spirit has been deeply stirred.

I could see a glimmer of light in the thicket of pines down the valley. I unhitched and mounted my horse.

"Take the first turn to the right," said the old man as he picked up his scythe.

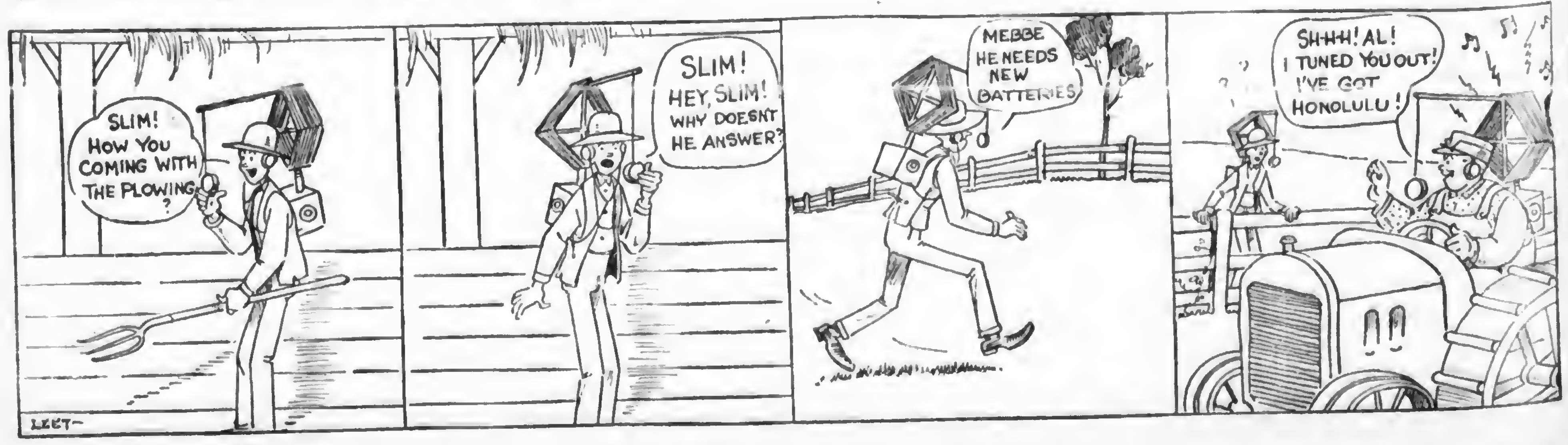
"I'm very much obliged to you," I said.

"No ye ain't, nuther," he answered. "Leastways there ain't no reason why ye should be."

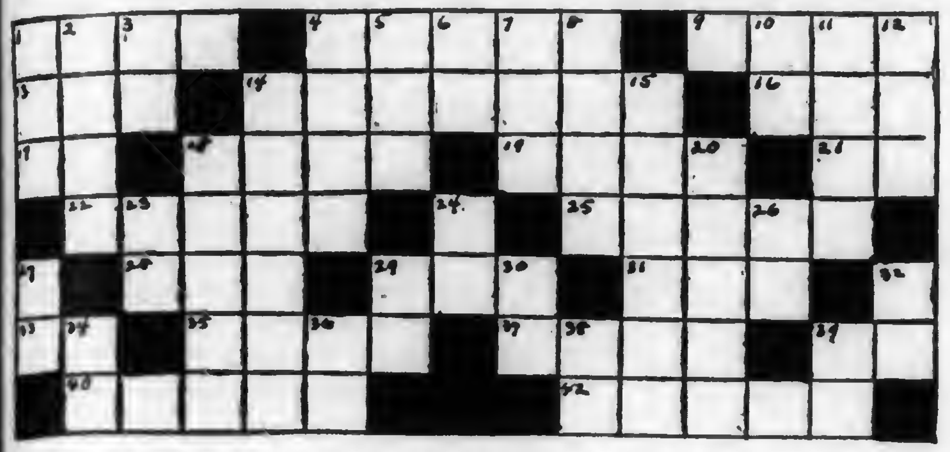
(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Wants Distance*

By Leet


SLIM! HOW YOU COMING WITH THE PLOWING?
SLIM! HEY, SLIM! WHY DOESN'T HE ANSWER?
MEBBE HE NEEDS NEW BATTERIES
SH-H-H! AL! I TUNED YOU OUT! I'VE GOT HONOLULU!
LEET—

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 37 (across) is FIGS and 14 (down) is GUTTER. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING DOWN

1. A menagerie
2. To unfasten
3. New England, abbreviation
4. A footway
5. Skill
6. Intelligence Department, abbreviation
7. A limb
8. A familiar sight in winter
10. An exclamation
11. Not so much
12. Before
14. A channel for carrying away water
15. Instruments for throwing stones
18. To convey from one place to another
20. Clothing
23. All right, abbreviation
24. In such a manner
25. Latin for "and"
27. Note in scale
29. Masculine title, abbreviation
30. Preposition
32. Ohio University, abbreviation
33. National Academy, abbreviation
34. Always
35. Letters standing for "for example"
39. Alongside

READING ACROSS

1. One of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided
4. Open vessels of wood or metal
9. One of the two sexes
13. To open, poetic form
14. Ground set apart for cultivation, plural
16. Personal pronoun
17. Old English, abbreviation
18. To strike by thrusting the head against
19. A precious metal
21. Single entry, abbreviation
22. A point of the compass
25. Metallic threads of uniform diameter
28. An outfit
29. The song of the cow
31. A snare
33. Article, part of speech
35. Close by
37. A pear-shaped fruit, plural
39. A bulk measure, abbreviation
40. Wrathful
42. A form of literary composition

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

■	V	I	A	■	C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	T	■
C	■	O	R	G	A	N	S	■	■	S	T	A	I	N
O	S	■	M	A	G	I	■	P	A	■	C	I	T	Y
L	L	D	■	L	E	O	N	I	N	E	■	F	L	A
D	U	E	L	■	S	N	■	E	T	N	A	■	E	C
S	M	A	L	L	■	■	P	R	I	S	O	N	■	K
■	P	R	I	E	S	T	E	S	S	■	D	A	D	■

Did you ever hear this one?—

The following card of thanks recently appeared in a Kansas paper: "I wish to thank the city authorties for quarantining my family and me for three weeks recently because one of them had the smallpox. During that time my wife caught up with her sewing; we had three square meals a day, as no one came in and she was not permitted to leave; we enjoyed three weeks of good nights' sleep; and best of all, a cousin with four children had arranged to visit us, saw the smallpox sign on the door door, and left town so scared she will never come back again. So for these and other blessings we are very thankful for the quarantine."

Farmer—How did ye come by that black eye, Jarge?"

Jarge—Ole cow had a way o' kickin' me face wi' her tail, so I tied a brick onto it."

"Ah see yo' is housecleaning," said Mrs. Snow White.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Marsh Green, "dey is nothin' like movin' things 'round once in a while. Why, I jes come across a pair oh slippers under de baid Ah hadn't seen foh five yeahs."—DeLaval Monthly.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 11, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, nearby, doz bch, green, selected, $6@8; extra fancy, $5@6; fancy, $4@5; choice, $3@4; white, prime fancy, $4@5; fancy, $3.25@4; prime, $2.25@3; culls, $1.75@2.25; Del, doz, fcy, $[illegible], choice, $1.75@2.50. BEANS, Fla, green, hmpr, $1.75@2.50; poor, $1@1.50; wax, $1.75@2; S C, green, hmpr, $2.50@3.25; wax, $2.50@3; Ga, green, hpr, $2@2.75; La, green, hmpr, $1.50@2.25; wax, $2.25@2.50. BEETS, Norfolk, bch, 7@8c; N C, bch, 6c; La, bu, $1@1.25; Texas, bu, $2@2.25. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $2@2.50; La, bu, $1.50@1.75; N C, hmpr, $1.75; N J, old crop, ⅝ bskt, 60@75c. CABBAGE, S C, crate, Pointed, $2.50@2.75; Flat Dutch, $2@2.25; S C, hmpr, $1.75@2; Eastern Shore Va, crate, $2@2.50; Norfolk, crate, $2.25@2.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate, $2.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, crate, best, $2@2.50; poor, $1.25@1.50. CORN, Texas, bu $2@2.50; Fla, crate, $2@2.25. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, fancy, $2.75@4.50; choice, $2.25@3.50; culls, $1.50@2.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, fancy, $1.75@2.50; choice, $1@1.50. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $1.25@2.25; East Shore Va, hmpr, $1.50@2; Norfolk, hmpr, $1.50@2.50; nearby, bbl, $3@4.50; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $2@4; Arizona, Iceberg, crate, $4@4.50. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 90c@$1.25; poor, 50@75c. ONIONS, Texas, crate, No 1s, $3.50@3.85; No 2s or boilers, $3.15@3.35. PARSLEY, New Orleans, bbl, $4@5; bu, $1.50@2; N J, hmpr, $1.75@2.25. PEAS, N C, 5-pk hmpr, large peas, $3.25@4.25; bu hmpr, large, $2.75@3.25, bu hmpr, small, $1.50@2.50; Virginia, Norfolk section, bu hmpr, $3. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, fancy, $2.50@3.75; choice, $1.50@2.25. POTATOES, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6@6.25; No 2s, $2.75@3.25; Maine, Gr Mts, cwt, $1.10@1.20; N Y, cwt, 85c@$1; Penna cwt, $1@1.10. RADISHES, N J, red, 100 bchs, $1.50@2; poor low as 75c; white, 100 bchs, $1.50@2.25; poor low as 75c. RHUBARB, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. SCALLIONS, 100 bchs, 50c@$1. SPRING ONIONS, 100 bchs, $1.50@2. SPINACH, N J, bu, 25@60c; ⅝ bskt, 15@30c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2.50@3; No 2s, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, $1.50@2.25. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $3.50@5; choice, $2.50@4; Mexico, lugs, $2.50@3. YAMS, Md and Del, hmpr, $2.25@2.50. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2.50@3.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, Ben Davis, $4@6; Winesaps, $6@8.50; Albemarle Pippins, $7@9.50; ⅝ bskts, Ben Davis, $1@1.50; Winesaps, $1.50@2.50; Rome Beauty, $1.50@2.50. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, N C, Missionaries, $4@5; Klondykes, $5@6.50; Norfolk, Missionaries, $4@4.50; poor, $3; Eastern Shore Va, various varieties, best, $5.50@7; poorer, $3.50@4.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 32c; medium quality, 29@31c; mixed breeds, fancy, fat, 29@31c; medium quality, 28@29c; common, 26@27c; Leghorns, 28@30c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks, 56@58c; mixed breeds, 50@55c; Leghorns, 35@45c. Roosters, 18@20c; capons, 40@45c; turkeys, 20@25c; geese, 15@20c; ducks, 25@28c; Muscovys, 20@23c.

Eggs—Firsts, 30c; extra firsts, 32½c; seconds, 26@27c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—The better grades in fair request and steady. Steers, good to choice, $9.50@11; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $12@12.50; fair to good, $10.50@11.50; common, $8@9.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Quotations for sheared stock: Sheep, wethers, extras, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.50, lambs, handy weight, choice, $14.50@14.75; fair to good, $11.50@12.50; common, $8@10; spring lambs, $15@18.50.

Hogs—Western, best, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.25@12.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $22@24, good, $18@20, calves, city dressed, $23@24; country dressed, $17@19, sheep, good wethers, $18@20, ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.50; winter lambs, $28@30; spring lambs, each, $12@14.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17. light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50, wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw $14@14.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.83@1.84; No 3, $1.80@1.81; No 4, $1.78@1.79; No 5, $1.75@1.76; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.83@1.84; No 3, $1.80@1.81; No 4, $1.78@1.79; No 5, $1.75@1.76. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.31@1.32; No 3, $1.28@1.29.

Oats—Car lots, as to location, No 2 white, 58@59c; No 3 white, 56½@57½c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1511 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 44c; higher-scoring goods, 45@48c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 43c; 90 score, 42c; 89 score, 41c; 88 score, 40c; 87 score, 39½c; 86 score, 38½c; packing stock, 24@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@49c; cartons, 48@50c; good prints, 89@91 score 45@46c; cartons, 45@47c; ordinary farmers' prints, 40@44c.

Cheese in fair request and steady. N Y, whole milk, flats, fresh, 21@22c; held, 27@28c; longhorns, round lots, 23@24c; jobbing, small lots, 25@26c; single daisies, fresh, 23½@24½c; held, 26@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 11, 1925

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 55@60c; creamery, 53@65c; fresh eggs, 30@35c, mostly 32c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.15 ea; squabs, 30@45c; ducks, $1.50@2.50.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 18@20c bch; beans, green, 35c ¼ pk; beets, 15c bch; carrots, 10@15c bch; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 8@10c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; lettuce, 10@15c hd; mushrooms, 30c qt; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 5c bch; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35@40c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 18@20c ¼ pk, new 25c ¼ pk; poke, 15c bch; radishes, 8c bch; rhubarb, 5@7c bch; spinach, 10@15c ¼ pk; sweet potatoes, 25@35c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 20@25c ¼ pk; strawberries, 25@35c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.20 bu; corn, $1.20 bu; hay, baled, timothy, $13@15 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $42.50@43.50; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $46@47; linseed, $53@54; gluten, $45@46; ground oats, $42.50@43.50; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51@52; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $39@40; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50; 24 per cent, $50@51; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49.50@50.50.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market draggy; demand light; beef steers about steady; quality mostly medium grades; top, $9.75; average weight 1175 lbs; load yearlings, 1050 lbs, $9.60; heavies, $9.50; bulk, $8@9. Bulls, she stock and canners, slow, steady. Calves, steady; top vealers, $12.50; few selects, $13. Hogs, strong to 50c higher; top westerns, $14; bulk, $13.50@13.75. Receipts, 6 cars, 124 cattle trucked in from nearby farms; total, 247 cattle, 94 calves, 104 hogs.

Review at local yards for week ending May 9: Market extremely dull thruout the week. Beef steers, compared with week ago, 25c lower; top, $10; average weight, 1250 lbs; load 1200-lb averages, $9.80; another lot, 1025 lbs, yearlings, $9.25; several loads heavies, $9.25@9.75. Bulk of sales, $8.25@9.25. Bulls, she stock and canners held steady; butcher cows up to $7.25; bulk, $5.50@6.25. Calves, steady; top, $12.50; few selects, $13; bulk, $11.75@12.25. Hogs held steady under light receipts; top westerns, $13.50; top locals, $12.25.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .42	$ .43	$ .39
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.32¼	.31⅜	.30½	.26¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.45	.55	.60	.42½
Potatoes, N. Y, 150-lb sack (Phila)	1.25	1.30	1.60	2.55
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.92½	10.01½	10.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	18.50	18.50	28.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.83½	1.88	1.77½	1.21½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.31½	1.27½	1.31	.91½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.58½	.55½	.55½	.59¾

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 6 cars, 5 from Penna, 1 St Paul; containing 153 head; 230 head trucked in from nearby farms. Total, cattle, 383 head, 108 calves. Receipts for week ending May 9, 1925: Cattle, 26 cars, 18 from Penna, 2 Chicago, 2 St Paul, 1 Ohio, 1 West Virginia, 1 New York, 1 New Jersey, containing 624 head; 868 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1432 head; 208 calves, 164 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.00@ 9.25
Medium to fair	7.25@ 8.00
Common to medium	6.00@ 7.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.25
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.75@12.50
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	$12.50@13.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.25@12.75
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.25@12.25
Rough stock	10.00@11.25

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 11, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Del, doz bchs, fancy and extra fancy, $5@6; S C, box 1 doz bchs, choice, $3@4; fancy, $4.50@5; extra fancy, $5.50@6. BEANS, La, green and wax, best, $3@3.25; poor, $2.25. CABBAGE, 100-lb crates, S C, $2.35@3; Miss, $3@3.25; Ala, $2.35@3. BEETS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1.75@2. CARROTS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1@1.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crates, best, $3@3.50; poor, $2. CUCUMBERS, Ohio, hot house, box 2 doz, fancy, $2.75@3; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $3.75@4; choice, $2.75@3. EGGPLANT, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $3. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.35@1.50; 3-lb bskt, [illegible], Calif and Arizona, Iceberg, crate, 4@5 doz hds, $3.50@4. MUSHROOMS, Pa, 3-lb bskt, best, $1.65@1.75; poor, $1. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $2.25@2.50; whites, $2.75; green, home-grown, bundle, 15@18c. PEAS, N C, bu hmpr, $3@3.50; poor, $1. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $4.50@5; choice, $2.50@3.50. POTATOES, U S No 1 grade, N Y, whites, $1.75@2; Maine Gr Mts, $2@2.35; new stock, Florida Rose, bbl, No 1, $6.25. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 20@25c; poor, 10c. RHUBARB, home-grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@30c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, 65@85c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $3. TOMATOES, Fla, six bskt crate, originals, fancy, best, $4@4.50; few, $5; choice, best, $3@4; poor, fancy and choice, $2.50; repacked, $7; choice, $6. TURNIPS, Miss, bu hmpr, bulk, $1.25@1.50; tops, $1.25@1.50.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, Baldwins, $6.50@7.50; Russets, $6.50@6.75; bu bskts, Baldwins, $2.50@2.75; Russets, $2.25@2.35; boxes, Washington, Winesaps, medium to extra fancy, $3.50@3.75; fancy, $3.25@3.50. CANTALOUPES, Texas, flat crate 12@15 melons, $2.50@3.50. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Arkansas Klondykes, $4@4.50; Tenn, $4@4.50; Missouri, Aromas $6.50@7.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 45@46c; tubs, 44@45c; nearby tubs, 40@41c.

Eggs—Fresh, select, 32@35c; current receipts, 28@31c.

Cheese—NY, full cream, 23@25c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 42@43c; hog dressed, 35@37c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand slow, market about steady but dull. Hens, heavy, 32@33c; light and Leghorns, 28@30c; roosters, 17@18c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@22c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 30@40c; old toms, 25c; common pigeons, 40@50c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market steady. Good to choice, $10.50@10.85; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $9.85@10.35; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.50@10.75; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700 to 900 lbs, $5@7; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $5@9.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; market higher. Prime heavy, $12.65@12.75; heavy mixed, $12.90@13; mediums and heavy yorkers, $13.05@13.10; light yorkers, $12.90@13; pigs, $12.75@12.90; roughs, $10@10.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $9@9.25; good mixed, $8.25@8.75; fair mixed, $6.50@7.50; culls to common, $2.50@4.50; culls to choice lambs, $9@14.25; spring lambs, $16@19.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $10.50@11; heavy and thin, $4@7.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 5 cars hay, 2 cars straw, 4½ cars shelled corn, 9½ cars oats; B and O, 1 car oats.

Hay—No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19; No 1 clover, $17.50@18.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17.50@18.50; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $17.50@18.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $13@13.50; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $13@13.50.

Yellow Corn—No 3 white, 53@54c; No 2 white, 55@56c; No 3 shelled, $1.24@1.26.

Oats—No 2 shelled, $1.27@1.28; No 2 ear, $1.38@1.40.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 11, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm, receipts, 5342 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; do, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41¼@42¼c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 25½@26c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 21,606 cases; fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 32@32½c; do, storage packed, 33@33¾c; fresh gathered firsts, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 31½@32½c; do, seconds, 28½@30½c; nearby hennery, whites, closely selected, extras, 38@39c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 33@37c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 35@37c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 39@40c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 36@38c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 95,431 pounds. State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 20c; do, average run 19c; state whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@26½c; do, average run, 25@25½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 35@55c; fowls, by express, 29@32c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, 25@41c; fowls, 22@35c; old roosters, 15@22c; turkeys, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1010 head; steady; steers, $6.50@10.75. State bulls, $3@5.65; cows, $2@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1000 head; veals, common to prime, $8@12.75; culls and little calves, $1@7; buttermilks and fed, $5@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3140 head; steady; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $12.50@16; clipped, $8@10; culls, $12@13.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 490 head; steady; light to medium weights, $12@12.25; pigs, $11@11.70, heavy hogs, $12.10@12.45; roughs, $10.50@10.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $34; middling, $35, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $48, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $35.75; standard middling, $37.50; flour middling, $41.50; red dog, spot, $49, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $34; white hominy feed, $44@44.50, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.25; linseed oil meal, $47.30, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $24@25; No 3, $20@22; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $15@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.07; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.89½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.78; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.87½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.67. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.32⅛; No 3 yellow, $1.29⅛; No 2 mixed, $1.31⅛. OATS, No 2 white, 55c; No 3 white, 53c; No 4 white, 52c; ordinary white, clipped, 58¾@60¾c; fancy white clipped, 62¾@63¾c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.29¼. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.17@1.20.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head, compared with week ago, matured steers 25c lower; yearlings strong to 25c higher; extreme top yearlings in load lots, $11.65; numerous lots, $11@11.25; light mixed kind upward to $11.50; best heavy steers, $11.15; she stock 25@40c higher at new point for season; bulls strong to 25c higher; vealers generally 25c up; stockers and feeders very scarce; week's bulk prices follow: Beef steers, $9@10.75; butcher cows, $5.75@8; fat heifers, $8@9.75; canners and cutters, $3.35@4.60; veal calves, $8@9.50; stockers and feeders, $6.75@8.

Hogs—Market active; 15@25c higher; underweight showing more advance; bulk good and choice 140@225-lb average, $12.40@12.60; top, $12.65; strong weight slaughter pigs, $11.75@12.35; heavyweight hogs, $12.30@12.65; medium, $12.40@12.65; light, $11.20@12.65; light light, $11.75@12.65; packing hogs, smooth, $11.25@11.90; packing hogs, rough, $10.90@11.25; slaughter pigs, $11.25@12.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 3000 head; market steady; compared week ago: Fed lambs 50@75c higher; springers, mostly 25c lower; fat sheep, 25c higher; week's prices: Desirable handyweight clippers, $13.75@14.60; 88@94-lb weight mostly $12.75@13.50; extreme heavies, $11@11.50; wooled lambs scaling under 90 lbs, largely $15.75@16.35.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; choice, 41@42c; do, good, 39@40c; prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; ladles, 29@30c; Maryland and Penna rolls, 24@28c; Ohio, rolls, 24@26c; Maryland, Virginia and Penna, dairy prints, 24@28c; process butter, 32@33c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh gathered firsts,

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, lbs and over, 29@30c; do, medium, lbs, smooth, 27@28c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 24@25c; Leghorns, 24@25c; roosters, 17@18c; springers, mixed, colored, 1½ lbs and over, 55@58c; do, smaller, 50@54c. Ducks, young, Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; do, puddles, 22@23c; do Muscovy and mongrels, 22@23c; do smaller and poor, 18@20c. Pigeons, 20@50c pair. Guinea fowl, old, as to size, each, 50@

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—27@30c.

Poultry—Hens, alive, 20@25c; dressed, $1@2.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, @60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 50@; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@ bch; parsnips, 5c bch; onions, 10c box, bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 10@ bch; rhubarb, 3@5c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, $1@. Strawberries, 35@40c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, corn, $1.50, rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; $1.90; middlings, $2.10.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, corn, $1.25; rye, 95c; oats, 60c, bran, middlings, $40.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 9, 1925

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 48@50c; ½-blood combing, 48@49c; ⅜-blood combing, 46@; fine unwashed, 41@53c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, @47c; ½-blood combing, 47@48c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 45@46c; fine unwashed, 41@42c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 46@47c; ⅜-blood, 45@46c; ¼-blood, 45c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 9, 1925

Cloverseed, cash, $16 asked; October $12.50; December, $13.35. Alsike, August $12.50. Timothyseed, cash, $; September, $3.50.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 11. Quotations cover solid car lots for delivery at Philadelphia or ton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.50@
Spring bran	
Soft winter wheat bran	
Hard winter wheat bran	
Standard middlings	36.00@
Soft winter wheat middlings	
Flour middlings	
Red dog flour	43.00@
White hominy	45.00@
Yellow hominy	
Yeast grains, 30 days, 125-lb sacks	
Pure dried brewers' grains, 30 days	
Gluten feed	
36 per cent cottonseed meal	41.75@
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.75@
43 per cent cottonseed meal	
34 per cent linseed meal	

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms river, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Mills are running light, dealers' stocks are limited, and demand is for prompt and quick shipment feeds.

Bradford County, Pa.—Several inches of snow fell April 30. We have had considerable rain the past two weeks. Most ground will be too wet to plow for several days. Oat sowing nearly all done altho some have not sown any as yet. Farmers busy seeding oats and plowing corn ground. Very little stock turned out to pasture yet. Hay is plentiful and almost no sale for it. Good timothy, baled, brings only about $15 a ton and lucky to find a buyer at that price. Straw is scarce and sells readily at $14 a ton baled. Winter grain came thru the winter fairly, considering the poor start it got last fall. There will be many idle farms thruout the county this year. Quite a number of farmers sold out this spring but not as many as a year ago. Farm help is scarce. Several miles of state and county roads are to be built in the county this summer, which makes it harder for farmers to get help. The milk situation is better at this time than a year ago. Fresh cows are bringing good prices. There are not as many cows kept in this section as there were two years ago. Not as many are being raised as formerly. Prices are: butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; potatoes, 60c bu.; apples, $1 bu.; live veals, 10c; live hens, 24c; bran, $37 ton; gluten, $40 ton; cornmeal, $51 ton; wheat, $3.50 cwt.; corn, $2.70 cwt.—H. D. C., May 5.

Carroll County, Md.—A rainstorm visited this county April 19 in the afternoon, followed by cold weather. The thermometer dropped below freezing. The farmers experienced difficulty in harrowing early on the following morning, as the ground was frozen. The county agent estimates fruit crops will be about half of normal. Peaches were hit hardest and apples it is thought will make sixty per cent of a crop. Early gardens showed effects of freeze. The weather has been favorable for farm operations until past week. Probably more corn planted in April than for several years. Preparation of the soil and corn planting are main occupations of farmers now. Peas and oats are growing well and early planted potatoes are up. Wheat is looking good, but barley not so good due to poor stands. Grass and clover at a good stand but making slow growth because of cool weather. Corn is varied in price, depending on quality, price ranges from $5.50 to $7 per barrel of 280 pounds. Wheat, $1.60 bu.; potatoes, [illegible]$1 bu.; eggs, 25c.—H. I. R., May 1.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Owing to favorable weather for farm work, plowing and spring seeding are well up to date. It seems to one who travels about over these hills that there is a larger acreage of spring plowing than usual. The condition of the soil in some fields shows the effect of tillage last season when the soil was too wet to work. Pastures are about normal for the first of May. Mortalities of livestock slightly less than is common during the spring months. We have had extreme heat for April, followed by snow flurries and some freezing by night. Saturday morning we had a heavy frost on the hills, and down in the valleys ice formed. The fruit bloom is damaged and perhaps almost totally ruined. Dirt roads, of which we have plenty, were in good condition in all townships where an early system of crowning and dragging was carried out. It now looks as tho more motor work and less horse labor is one key to cheaper road maintenance.—D. H. F., May 5.

Columbia County, Pa.—Farmers well along with spring work. Oats sowed and some ready to plant corn. Spring has been cold and in many sections the fruit crop will be a failure. Prospects good for grass. Many report bad luck with baby chicks. Eggs, 26c; butter, 35c; old [illegible], [illegible]; veal calves, 10c; wheat, [illegible], corn, $2; oats, 60c.—J. H. L., May 4.

Elk County, Pa.—This has been a peculiar season in this locality. Rather than a gradual breaking up of winter we have had a succession of hot days followed by cold rain or snow with about two weeks of cold, dry weather. The latter part of April was very dry and brought us many fires. Many farmers got the seeding done during the last of April, earlier than for several years. A large percentage were unable to seed due to a tie up on the fertilizer question. Whether we were made to wait because we were a backwoods county or whether or not there was a real tie up at fertilizer headquarters, we have been unable to decide. Prices not much changed; eggs, 35c; butter, 45@50c; veal, 14@17c; potatoes around $1; hay, $25; straw, $18.—R. D. M., May 5.

Juniata County, Pa.—The farmers are well on with their spring work. Oats all sowed and some corn planted. Grass fields looking good. There is an abundant stand of clover and timothy. Wheat fields rather spotted and thin looking. It is feared that the fruit was badly damaged by recent freezes, especially the early varieties. Orchard spraying about finished. Many farmers are buying hatchery chicks and raising them with brooders. Pigs very scarce and high in price. Beef cattle scarce and command high prices. Meadows show up nicely and cows will be turned to pasture early this month.—C. B. L., May 1.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The weather conditions for the last week or more were unfavorable for doing farm work. With a few exceptions all the oats are sown. Many farmers in all sections of the county were planting potatoes prior to the recent rainy season. Many are applying a good grade fertilizer to their oats and potato crops. Apple orchards have been sprayed for the second time this spring. The new grass fields of clover and alfalfa exceptionally good, about ninety-five per cent normal. The wheat fields in general look good, with the late sown and backward fields improving very much. It has been reported that in several instances corn has been planted, but the weather conditions at this writing are not favorable for planting. The stock has wintered well and is generally in good condition. It is believed that the heavy frosts during April were hard on fruit trees, especially the peaches. The citizens of Lebanon County are obliged to build two bridges across the Swatara Creek. The one at Jonestown is to be of concrete and the one at the Union water works is to be of steel and iron construction. Prices: wheat, $1.50 bu.; corn, $1.25; oats, 60c; hay, $15 ton; straw, $12 ton; apples, $2@2.50 bu.; butter, 55c; eggs, 28@30c; milk, $2.20 cwt.—P. L. M., May 4.

Monmouth County, N. J.—Clear and cool with frost about once a week. In spite of adverse weather conditions in many fields the Cobblers are coming thru the ground. The final plantings showed a slight increase over the report of the six weeks previous making the total acreage about 15,000. Corn planting is moving along rather rapidly. Fruit prospects with apples and peaches are fair to good. A few varieties, such as Delicious, in some orchards have been killed to the extent of thirty to forty per cent by the late freezes. Aphis in many orchards were pretty well destroyed by the delayed dormant spray and later by the pink bud spray. Approximately 500 acres of tomatoes have been contracted for with a canning house. Such vegetable crops as sweet corn, and early tomatoes have been about doubled this year, with an increase in such other vegetables as peppers, eggplants and turnips. Eggs range on the farm from 35@45c with prospect of a better market when the shore resorts open. Birds on range are up to normal.—E. D., May 4.

Snyder County, Pa.—Farm work well advanced. Corn planting has begun, but is being delayed by a cold, wet spell. Snow fell during the morning of Thursday, April thirtieth. Ridges were white. Trees were in full blossom, but apparently no damage done. A severe freeze on the night of May 2 took the thermometer down to twenty-eight degrees. This is the danger line for fruit blossoms, but on high ridges it appears certain that no harm was done. Milk production good. Wheat, $1.60; oats, 60c; corn, $1.35. Farmers have corn ground plowed and await favorable weather to plant. Good seed scarce, tho many farmers have a supply of reliable seed held over from the 1923 crop. Hog sales weekly and bringing good prices. They are brought in from surrounding counties as well as from local raisers. Elias Ritter, Snyder County's champion potato raiser, will put out a large acreage. He applies fertilizers liberally and plants only certified seed. Many old potatoes on hand with no market.—W., May 4.

Sullivan County, Pa.—The recent cold snap did not harm the fruit trees as they were not advanced far enough. Apple trees are coming into bloom. Winter grain is much better than was expected. Nearly all the plowing is done. Most farmers have their oats planted. The sale for potatoes and hay is picking up. Road construction jobs are well under way. The state is widening and resurfacing the road to the summer resort at Eaglesmere. Many people are buying baby chicks. Trout seem very plentiful. The ring-neck pheasants, imported last fall, are doing nicely. Some prices: butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; lard, 25c; potatoes, 75c; buckwheat, $1.15; hay, $20, at barn.—M. G., May 1.

Gloucester County, N. J.—Nearly all the early tomatoes are in the field. There has been little damage by the cold weather. Fruit was hurt in spots by the freeze in the latter part of April. Labor continues to be sufficient to meet all the needs, with prices about the same as last year. Asparagus shipments are breaking all records; and the price is holding up well considering the quantity. Pastures look good. There will be very little surplus milk this spring. The Salem-Gloucester Cow Testing Association has again started on another year's work with twenty-five members. Farms are continuing to be bought up for real estate divisions. The James Kincaid farm near Pitman was sold recently for $120,000, this is probably the biggest deal in the county. The farm, one of the finest in South Jersey, will be laid out in building lots. The price was around $550 per acre. It is estimated that close to four thousand acres of good farm land has been taken up by development companies in this county in the last two years.—A. K., May 6.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

THE market on tobacco of the 1924 crop still in the hands of growers is becoming decidedly sluggish and prices have steadily dropped. Quite a few buyers are still in the field, but the leaf is moving very slowly and at prices which are lower than have yet been paid.

Few, if any, sales were made during the past week at prices above thirteen or fourteen cents, and the bulk of the transactions were completed at from ten to twelve cents per pound. A lot of crops are selling below the ten-cent mark.

There is more tobacco now in the growers' sheds than has remained unsold at this time of the season for a good many years. So acute has the situation become that many growers are visiting the offices of city and county packers with samples of their tobacco in an endeavor to stir up some interest in their crops.

Preliminary preparations for the formation of a cooperative marketing organization to handle the crop of Pennsylvania cigar leaf tobacco grown in Lancaster, York, and parts of Berks, Chester and Lebanon Counties, are in full swing. The committee of organization is functioning actively, and sub-committees are at work on the various phases of the organizational work. It is the intention of the leaders in the movement to have the cooperative set up and ready to do business in time for the marketing of the 1925 crop.—Garden Spot Farmer.

My Bird Friends

(Continued from page 14)

The catbird is another saucy fellow. There is a family of cat birds in our pear tree almost every spring. One morning two catbirds got to fighting with a hen; and I think the birds got the best of it. At times the young birds fall from the nest and we try to put them back but the old birds fly at us and do their best to keep us away. Last year a pair of catbirds had a nest in the wall of our house. We could hear the old birds going to and fro inside the wall.

There are many sparrows around here, and also many wrens. I think Jenny Wren is about the most cheerful bird I know. She seems to be bubbling over with happiness and I like to hear her song.

There is a pair of blackbirds in a tree near the house nearly every morning when I awake and sometimes I hear a mockingbird.

In the evening I can hear the whippoorwills and if I go out they fly almost on my head. In the morning I often hear the bob white calling, and the woodpecker getting his breakfast on an old tree. The bluebirds and the yellow birds are not so plentiful or else they are more shy, for I hardly ever see any near the house, but always away from the buildings somewhere.

Today I heard a killdeer calling from the woods and I saw a lot of very small birds with yellow breasts. Their song sounded like "cheer-up, cheer-up." I think they were yellow warblers.

Sometimes I find nests with spotted eggs in the meadow. They belong to the meadow lark and once in a while I see a flock of partridges. It is a shame for people to kill such pretty birds.

Sometimes I see a kingfisher along a creek, and I often see birds that are strangers to me.—Blanche Brubaker, Snyder County, Pa.

Potato Growers' Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

storage, giving plans, specifications and estimated costs, to be distributed from State College within the next three weeks, and sent free, on request. The results of this season's experiments with potatoes at the Marble Laboratory will be published by the Laboratory, and will be available to anyone who is interested, on application.

After July 1, 1925, the Marble Laboratory is to be affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Pennsylvania State College, as the Division of Storage Research, and Mr. Marble will serve on the staff of that department as Professor of Storage Research. The investigations on problems in the storage of apples, which have been conducted at the Laboratory for several years, will be continued and extended.

Contest Letters

(Continued from page 14)

Shreve, Christina Wieland. **Cumberland County**, Lois Gertrude Bowman, Ed Culbertson, Dorothy Rose Goodling, Ru Hawk.

Dauphin County, Myrtle Beisel, Ann Bender. **Delaware County**, Josephine Tortarolo. **Elk County**, Luke Schabe, Jacob Stigers. **Fayette County**, Dorothy Anne Sterbutzel. **Franklin County**, Pauline Meyers, Wendell Junkin, Ed Blanche Pittman. **Fulton County**, An E. Johnston. **Huntingdon County**, Ef McGowan. **Indiana County**, Mary Cav ler. **Jefferson County**, Ruth MacCullough. **Juniata County**, Marian Haubert. **Lackawanna County**, Katherine Feckowski, Edna Mae Landsiedel. **Lancaster County**, Mary Deamer, Russell Herr, Lydia Martin, Mary E. Miller, James Musser, Cor Nolt, Florence Stauffer, Viola M. Weaver. **Lawrence County**, Freda Sager. **Lebanon County**, Dorothy Keener, Beulah M Kreiser. **Lehigh County**, Earla A. Fister. **Luzerne County**, Charlotte Mark, Loui Mack, Rachel Mack, Doris E. Tripp. **Lycoming County**, Viola Ademski.

Montgomery County, Lynwood Wenger, Eleanor Wright. **Montour County**, Hele Cooke. **Northampton County**, Anna Helle **Northumberland County**, Pauline Leise **Perry County**, Clara Elizabeth Mutzbaugh, Helen E. Neidigh, Claire Raffenperger, Helen Stephens, Ethel Strou **Potter County**, George H. Adams. **Schuylkill County**, Carl E. Baver, Mildred Savidge. **Snyder County**, Blanche Brubaker. **Somerset County**, Dorothy Elizabeth Picking. **Sullivan County**, Hele Fisher, Grace Rohe. **Susquehanna County**, Frances Veronica Kurosky, Esther Jean Ressegure, Helen Sweeney, Josephine Kurosky.

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Delaware County, Clark Leal. **Oneida County**, Amy Mae Myers. **Otsego County**, Wayman F. Roberts. **Suffolk County**, Helen Wowak, Veronica Zeneski.

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Reliable Day-Old Chick Hatcheries

500,000 BABY CHICKS for 1925

Improve Your Flock

With our baby chicks. Over forty years in the chicken business, shipping better bred and better hatched chicks from standard bred and heavy laying parents. Our experience and standing guarantees high grade stock either for improving flocks or as foundation stock for beginners.

Ask for catalog and price list giving full details as we are booking orders now

New London Hatchery,
Box PF. New London, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid, 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$10.00	$5.50	$3.25
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	10.00	5.50	3.00
Anconas	11.00	6.00	3.25
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	12.00	6.50	3.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds	12.00	6.50	3.50
Bd. Rocks, Wh. & Buff Rocks	12.00	6.50	3.50
Wh. Wyandottes	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. L. Wyandottes	13.50	7.25	4.00
Buff Orpingtons	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	16.00	8.50	4.50
Light Brahmas	17.00	9.00	4.75

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREJCI
9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas. Pekin Indian Runner Ducks, $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

CHIX
Free Range Stock

Mixed Stock - - - - $ 7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns - $ 8 per 100
Barred Rocks - - - - $ 9 per 100
R. I. Reds - - - - - $ 9 per 100
Brown Leghorns - - $ 8 per 100

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From purebred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay. MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM,
Box 303 Mingoville, Pa.

200,000 LARGE HUSKY CHICKS

For May, June and July Delivery.

A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Order direct from this ad, or write for catalogue. S. C. White or Brown Leghorns per 100 $11. Barred Rocks $13. R. I. Reds [illegible] L. B. Broilers $9. Special price on lots of 500 or more. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Housworth Poultry Farm & Hatchery Port Trevorton, Pa.

JONE'S BARRED ROCKS CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks I started Incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly culled by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good Strong Pure Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock. Contest Records: 313, 288, 269, 251. Catalog.

A. C. JONES. GEORGETOWN, DEL.

150,000 CHICKS, 1925
ONE MATING ONLY, THE BEST.

	100	500
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	17.00	77.00
S. C. Buff Rocks	17.00	75.00
Broilers (assorted)	12.00	55.00

100 or more a matter of consideration. May 15 and later four cents per chick less. Order direct for present or future delivery. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $10; Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $12; White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $13; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $15; Mixed $8. Book free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Dept. D, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $10.00; Minorcas $11.00; White and Brown Leghorns $9.00; Mixed, $7.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid. Above prices effective May 19.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

OWEN FARM REDS

Chicks from dark heavy laying S. C. Reds, $13.00 per hundred. Order from this adv. or send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 33, McCLURE, PA.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
They Cost No More---and You Can Feel Safe

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff and Wh. Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.50	195.00
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Special Summer Prices—Our 16th Year

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	10c	S. C. Buff Orpingtons	14c
S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks	12c	S. C. Black Minorcas	13c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c	All Heavy Odds and Ends	10c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	15c	All Light Odds and Ends	8c
Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come	9c		

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY N. MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

Buy National Guaranteed Chicks

They are hatched to live, lay and pay. Hatched from high class BRED TO LAY STOCK. Prices below are for May and June delivery.

Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$44	$87
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.50	11.00	53	102
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.25	58	117
Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	16.00	77	150
Columbia Rocks, Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes	5.25	10.25	20.00	95	185

Order early to insure prompt deliveries. First orders received first filled. Get Pennsylvania hatched chicks. They are as good as the BEST. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Reference this paper. Curwensville National Bank

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, BOX 402 GRAMPIAN, PA.

KEYSTONE CHICKS 1910

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY—*Leaders since 1910*

A licensed Veterinarian has certified Keystone premises free from contagious diseases. No embargo on Keystone Chicks. Bred right, hatched right and shipped right. No. 1 Selected and Utility Matings

	Utility	Selected
S. C. White Leghorns	11c each	15c each
S. C. Brown Leghorns	11c "	15c "
Barred Rocks	12c "	18c "
S. C. Reds	14c "	18c "
S. C. Black Minorcas	12c "	16c "

Mixed Chicks, 10c each; $90 per 1000.

Hatched by men with 15 years experience in one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the state. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalog giving valuable pointers every chick buyer should know. Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The old reliable plant Richfield, Pa.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Buy OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They are hatched from flocks inspected under the direction of the POULTRY DEPARTMENT of OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Varieties	Prices per 50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00	$11.50	$54.00
Anconas, Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	7.00	13.50	64.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	7.75	14.00	67.00
Mixed	5.50	10.00	49.00

POSTPAID. FULL DELIVERY. CATALOG FREE

THE BLUFFTON HATCHERY CO., Box 3, BLUFFTON, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

PRICES SLASHED ON ONE MILLION FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS. BRED AND HATCHED FROM HIGH CLASS BRED TO LAY STOCK.

Varieties	Postpaid on: 50	100	500	1000	Extra Special Mated
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$10.75	$52	$98	15c each
Tancred White Leghorns	6.25	12.00	58	108	17c "
Barred Rocks, Anconas	6.50	12.25	60	116	16c "
Reds, White Rocks	7.00	13.25	65	125	11c "
Hamburgs, Black Minorcas	7.50	14.00	69	133	18c "
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	73	140	20c "
Columbia Rocks, Light Brahmas	10.50	20.50	100	195	25c "
Golden Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians	10.50	20.50	100	195	25c "
Mixed	5.25	8.75	43	84	

100% live delivery. 5% discount when order is received 30 days before chicks are wanted.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Egg-Line White Leghorns

Tancred-Barron 250 to 350 egg record ancestry. Strong sturdy Chicks from the choicest free range matings at commercial hatcher prices. "AA" matings headed by pure Tancred males direct from Beall and Morgan.

Prices for May 12th and 19th shipment	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Superior AA Mating	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$70.00	$130.00
Superior A Mating	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00

Deduct 1c per chick from above prices for June delivery. Shipped by prepaid parcel post and guaranteed to arrive in strong, healthy condition. Terms: 10% with order, balance before shipment. Ref. Zeeland State Bank. Catalog free.

J. PATER & SON, Box M. Rt. 4, Hundsonville, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; [illegible] 12c. Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

Quality Chicks

From high egg mark strains

	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns & Mixed	$10.00	$47.50
S. C. R. I. Reds	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50

100% guar. Order from Ad. Bank Reference.

Keystone Mammoth Hatchery, Herndon, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 8c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 8c; S. C. Barred Rocks 9c; Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range, bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad., or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 9c; Barred Rocks 10c; R. I. Reds 13c; Mixed 8c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular.

TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICK PRICES SMASHED

Wonderful Bargains in Chicks. Greatest cut in prices. $7.00 per 100 and up, for June, July, Aug. and Sept. Hatched by men of 11 years experience. From culled and Hogan tested, high producing free range flocks. 100% live delivery to your door. Large Illustrated Cat. and price list Free. White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and Broilers.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Large, dark Gloria Strain, healthy and vigorous; 200 to 264 egg trapnest records. Bred for egg production, type and color. Hatching eggs safely delivered $1.75 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. MRS. JAMES W. MAULE, R. D. 3, Williamsport, Pa.

CHICKS—Vigorous quality chicks, from free range, America's greatest layers.

Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns	10c each
Park's Barred Rocks, Owen's S. C. Reds	13c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas	12c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes	14c each

Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Order direct.

WM. D. SEIDEL, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c; B. P. Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 7c. Special price on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or free circular.

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
N. J. Ehrenzeller, Propr., R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS PRICES CUT
WE SHIP C.O.D.

We guarantee 100% live delivery. Just pay postman for chicks plus only few cents postage for COD charge. Every chick sent you carefully selected for vigor, health. From Hollywood, Fishel and other famous strains, winners in egg-laying contests from Maine to California. New cut prices, per 100: Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, $9.90 (500 Hollywood Leghorns, $45); Barred Plymouth Rocks, $12; White Plymouth Rocks, $16; White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $18; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $13; Black Minorcas, $12; Broiler Chicks, $8.50 (8c each in 500 lots). Get our new cut prices on chicks from Special Matings of line-bred, pedigreed, trapnested dams and blue-blood sires. To save money, take advantage of our low prices and COD offer now.

FARM SERVICE COMPANY
Route P-2 Tyrone, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality
STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS
at Prices That Boost Profits

Lower hatching costs enable these reductions:

	25	50	100
Wh., Blk. or Brn. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks or Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00
R. I. Reds or White Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00

Safe delivery guaranteed 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Special Handling, Charges Collect. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

W.F.Hillpot, Box 28, Frenchtown, N.J.

BABY CHICKS

All from pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Postpaid and Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Order right from this ad or get prices on lots of 500 and up before ordering elsewhere.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chicks With Pep

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS

Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My Chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. RED ROCK PRICES. For May, Barred White Leghorns, 11c each; for June, 10c each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May, 12c; for June 11c. Jersey Black Giants, 20c each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

CHICKS
FULL BLOODED STOCK

(Disease Free, Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, Feb. 23-25) Write for prices and literature. Member I. N. C. A.

After May 1 Light Breeds 10c; Heavy Breeds 12c. June and July Prices. Light Breeds, 8c; Heavy Breeds, 10c.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville, Pa.

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns .. $9.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds.... 11.00 per 100
Mixed chix or Broilers ..... 7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, Box No. 29, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY
ALL BREEDS GREATLY REDUCED

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns....... $[illegible] per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds and Anconas....... [illegible] per 100
White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Minorcas [illegible] per 100
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings .... [illegible] per 100

Order Direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART
Avondale, Chester County, Penna. Phone 133.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
BRED FOR UTILITY AND SIZE

May and June, 12c each.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS From good healthy laying free range stock by prepaid parcel post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barred Plymouth Rocks 12c. S. C. R. I. Reds 13c. S. C. White Leghorns 10c. Mixed [illegible] Reduction on 500 lots or more. Hatches due every week. PENN'S CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c. S. C. Barred Rocks 9c; S. C. R. I. Reds 10c and Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our range Bred-to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this adv. or write for circular Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. $2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W.F.YOUNG, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

POULTRY

Chick Prices Smashed
Chicks from inspected flocks, free from disease. Get our cut prices before you buy. S. C. W. Leg., Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Mixed Chicks. Catalog and price list free. Fair View Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS From high class Utility matings, inspected by a local accredited veterinarian. S. C. White Leghorns, $8.00; Barred Rocks $10.00; R. I. Reds $12.00; mixed, $7.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks—Prices for postpaid delivery June 15th and each week after 25—$3.50; 50—$6.50; 100—$11; 500—$50; 1,000—$100. Better [illegible] will get, order now. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box F, [illegible], N. J.

CHICKS
Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c each. Special rates on orders of 500 or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed. L. BEAVER. McAlisterville, Pa.

MAY DAY-OLD CHICKS
The kind that live and grow. S. C. White Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $50.00 per 500. Barred Plymouth Rocks $12.00 per 100; hatches off every week. PARADISE POULTRY FARM, Paradise, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS now 10c each. Parks, [illegible] none better. Special Matings at 15c. [illegible] hatched strong. 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now [illegible] S. W. Kline, Box 50, Middlecreek, Pa.

WYCKOFF'S BEST S. C. W. LEGHORNS, DIRECT. [illegible] chicks. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. [illegible] mating not direct. Prices right. Circular. [illegible] RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box L, Jamestown, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, 13c; S. C. White Leghorns, 11c; Light Brahmas, 21c; Pekin Ducklings [illegible] Live delivery guaranteed. [illegible] Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa. R. 3.

Chicks Every Week Direct Strains "Martin's" White Wyandottes, 10c [illegible] 14c; Broilers, 7c. Bank ref. [illegible] JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chix None better, mixed 8c. White and Brown Leghorns 10c; Buff and Barred Rocks 12c, S. C. R. I. Reds, 14c. NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices. SAMUEL T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BREEDERS and HATCHING EGGS
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

1000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, geese, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs [illegible] Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
[illegible] a registered Holstein bull. We will accept [illegible] or Dairymen's League Certificates. [illegible] information Henry Morgenthau, Jr., [illegible] American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York.

TWO registered Guernsey bulls, four and eight [illegible] accredited individuals. No Plus Ultra [illegible] Jacob D. Shank, R. No. 6, Hanover, Pa.

REG. Guernsey Bull Calf—Born March 1st. May Rose [illegible] Pedigree and price. Accredited Herd. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for [illegible] L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

REG. AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE T. B. tested. I. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEY COWS—Will sell any four [illegible] herd. Registered, accredited herd. TYSON BROTHERS, Incorporated, Flora Dale, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEYS—Cows and Heifers. May Rose [illegible] Accredited herd. Reasonable prices. PERRY T BAKER, R. D. No. 2, Lisbon, Ohio

TWO PURE BRED BULLS—Nice individuals out of [illegible] May Rose blood. Reasonable prices. HAYES C TAYLOR, P. O., Embreeville, Pa.

FOR SALE Five Pure-bred Holstein Heifer Calves, [illegible] five months old. W. L. BEAN SILVER SPRING, MD.

SWINE

FOR SALE [illegible] Jersey pigs two months old. [illegible] Registered and transferred. Either [illegible] each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route 2, West Winfield, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED
[illegible] Males and female pigs. [illegible] CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

POLAND CHINAS of approved breeding, spring gilts [illegible] Boar sired by the Grand Champion [illegible] Boars one year old herd boar [illegible] S. Epley, Zanesville, Ohio.

PIGS' [illegible] Whites and Berkshires six weeks old [illegible] each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you [illegible] our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, [illegible], Pa.

WEANED AND READY TO SHIP. Two litters, not [illegible] Berkshire Pigs. W. F. McSPARRAN FURNISS, PA.

Chester Whites Sows, Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. [illegible] Cloud Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

Quality Durocs Spring pigs, Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. C. SAULFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

REGISTERED Berkshires, Weaning Pigs per sale [illegible] Elwood Cerman, Lansdale, Pa.

Yorkshire bacon hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open gilts. Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.—The skin, or tegumentary system, envelops the body and differs in thickness in different parts of the same body, as well as in different animals. It is very porous and exceedingly elastic. In some parts of the body it is loosely attached, while in others tightly attached. It is made up of the cutis, or true skin, and the epidermis, or scarf skin. The corium, or under, and the papillary, or upper layer, form the true skin. The skin serves as a protection, and becomes continuous with the mucous membrane at the lips, anus, etc.

The appendages of the skin are hair, sebaceous and sudoriferous, or sweat glands, follicles, etc. The soft, smooth hair covering the body of the horse is known as the coat, while the coarse hair of the mane and tail is referred to as horsehair. When a hair bulb is completely destroyed, the hair is never reproduced. In fever the hair becomes harsh and dry, due, no doubt, to the fever affecting the hair follicle.

The sudoriferous glands are very abundant and highly developed in the horse; for this reason the horse perspires more freely than any other animal. Perspiration prevents too great a rise of temperature, and relieves the system to a great extent, more particularly during times of severe exertion. It is computed that there are about 2000 of these glands to the square inch of body surface.

The sudoriferous, as well as the sebaceous glands are more numerous in the flexures of the heels, hocks, knees, etc., and those parts are subject to many diseases. The sebaceous glands secrete and throw out a fluid which lubricates and serves to keep the skin in a soft and pliable condition. The skin is subject to inflammation of various kinds. We may have erythematous inflammation of the skin, presenting at first well-marked congestion, followed by inflammation, which, if allowed to go on, may result in an eczematous condition, as in greasy heel, etc., or ulcers. These may be constitutional or sympathetic, depending upon some functional nervous derangement. This eczematous condition is very troublesome to treat if neglected, and allowed to become chronic. Heavy coated work horses should be clipped, then the skin can be kept clean.

WORMS — BRUISED UDDER. — I have a horse infested with the long round worms. They have troubled him for a year. He seems out of condition, but works fairly well. He weighs 1450 pounds, is fed corn, oats, wheat bran and timothy hay. I also have cow due to have her sixth calf in June, for the past two seasons she has occasionally had congestion of the udder. What can I do to prevent it? I also have two heifers due to freshen in about five months; they suck each other and I would like to know how to prevent them doing so.—F. J. S., Schnecksville, Pa. Give your horse a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron and a tablespoonful of powdered gentian in ground feed twice a day until he ceases to pass worms. The writer is inclined to believe your cow bruises her udder. The trouble being local, you had better apply one part tincture of arnica, in six parts tepid water to bruised portion of udder three times a day. Keep the heifers separate. As a rule, mechanical appliances do not prevent one animal from sucking its mate, while it may prevent the animal from sucking itself, that's why they should not be kept together.

Advice to the thin: Don't eat fast.
Advice to the fat: Don't eat. Fast.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate 155 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
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POULTRY

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns $10.00-100; Barred Rocks $11.00-100; Reds $12.00-100; W. Rocks $14.00-100; Light Mixed $9.00-100; Heavy $10.00-100; 1c added per chick on less than 100 orders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Healthy, vigorous. Parks trapnested 200 to 251 egg records. Beautifully barred and bred for high egg production. Eggs safely delivered $1.40 per 15; $4.50 per 50; $8.00 per 100. Baby chicks 16c each. Mrs. Walter A. Miller, Williamsport, Pa., R. D. No. 3.

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for May, June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Light Brahmas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. White Pekin Ducklings. Booklet U. Custom hatching. Special—Week old chicks. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fischers Ave., Olney, Pa.

STEINHOFFS CHIX—500,000 in 1925. Fifteen leading varieties 10c up, bred to lay strains, live delivery anywhere in United States guaranteed. Order now. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. 100 Leghorns, large assorted $9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10. Orp., Wyn. $12. Lt. Brahmas, $15. Assort. $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

QUALITY CHIX—Wyandottes and Reds $12 per 100; Rocks, $10; Leghorns, $9; Mixed, $8. Guaranteed delivery. Circular free. "Sun Pops" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS 7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Legorns and Mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Mixed 8c; Leghorns 9c; B. Rocks 11c; Reds 13c; Wyandottes 14c. Free delivery. 100% alive and lively. H. O. Leach, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns, Mixed, 9c up. Free range, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS—Jersey Black Giants $1.50 for 15. Also Single Comb Black Minorcas $1.00 for 15. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

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CHICKS REDUCED—White Wyandottes, 12c; Barred Rocks, 10c, and S. C. Leghorns 8c each. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE Chinese goose eggs 50c each; $5 per dozen. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

BUFF ROCK HATCHING EGGS $1.50 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Oliver Gilbert, Cochranville, Pa.

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VIGOROUS baby chicks from free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain, mated with Tancred Cockerels. $12 per 100, for May and June chicks. 10% with order. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

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BRED-TO-LAY. White Leghorn pullets, 8 and 12 weeks. Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

WALTER'S Black Leghorn Chicks, the best, 10c. Circular free. Geo. Walter, Seven Valleys, Pa.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE Imperial strain eggs $1.25 per 15; $6 per 100. A. R. Williams, Dickey's Mountain, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 262-275 egg strain. 15 eggs $1.50, postpaid. Merrell Prass, Bowmansdale, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs. 5c each. John German, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs. Two settings $2.50 postpaid. Chas D. Kagey, Graterford, Pa.

FARM LANDS

136-ACRE PENN. FARM $5500—4 horses, 14 cattle, and poultry, grain, potatoes, straw, hay, reaper, drill, cream separator, binder, implements, etc. included to settle now; new 9-room house, porch, maple shaded lawn, 35 cow cemented-basement barn, silo, hog, poultry houses; 160 acres smooth tillage for money-making crops, spring water, wood, timber; 50-tree orchard; only 2 miles RR town, mostly paved, markets at door. Low price $5500 takes all, easy terms. Details pg. 95 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout the East. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1427-BE. Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL 132-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn, James Stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house, Baltimore market. Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking five pounds $1.25; ten $2.00. Pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50; 10, $2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25. Mild 10 $1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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WHITE COLLIES—Sable markings, eligible for registration. The kind that are looking for [illegible] T. S. INGRAM, Route 2, CORRY, PENNA.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes: I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

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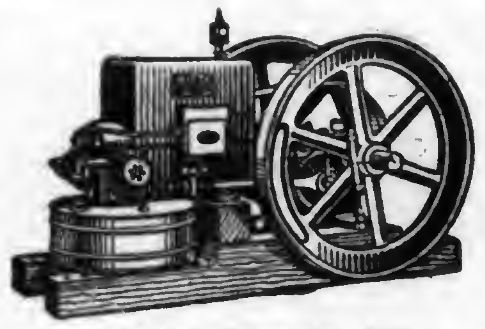

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32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.85
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 21 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 23, 1925 Whole No. 1462

Electricity Saved the Peach Crop

This Jersey Fruit Grower Has a Unique Plan for Fighting the Oriental Moth

By AMOS KIRBY

SWEDESBORO, New Jersey, can boast of being the home of a man who has demonstrated the practicability of electricity in combating the most destructive orchard pest known.

To Hurff weatherby, of Swedesboro, goes the honor of being the first farmer to light a sixty-acre peach orchard with electricity and to save a thirty thousand bushel crop of peaches from the ravages of the Oriental moth. The reduction of his loss from ten thousand bushels in 1923 without lights to less than a dozen baskets in 1924 with lights, is ample evidence of the value of electricity in reducing moth damage to a minimum.

We shall let Mr. Weatherby tell the story in his own words.

"In August, 1923, we stopped picking peaches with at least ten thousand bushels of the finest peaches ever grown still hanging on the trees. They were so badly stung by the Oriental moth that it was almost impossible to find a perfect fruit. It was a heavy blow to me to leave such fruit in the orchard, but I wanted to save my reputation as a packer of good fruit. The fruit was so badly stung that there was hardly a perfect peach in a hundred.

A Lantern Showed the Way

"One night I had an occasion to go to the packing house for something, which, by the way, is in the orchard. I carried a lantern to find what I wanted in the packing house. Stopping for a minute in the orchard, I noticed the bugs and the moths fluttering around the lantern and the idea of light attracting the night insects came to me like a flash. I recalled seeing around street lights hundreds of insects of all kinds. I wondered if the Oriental moth was like all the other moths.

"The night following I hung a lantern on a post near the packing house as an experiment. All thru the day I was puzzled about what to do to capture the moth. Sprays had been found ineffective, he would not eat poison, and he was around only at night. I was convinced the light would do no good without some means of capturing the pest.

"As a starter, I placed a pan of kerosene oil under the lantern and watched. It was not long before the insects came to see the new orchard wonder, a light. The news soon spread and within a quarter of an hour, possibly every specie of bug within a mile of the orchard sent a representative to investigate. They buzzed, and fluttered and sung and danced. They stayed until some fell by exhaustion, others were probably knocked to the ground and others were intoxicated by the fumes from the oil. Within an hour, many kinds of moths and other insects were floating in the basin of oil. I was convinced of the value of the oil and the lights to combat the Oriental moth.

The Idea Takes Hold

"The only solution of the problem would be to light the whole orchard. I first thought of using lanterns, but this idea was immediately given up when I considered the labor of lighting and caring for lanterns enough to equip a sixty-acre orchard. The ten thousand dollar loss of my fruit was still close to the surface; it could not be forgotten. The problem had to be solved before another year.

"I suggested lights to my best friends in Swedesboro. They were polite enough not to laugh, but they advised me to wait; maybe something would happen; a natural enemy would be found to keep the moth in check. At last I took the matter up with Charlie Brown, of Swedesboro. Charlie has a fine peach orchard. He is a good farmer and besides he can see things that are hidden to most of us. So one day Charlie called in the electric company people and put the idea before their representative. The idea was so new and unheard of that he took the proposition up with the head engineers of the company. They saw the possibilities of the new field and immediately worked out the plan upon which the orchard is now lighted.

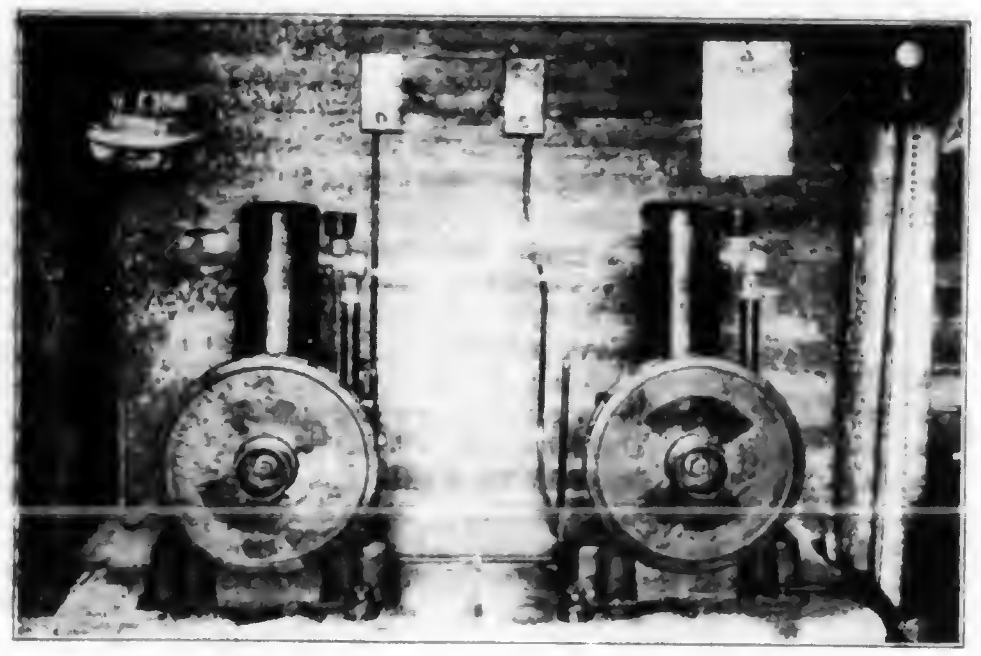
Plant as Good as When Installed

"The electric light plants and all the poles and wires were installed early in the spring of 1924. The two plants lighted my orchards all thru last summer, and when the representative of the factory called recently he advised, after a careful examination, that they did not need any repairs and were in as good a condition as when they were first used. Our equipment consists of 125 electric lights scattered over the orchards at the rate of about two to the acre.

"We erected poles to carry the wires above the trees so there would be no interference in spraying, cultivating or picking the fruit. Under each lamp is a pan of oil emulsion that does the work. The lamps and pans are placed low for convenience in filling and cleaning. It is doubtful if any better results could be secured if they were up in the air.

"Observations in the orchard last summer taught me a lot about the habits of the moth and other orchard pests. The light attracts all orchard pests, including the coddling moth, the curculio and many others. It was impossible to tell how many we caught, but we do know it must have run into the hundreds of thousands of insects. We observed that most of the pests were around between 8.30 and 2.00 o'clock at night. We watched the orchard for several nights and found that the bugs had all gone to bed or left the orchard by 2.00 o'clock.

"We started our plants around eight o'clock and gave them enough fuel to run for six hours when they would automatically stop. In the pans we would use an oil emulsion of crude oil and water. The pans would need cleaning out every few days. In the case of rain, they would have to be emptied and refilled which took some time to do, if only one person attended to this work."



The two electric generating plants which saved Mr. Weatherby's crop.

In answer to our question as to whether it paid, Mr. Weatherby replied: "Results are what count, and we saved our crop. To me this would be ample evidence of its value as a means of controlling the moth."

When we called to see Mr. Weatherby in the latter part of April we found him on the job of looking after his 125-acre farm. He will be eighty years old this fall. He assumes active management of the entire farm, that employs eleven men as a regular spring force to care for the orchards and to put in the other crops, which include early tomatoes, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, and watermelons. During the picking season he has close to fifty people at work on the farm.

The moth trap is simply a light and a pan of oil.

All the fruit is packed in bushel baskets and sold in solid cars. One of the brokerage firms in Swedesboro assumes all marketing details and sees that the fruit is loaded properly for distant markets. These peaches are sold thruout New England, New York state and in Canada. Thirty to thirty-five cars are usually picked each summer and fall.

Three Important Factors

Mr. Weatserby believes in thoro cultivation, proper spraying and careful pruning as important factors in successful fruit production. The orchards were in bloom when we went thru them late one afternoon. He then had his men pruning out branches loaded with bloom as an easy way of saving the tree from damage by too heavy a crop of fruit. He believes thinning does more for the tree than it does in the production of bigger fruit.

For cultivating the orchards tractors are used. He has two of them so that the work can be done at the right time. He also has two big power sprayers. One was just bought at a cost of a thousand dollars. He says a sprayer is one machine that will stop work when it is needed the worst. So he keeps two to avoid any delay, when every minute counts in spraying trees.

In parting Mr. Weatherby told me to tell Pennsylvania Farmer readers, "Come down to Swedesboro and see this plant in operation and the kind of fruit that we produce for ample evidence of lights in the orchard."

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Detroit, Michigan, 1632 Lafayette Blvd.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. 91, No. 21. Phila., Pa., May 23, 1925 Whole No. 1462

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The easiest thing to lose, and perhaps the costliest, is one's temper.

"Our Money"

UNDER the heading, "Spending Our Money for Propaganda," the Price Current Grain Reporter, a Chicago paper published in the interest of grain dealers, prints an editorial condemning the experiment stations which propose to use any part of the money appropriated by the Purnell Act for work other than production studies. Especially does it mention the proposals of the Colorado Station which proposed to study such subjects as, The Causes of Failure of Cooperative Organizations, What Happens to Crops between the Farm and the Consumer? Survey of Farm Business Methods, The Use of Electricity on the Farm, Better Crop Practices and More Economic Poultry Production.

We fail to see wherein there is any just ground for criticism on the part of grain speculators or their mouth-pieces in such a program. Surely, it is no more of a program for class benefit than it would be if it included only plans for increasing production, except that in the latter event it would be the speculating and consuming classes that might benefit while farmers would be the losers.

A Long View Needed

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER recently said that one thing this country greatly needed was a long view concerning agriculture and its relation to the nation as a whole. He pointed out that no stability could be expected in any line of industry until agriculture attained to a state of permanent stability. He said:

"After seven years of constant study and practical dealing on an unprecedented scale with the broad economic currents of production and distribution, I have the conviction that the first thing needed in aid of the American farmer is a positive, long-view national policy for better setting of agriculture in our whole national economy."

To whom shall we turn for persons capable of taking the long view? We have had volumes written on "agricultural betterment," and the air has been charged with talk from statesmen and would-be farm leaders each giving his views "in no uncertain sound" as to what should be done. But after all, no permanent policy based upon the long view has been adopted, nor even evolved. Too many of the efforts have been based upon class feeling, local desires, personal ambitions, and immediate needs. And what is worse, many of the agricultural relief nostrums are born with the political desires of ambitious but ignorant politicians, and some of these have been farmers!

Capital and Conscience

CAPITAL always seems to be willing to take chances in cooperating in any kind of business which offers reasonable certainty of making profits. It has no scruples as to the character of the business in which it engages, even tho it be bootlegging or promoting war by furnishing guns and ammunition. President Coolidge recently expressed his disapproval of loaning American money to nations when the obvious purpose was to use it in war or preparation for war. Ambassador Houghton probably did the whole world a service when, in a recent speech in England, he said in words which could not be misunderstood:

"The full measure of American helpfulness can be obtained only when the American people are assured that the time for destructive methods and policies has passed and that the time for peaceful upbuilding has arrived. They are asking themselves if that time has in fact come. . . .

"If the answer is peace, then you may be sure America will help to her generous utmost. But if—which God forbid—that answer shall continue doubtful, then I fear that those helpful processes which are now in motion must inevitably cease."

This nation is fortunate in having at the helm men of character and vision who can lead in forming national sentiment and policies which may inject into capital the idea of letting conscience have some say in "business."

Where the Money Goes

A GREAT deal is said in a general way about the costs of distribution but little careful work has been done to find out just what makes up these costs. A joint marketing research staff made up of representatives of the Port of New York Authority and the Department of Agriculture has just published the findings of an exhaustive inquiry into the subject. For one thing they followed the course of boxed Winesap apples from the state of Washington to the consumer's table and these are the resulting figures in the case of a box of Washington apples which cost the consumer five dollars and nine cents:

Retailer's margin	$1.90
Jobber's margin	.53
Wholesaler's margin	.43
Transportation charges	.78
Shipping organization charges.	.26
THE GROWER RECEIVED...	1.19
THE CONSUMER PAID	$5.09

This analysis will help the eastern grower to realize just how much he profits by being close to the consuming centers. Many will be surprised to find that the advantage is not so great as they imagined, because the easterner's comfort must come from whatever he can save on the seventy-eight-cent transportation charge. It must be remembered that $1.90, or 37.3 per cent, which the retailer received was not all profit. The bushel of apples was probably delivered in small packages to several widely distributed customers. As long as the practice of buying apples and potatoes in half pecks and quarter-pecks continues, and the purchases probably charged and delivered, the opportunity for greatly reducing distribution costs will remain small.

Boom Prices Disastrous

THOSE who pretend to know say that prices for wheat, hogs, cattle and dairy products are likely to take and maintain higher levels than has been the case recently. This is encouraging, if it proves to be correct prophecy, but it should not lead to injudicious expansion. The thoughtful farmer has come to dread a period of exceptionally high prices in any line of agricultural production, because he has learned that it is sure to be followed by over-production and low prices. The limiting of production to meet normal demands is something that, so far, has not been worked out and it is doubtful whether it can be done. The extent of production in nearly every other line can be increased or decreased almost over night, but when crops are planted or a generation of animals started, it takes months or even years before the basis can be changed.

About the only logical method of regulating production to needs is to greatly increase the system by which the statistics relating to intentions to plant are collected. IF, (and that is a big word), after the publication of the intention-to-plant figures it is found that the proposed acreage is beyond the probable needs, farmers would change their plans by reducing the crop acreage to meet the needs, over-production could, in a measure, be avoided. But if they go ahead and over produce in the face of such knowledge they cannot be pitied for the distress which follows glutted markets.

No law nor system of business can obviate the necessity for exercising common sense in any kind of business and there is no line in which it is more necessary than agriculture. Farmers need to study more the economics of their business. They need to know something of what all the farmers in the country are doing and what the conditions are, and not think it sufficient to know their own acres and farm them well. Modern transportation methods make all farmers akin, and every farmer becomes at once the competitor of and cooperator with every other farmer. Above all things, let us study to prevent great scarcities as well as great surpluses.

Washington Letter

TAX REDUCTION PLANS.—Presiden Coolidge is insisting that the total estimat for federal expenditures to be submitted t the next congress shall be below $3,000,000, 000. It is now indicated that the total volum of tax returns may be cut by twelve per cen Secretary Mellon proposes a reduction of sur taxes and elimination of inheritance taxe This plan, however, will be vigorously o posed by some of the farm organization their representatives in Washington assertin that if any reduction in taxes is to be mad it should be along lines which will at least in directly give some relief to the farmers wh according to the Department of Agricultur economists, are bearing more than their shar of tax burdens.

"AN ELECTRIC STOVE IN EVER KITCHEN."—The electric cookstove is con sidered by Fru Betzy Kjelsberg of Norway t be the most effective instrument for the eman cipation of women. Fru Kjelsberg, who wa head of the Norwegian delegation of the In ternational Council of Women which met i Washington a few days ago, is proclaimin the slogan of an electric stove in every kitch en in the world. For the past five years thi has been one of the chief objectives of th Norwegian council. It is especially concerne with the electrification of the farm houses.

BIG DEMAND FOR HORSES.—There is a demand for good well bred riding horses, according to army officers who have in charge the buying of army mounts. And not only is the army finding greater difficulty in securing riding horses of the proper type, but there is a growing demand for horses for horseback riding, polo and hunting. This demand is so far above the supply, it is said, that good riding horses are bringing prices far above those of former days in this country.

FARM FOR EX-CONVICTS.—A home and farm school is to be established in West Virginia by the Prisoners' Relief Society for the benefit of ex-convicts. The farm consists of 1900 acres and everything in connection with it will be run on a self-supporting basis. Cottages are to be built for the families of convicts who are in destitute circumstances. All work on the farm will be done by ex-convicts desiring to learn a trade, and such persons are to be paid reasonable wages and be given board and working clothes. Out of 1000 former prisoners dealt with by the society, only twelve have gone back o prison, usually those who were nable to get work.

FARMERS LEAVING IRRIGATED TIONS.—What's the use of the vernment developing new reclama- ion projects in the West if the farm- rs cannot be induced to live on hem? This question is suggested by he first public statement issued by ecretary Work of the Interior De- artment since his return from a estern inspection trip. "Of the doz- n projects we visited," said Secre- ary Work, "we were primarily in- erested in the success of the older nes as an assurance that the devel- pment of new ones may be reason- bly expected. It is a cause for anxi- y, therefore, when it is found that ttlers are leaving projects and armers fail to come to take their lace. . . . The Reclamation Serv- e can build irrigation works but it an not draft settlers."

The Interior secretary is appealing states, railroads and chambers of mmerce to aid in securing settlers r the government's ready made ir- igated farms that will stick. The resent trouble appears to be that any of the settlers are in financial ifficulties.

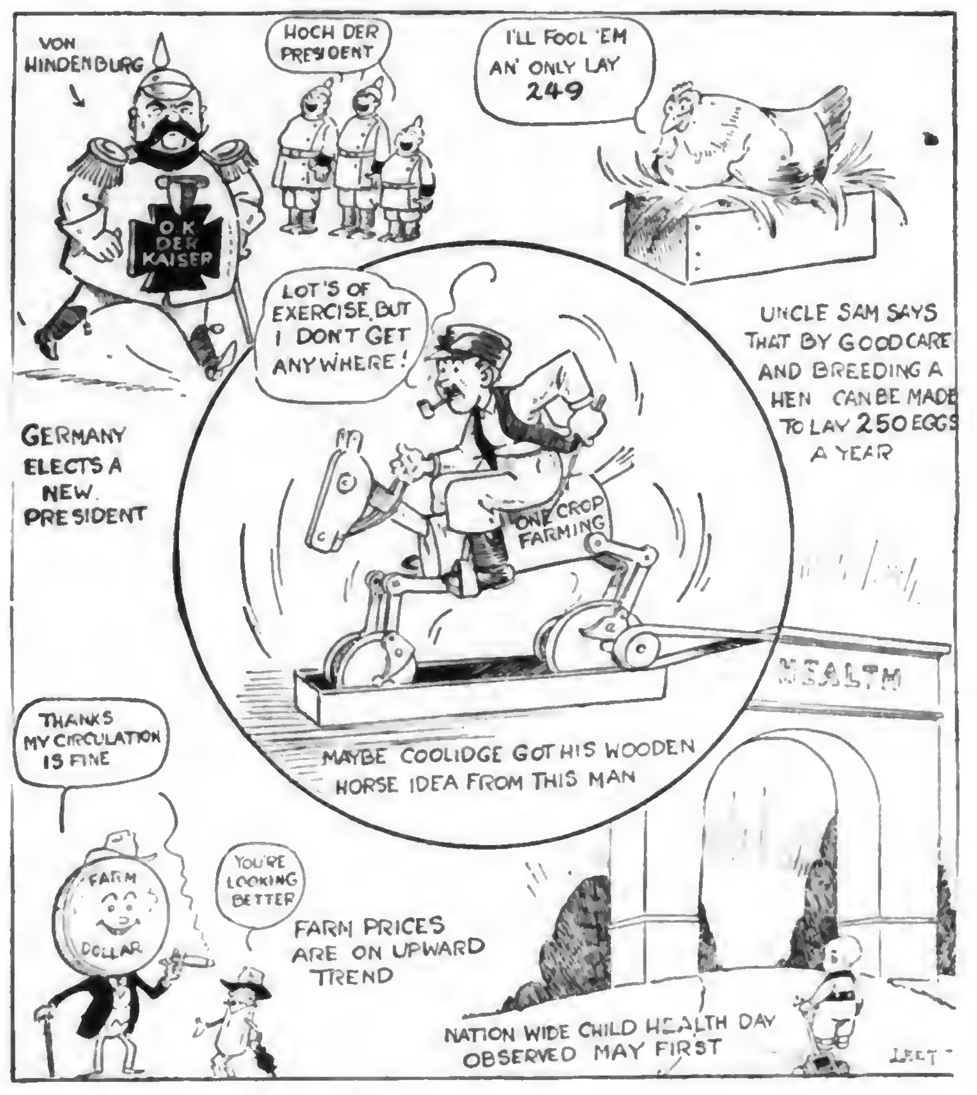
INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION.— he American Institute of Coopera- on holds its summer session at the niversity of Pennsylvania, July 20 August fifteenth. Sales problems cooperative associations will be iscussed by many officials and man- ers of leading cooperative market- g associations. Credit problems will discussed by members of the Fed- al Farm Loan Board, bankers and her authorities on the financing of operatives. The mutual problems of operative selling organizations and mmercial distributive agencies will treated by representatives of the S. Department of Commerce. The Institute of Cooperation is a n-profit educational enterprise. It being promoted at considerable ex- nse by all the general farm organ- ations, many of the large coopera- ves, and by state departments of riculture and marketing bureaus. has the active support of the Fed- al Departments of Agricultural and mmerce.

ELIMINATING THE MIDDLE- EN.— Land O' Lakes butter, the ade-marked product of the Minne- ta Cooperative Creameries Associa- on, is meeting with a large sale in ashington, where it is the favor- e brand with the housewives. The rgest chain grocery system in ashington receives this butter in r lots direct from the association, eliminating all the jobbers r intermediate middlemen, to the dvantage of both the producer and nsumer.—T. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MORE MONEY THAN EVER.— hile the total can not yet be given curately indications are the State epartment of Agriculture will have ore money for the next two years an ever before and that progress as been made toward getting the partment on a firm appropriation sis whereby it will receive at least a portion of the revenue it originates. The division of the dog license revenue indicates this line. In addition the allowance for payment of indemnities for owners of cattle killed for tuberculosis is larger than ever known and the Governor has approved the bill providing $100,000 for emergency use, which will insure funds in event of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, unforeseen invasions of insect or other pests and the like.

END OF THE LAWMAKING.—Probably a dozen and a half laws directly affecting agriculture and its allied branches and maybe a score dealing with rural life, highways, schools, public utilities and the like have been placed upon the statute books of Pennsylvania as the result of action by Governor Pinchot in the last thirty days on bills left with him by the Legislature. This is the real end of the law making period and it will take a week or so to get the record of all bills straightened out and classified so effects may be analyzed. The task of the Governor was heavy owing to the numerous bills of little importance which had to be studied; many of them were vetoed. The salary raising bills had rough sledding. The Department of Agriculture is preparing a digest of the agricultural laws which will be issued in a special bulletin while the Highway Department is getting together the numerous amendments and new acts dealing with roads. The Legislature passed over 950 bills, but the percentage of those signed is not as high as in some former years.


VON HINDENBURG
HOCH DER PRESIDENT
O.K. DER KAISER
GERMANY ELECTS A NEW PRESIDENT
I'LL FOOL 'EM AN' ONLY LAY 249
LOT'S OF EXERCISE, BUT I DON'T GET ANYWHERE!
ONE CROP FARMING
UNCLE SAM SAYS THAT BY GOOD CARE AND BREEDING A HEN CAN BE MADE TO LAY 250 EGGS A YEAR
HEALTH
MAYBE COOLIDGE GOT HIS WOODEN HORSE IDEA FROM THIS MAN
THANKS MY CIRCULATION IS FINE
FARM DOLLAR
YOU'RE LOOKING BETTER
FARM PRICES ARE ON UPWARD TREND
NATION WIDE CHILD HEALTH DAY OBSERVED MAY FIRST
LEET

Kernel Kob's Revue

VEGETABLE INDUSTRY.—What is expected to be the most comprehensive survey of the vegetable industry in Pennsylvania is being worked on at the Department of Agriculture and will be issued in the form of a bulletin similar to those put out the last six months. The Department is giving special attention now to the problems of storage and results of observations and experiments made in the northern tier counties are being studied. Particular attention is also being given to the value of the products of vegetable raising industry and the distribution among consumers, a subject of much interest now because of statements as to the high share of cost due to transportation and final handling in cities.

NO AID FOR FAIRS.—As a result of failure of the legislature to place in the bill carrying the $125,000 proposed to be distributed among county fairs and similar exhibitions the next two years, the clause forbidding payment to any unless certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as free from gambling and immoral shows Governor Pinchot has vetoed the bill. The Governor's statement leaves no doubt as to why he did it. Some of the letters coming here indicate small fairs will feel loss of the subsidy. The action is the result of the movement started two years ago to inspect fairs and which led to several meetings last year.

ONLY A DOZEN OUT. — The state's first triennial farm census is now complete except for a dozen townships which have not reported, but whose books are stated to be under way. In all 1568 townships have been listed. The complete results will be issued before long and special studies on Lancaster tobacco and Lehigh potatoes have been possible due to the books being filed promptly. The census is the result of work since 1915 by L. H. Wible, chief of statistics. He tried several legislatures and in 1921 got across the bill for the census to be made on the basis of the triennial assessment.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

CAMDEN MARKET PLANS.—The plan advanced some weeks ago to convert the old Philadelphia and Reading Railway docks at Camden into a municipal market has gone forward rapidly, and South Jersey farmers are now able to dispose of a considerable part of their produce without crossing the Delaware River. In the past large quantities of produce have been trucked from New Jersey farms to the Philadelphia market and then have been re-sold to New Jersey dealers and disposed of at New Jersey points. As well as supplying the Camden and adjacent markets it is expected that the new plan will cut the cost of selling, with benefits to both producers and consumers. Philadelphia commission men have arranged to open branch offices in the new Camden market.

SOMERSET CONTEST OPENS.—The County Agricultural Committee in Somerset County has begun the active promotion of its 1925 program. The exhibition will take place October 24th. The projects this year include corn, vegetables, chickens and ducks, calves, girls' work including canning, dressmaking, baking, candy making, and a special boys' mechanical work department. The various farm and educational associations in the county are back of the project which promises to bring more registrants this year than any previous season.

COW TESTING INCREASES.—The growth of cow testing work in southern New Jersey has stimulated the organization of additional associations this year. The Salem-Cumberland Cow Testing Asociation, which enjoyed considerable growth and activity this last year, is going forward rapidly and plans are now under way to organize a similar association which will take in members in Salem and Gloucester Counties and another association which will embrace Cumberland and Cape May Counties. In joining the associations, the dairymen agree to continue their membership for the period of a year, thereby enabling the associations to employ a satisfactory tester and take care of the maintenance of the work.

MARKET GARDENERS' LICENSES.—Market gardeners, farmers and dealers in farm produce using New York City farmers' markets are now being compelled to take out a license issued by the New York City Department of Public Markets. This is applicable to northern New Jersey farmers who truck their produce to the Gansevoort or West Washington market. The issuing of the license is based upon the applicant proving that he is a bona fide farmer. The license fee is $1 for plates and licence and an additional $1 for a set of plates for each truck or wagon. By this licence system the Department expects to distinguish the farmer or market gardener from the farm produce dealer, who is provided for in an area immediately adjoining the farmers' market square.

MORE SOY BEANS GROWN.—A recent survey made by the New Jersey State College of Agriculture shows that interest is increasing in the growing of soy beans as a hay crop for dairy cows. Growers and dairymen have reported yields as high as two tons per acre on fairly good ground. The high feed value of the soy bean, together with the heavy yield, has made the crop popular.—B.

New York Letter

CROP PROSPECTS.—Pastures are rated as ten per cent better than at this season last year, and grass for hay about six per cent better. The carry-over of hay is larger than usual. Winter wheat promises more acres and better production than last year. Spring work is well advanced.

CANAL USED MORE.—Two of the biggest users of the barge canal are using it more freely than before, as are other manufacturers of bulky products. More boats are available, but not so many as should be in use. Economy of water shipments is well established and greater use of the canal is one of the big needs of the state in transportation rates and facilities.

BOOTLEGGERS LOSE.—The government dry forces gained the biggest victory on land and sea this week over wet influences that has been won in months. A big effort is being made to reduce the illegal consumption of liquor by shutting off the smuggling of it into New York City. Lake patrols on the northern frontier are also on the job. Prohibition has made big strides in the state despite a wet administration and in general industry has benefited greatly. Dry agitators urge less talk about violations and more about the benefits wrought by the many changes for the better.

FARMERS DIRECT STUDY OF TAXES.—Following the late disregard of the 1925 Legislature for the farmers' recommendations, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation has ordered a thoro probe of farm taxes. H. C. McKenzie, tax expert for the Federation, will head the investigation. Farmers are now paying thirty per cent of their incomes in taxes, more than any other class. They asked for a reduction of rates on general property, and instead the rates are higher than in 1923. The report will be made early enough so all farm organizations can act before the next legislature convenes.—M. G. F.

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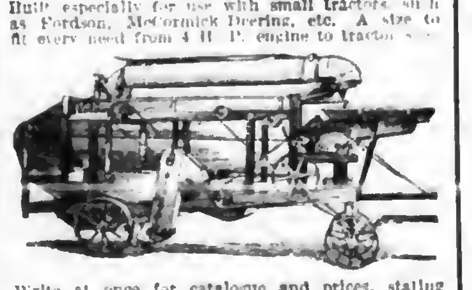

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

A READER of Pennsylvania Farmer in sending in a renewal subscription adds this postscript to his letter:

"I don't know how our Neshaminy Garden friend is going to get along without a horse, but will be interested in following his operations to see how he makes out. I think he will find Dobbin necessary in his asparagus."

Well, he is right. We have had a horse in the asparagus twice already, and also in the raspberries and potatoes.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE work a good horse can do when hitched to a one-horse cultivator and both are guided by a careful driver is hard to duplicate by any other means. We have a tractor for plowing, discing, harrowing, etc., and a small garden tractor for vegetables, but for the in-between-work we have nothing yet to take the place of a horse. However, we understand there are tractors made which will do such work. It may be we will try one out sometime, but for the present season we shall call upon "Dobbin" when there is heavy one-row work to do. It will be remembered that we did not make any hard and fast promises on this subject when we first talked about it.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE work of another person is always interesting when that person is doing work similar to our own and under similar conditions. For that reason I take the liberty of quoting at least a part of a letter from a reader in Allegheny County:

"Dear Sir:—Our farm is situated about five miles from the city line of Pittsburgh and contains twenty-seven acres. We have a good market for everything we have to sell. We are growing cabbage, tomatoes, sweet corn and other vegetables; also, such fruits as strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apples, peaches and plums. We grow enough alfalfa for three cows and two horses and sometimes have enough to sell some. Our poultry consists of eighty-five Silver-laced Wyandotte hens and they are paying very well.

I have not kept any production cost accounts, in which respect I guess I am like most farmers. However, I have kept a gross income account for the past fifteen years and it is surely worth the effort.

We have been growing strawberries more or less for the last twenty years, but less since the child labor law came into effect. I cannot get any casualty insurance on boys and girls under sixteen years of age, and when they are over that they want more than I can afford to pay at some other line of work. So, we grow only what we can handle ourselves.

I like Pennsylvania Farmer very much and get many valuable hints from it. If I can give you any information that will be of use to you at Neshaminy Gardens I shall be glad to do so.—J. A. S."

✣ ✣ ✣

WE APPRECIATE that spirit and shall be glad to avail ourselves of the offer. The letter reflects the spirit of a saving remnant in the human race. In these days when there is so much selfishness and ambition it is good to find a man who will take the time and pains to write a line of advice and encouragement to another.

✣ ✣ ✣

THE good start which vegetation made four to six weeks ago was too good to continue. In fact the fine weather was of doubtful value. The cold which followed has injured many things and retarded others. The early strawberry blossoms were killed, and when this happens it often follows that those which produce fruit are imperfect. Everything has made slow growth. We have not planted any of the sensitive crops as yet (May 11). The soil as well as the air must be warm before melons, tomatoes, beans, etc., will do any good.

✣ ✣ ✣

WE FEEL ourselves fortunate that we can plant in long rows at our place. Except the part devoted to vegetables,—where the rows are about 200 feet long,—the rows are 800 to 900 feet long. Nothing would please us better than to have these rows as straight as a line could make them, but when time is a matter to consider it is not always possible, altho people seem to expect it from one who makes more or less pretension to good farming. We were kidded by a friend the other day because some of the strawberry rows varied slightly from the straight and narrow course. The explanation that they were marked out when the soil was damp and that the heat from the sun afterwards warped them was not accepted as conclusive. Such doubting of our word hurts our sensitive souls.—R. P. K.

Measures Color of Hay

THE amount of green color present is usually the most important grading factor in hay. Other factors being equal, the hay with the best natural green color usually brings the best price, has the highest feeding value, and should be graded highest. This color has been described by such indefinite words as bright, good, fair, and poor. These terms can be variously interpreted.

Spin Hay to Find Composite Color

Recently it has been found possible to apply the Munsell color system to the measurement of color in alfalfa, and most other kinds of hay. The system is one by which every color can be definitely measured by spinning disks of known color values together and calculating the resultant color. As a mass of hay contains many shades and colors, it is also necessary to spin the hay so that the colors are merged into one blend of color which is measured by comparison with standard color disks of known color.

A machine has been devised by the United States Department of Agriculture which spins a sample of hay and Munsell color disks at the same time. A representative portion of a lot of hay is placed in the machine and spun at the rate of about 1200 revolutions per minute. Munsell color disks are placed on the same axis as the hay sample and both spun together. The color disks can be adjusted until they exactly match the composite color of the revolving hay. By this method the color of any lot of hay can be accurately measured.—U. S. D. A.

Can You Advise Him?

I WOULD like to put in new walks around my house which is a small farm house painted white. I was told cinder walks were very nice on a farm, so I dug a walk from the house to the road about six inches deep. I filled it with cinders and ashes from the hard coal I burned in my kitchen range during the winter, but when damp it tracked so that I had it all over my floors in the house. Then I was told I should use soft coal cinders. I covered this walk with some. They don't seem to pack down well and are black.

My idea was to have a firm smooth path almost white. Could some reader tell me the kind of cinders I should use to make this walk, and tell me just how it should be made, the width, depth, etc.?—W. G., New York.

Produce Imports

THE following table shows the amount of butter, eggs and dressed poultry shipped to Philadelphia from each of the principal producing states during the month of April, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

States	Butter (lbs.)	Eggs (cases)	Dressed Poultry (lbs.)
Alabama		618	
Arkansas		1,221	
Canada	62,250		
Delaware	3,969	5,257	5,10
Dst. of Columbia	75		
Illinois	1,083,158	41,444	537,96
Indiana	85,251	20,971	134,40
Iowa	47,938	22,977	76,60
Kansas	20,825	[illegible]	56,26
Kentucky		2,486	21,93
Maryland	3,268	10,718	21,57
Michigan	971,695	25,464	
Minnesota	1,881,712	[illegible]	20,14
Mississippi		[illegible]	
Missouri	38,980	24,359	145,52
Nebraska	237,613	[illegible]	1
New Jersey	57,775		
New York	265,522	[illegible]	86,19
North Carolina .		[illegible]	2,29
North Dakota ..		[illegible]	5
Ohio	147,357	29,027	5,56
Oklahoma		[illegible]	110,12
Pennsylvania ...	110,279	[illegible]	51,19
South Dakota .	11,590	[illegible]	
Tennessee	518	[illegible]	
Virginia	64,063	[illegible]	114,67
West Virginia ..	3,680	[illegible]	59,6
Wisconsin	367,061	[illegible]	
Total	5,464,579	[illegible]	1,449,72

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

After the Weeds Again

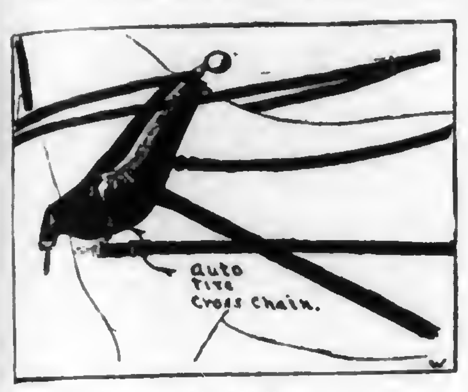
THIS time of year a fellow needs to push his fight with noxious weeds. Give them a grin, they want a smile; give them an inch, they want a mile; give them a week, upon my oath, they show a month of solid growth; a little shower, lost on the grain, inspires them to tremendous gain; an hour of sun, small good to wheat, will shoot up weeds [illegible] seven feet; a killing wind which [illegible] the heads of oats and barley all to shreds gives noxious weeds good exercise and builds them up in strength and size; a drenching rain which drowns out corn and causes spelts and rye to mourn, but causes weeds to calmly shoot into the soil a stronger root; a killing frost which injures pears and ends the apple's life and [illegible] gives hardiness and rugged strength to weeds thruout their ragged length!

They are persistent, striving things, ambitious as a ton of kings, and in spite of small inherent worth it is their aim to rule the earth; in spite of the most gruesome fact they rob the world with every act, yet they are often let alone to claim whole kingdoms as their own! Now is the time to push the fight with push and purpose, main and might! So [illegible] no slaughter or abuse, and give no quarter, give no truce; pursue them over hill and vale, in mellow field and beaten trail; don't stop the war while one remains in pasture, meadow or in grains!—J. Edw. Tufft

Handy Harness Kink

THE cross chains may be salvaged from old discarded auto tire chains and used for a good purpose.

One use for partly worn out cross chains is to hold up the side straps on the harness. One hook on the cross chain is fastened to the big ring on the hame, and the other hook to the snap in the strap.


Auto Tire Cross Chain.

The use of the chains permits quicker work in harnessing and unharnessing, and allows the breeching to be looser than it would be if the strap was fastened directly to the hame.—A. C. Wilson.

Farmers' Bulletins

THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a number of Farmers' Bulletins bearing upon particular phases of home-building. One of the most recent is No. 1426, "Farm Plumbing." This bulletin describes and illustrates the important points entering into sound plumbing practice, and with its help those who are handy with tools can usually make their own installation of a sink, bathroom, laundry tubs, etc. The bulletin has many suggestions on the use of space in a small bathroom, the care of pipes and faucets, and the provision of a hot water supply.

Even with good plumbing the disposal of sewage is a serious problem, and in many suburban communities, individual home owners must arrange their own systems. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1227, "Sewage and Sewerage in Farm Homes" tells how this can be done in a sanitary way, and gives practical directions for constructing septic tanks.

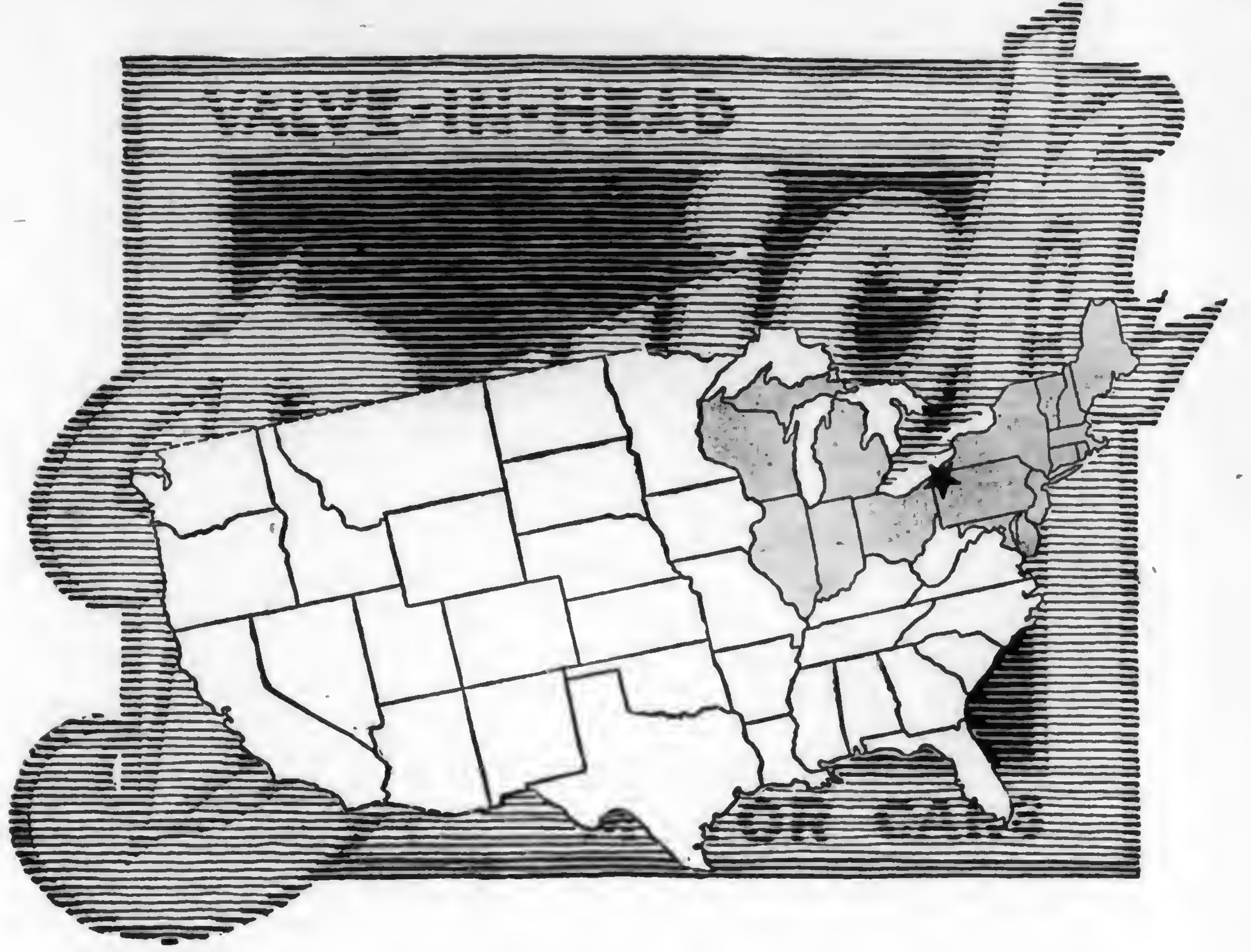
"Plain Concrete for Farm Use," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1279, goes into the selection of materials, proportioning, mixing and placing of plain concrete. Concrete is not difficult to handle, and this bulletin enables the ordinary householder to use it in many ways.

The Heating Problem

Two Farmers' Bulletins deal with heating plants; one is No. 1174, "One-Register (Pipeless) Furnaces," the other is No. 1194, "Operating the Home Heating Plant." In the latter, several kinds of heating systems are described, with the advantages and disadvantages of each, and suggestions are made for their economical management. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1230 "Chimneys and Fireplaces" discusses a very necessary structural adjunct to any heating arrangements, and explains how more heat may be obtained from the picturesque but wasteful fireplace.

Miscellaneous Circular 189, "The Well-planned Kitchen," contains many suggestions worth considering while the home is being planned. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 1180, "Housecleaning Made Easy," will be found a description of a cleaning closet, and one should also include Farmers' Bulletin No. 1219, "Floors and Floor Coverings," which contains information on desirable ways of finishing and protecting floors in different rooms.

Any of the above bulletins may be obtained while the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.



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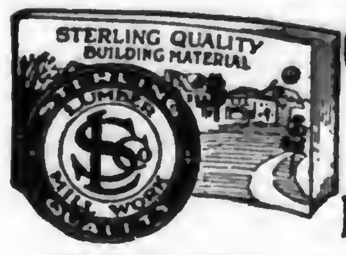
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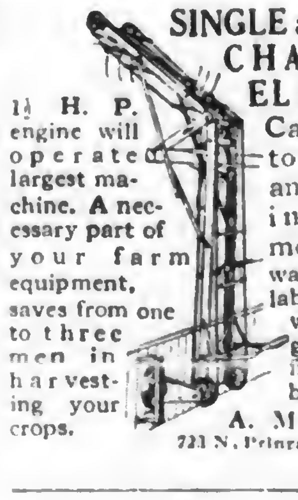

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Asparagus Planting

Would you please send me instructions for planting asparagus. Some people say to put salt in the ground. I am sure I don't know. I have been watching your paper every week, but didn't see anything about planting it. Would thank you ever so much for some information. —Mrs. E. C. L., Bedford County, Pa.

It is a little late to plant asparagus this year, because dormant crowns would be hard to obtain at this time. The usual plan is to use one-year-old plants or crowns, setting them as early as possible in the spring in furrows a little less than plow depth. You make the furrows four feet or more apart, and set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the rows.

The plants consist of a cluster of buds and a large number of fleshy roots. These roots must be spread out carefully in the bottom of the furrow and only a few inches of earth placed over them at first. When some of the shoots have come thru, more soil is worked in, until by the end of the first year the land is level.

Manure and Fertilizer Best

It is safer to depend upon manure and commercial fertilizers for the feeding of asparagus than to use salt, altho a few growers insist that they secure better yields by applying salt. On some soils good asparagus can be grown without manure, which brings in weeds, but on clay soils the manure helps to keep the surface loose so that the shoots can get thru without being broken.

If you have good garden land that has been manured in other years, and if you can get good crowns at this time, you can start now with fair chance of success. On weedy soil and soil likely to crust, it is better to use a year to make the land right before the crowns are set, as it is difficult to make over the soil after the plants are growing.—W. C. P.

The Cover Crop

SKILLED plowmen can turn under rye six feet high so that not a spear shows above the surface, but that is no reason for letting a rye cover crop stand until it is six feet high. Sometimes press of work and rainy weather make it necessary to hold the rye until June, but the succeeding crop is seldom benefited by the delay. It may be true that there is more organic matter in the crop when six feet high than when two feet high, but unless that organic matter rots quickly in the soil it is likely to be a hindrance instead of a help to the celery or cabbage planted after it.

Plant Cover Crops in May

Drying out of the soil after heavy crops of rye plowed late is reported every year. Since late cabbage and celery are heavily handicapped in a droughty soil, it is good business to take the time to plow the rye when it is not over two or three feet high.

Experienced cabbage growers say that the time to plow cover crops for late cabbage is early May, surely not later than June first. They think it takes a month or six weeks of working the soil with harrow and roller to make it right for cabbage planting. All this working, with a few rains mixed in, helps greatly to compact the soil and bring about the prompt decay of heavy cover crops. Celery growers, those of them who use cover crops at all, think the same way as to the need for early plowing and frequent working.—W. C. P.

Lima Beans—Pole and Bush

WE ARE making use of some four-inch clay pots in which Earliana tomatoes were started to prepare hills of pole limas, filling the pots with a sandy soil mixture and setting four seeds in each pot. We hope to get at least two good plants from each pot, and will set a pot for each pole. This is not a regular practice, but has been adopted this year because of the coldness of the season, which makes the planting of limas in the field soils dangerous.

A Later Bearing Variety

Our pole limas are of the Challenger variety, which is later in bearing than the flat varieties like King of the Garden. Ordinarily anything later than King of the Garden is not to be recommended except for mild climates, but we wish to use the Challenger to supplement the crop of Fordhook bush limas, which are of much the same appearance and quality. The Fordhook is a far from reliable bearer, but we can expect somewhat better results from the Challenger. Thus there are two chances to have beans to serve the patrons that like thick, meaty beans like Fordhook.

Folks that grow plants in clay pots during the month of May know that watering is a very serious problem. Pots need watering much more frequently than plants in flats or in open soil. A four-inch pot will dry up in a few hours on a windy, warm day if exposed to both wind and sun.

To avoid some of the trouble we shall keep the pots in a shady shed until the plants show up, then set them in a deep cold frame as close together as possible. As soon as the big leaves are well opened, they will furnish enough shade to cut down the evaporation very materially. The pots cannot be left here very long, of course, because the roots might get started in the soil beneath the pots and the breaking of them at transplanting would set the plants back. The fact is, any extra heat given the bean plants will make them harder to transplant later. Only on cold nights will they have glass over them.

To Fill in Bare Spaces in Rows

Some three-inch pots that are now idle will be used to grow single bush lima plants for filling in bare spaces in the rows sown in the field. Probably those growers who have sandy, warm soil with no crusts have less trouble than we have to get a perfect stand of limas and would not think it worth while to plant any seed in pots indoors at this season

We would not think it profitable to buy pots for this purpose, or to crowd other crops for room to place these lima bean pots. With pots left over from other plantings, however, and temporarily idle frame space, the cost of this crop insurance is not great, and there is satisfaction as well as profit in having the bean rows in the field all filled up with healthy, bearing bushes.—W. C. P.

Questions on Soils and Crops

Answered by J. G. LIPMAN
Staff Contributor and Adviser

During last two months poultry manure has been covered daily with fine coal ashes, and I assume, liberally. Product has kept moist, permitting forcing thru sieve. But the usual ammonia perfume is absent, no trace of such smell. Does this situation indicate that the ammonia has fled?—O. H., Morris County, N. J.

When the proportion of sifted coal ashes is sufficiently large, when mixed with poultry manure and the entire product is kept sufficiently moist, the ammonia developed in the mixture may be in large part retained and but a small proportion may escape.

Under ordinary circumstances, the mixing of poultry manure with ashes and keeping the mixture in a moist condition would encourage the escape of a very considerable proportion of ammonia. It would appear that in your case a loss of ammonia must have occurred and that another part of it has been so changed in the mixture as to prevent its escaping.—J. G. Lipman.

Wool Waste for Orchard

Will you kindly give me any data you may have on wool waste as a fertilizer for bearing apple trees? Also the standard analysis of wool waste.—E. E. A., Burlington County, N. J.

Pure wool contains about 15 per cent of nitrogen. Wool waste contains a much lower proportion, since it is usually mixed with cotton and other materials. The range of nitrogen in wool waste may be from 2 to 10 per cent and of potash from 1 to 3 per cent. On the average, wool waste of good quality should contain 5 to 6 per cent of nitrogen.

The nitrogen in the wool waste is not readily available. Hence, relatively large amounts of the material must be used to get good results. In the case of fruit trees, excessive applications would be undesirable for there will be a tendency, under such circumstances, to force too much vegetative growth and depress the formation of the fruit buds.

Under average conditions it will be safe to use a mixture of 1500 pounds of wool waste and 500 pounds of acid phosphate. This could be applied in an apple orchard at the rate of 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.

Low-Grade Fertilizer

FOR some years agricultural experiment stations and leading fertilizer manufacturers have been advising against the use of low-grade, low-analysis fertilizers. It has been pointed out time and again that low-grade and low-analysis fertilizers are relatively expensive, for their transportation and handling costs are just as high as those of the higher grade fertilizers; hence, the cost per unit of plant food in low-grade mixtures is relatively high.

Quite recently the writer received a communication from the directors of the agricultural service bureau of one of the prominent fertilizer companies. He states in his letter that his company has placed on the market a mixture containing thirty units of plant food, consisting of eighteen per cent phosphoric acid, six per cent ammonia and six per cent of potash. This will, naturally, raise the question as to the extent which fertilizer manufacturers in general are urging the use of more concentrated goods as being more economical to handle and transport.

The writer was led to inquire further concerning available information which that company may have as to how the number of units of plant food sold in the United States has changed relative to the total tonnage. Obviously, information concerning the total number of units of plant food sold in the United States taken together with the total tonnage of fertilizers consumed would give us a clearer understanding of the changes taking place both in the manufacture and use of commercial fertilizers.

Plant Food Units and Total Tonnage

The correspondence developed some interesting facts, which it may be worth while to quote. In answer to the writer's inquiry, the representative of the fertilizer company wrote:

"I do not know whether I am able to answer to your satisfaction the question you ask about the tendency of the farmer to use an increased number of units of plant food. This will depend upon location very largely. For example, Alabama now has a law which stipulates that no mixed fertilizer containing less than a total of 16 units of plant food may be sold in that state. Some other states have similar laws, and still other states are contemplating such enactment. Further, our own company has been selling for a number of years, at least 3 or 4 years, such grades as 2-12-6, 2-16-2, 4-12-4. This latter grade is getting quite a start in the cotton states. The other grades referred to are used more in the middle states. Of course, as you know, our truck centers of North Carolina and Virginia use at least around twenty total units of plant food. Such grades as 5-7-5, 4-8-7, 4-8-10 and 5-8-5 are used in very considerable quantities.

What the Future Will Bring

"As you know, it has been the tendency of agricultural college authorities to emphasize the desirability of using higher analysis goods. This proposition has also been actively pushed by the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, and from my viewpoint I believe the time is coming very fast when the bulk of fertilizers will be of high analysis. I realize that this 6-8-6 is quite an advance over ordinary grades in concentration, but I might say further that some other companies this season are selling such grades as 8-16-8, 4-24-4 and 10-12-6, by which you will see that the action in placing more concentrated fertilizer on the market is becoming more or less general."—J. G. Lipman.

Guilty of Larceny

(Senate Bill No. 1242, Act No. 259)

THE Norton bill which was recently signed by Governor Pinchot states that "if any person not being the present owner thereof shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take or carry away, or be engaged in stealing, taking or carrying away any kind of property whatsoever, growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."—J.

Sometimes a married woman makes a good wife and oftener a good husband.

Your Car is as Old as it Sounds!

Don't waste your time taking-up your connecting rod bearings the old way—install Vec Bearing Adjusters and make a *permanent* job of it. This wonderful invention makes it easy for you to do the work yourself—in less than an hour.

Self adjusting—No shims to fit. Lasts forever.

Sizes for all automobiles, trucks and tractors—also for main bearings on Ford Motor.

If your dealer cannot supply you, *order direct from us*. Full instructions with every set. Money back if not satisfied.

Over 30,000 satisfied users in Pennsylvania alone

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Send me illustrated circular:
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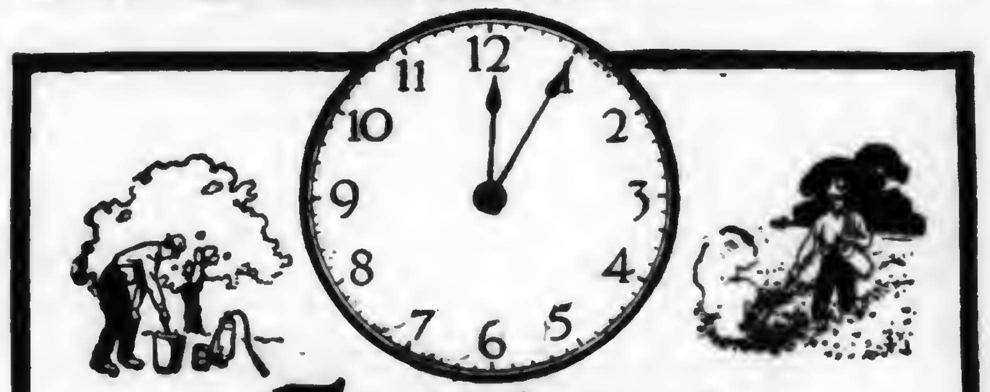
Address ....

Garages: Write for service station proposition on your letterhead



5 minutes and you're ready to spray

Kills bugs
Controls diseases
Improves foliage

A STILL better Pyrox! You know how effective, dependable and convenient to use Pyrox always has been. But see the Pyrox your dealer has *now*. It has the most remarkably soft, creamy smoothness you ever saw in a spray material. Five minutes after you pry the lid off the can, you can have a perfectly mixed spray liquid that'll go through the finest nozzles and, mistlike, put a complete covering over the whole plant.

Pyrox is a *deadly poison* combined with a *powerful fungicide*. Insects can't live or stay where Pyrox is sprayed. It checks blights. And it improves foliage—a big thing in producing quality vegetables and fruits. Jars, cans, drums and barrels. Dealers everywhere.

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Manufacturers also of BOWKER'S Arsenate of Lead; Calcide (high-grade calcium arsenate); Bordeaux; Bordeaux Arsenate; Lime Sulphur; Copper-Lime Dust.

Pyrox
the powerful·triple-duty spray

For potatoes, vegetables, small fruits and flowers

SILOS Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS.
Write now for Special Winter Discounts.
International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.

Farmers Everywhere Praise Gum-Dipped

BALLOONS

Farmers by the thousands everywhere are getting increased mileage on Full-Size Balloons. From Michigan—"23,186 miles and still good;" from Nebraska—"22,620 miles on all kinds of roads;" from Arizona—"17,000 miles over poor roads;" from Illinois—"8,100 miles over ruts and gravel—tires in fine shape."

Firestone Gum-Dipping insures greater mileage and added comfort for country driving. This *extra* process builds more flexing endurance into each cord—adding unusual strength and stamina to withstand hard driving on rough roads.

Equip Now. See nearest Firestone dealer. Enjoy the greater comfort—economy—and safety of these wonderful tires. The cost of changing over is low.

Firestone
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER H.S. Firestone

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy **Cures Gapes**

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

Write for prices on BEST

2 in 1 Lime Crest POULTRY GRIT

Sharp and Soluble

Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dold QUALITY
BY-PRODUCTS

Give Your Baby Chicks Something "Good" to Grow On!

More chicks live and grow sturdily if you mix meat scrap and grit in their feed. Mix your own feed. Write us for prices and descriptive literature. At this season it would pay to fertilize your land with Dold's Bone Fertilizer, Dold's Sheep Manure, or Dold's Blood Meal. Ask us about those, too.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., Dept. P. F., Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Making New Matings

I wish to breed White Leghorn roosters to Plymouth Rock hens. The hens have been mated with Plymouth Rock roosters. They have been separated ten days. How soon can I enter Leghorn cockerels? How long before I can gather eggs for hatching?—H. B. S., Wicomico County, Md.

To avoid the influence of previous matings and guarantee the results from the new matings, it is safest to wait three weeks from the time the old males have been removed from the flock. Hens not previously mated will produce a fair per cent of fertile eggs a week or ten days after the flock is mated up. Much depends on individual birds and there is no definite time limit which will fit all cases.—R. G. K.

House for Large Flock

Please tell me how large a house I should build to hold 200 chickens? I want to build a scratch pen in the front part of the building. How large should it be? How should the inside of the building be arranged? Should the floor be of concrete or would it be too damp?—W. G., Somerset County, Pa.

A general rule is to allow four square feet of floor space per bird so a house forty feet long and twenty feet wide will contain 800 square feet of floor space and be suitable for 200 hens. If this house is of the shed-roof type and dropping boards are used, the entire floor area is a scratching pen and no special scratching pen in front is needed.

The nests are placed on the side walls and the roosts over the dropping boards so all the straw litter on the floor under the boards is clean enough for the birds to work over while hunting for scratch grain. The roosts can be built in hinged sections allowing about a foot of roosting space per bird. Then the roosting sections can be raised and hooked to the ceiling when the boards are scraped.

Concrete Floor Is Best

A concrete floor is best as it keeps out rats and does not need repairs. Set about sixteen eight-inch iro bolts in your concrete wall so th sills can be bolted down. This wil keep the building from shifting i heavy wind storms. Build up th floor on about a foot of sand an field stone and it will not be damp. Cinders make good filling when they can be easily obtained. Paint th surface of the concrete floor wit asphalt paint and this will kee down the soil moisture and make dry floor. It gives the floor a smooth surface which is easy to sweep an disinfect with spray dope.

Write to the Division of Publications, United States Department o Agriculture, Washington, D. C., o your state experiment station a State College, for free bulletins o poultry house construction. It al pays to make brief visits to poultrymen owning good houses and what you think of the typ of hou they are using.—R. G. K.

Egg Bound Goose

I want to ask your advice about a goose that I have. A few weeks ago she was taken sick with white diarrhea and I gave her a commercial remedy and now every other day she goes on the nest and tries to lay but cannot. Will you please tell me if there is anything that can be done.—Mrs. H. D., Montgomery County, Md.

Inflammation of the egg duct o paralysis of the muscular walls may cause a bird to be egg bound. Various oviduct troubles or the development of an extra large egg might cause the condition. Allow the bird to remain quiet and the egg may eventually be laid. If this does not occur and the egg can be felt it might be dislodged by inserting the fingers covered with five per cent carbolized vaseline. It may be necessary to break the shell. Be sure to remove all bits of shell to avoi inflammation.

The exudations around the ven are often the result of the eg trouble and not due to other form of diarrhea. Egg bound cases ar usually best left to nature. Most often the egg will be expelled an the bird recover while unskilled assistance may cause serious injury t the organs.—R. G. K.

Turkey Culture on the Farm

VIGOROUS parent stock is an important factor in successful turkey culture. Care must be taken that the parent stock is not akin, for inbreeding will cause failure quicker than anything else that may be practised. Both the male and the female must be in the best of health and show strength.

Heavy gobblers must never be mated to small hens. While it is possible to secure good results from a mating of gobblers and hens of the same age for best results there should be a difference in ages. It is impossible to secure strong offspring from year-old stock birds. It is a good rule to mate two-year-old gobblers to hens of about that age.

As a vigorous gobbler will fertilize all the eggs the hen will lay that season, he will be able to take care of twenty or more hens. The man who sells off his older birds and relies on the young ones for breeding will not remain in business very long. It takes about two years to fully mature a turkey and it is at its best when three years old, and almost as good when four years of age.

In selecting the breeders the ai should be to pick out only those tha have good shape, heavy bodies, an legs that are not too long. Mos poultrymen change gobblers ever year, and the majority change thei stock birds every three years.

When Selecting the Breeders

The breeding of varieties mak little difference in the main results The Bronze, White Holland and Nar ragansett are the leading varieties The Black, Buff and Slate are more or less popular in some sections. Extremely large birds seldom breed as satisfactorily as those of medium size. But in order to maintain the desired size in the flock it is important to breed from specimens tha are above medium size. Too large birds are inactive and have surplus fat.

While the young turkeys are tender, the adults can stand considerable hardship. They keep in much better health when allowed to range over the fields and woods and pick up a very large portion of their food

They do not do well in confinement.

Turkeys are heir to all the poultry ailments, especially cholera, roup and indigestion. The latter is usually brought on by improper feeding. Give an ordinary liver pill once a day for several days, and feed on bread and milk with green vegetables such as lettuce, onions, cabbage, etc. Another good remedy for indigestion and also liver trouble, is soda and quinine. Add a teaspoonful of soda to a quart of drinking water; give a one-grain quinine pill twice a day for two or three days.

Diseases of Turkeys

When true cholera appears, the only thing to do to save the flock is to at once remove all the afflicted birds and destroy them. The remaining ones should then be removed to some other part of the farm and the place they occupied at once disinfected and cleaned up. The sick birds should have nothing but a slight grain diet for a while.

There is no cure for this ailment. Such drugs as sulphur, coperas, capsicum, alcohol and resin are advised to be given either separately or equal parts thoroly mixed together and administered in the mash food, but, unless taken in the early stages of the disease, even this will not cure.

It should always be remembered that the carcass, no matter from what cause the fowl may have died, should be either burned or buried at least four feet under the ground, so that no infection to other fowls is likely to result. There is no quicker way of spreading disease than by allowing dead bodies of infected fowls to lie about.

Young poults are sometimes lost thru rheumatism. This disease is generally due to exposure, damp roosting places, too little green food, or poorly constructed houses. There is a difference between ordinary leg weakness and rheumatism. In rheumatism the shank remains contracted and stiff, and in leg weakness it is soft.

There Is a Difference

Leg weakness is caused by a lack of muscle and bone forming material. In rheumatism the trouble is aggravated by the meat food which leg weakness needs.

Poults should not be permitted to roost, but they must have a dry place well bedded. From the beginning, at least a third of their food should consist of green stuff, clover, alfalfa, onions, dandelions, etc.

For lice on young, either a dusting of a good insect powder should be given, or a few drops of sweet oil rubbed on the head.

The following condition powder, to be given young turkeys in damp weather, is recommended: Cassia bark, one and a half ounces; ginger, [illegible] ounces, gentian, one-half ounce; anise seed, one-half ounce; carbonate of iron, two and a half ounces. Mix well together. Some use cinnamon in place of cassia bark. The dose is a teaspoonful to each pint of soft feed.

Mustn't Get Damp

Young turkeys must not be allowed to get wet. The slightest dampness is apt to be fatal. Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed only on clean surfaces. Give water in such a way that they only wet their beaks.

The delicacy of young turkeys is largely due to the rapid growth of feathers. The young turkey, unlike the chick, at once starts to put out large feathers on its wings and tail, and this heavy growth has a tendency to sap the vitality of the body, leaving it an easy prey to weakness and disease. A damp soil, such as heavy clay land, is very unsuitable for the rearing of young turkeys. A very cold, exposed situation is likewise unfit.—M. K. B.

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To keep our incubators filled to the last hatch we are making an unusual Profit Sharing offer. Genuine EVERSHARP Pens and Pencils given free. An order for 100 chicks brings you a gift. Our latest folder describes in detail the entire profit sharing plan. Write for it. It's FREE.

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June Baby Chick Prices

White and Brown Leghorns, $10.00 per hundred; Buff Leghorns and Anconas, $11.00; Barred Rocks, $12.00. Black Minorcas, White Rocks, Buff Reds, S. C. Reds and R. C. Reds, and White Wyandottes, $13.00; Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $14.00; Odds and Ends (Light) $8.00; Odds and Ends (Heavy) $10.00.

Terms cash. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Write for Free Circular telling all about Ohls Ohio Accredited Baby Chicks. Send your order NOW to

OHLS POULTRY YARDS AND HATCHERIES
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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
They Cost No More---and You Can Feel Safe

Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe. Prices (Postpaid) On:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$95.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50	95.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
Wh. Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
S. C. Buff and Wh. Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00

Immediate [illegible]. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio

BUY HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Special Summer Prices—Our 16th Year

Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for they will include our number one chicks and specials. Ohio Accredited Chicks means every bird in our breeding flocks culled and banded for egg production and quality by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of Ohio State University. Don't forget that eggs and poultry will bring high prices from now on and that these chicks will be money makers. Will ship any number of chicks from 25 on up. On orders for 25 to 50 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. White & Brown Leghorns.... 10c
S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks.... 12c
R. C. Reds, White & Silver Laced Wyandottes.. 13c
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas.... 15c
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S. C. Black Minorcas.... 13c
All Heavy Odds and Ends.... 10c
All Light Odds and Ends.... 8c
Heavy and Light Odds and Ends as they come.... 9c

Order direct from this ad. Attractive catalog free. With every order for 100 or more chicks we furnish you a valuable book on how to raise chicks and poultry.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY N. MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

KEYSTONE CHICKS 1910

1910—BABY CHICKS—1925

Keystone Chicks are hatched by experts with 15 years experience in one of the largest, finest and most modern hatcheries in the state. Ask your neighbors about "Keystone Chicks", universally known. Veterinarian inspected plant. Prices smashed for May 19 and 26.

S. C. White or Brown Leghorns.... 9c each $80.00 per 1000
Barred Rocks or S. C. Black Minorcas.... 10c each $90.00 per 1000
S. C. Reds.... 12c each
Mixed Chicks.... [illegible] each $70.00 per 1000

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. Catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The old reliable plant Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS SINCE 1906
EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS

Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$2.50	$5.00	$9.00	$40.00	$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	45.00	95.00

A Hatch every Monday until July 1st. You will make good money on these Chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

Free Range Stock CHIX

Mixed Stock - - - - $ 7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns - $ 8 per 100
Barred Rocks - - - $ 9 per 100
R. I. Reds - - - - - $ 9 per 100
Brown Leghorns - - $ 8 per 100

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

200,000 LARGE HUSKY CHICKS

For May, June and July Delivery. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order direct from this ad. or write for catalogue. S. C. White or Brown Leghorns, per 100—$9. Barred Rocks $11. R. R. Broilers $9. L. H. Broilers $7. Special price on lots of 500 or more. Free and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Housworth Poultry Farm & Hatchery Port Trevorton, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My Chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. RED ROCK PRICES. For May, Barron White Leghorns, 11c each; for June, 10c each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May, 12c; for June 10c. Jersey Black Giants, 20c each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular.

C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 43, Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From purebred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots. Don't delay. MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 303 Mingoville, Pa.

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From pure bred inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Red	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns... $8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds...... 10.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers.......... 7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE, Box No. 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas, 12c. Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

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20 popular breeds, high power layers, 20 rare breeds, 4 breeds ducklings. Nabob Quality, none better at any price. 97% live arrival guaranteed. Postage Paid. Free Food with each order. Catalogue free, stamps appreciated.

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Improve Your Flock

With our baby chicks. Over forty years in the chicken business, shipping better bred and better hatched chicks from standard bred and heavy-laying parents. Our experience and standing guarantees high grade stock either for improving flocks or as foundation stock for beginners.

Ask for catalog and price list giving full details as we are booking orders now.

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HILLPOT Quality STURDY PURE BRED HIGH-EGG-YIELD CHICKS

AT EVEN GREATER REDUCTIONS

	25	50	100
Wh., Black & Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks and Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00
R. I. Reds and White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

Safe delivery guaranteed 1200 miles. Sent by Parcel Post Prepaid. Remit by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.

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CHICK PRICES SMASHED
Great bargains in our cut prices

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns — $8 per 100
S. C. Minorcas, S. C. Anconas — $10 per 100
Special White Leghorns, Special Pure Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes — $11 per 100
R. I. Reds — $12 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chicks — $7 per 100

14 years experience. 100% live delivery to your door. Illustrated Cat. and price list free.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BARRON S. C. White Leghorns

My foundation stock imported direct from England and our flocks are carefully bred and raised on our own farms. These carefully selected and bred flocks produce the eggs from which we hatch the Chicks we offer you. My personal attention is given every detail. I guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

POSTPAID PRICES ON OUR BEST CHICKS

25	50	100	500	1000
$3.00	$6.00	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00

Ref: First City Bank, New Bremen. You cannot go astray in buying these chicks if you want profitable layers. LOUIS WATERMAN, New Bremen, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

Prepaid 100% Live Delivery.	100	50	25
Wh. and Br. Leghorns	[illegible]	[illegible]	$3.25
Buff and Bl. Leghorns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anconas	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	12.00	6.50	3.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds	12.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bd. Rocks, Wh. & Buff Rocks	12.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wh. Wyandottes	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. L. Wyandottes	14.00	7.25	4.00
Buff Orpingtons	12.50	6.75	3.75
S. C. Wh. Minorcas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lt. Brahmas	17.00	9.00	4.75

All absolutely first class stock from culled flocks.

JAMES KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

We Guarantee Safe Delivery
CHICKS
FULL BLOODED STOCK

(Disease Free. Inspected by State Licensed Veterinary, Feb. 23-25) Write for prices and literature. Member I. N. C. A.

After May 1 Light Breeds 10c; Heavy Breeds, 12c. June and July Prices, Light Breeds 8c; Heavy Breeds, 10c.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, Pekin Indian Runner Ducks. $15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, $8.00 per 100 up. Circular free.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Chicks With Pep

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

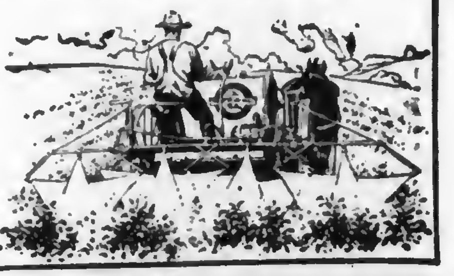
OWEN FARM REDS

Chicks from dark heavy laying S. C. Reds. $13.00 per hundred. Order from this ad. or send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKFIELD FARM, Box 33, McCLURE, PA.

SPRAY POTATOES *with the*
Ospraymo Sprayers
Double the Dollars at digging

ONE customer using an OSPRAYMO Traction Sprayer reports a gain of 104 bushels to the acre by spraying four times with Bordeaux Mixture. This is our motto:
A Sprayer for Every Need
High Pressure Guaranteed
Write for catalog
FIELD FORCE PUMP CO.
Dept. M , Elmira, N. Y.
More than 42 years in business



TIME IS MONEY
Hydroxcide
The Quick Killing Poison
Having all the beneficial effects of Bordeaux Mixtures without the trouble

A Combined Spray
The way it gets Potato Bugs is a joy to Truckers and Farmers
AND, TOO, THE WAY IT STICKS!

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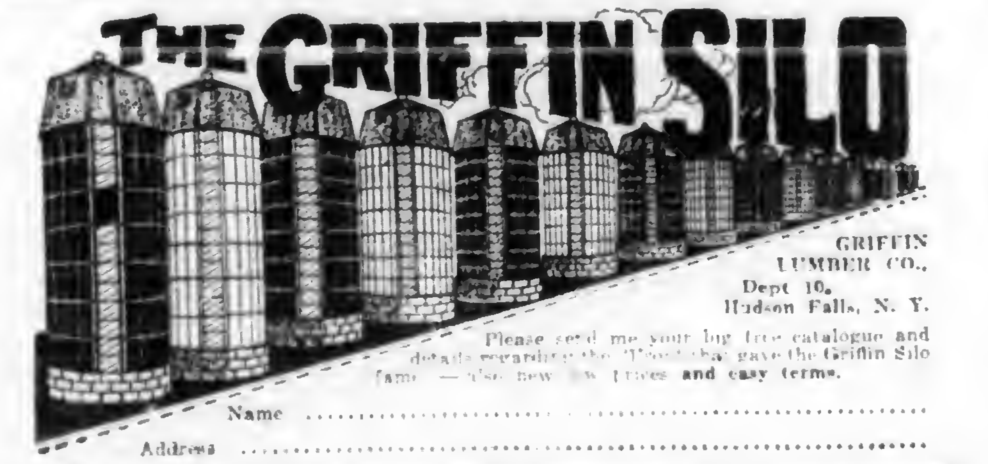

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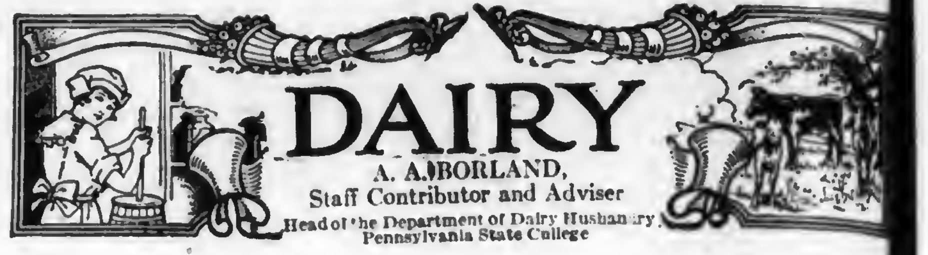

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

The Age at Which Heifers Should Freshen

THE age at which heifers should drop their first calves depends largely upon the breed to which they belong. However, size, vigor, and development of the individual should also be considered. Jerseys which have been well grown should usually be bred to freshen at from twenty-four to twenty-six months of age, while Guernseys are bred to drop their first calves at from twenty-five to twenty-eight months of age.

The slower maturing breeds including the Holstein, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss should not calve before twenty-nine to thirty months of age. Some breeders believe that if the heifer calves at an early age, the tendency to produce milk will be intensified. Data secured from a study of the herd records at the Pennsylvania State College indicate that the highest milk production is usually secured from those cows which calve later rather than earlier than the average of the ages mentioned above.

Gestation has little, if any, effect upon the rate of growth of heifers. However, the rate of growth is materially checked as soon as lactation commences because of the large amount of nutrients necessary for the production of milk.

Early calving, coupled with light feeding, usually results in stunted animals. Early calving also tends toward a more rapid rate of maturity.—A. L. B.

Must Have a License

(Senate Bill No. 959, Act No. 290)

PERSONS weighing and sampling milk and cream for the purpose of determining the amount of b terfat the same as those making test, must be licensed and certi according to provisions in a Pe sylvania law just enacted. T former law enacted in 1919 provi only for certified testers.

Another Change Made

The new law provides that ev person, association, copartnership corporation engaged in the busin of buying milk or cream on the b of or in any way with reference the amount of butterfat contai shall have the sample taken eit by a licensed tester or by a pe licensed or certified to weigh sample milk and cream.

Another change in the 1919 has been made whereby every cre ery, shipping station, milk fact cheese factory, ice cream factory milk condensary or persons rece ing, buying and paying for milk cream regardless of the method settlement, is required to hold a p mit for each and every place wh milk or cream is received by wei or measure.

The Former Limitation

The former law limited this pr tice to those factories or individ which purchased on the basis of b terfat content. The present law d not apply, however, to individ buying milk or cream for private or to producers buying milk emergencies to make their reg supply or to hotels, restaura boarding houses, railroad dining or drug stores.—J.

Students Make Dairy Tour

A TIME clock in a dairy barn may be unusual but it has been found practical in the dairy barn of the Moon Company at Morrisville, Bucks County. This was but one of the many interesting features in the management of a large herd of Guernseys which Henry T. Moon brought to the attention of the dairy husbandry students from the Pennsylvania State College who were on their annual inspection trip.

The students were very much interested in the large modern dairy barn so constructed that the fire hazards are reduced to a minimum, in the sanitary milk room where the utensils are exposed to the air but protected from both flies and dust, and in the methods used to reward the men in the dairy for the production of clean milk with a low bacterial count. Last year the count was only slightly over four thousand per cubic centimeter which is much lower than the requirements for certified milk. This dairy herd is not only a paying proposition but plays an important part in maintaining the fertility of the soil of a 640-acre nursery.

Representative Ayrshires

As a representative herd of each breed was to be visited on the trip, the Glen Foerd Farm, Torresdale, was selected for Ayrshires. After judging a class of cows, an inspection of the barn and dairy was made. The method of handling the milk and the equipment used in the dairy was of special interest for this farm dairy rightfully ranks among the best to be found anywhere. Up-to-date eq ment, coupled with sanitary m ods, readily explains the popula of the Ayrshire milk "Best Babies" which is produced at Glen Foerd Farms.

Penshurst Rising Star, Glen Foe Senior herd sire, came in for share of attention, for he is the of Penshurst Marion, a French winner, owned by the Pennsylv State College. Marion has to credit a production of 14,622 pou of milk and 639.2 pounds of but fat as a senior two-year-old.

Then the Jerseys

A strong class of Jerseys was of the interesting features of visit to Erdenheim Farm, Chest Hill. After the students had pl the class, E. A. Standliot, the manager, ranked the cows acco to Jersey type and gave his rea for the placings. Several young dividuals of exceptionally good were also brought out as well as the junior and senior sires, the latter a son of Fau Prince.

More time was spent at Brentw Farm, Abington, than at the o farms visited, in order that the s ents might see W. S. [illegible] some of the entries in the Fo Brentwood National Sale as wel watch the workings of a high-auction sale.

The tops of the sale, [illegible] $12,000, and Bell [illegible] $4000, were sold during the fi of the sale while the [illegible] present.—B.

The popular wood-block design is Gold-Seal Pattern No. 556. In the 6 x 9-foot size it costs only $9.40.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Facsimile of Gold Seal that is pasted on the face of every guaranteed Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug.

Drudgery has no place in ~~the~~ a Congoleum kitchen—

What a lovely rug! And how much its handsome wood-block design and warm, brown tones add to the attractiveness of this cheery farm kitchen! It's one of those popular, easy-to-clean Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs, which have taken the tiresome drudgery out of housekeeping for thousands of women all over the country.

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Not only easy to clean but easy to keep clean, too! Nothing penetrates or clings to the smooth, waterproof surface. All signs of tracked-in mud and spilled things can be quickly obliterated with a few whisks of a damp mop or cloth.

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You can easily afford one of these popular rugs in every room in the house.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft $9.40	Pattern No. 556 and is made in all the sizes. The other patterns are made in the five large sizes only.	1½ x 3 ft	$ .60
7½ x 9 ft 11.70		3 x 3 ft	1.[illegible]
9 x 9 ft 14.05		3 x 4½ ft	1.[illegible]
9 x 10½ ft 16.40		3 x 6 ft	2.[illegible]
9 x 12 ft 18.75			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

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There is only one "Congoleum." It is manufactured by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" are identified by a red label.

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RUGS

When hot days come - *use an oil range that sends its heat into the cooking and not into the kitchen*

Focused Heat *makes the Florence the cook stove with the hot flame*

This cut-away view shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is *focused* just where you want it for quick cooking.

HERE'S an oil range that doesn't throw its flame out in all directions—scattering its heat over the kitchen. The Florence is built on the principle of focused heat—it sends its flame, intense and concentrated, right to the bottom of the pot where it is needed.

That feature of the Florence is important all the year round because it makes your cooking quicker, better, cheaper. And it's doubly important in the hot months because it makes your kitchen a cooler place to work in, and your cooking an easier job for you.

You'll be proud of it in your kitchen

The minute you see this handsome stove you admire it and want it in your kitchen. Its sturdy, well proportioned black frame and its gleaming blue or gray enamel make the Florence the range that belongs in a beautifully equipped kitchen.

And the Florence is fully competent for any cooking or baking or roasting you ever have. For the quick, easy cooking of fresh vegetables, for the long simmering cooking of cereals, for canning, for preserving—the Florence is the stove for every meal every day, every season of the year.

It is easy to operate the Florence. Just a simple turning of a lever, and your flame is burning at any degree of heat you require. No mussy wicks to trim, no priming, no difficulty in lighting or extinguishing the flame. The Florence Leveler on each leg of the stove enables you to set the stove level if the floor is uneven; and a spirit level attached to the feed pipe shows when the adjustment is correct.

And it costs less to cook with the Florence. The heat is not wasted, because the flame is directed right where its job is. This conserves fuel, and you need less oil.

The Florence delivers to the cooking more heat in a given time from a gallon of kerosene than any other oil range.

The oven completes the stove

The Florence portable oven is as excellent as the stove. When you wish to bake or roast, simply put it on the stove, and you have a highly perfected oven for your needs. Thousands of women say that the Florence oven is the best they have ever used.

Go to your dealer, and convince yourself that this is the stove you have been looking for.

FLORENCE STOVE CO.,
Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Division Offices: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Cleveland
Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence Water Heaters and Florence Oil Heaters
Made and Sold in Canada by McClary's, London, Canada

This is the Florence Oven, built on the principle of the Dutch oven, with the "baker's arch" to prevent air pockets. The patented heat spreader at the bottom assures even distribution of heat and guards against your roasts and baked things being underdone on top and burnt on the bottom. On the door of the oven there is heat indicator which shows how much heat there is inside for your baking and roasting.

◆

FLORENCE
Oil Range

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Find out more about Florence ranges and ovens and the cooking and baking you can do with them by sending for our free booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." This booklet contains much information that will interest you.

An Announcement · For those who want the Finest

A regally luxurious motor car with the *only* type
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WILLYS-KNIGHT SIX
For those who want the Finest

Clear Valspar on Linoleum and Laun-Dry-Ette washing machine

Valspar-Enamel woodwork and

Make Your Laundry Cheerful and Waterproof—with Valspar

There are so many things and so many places in the laundry and kitchen that Valspar will beautify and protect: woodwork and metal work, furniture, tubs and washing machines, wooden floors, Linoleum, Congoleum, or Oil Cloth. In fact, there's no limit to Valspar's household uses.

Valspar is heat-proof, waterproof and accident-proof. Washing powders or hot, soapy water will not spot or mar it. Neither acids nor alkalies will spoil its lustre or turn it white.

Unequalled, too, for farm implements and equipment, tools, automobiles, dairy and poultry houses, incubators, brooders, and every varnish use, indoors or out.

Valspar is also made in a variety of beautiful colors—

Valspar Varnish-Stains in transparent wood colors such as Light or Dark Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry and Moss Green.

Valspar-Enamels in Red—*light and deep*, Blue—*light, medium and deep*, Green—*medium and deep*, Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Valspar, Valspar Varnish-Stains and Valspar-Enamels are easy to apply and dry to a bright, lustrous finish. They may be rubbed to a beautiful dull finish if desired.

THE makers of Laun-Dry-Ette electric washing mach
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we required a material t
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coated with your exceller
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Dairy Program

SHORT talks on practical subjects together with demonstrations will be featured in the dairy program for the Farmer's Field Day on Thursday, June 18, at the Pennsylvania State College.

Commencing at 8.00 A. M. steps in the production of grade B, grade A and certified milk will be discussed by W. H. Martin. This talk will be illustrated and various steps in the production of these three grades of milk will be demonstrated.

A purebred Holstein heifer calf will be given away in the judging contest which will begin at 10.00 A. M. This contest is open to all except those connected with the college.

Breeding Lessons Learned

The first talk after lunch will be given by A. A. Borland, head of the State College dairy department and staff contributor and adviser of Pennsylvania Farmer. Using animals from the college herd he will discuss many lessons learned about breeding since the establishment of the college dairy herd in 1889.

The relationship of the experimental work of the dairy department with the farmer's problems will be discussed by S. I. Bechdel at 3.30 P. M. Experimental animals will be exhibited in connection with this talk.

At 4.30 an auction sale of young dairy cattle will be held in the pavilion. This sale will include six Holsteins; four male, and two female calves, and one Ayrshire heifer calf.—A. L. B.

Serving of Milk

(Senate Bill No. 15, Act No. 52)

SENATE bill No. 15 approved March 26 by Governor Pinchot carries the following provisions relative to the serving of milk for drinking purposes in hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms and dining cars:

1. Milk for drinking purposes must be served in the bottle in which it is supplied to the eating place, it being unlawful to serve milk to patrons from a bulk supply.
2. The milk served must comply with the standards fixed by the laws of the Commonwealth.
3. The law does not prohibit the purchase of milk in bulk for uses other than for serving patrons for drinking purposes.
4. The law does not prevent the sale or serving of cream, skimmed milk or buttermilk from bulk if the same is pure and wholesome.
5. The law does not apply to the sale of mixed drinks at soda fountains.
6. Anyone violating this law is subject to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $50 or imprisonment of not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days or both.
7. The law goes into effect May 1925.—J.

Conneaut Jersey Club

COUNTY AGENT C. D. SPROUT, assisted by a committee composed of W. G. Vaughn, R. J. Ad- t, and S. W. Gehr, selected fourteen Jersey calves for the members of the recently organized Conneaut Lake Jersey Calf Club. These calves, some of which are out of former calf club animals, are from six to eight months of age and averaged $78.00 price. Many of the dams have cow testing association records, some as high as 500 pounds of butterfat and have won first or second prizes at several fairs. In the selection of these calves type as well as production of the dams was kept in mind.

The members are making plans to exhibit their calves at the Crawford County Dairyman's Field Day on June 23 and later at the roundup to be held this fall.—A. L. B.

If any product of the American soil deserves to be crowned king it is **Corn.** You grow it and so do your neighbors. You should be proud of it because corn is the backbone of our National prosperity.

The value of all our livestock is five billion dollars, but it takes several years to produce this value. A single corn crop is worth two and a half billion dollars. We get it **every year.**

The corn crop is worth a billion dollars more than wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rice combined—a billion dollars more than cotton—a billion more than coal—two and a half times more than all the metals taken from our mines.

No other product of the farm contributes as much to the health, wealth and happiness of all the people as corn does. Without corn we would soon starve for want of meat, milk, butter and eggs. The great packing houses would soon disappear.

This marvelous plant gives you the best of all feeds for your livestock. The finest flavored hams, bacon, milk and butter are produced with a ration in which corn and its products form the largest part.

You Should Feed

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23% Protein

The Part That Pays Feeders

The best part of corn for feeding is the **gluten** of the grain—**Corn Gluten Feed.** A single ton contains the gluten—the concentrated meat, milk and egg-making material—of two and a half tons of the whole grain.

When you feed Corn Gluten Feed you encourage the consumption of all products made from corn. You help yourself by earning a larger net profit on your feeding operation, and also by increasing the demand for good corn.

Corn Gluten Feed has been the standard high protein feed for thirty years. The most important feeding tests have been made with rations containing Corn Gluten Feed. It is safe—economical—digestible. The most highly convertible feed you can buy.

This great King of the American Farm deserves your loyal support. Grow better corn. Serve more corn foods on your table. Feed more Corn Gluten Feed to your livestock. You can get it from your feed dealer or any manufacturer.

If you buy a mixed feed be sure it contains the right amount of Corn Gluten Feed. The balanced ration which contains one-fourth to one-third of this famous feed, with other good materials, is always a money-maker for the man who feeds it.

Fill out and mail this coupon for "Bulletin No. 1" on Spring and Summer Feeding.

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No. 3

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THE GALLOWAY CO., Box 197 Waterloo, Iowa

NEWTON'S Compound For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

WOOL GROWERS
We manufacture wool as it is clipped from the sheep into Bed Blankets, Comfort Batting and Auto Robes. Renovate old wool comfort filling. Make it as good as new. We also buy wool in any quantity. Write for particulars and prices. SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Pa.

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GLOBE SILOS

Bradford County Milking Shorthorn Breeders 7th Annual Sale
SALES PAVILION, TROY PENN'A, SATURDAY, JUNE 6th
57 HEAD 20 cows; 21 heifer calves or yearlings; 10 bred heifers; 6 bulls 57 HEAD
APPLY FOR CATALOGUE TO D. K. SLOAN, TOWANDA, PENNSYLVANIA

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I still live on a farm. Tomorrow is the last day of school. On Friday, Monday and Tuesday we had final examinations. I am a freshman. I hope to be a junior next year. We have about forty-five little chickens.—Mary E. Miller, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Hope you are all well. I have a little cold. Oh, it seems nice to write to you friends again. Would you like to hear some riddles, well here are some:

1. How does the sailor know there is a man in the moon?
2. Why is a woman churning like a caterpillar?
3. What relation is the doormat to a scraper?
4. What is it which is lengthened by being cut at both ends?
5. Why is the letter "S" like dinner.

How do you like them, Forum Friends? What are you doing now days? I suppose getting ready for exams., aren't you? I am.

I saw in the Forum page that there is to be a contest. Do not know whether I'll try or not, think I shall. —Iva May Harrington, Chemung County, N. Y.

IN DAYS OF YORE
A. Leifels, Camden County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eight years old. School closes May sixth. We are planning to have a marshmallow toast, in the afternoon a ball game, and then a short program afterwards of singing, some recitations and a few dialogues. We are inviting our parents and expect to have a fine time. I wish you were handy so you could be with us, too.

Cousin Ruth, I have such a nice teacher I know you would like her, too.

I suppose you all like birds? I do. My father made a bird house and put it up on the side of the garage and every year a bird builds in it and hatches out little birds and there is a robin building on our back porch. I like to watch the young ones when they are learning to fly.

I am very fond of candy so I am going to send you a recipe for peanut-butter candy and I hope you will all try it and it gets good for you.

2 cups sugar
½ cup milk
2 tablespoons peanut butter
½ teaspoon vanilla. — Dorothy M. Huffman, Mifflin County, Pa.

I wish I had been handy so that I could have enjoyed the fun with you on the sixth. Did you have a fine time?

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—How many of you are interested in ancient history? I think it is very interesting. The Egyptians, their pharaohs, tombs, and pyramids, all are very fascinating. The fierce Persians, the Greeks, the Romans and Carthaginians were all great peoples in ancient times.

And the character studies, Cleopatra the Egyptian ruler, Augustas and Julius Caesar, Cicero the orator, and many others, all form a separate source of interest.

Their works of arts, their statues, their beautiful temples, were all the fruits of hard labor.—Angemae West, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We have been having Easter vacation and I just started in school last week again. I thought I would write and tell you about the sewing club that I belong to. The name of it is Betsy Ross. I belong to the Junior Project work and like it very much.

I started this work in 1922. I have made three dresses for myself, besides many other things. I went to Ithaca last year and I had a fine time. We slept in the college dormitory and one of the girls in our bunch got lost in it and found a big gym and after a while found her way back to our room and the manager told us we could play in it and we had a fine time. I got home at twelve o'clock on Friday morning. I expect to go next year.

We are going to Silver Lake and have a camp, too, this year. Maybe you will wonder who I mean by "we." I will tell you. They are the girls in our club.

Oh, dear, I forgot to tell you about our wiener roast at Ithaca. We had it the night we got there. The college provided it for us free. We had wieners, cocoa, cabbage salad, ice cream, oranges and cookies and other dainties.

I wonder if any other states besides New York state have the Junior Project work. I feel sorry for them if they haven't for I love it. We have such fun. In 1924 our club was the champion in Wyoming County, we went to the Syracuse Fair.—Thelma Elwell, Wyoming County, N. Y.

This is a very interesting letter about your club work. You must have had lots of fun at Ithaca.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Do you have room for a little boy to join your happy circle?

My school was out on April 24 so I have to help father work. He has a tractor so it is not so hard to plow as when you have to plow with the horses.

We have six little kittens. Two of them are plain white, the others are gray and white.—John Creighton, Washington County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old and live in town. I have a little brother, he is five weeks old. Here is a recipe.

HOT MILK SPONGE CAKE

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoonful shortening
½ cup milk
1 cup flour
1 teaspoonful baking powder
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful lemon extract

Beat egg whites very stiff, add yolks separately, beating well, then add sugar, continuing beating and add sifted flour, salt and baking powder. When well beaten add flavoring and one-half cup scalded milk with shortening boiled in same. Bake in loaf or layers and ice with a thin icing. Do not stir after adding milk. Bake in a moderate oven.—Helen Basehore, Dauphin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am going to school in winter but am not going just now. It stopped April twenty-fourth. We had good fun the last day. We went for a hike to the supply dams. We saw a lot of snakes. Some were water snakes, some were black snakes, and some were copperhead snakes.

I go to school on a truck every morning and evening. In the winter when we had some snow drifts we went in a sleigh.

My pets are six sheep. I put them out in the field every morning and fetch them every evening. I milk three cows every evening and every morning. — Mary M. Buffenmeyer, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a boy thirteen years old and live on a farm of about 140 acres. I do a good part of my father's plowing and get the ground ready to plant. We do a great deal of trucking. Last year I planted just a small patch of turnips, about one and one-half acres, and got about 150 bushels of dandy nice turnips and father sold them and got $1.25 for the most of them. I have four brothers and three sisters. My youngest brother is two months old and a dear little boy he is.—Charles Sunderland, Mifflin County, Pa.

WAITING FOR HIS PREY
C. Nyce, Camden County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old. One of my sisters is married and has a baby two and a half years old. She and the baby come to our place nearly every day. When I come home from school he helps me hunt the eggs.

In the spring I like to go to the woods and find flowers. It was nice weather these few days. I like to help in the garden when I come home from school. In the winter I do some crocheting. I like to hear the birds singing. On the last day of school we have plenty of fun.—Vera Schmidt, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and live on a farm of 200 acres. We milk five cows and I milk two every milking.

Our school is closed and I can help on the farm. What I like best is to run the tractor. Two years ago father let me run the tractor to load hay and last year I ran it to load hay and also to unload it at the barn. Father will not let me take the tractor to the field to harrow. He says I am too young for that.

I have two brothers younger than myself. We have rabbits for pets. They run loose on the farm. If we call them they come and eat out of our hands. We have twelve rabbits now. We had some fifty last fall. We sold some and some we ate.—Donald W. Hay, Somerset County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I think whole page about clubs would just fine. How many of you For friends like to go to your grandma' I do. I go in the summer when the is no school. I can hardly wait the time comes. Last summer uncle squirted water all over with the garden hose. It wasn't fu ny, either, but he thought it was! Elmo Shreckengost, Armstrong Co ty, Pa.

Week's Forum Membe

PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—Elmo Shr engost.
BERKS COUNTY.—Roy R. Heffner,
BRADFORD COUNTY.—Grace Pa ard.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Elsie. H. Jeann Slater.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Ethel Conn, othy McCandless, Albert Shodd, F Wetzel.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Gertrude Teig ner.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Gladys Hou Betty Houser.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Thelma W lers (D only).
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Marian elyn Hansen, Ruth Hunt, Dorotha Wr
ELK COUNTY.—Marcella A Schwabenbauer.
ERIE COUNTY.—Bertha Vogt.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—Garnet Miller.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—C Malv Miller (D only), Thelma L. Miller only).
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Freda C cote, Marie Norris.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Grace Do hit, Lucy Means.
JUNIATA COUNTY.—Myrtle Arndt
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—L Kircher.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Verna Gruber, Anna D. Leaman, Alma G. mer.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Irene Ca well.
LYCOMING COUNTY.—Ferd W. chael, Gladys Williams.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Dorothy M. H man.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Ange West (D).
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Kather Sarah Broclous, Vesta M. DeLong, He R. Heffner, Cora Zechner.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY—Alber Gere, Marion Snyder (D only).
VENANGO COUNTY.—Helen Goug ler, Richard Staub.
UNION COUNTY.—Alma Fisher, lene Kreamer.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—J Creighton.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Alice Cook, He Schmitt.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY—W dell Kauffman.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Hilda Ro
YORK COUNTY.—James Byerts, garet Byerts, Nellie Lehman.

DELAWARE

SUSSEX COUNTY—Sarah Kenney.

MARYLAND

CARROLL COUNTY.—Bernice Koe

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Marg Winner.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Vera R Heritage.
WARREN COUNTY.—Edith L. Swa

NEW YORK

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—A Pe ins (P).
CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Mary E. Fe son.
DELAWARE COUNTY.—M Di
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Che Grant.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Thelma Elw

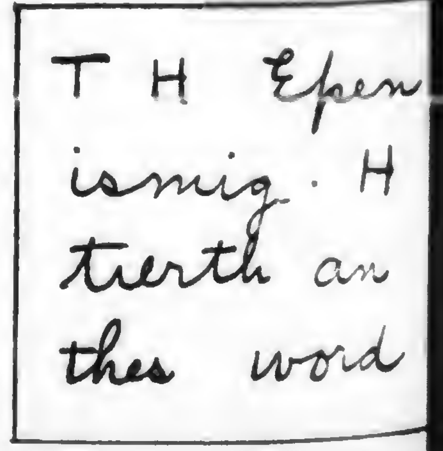
OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—I'll not need to tell you much about the puzzle for this week—just go right at it and go right ahead and you will find a familiar saying, provided you divide the words correctly. You will find that this saying is just as true at one time of the year as another, since it has nothing to do with any particular season. When you have solved this puzzle, send the answer to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by May thirtieth. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in the May 2 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: MARCH WINDS AND APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH MAY FLOWERS.

The prize winners are: Ru Esther Bowman, age 13, East Ea Pa.; John Creighton, age 11, Finle ville, Pa.; Mildred Gilchrist, age Shirleysburg, Pa.; LeRoy Mart age 12, New Holland, Pa.; May Martin, age 11, Goodville, P George Morthland, age 10, Yo Pa.; Edith Paisley, age 10, Conyn ham, Pa.; Mabel Grace Walter, a 8, Gettysburg, Pa.; Ruth William age 9, Dover, Del.; Harry K. W mer, age 9, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.



T H Epen
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PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Grandchildren of former president in silhouette—Cornelius, Theodore, Quentin and Grace Roosevelt, portrayed by Baroness Maydell, who is exhibiting her work in Washington, D. C.

2.—The French town of Bar-le-Duc unveils a monument to its sons who fell in the World War.

3.—The Chicago Tribune Tower—tallest in Chicago—now about completed. During construction it took some "tall" work to fight a fire which threatened this tower.

4.—Young girl poses with "Honest Abe" for a Memorial Day tableau in Newark's Court House Square.

5.—Senatore Marconi, the "wireless wizard," visiting in Cornwall, England.

6.—His name is "Live Wire" and he looks it.

7.—Mrs. Coolidge, in her uniform as honorary president of the Girl Scouts, accompanied by other high officials of the organization.

8.—Air view of Ellis Island Immigration Station in New York Harbor. If it proves possible to have aliens examined at embarkation points, this station may be abandoned.

OUR HOME PAGE

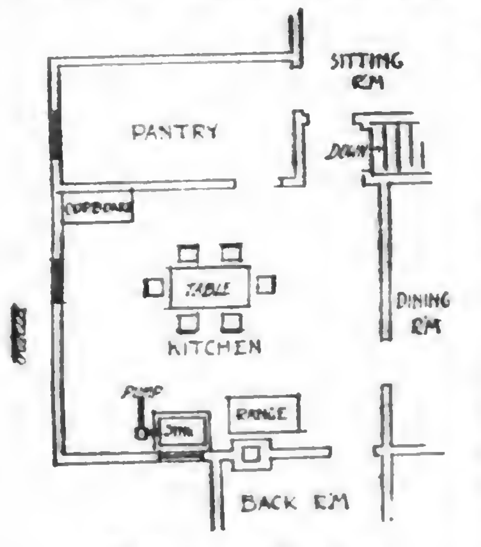
Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Making Over the Kitchen

Our Architect Answers a Query from His Mail Bag

DEAR EDITORS:—Will you please plan my kitchen and pantry for me? My kitchen is very cold in the winter, so our table (for we eat in the kitchen, winters) must be near the range. There are six of us, and my floor from the back door to the cellar door is usually set full of boots, shoes and arctics. There are always more coats and caps than the few hooks back of the kitchen door will hold.



The present kitchen.

Two members of the family are hunters and the kitchen is the place where their shotguns, rifles and ammunition are kept. The northwest corner of the kitchen is very dark.

Some time we hope to put in a bathroom, and the pantry is the only room I can spare. I want stationary wash tubs put in also. It has always been my idea to put cupboards in my kitchen, but I cannot seem to think out any arrangement so things would be handy and look anywhere near neat.

The Back Room

The back room has a cement floor, but is not built tight to the house, so the snow and rain always blow in. It has a shed roof and the rafters come below the kitchen door, making it almost impossible to keep flies out in the summer.

Any or all of the furniture in the kitchen can be changed, even the sink, as it only stands on legs and is not connected with a drain. The cistern wall has fallen in, so the pump is not working. But I hope to get the cistern rebuilt this summer.

There will be very little money this year to work with. But as there are two handy, able-bodied men about, I expect to get them interested enough to do the necessary carpenter work. But first I must know what I want. I have thought long and hard, and am no nearer an idea than at first. Won't you help me?—A Farm Woman.

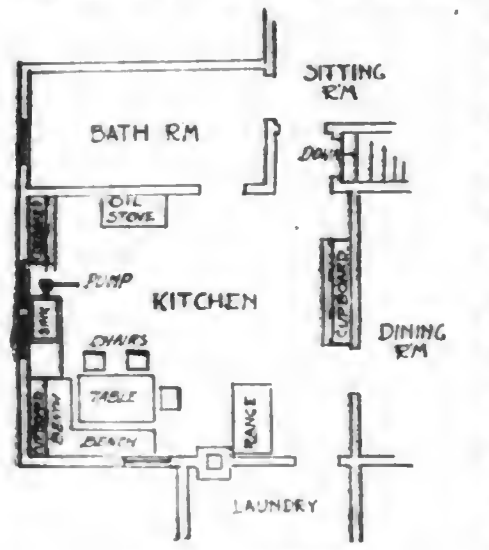
First of all, we must get those guns, coats, boots and so on, out of the kitchen

To do this, we shall have to give the men another, and better, place for their things. So we will interest them in rebuilding that back room, making it weather-tight, perhaps raising the roof, and so on. If it is cold, we will line it with sheets of pasteboard from paper cartons; covering the joints with plastering laths. Then we will whitewash or kalsomine the whole thing, making it very neat and attractive. A little laundry stove will make the place comfortable in wintertime; and I'm sure the men will like it much better than the kitchen.

Hooks and Shelves Needed

Of course, there must be plenty of hooks for coats, hats and guns; shelves for ammunition; other shelves (or perhaps box seats) for boots and rubbers.

In one corner we will put stationary wash tubs, so that the place can be used as a laundry. The men can wash their hands and faces at these tubs, thus making themselves independent of the kitchen sink.



After changes.

First of all we will put in another window, on the north side, close to the present window. Under these we will set the sink with drain board at the left and pump at the right.

Next we will build in three cupboards as shown on the plan, two running down to the floor, but the third one (in the northwest corner) stopping about three feet above the floor.

Will Put in Some Benches

In front of this last cupboard we will build a bench. Another bench joins this, as I have shown. The table is drawn up to these benches, and three persons sit on them; the other three sit on chairs. This gives a sort of breakfast nook effect, cozy and comfortable. Moreover, it does away with three chairs, which are usually very much in the way, between meals.

If possible, we will make the kitchen warmer by lining it with pasteboard, like the back room.

I have not shown any fixtures in the bathroom, because your plumber, when he comes to put them in, will arrange them so as to save as much pipe as possible.—W. D. B.

Save Plumbing Bills

MANY a plumber bill could be saved if the housekeeper would be more careful about the various house drains.

No coffee pot should be given a rinsing at the kitchen sink, not even after the grounds have been emptied. The grounds which do cling to the sides and may not seem to amount to much, accumulate into considerable when gathered in the traps. Get the habit of giving the pot two rinsings before actually washing it.

Wipe all greasy pans and dishes with soft paper before putting into the water. The tissue paper which comes wrapped around oranges, lemons and grapefruit or as lining for suit boxes or packing from the city stores, should be kept in a bag hanging near the sink and used for this purpose.

Hair Quickly Clogs Pipes

Be careful of small bits of soap, small enough to pass thru the drain, especially in the bathroom. Try to have the family careful of threads, hair and bits of dust. Men should not rinse the shaving brush in the bowl, even these short hairs gather into nests in the pipe. The girls should take extra care when shampooing to see that loose hair is not left to be carried down with the water as these long strands will clog up the pipes very quickly. See that whoever does the upstairs cleaning, does not dampen the broom in the tub (many people do) or use the bowl instead of a bucket for scrubbing. A great deal of lint gets down the pipes this way.

It is not always necessary to call a plumber when the faucets drip. Probably they only need a washer which any woman can put on with the aid of a wrench, cutting them, if necessary, from pieces of leather or rubber about the place. Turn off the water and go ahead and count the work your gain.

The Best Preventive

But the greatest preventive for drain troubles, is to wash the pipes of kitchen sink, bathroom lavatory and bowl and the laundry tubs once every month with a gallon of boiling water poured over two pounds of washing soda. A plumber once suggested this and explained that it eats away grease and keeps the pipes open for free drainage.—E. M. P.

Choose with Care

THE woman of angular type, the one with prominent bones above the eyes, and prominent, square jawbones, should try to make her face appear round and more like the average.

The woman of angular type should avoid severely tailored effects. Soft lines are more becoming.

The hat which she selects should be one that has soft lines. The material which covers the hat may be draped so that it will lend a soft effect or this softness may be secured by the trimming. The shape of the hat selected should vary according to the length or width of the face. Hats with square-topped crowns emphasize the angular lines and have a tendency to make the wearer appear older. Bows and trimmings that have angular lines, and all severely tailored effects, should be avoided. The angular face looks better when furs are worn because they make a soft frame for the face.

Straight lines and all angular appearances should be avoided in dressing her hair. The hair should be dressed round and soft about the face, and brought down over the top of the ears. Usually this type of woman should wear her hair coiled softly on the back of her head, but the length of her neck determines whether the coil should be placed high or low.

The Neckline Important, Too

A square neck is very unbecoming to the angular face as it emphasizes the lines and angles of the face. The V-neck, with its sharp point, is also unbecoming. A deep curve is usually best. The neckline, however, should be curved to contradict the general contour of the face. For example, the narrow, deep, oval neckline is becoming to the broad, angular face. Many times, however, it is wise to detract attention from the neckline. This may be done by softening it with bead designs, decorative stitches, lace trim, fur trim, etc., but always in curved and broken lines. All angular lines should be avoided, regardless of fashion.—S. P.

A Dual Purpose Recipe

½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses
½ cup milk
½ cup shortening
1 egg
1 teaspoon, each, salt, ginger, cinnamon
½ teaspoon, each, cloves, soda, baking powder
1½ cups flour

Cream sugar and shortening, add well beaten egg, molasses, milk, and the dry ingredients mixed and sifted together. This makes a [illegible]-flavored cake. It is nice for a layer cake or a square loaf. Baked in a flat tin and cut in squares it makes a nice pudding if a sauce is made to pour over it.—Mrs. E. M. C.

If You Want Extra Hours

Plan Your Work and Don't Do Needless Things

WE IMAGINE that if we just had an extra hour a day we should o great things. But would we? Vouldn't we get just as far behind if e had more hours at our disposal?

If we really want two hours a day xtra, we can have them by simply ing at our regular work intelliently. I think it helps wonderfully o write out our plans for a day or eek. Even when we know positive- that we can't live up to our schede, our written plan gives us someing definite to live up to.

On a farm it is almost impossible live by a set schedule. Weather, bies, chickens, stock and all the st do their level best to make us ange our plans. But that's what akes life interesting.

Some Tasks Are Needless

When making plans, we might ssify our tasks as "daily," "week-" "monthly." Also we might ssify as "needless" such things as iping dishes, ironing towels, etc.

Plan so you don't tire yourself to ath one day and loaf the next. If ible, finish a given job and reore all traces of what you were dog. Be orderly. By rearranging ur equipment and putting it in d order you can surely save time. n't make two trips when one will .

Don't be a shock absorber for the ole family. The rest are as able died as you. Let each one be reosible for certain things. Do you your eight hours of work, eight urs of sleep and eight hours of y? Or do you merely fritter away e?

Some days you accomplish so much re than others. Why is it? What s the incentive? Study your own situation, and if you really want two hours daily, you can have them. Possibly not at a stretch every day, but a few minutes at a time. How will you use them?

What Speeds You Up?

There is an excellent book, "The Use of the Margin" (by Griggs, I think) that we should all read over and over. If you want extra time badly enough to work for it, you no doubt know what you want to use it for. I suggest that you cultivate whatever talents you possess. There is no telling what heights it may lead you to. "For unto him that hath, shall be given." And "to have" means to use.—Mrs. C. C. B.

BANANA PIE

½ cup sugar
3 level tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1½ cups scalded milk
2 medium sized bananas
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup cream
4 tablespoons powdered sugar (for meringue)

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, stir in the half cup of sugar, the flour and salt (mixed and sifted), add the scalded milk slowly stirring constantly to keep the mixture smooth. Cook in double boiler fifteen minutes. Cool, add cream and lemon juice. Peel bananas, cut fine and add to custard. Pour this filling into baked pastry shells. Beat egg whites till stiff, add powdered sugar, beat again, spread over pie, and put into oven until the merinque is delicately browned.—Mrs. H. W. B.

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Directions for Ordering.—Give figures d letters of each pattern exactly as ated at beginning of each description. re bust measures when ordering waist tterns, waist measure for skirt, and e for children's patterns. Address nsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third reet, Philadelphia, Pa.

8.—For Morning Wear.—In printed e or figured percale this model will eat and attractive. The lines are comable and becoming. Seven sizes: 36, 0, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust meas. A 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of ch material. The width at the foot wo yards with plaits extended. Pat. 10 cents.

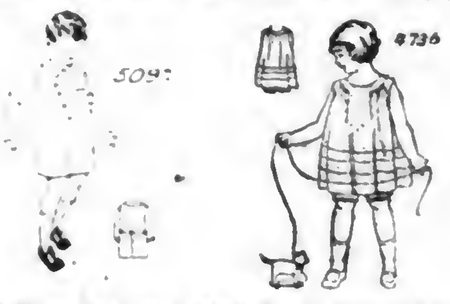
4-5121.—A Smart Two-piece Dress.—piece dresses are among the favorstyles of the season. As portrayed style is in green and white checked silk with binding of white crepe de

e Blouse, 5094, is in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. t, 5121, is in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; um, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, inches bust measure. To make this s for a medium size will require 6½ s for skirt and blouse of 40-inch mal and 1½ yard of lining for bodice. separate patterns, each 10 cents.

.—For the Small Boy.—Linen, rep flannel are serviceable materials for ments of this kind. In this model the front is shaped over the right. The may be in wrist or elbow length. e sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material. ern, 10 cents.

4.—Cool and Comfortable.—Linen, printed voile, pongee or percale could be used for this model. Three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. To make this model for a 6-year size requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5111.—A Pretty Night Dress.—This dainty model is good for crepe, crepe de chine, batiste or silk. The trimming may be of lace, embroidery or stitchery. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large,



42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

4190.—A Popular Model.—Crepe, cambric, crossbar muslin and silk are suitable for this style. It is cut with comfortable fulness, and is good for slender and stout figures. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44, and extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. For belt of elastic or webbing five-eighths yard 2½ inches wide is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

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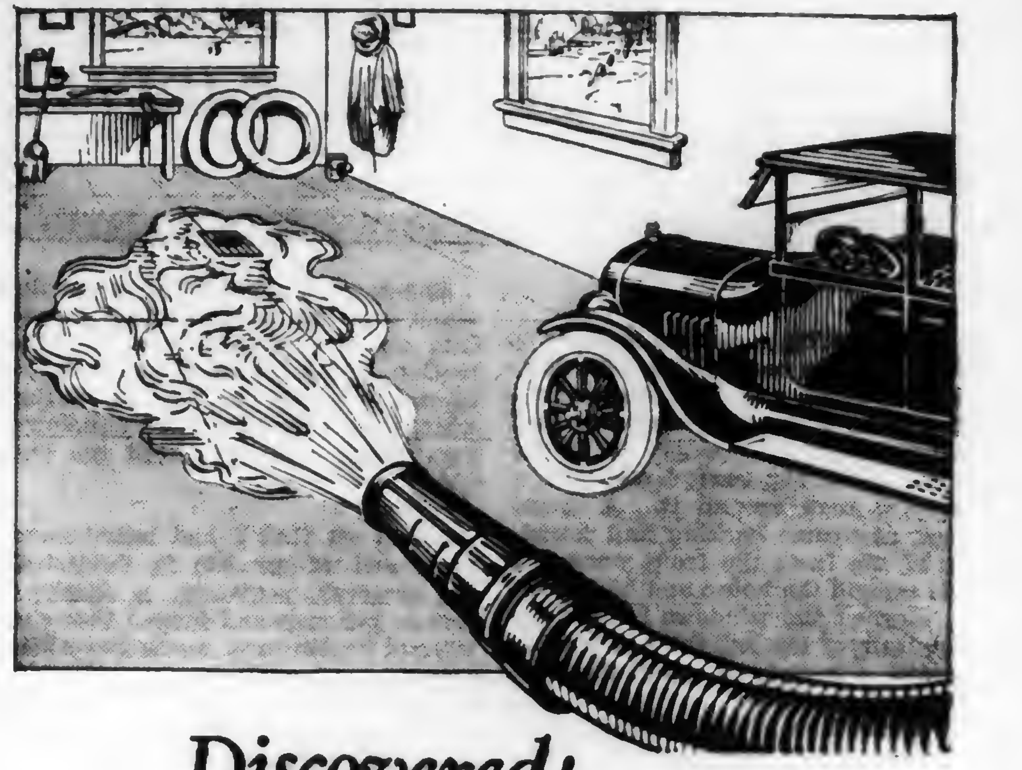

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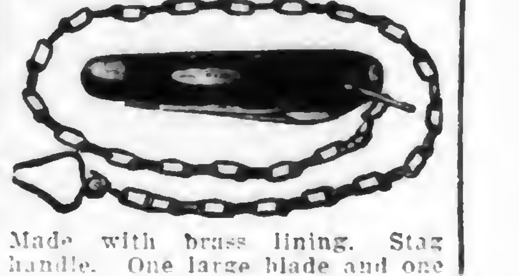

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THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

MY HORSE, impatient as ever to find the end of the road, hurried me along and in a moment we were down under the pine grove that surrounded the house of old Squire Fullerton—a big, stone house with a graveled road around it. A great black dog came barking and growling at me from the front porch. I rode around the house and he followed. Beyond the windows I could see the gleam of candlelight and moving figures. A man came out of the back door as I neared it.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"My name is Barton Baynes from St. Lawrence County. Kate Fullerton is my friend and I wish to see her."

"Come up to the steps, sor. Don't git off yer horse—'til I've chained the dog. Kate'll be out in a minute."

He chained the dog to the hitching post and as he did so a loud, long wailing cry broke the silence of the house. It put me in mind of the complaint of the damned which I remembered hearing the minister describe years before at the little schoolhouse in Lickitysplit. How it harrowed me!

The man went into the house. Soon he came out of the door with a lighted candle in his hand, a woman following. How vividly I remember the little murmur of delight that came from her lips when he held the candle so that its light fell upon my face! I jumped off my horse and gave the reins to the man and put my arms around the poor woman, whom I loved for her sorrows and for my debt to her, and rained kisses upon her withered cheek. Oh God! what a moment it was for both of us!

The way she held me to her breast and patted my shoulder and said "my boy!"—in a low, faint, treble voice so like that of a child—it is one of the best memories that I take with me into the new life now so near, from which there is no returning.

"'My boy!'" Did it mean that she had appointed me to be a kind of proxy for the one she had lost and that she had given to me the affection which God had stored in her heart for him? Of that, I know only what may be conveyed by strong but unspoken assurance.

She led me into the house. She looked very neat now—in a black gown over which was a spotless white apron and collar of lace—and much more slender than when I had seen her last. She took me into a large room in the front of the house with a carpet and furniture, handsome once but now worn and decrepit. Old, time-stained engravings of scenes from the Bible, framed in wood, hung on the walls.

She gave me a chair by the candlestand and sat near me and looked into my face with a smile of satisfaction. In a moment she pointed toward the west with that forefinger, which in my presence had cut down her enemy, and whispered the one word:

"News?"

I told all that I had heard from home and of my life in Cobleskill but observed, presently, a faraway look in her eyes and judged that she was not hearing me. Again she whispered:

"Sally?"

"She has been at school in Albany for a year," I said. "She is at home now and I am going to see her."

"You love Sally?" she whispered.

"Better than I love my life."

Again she whispered: "Get married!"

"We hope to in 1844. I have agreed to meet her by the big pine tree on the river bank at eleven o'clock the third day of June, 1844. We are looking forward to that day."

A KIND of shadow seemed to come out of her spirit and rest upon her face and for a moment she looked very solemn. I suppose that she divined the meaning of all that. She shook her head and whispered:

"Money thirst!"

A tall, slim woman entered the room then and said that supper was ready. Kate rose with a smile and I followed her into the dining-room where two tables were spread. One had certain dishes on it and a white cover, frayed and worn. She led me to the other table which was neatly covered with snowy linen. The tall woman served a supper on deep, blue china, cooked as only they could cook in old New England. Meanwhile I could hear the voice of the aged squire—a weird, empty, inhuman voice it was, utterly cut off from his intelligence. It came out of the troubled depths of his misery.

So that house—the scene of his great sin which would presently lie down with him in the dust—was flooded, a hundred times a day, by the unhappy spirit of its master. In the dead of the night I heard its despair echoing thru the silent chambers.

Kate said little as we ate, or as we sat together in the shabby, great room after supper, but she seemed to enjoy my talk and I went into the details of my personal history. How those years of suffering and silence had warped her soul and body in a way of speaking! They were a poor fit in any company now. Her tongue had lost its taste for speech I doubt not; her voice was gone, altho I had heard a low plaintive murmur in the words "my boy."

The look of her face, even while I was speaking, indicated that her thoughts wandered, restlessly, in the gloomy desert of her past. I thought of that gay bird-like youth of hers of which the old man with the scythe had told me and wondered. As I was thinking of this there came a cry from the aged squire so loud and doleful that it startled me and I turned and looked toward the open door.

Kate rose and came to my side and leaning toward my ear whispered:

"It is my father. He is always thinking of when I was a girl. He wants me."

She bade me good night and left the room. Doubtless it was the outraged, departed spirit of that golden time which was haunting the old squire. A Bible lay on the table near me and I sat reading it for an hour or so. A tall clock in a corner solemnly tolled the hour of nine. In came the tall woman and asked in the brogue of the Irish:

"Would ye like to go to bed?"

"Yes, I am tired."

She took a candle and led me up a broad oaken stairway and into a room of the most generous proportions. A big four-post bedstead, draped in white, stood against the wall. The bed, sheeted in old linen, had quilted covers. The room was noticeably clean; its furniture of old mahogany and its carpet comparatively unworn.

When I was undressed I dreaded to put out the candle. For the first time in years I had a kind of childfear of the night. But I went to bed at last and slept rather fitfully, waking often when the cries of the old squire came flooding thru the walls. How I longed for the light of morning! It came at last and I rose and dressed and seeing the hired man in the yard, went out-of-doors. He was a good-natured Irishman.

"I'm glad o' the sight o' ye this fine mornin'," said he. "It's a pleasure to see any one that has all their senses—sure it is."

I WENT with him to the stable yard where he did his milking and talked of his long service with the squire.

"We was glad when he wrote for Kate to come," he said. "But, sure, I don't think it's done him any good. He's gone wild since she got here. He was always fond o' his family spite o' all they say. Did ye see the second table in the dinin'-room? Sure, that's stood there ever since his first wife et her last meal on it, as it was then, sor—the same cloth, the same dishes, the same sugar in the bowl, the same pickles in the jar. He was like one o' them big rocks in the field there—ye couldn't move him when he put his foot down."

Kate met me at the door when I went back into the house and kissed my cheek and again I heard those half-spoken words, "My boy." I ate my breakfast with her and when I was about to get into my saddle at the door I gave her a hug and, as she tenderly patted my cheek, a smile lighted her countenance so that it seemed to shine upon me. I have never forgotten its serenity and sweetness.

I journeyed to Canton in the midst of the haying season. After the long stretches of forest road we hurried along between fragrant fields of drying hay. At each tavern we first entered the barroom where the landlord—always a well-dressed man of much dignity and filled with the news of the time, that being a part of his entertainment—received us with cheerful words. His housekeeper was there and assigned our quarters for the night. Our evenings were spent playing cards or backgammon or listening to the chatter of our host by the fireside. At our last stop on the road I opened my trunk and put on my best suit of clothes.

WE REACHED Canton at six in the evening of a beautiful summer day. I went at once to call upon the Dunkelbergs and learned from a man at work in the dooryard that they had gone away for the summer. How keen was my disappointment! I went to the tavern and got my supper and then went to Ashery Lane to see Michael Hacket and his family. I found the schoolmaster playing his violin.

"Now God be praised—here is Bart!" he exclaimed as he put down his instrument and took my hand in his. "I've heard, my boy, how bravely ye've weathered the capes an' I'm proud o' ye—that I am!"

I wondered what he meant for a second and then asked:

"How go these days with you?"

"Swift as the weaver's shuttle," he answered. "Sit you down, while I call the family. They're out in the kitchen putting the dishes away. Many hands make light labor."

They came quickly and gathered about me—a noisy, happy group. The younger children kissed me and sat on my knees and gave me the small news of the neighborhood.

How good were the looks of those friendly faces and the full-hearted pleasure of the whole family at my coming!

"What a joy for the spare room!" exclaimed the schoolmaster. "Sure I wouldn't wonder if the old bed was dancin' on its four legs this very minute."

"I intend to walk up to the hills tonight," I said.

"Up the hills!" he exclaimed merrily. "An' the Hackets lyin' awake thinkin' o' ye on the dark road! Try it, boy, an' ye'll get a crack with the ruler and an hour after school. Yer aunt and uncle will be stronger to stand yer comin' with the night's rest upon them. Ye wouldn't be routin' them out o' bed an' they after a hard day with the hayin'! Then, my kind-hearted lad, ye must give a thought to Michael Henry. He's still alive an' stronger than ever—thank God!"

So, altho I longed for those more dear to me up in the hills, I spent the night with the Hackets and the schoolmaster and I sat an hour together after the family had gone to bed.

"How are the Dunkelbergs?" I asked.

"Sunk in the soft embrace o' luxury," he answered. "Grimshaw made him. Grimshaw liked him. He was always ready to lick the boots o' Grimshaw. It turned out that Grimshaw left him an annuity of three thousand dollars, which he can enjoy as long as he observes one condition."

"What is that?"

"He must not let his daughter marry one Barton Baynes, late o' the town o' Ballybeen. How is that for spite, my boy? They say it's written down in the will."

I THINK that he must have seen the flame of color playing on my face, for he quickly added:

"Don't worry, lad. The will o' God is greater than the will o' Grimshaw. He made you two for each other and she will be true to ye, as true as the needle to the north star."

"Do you think so?"

"Sure I do. Didn't she as much as tell me that here in this room—not a week ago? She loves ye, boy, as true as God loves ye, an' she's a girl of a thousand.

"Her father is a bit too fond o' money. I've never been hard struck with him. It has always seemed to me that he was afflicted with perfection—a camellia man!—so invariably neat and proper and conventional! Such precise and wearisome rectitude! What a relief it would be to see him in his shirt-sleeves or with soiled boots or linen or to hear him say something—well—unexpected! Six shillings a week to the church and four to charity, as if that were the contract—no more, no less! But did ye ever hear o' his going out o' his way to do a good thing—say to help a poor woman left with a lot o' babies or a poor lad that wants to go to school? 'No, I'm very sorry, but I give four shillings a week to charity and that's all I can afford.'"

"Why did they go away? Was it because I was coming?"

"I think it likely, my fine lad. The man heard o' it some way—perhaps thru yer uncle. He's crazy for the money, but he'll get over that. Leave him to me. I've a fine course o' instruction ready for my Lord o' Dunkelberg."

"I think I shall go and try to find her," I said.

"I am to counsel ye about that," said the schoolmaster. "She's as keen as a brier—the fox! She says, 'Keep away. Don't alarm him, or he'll bundle us off to Europe for two or three years.'

"So there's the trail ye travel, my boy. It's the one that keeps away. Don't let him think ye've anything up the sleeve o' yer mind. Ye know, lad, I believe Sally's mother has hold o' the same rope with her and when two clever women get their wits together the divvle scratches his head. It's an old sayin', lad, an' don't ye go out an' cut the rope. Keep yer head cool an' yer heart warm and go right on with yer business. I like the whole plan o' this remarkable courtship o' yours."

"I guess you like it better than I do," was my answer.

"Ah, my lad, I know the heart o' youth! Ye'd like to be puttin' yer arms around her—wouldn't ye, now? Sure, there's time enough! You two young colts are bein' broke' an' bitted. Ye've a chance now to show yer quality—yer faith, yer loyalty, yer cleverness. If either one o' ye fails that one isn't worthy o' the other. Ye're in the old treadmill o' God—the both o' ye! Ye're bein' weighed an' tried for the great prize. It's not pleasant, but it's better so. Go on, now, an' do yer best an' whatever comes take it like a man."

A little silence followed. He broke it with these words:

"Ye're done with that business in Cobleskill, an' I'm glad. Ye didn't know ye were bein' tried there—did ye? Ye've stood it like a man. What will ye be doin' now?"

"I'd like to go to Washington with the Senator."

He laughed heartily.

"I was hopin' ye'd say that," he went on. "Well, boy, I think it can be arranged. I'll see the Senator as soon as ever he comes an' I believe he'll be glad to know o' yer wishes. I think he's been hopin', like, that ye would propose it. Go up to the farm and spend a happy month or two with yer aunt an' uncle. It'll do ye good. Ye've been growin' plump down there. Go an' melt it off in the fields."

"How is Deacon Binks?" I asked presently.

"Soul buried in fat! The sparkler on his bosom suggests a tombstone stickin' out of a soiled snowbank."

A little more talk and we were off to bed with our candles.

Next morning I went down into the main street of the village before leaving for home. I wanted to see how it looked and, to be quite frank, I wanted some of the people of Canton to see how I looked, for my clothes were of the best cloth and cut in the latest fashion. Many stopped me and shook my hand—men and women who had never noticed me before, but there was a quality in their smiles that I didn't quite enjoy. I know now that they thought me a little too grand on the outside. What a stern-souled lot those Yankees were! "All ain't gold that glitters." How often I had heard that version of the old motto!

"Why, you look like the Senator when he is just gittin' home from the capital," said Mr. Jenison.

They were not yet willing to take me at the par of my appearance.

I met Betsy Price—one of my schoolmates—on the street. She was very cordial and told me that the Dunkelbergs had gone to Saratoga.

"I got a letter from Sally this morning," Betsy went on. "She said that young Mr. Latour was at the same hotel and that he and her father were good friends."

I WONDER if she really enjoyed sticking this thorn into my flesh—a thorn which made it difficult for me to follow the advice of the schoolmaster and robbed me of the little peace I might have enjoyed. My faith in Sally wavered up and down until it settled at its wonted level and reassured me.

It was a perfect summer morning and I enjoyed my walk over the familiar road and up into the hill country. The birds seemed to sing a welcome to me. Men and boys I had known waved their hats in the hay-fields and looked at me. There are few pleasures in this world like that of a boy getting home after a long absence. My heart beat fast when I saw the house and my uncle and Purvis coming in from the twenty-acre lot with a load of hay. Aunt Deel stood on the front steps looking down the road. Now and then her waving handkerchief went to her eyes. Uncle Peabody came down the standard of his load and walked toward me.

"Say, stranger, have you seen anything of a feller by the name o' Bart Baynes?" he demanded.

"Have you?" I asked.

"No, sir, I ain't. Gosh a'mighty! Say! what have ye done with that boy of our'n?"

"What have you done to our house?" I asked again.

"Built on an addition."

"That's what I've done to your boy," I answered.

"Thunder an' lightnin'! How you've raised the roof!" he exclaimed as he grabbed my satchel. "Dressed like a statesman an' bigger'n a bullmoose. I can't 'rastle with you no more. But, say, I'll run ye a race. I can beat ye an' carry the satchel, too."

We ran pell-mell up the lane to the steps like a pair of children.

AUNT DEEL did not speak. She put her arms around me and laid her old head upon my breast. Uncle Peabody turned away. Then what a silence! Off in the edge of the woodland I heard the fairy flute of a wood-thrush.

"Purvis, you drive that load on the floor an' put up the hosses," Uncle Peabody shouted in a moment. "If you don't like it you can hire 'nother man. I won't do no more till after dinner. This slave business is played out."

"All right," Purvis answered.

"You bet it's all right. I'm fer abolition an' I've stood your domineerin', nigger-driver ways long enough fer one mornin'. If you don't like it you can look for another man."

Aunt Deel and I began to laugh at this good-natured, make-believe scolding of Uncle Peabody and the emotional strain was over. They led me into the house where a delightful surprise awaited me, for the rooms had been decorated with balsam boughs and sweet ferns. A glowing mass of violets, framed in moss, occupied the center of the table. The house was filled with the odors of the forest, which, as they knew, were dear to me. I had written that they might expect me some time before noon, but I had begged them not to meet me in Canton, as I wished to walk home after my long ride. So they were ready for me.

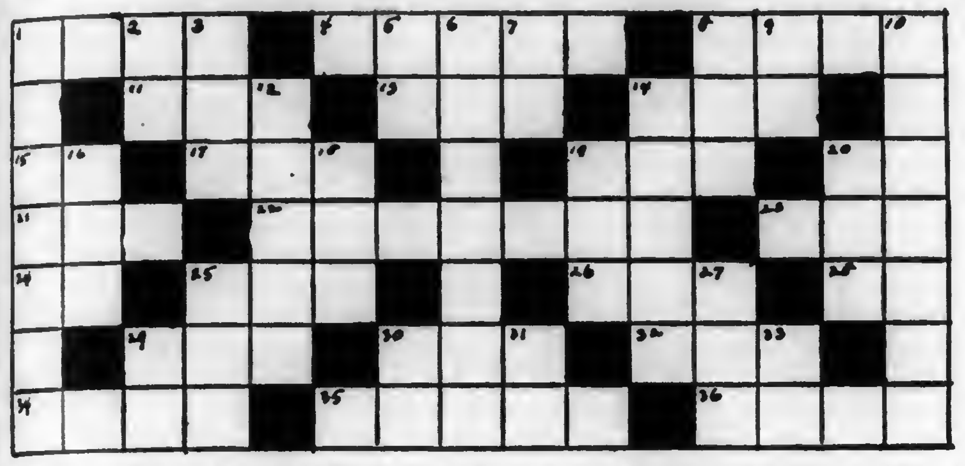
(Continued on page 26)

Activities of Al Acres: *Their Master's Voice*

By Lee

AIN'T IT BOUT TIME YOU OR SLIM WUZ GOIN AFTER TH' COWS?
I'LL CALL 'EM DAD!
CO-BOSS! CO-BOSS!
AL'S COMBINATION SENDER AND RECEIVER
YOU'LL SEE 'EM SOON, COMING UP THE LANE TAGGING THE BELL COW LIKE A BUNCH OF KIDS FOLLOWING AN ORGAN GRINDER
GOSH! LOUD SPEAKER EV'RYTHING!
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill in the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 19 (across) is PLY and 12 (down) is TRILL. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

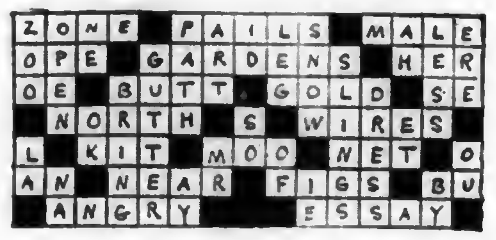
READING DOWN

1. To cover the ground again.
2. State south of North Carolina, abbreviation
3. The fleshy part of the jaws surrounding the teeth
5. Folio, abbreviation
6. Congeals
7. Engineering title, abbreviation
8. To cook in fat
9. Rupee, abbreviation
10. The founder of Islamism
12. A musical flourish or embellishment
14. To relieve or abate, as pain or grief
15. To place
18. Curing
19. A soft cushion
20. An alkaline solution
23. Instrument for cooling the air
27. A dress fabric
28. Roman for 101
30. State between Tennessee and Florida, abbreviation
31. State between Colorado and Kentucky, abbreviation
33. State north of Missouri, abbreviation

READING ACROSS

1. An ornament worn on the finger
4. To present for acceptance or refusal
8. Away
11. To sever
13. Rock worth mining
14. Part of the verb "to be"
15. Township, abbreviation
17. Married woman's title, abbreviation
19. To run regularly between two ports
20. Left hand, abbreviation
21. To move swiftly
22. Not lawful
23. State between Idaho and Iowa, abbreviation
24. Preposition
25. What we swat
26. A society of women descended from signers of the Declaration of Independence, abbreviation
28. Emmanuel, abbreviation
29. State on the Pacific Coast, abbreviation
30. A jewel
32. Nevertheless
34. Ancient name of one of the British Isles
35. One who works with stone or brick
36. A harbor

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



Z	O	N	E	■	P	A	I	L	S	■	M	A	L	E
O	P	E	■	G	A	R	D	E	N	S	■	H	E	R
O	E	■	B	U	T	T	■	G	O	L	D	■	S	E
■	N	O	R	T	H	■	S	■	W	I	R	E	S	■
L	■	K	I	T	■	M	O	O	■	N	E	T	■	O
A	N	■	N	E	A	R	■	F	I	G	S	■	B	U
■	A	N	G	R	Y	■	■	■	E	S	S	A	Y	■

Did you ever hear this one?—

The fancy prices charged in some New York stores daze the out-of-town visitor.

Some fine red apples displayed in a shop off Broadway caught the eye of a man from the apple-growing state of Washington and he thought he'd buy a couple to munch as he strolled along.

"Gimme two of those," he said to the clerk, holding out a $5 bill. "How much are they?"

The clerk thought he knew a hick when he saw one.

"Two dollars apiece," he said, quickly producing the dollar change.

"Just keep the dollar, son, and we'll be square," said the stranger. "I stepped on a grape coming in."—Oil Pull Magazine.

An elderly gentleman who had never seen a football game was persuaded by a young enthusiast to attend one of the gridiron contests.

"Now," said the young fellow as the game was about to start, "you will see more excitement for a couple of dollars than you ever saw before."

"I have my doubts about that," replied the elderly gentleman. "That's all my marriage license cost me.

"My husband gave up fishing when he joined the church."

"But fishing isn't sinful."

"No, but lying is."—Boston Transcript.

Rastus—Wheah you-all bin?

Finney—Lookin' foah work.

"Mah man! Yo' cu'osity's gonna git yo' in trouble yit!"

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 18, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS is in light supply for this season of the year, and market rules firm and active with fancy green asparagus bringing unusually high prices. Nearby, doz bchs, green, selected, $6@7.50; extra fancy $4@6; fancy, $1@5; choice, $3@4; white, extra fancy, $4.20@5.40; fancy, $3@4.20; prime, $2.25@3; choice, $1.50@2.40. Del and Md, white, $2.50@4.50; fancy green, $3.50@7.25. BEANS, green, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.25; poor, 50c; wax, Fla, hmpr, $2@2.75; poor, $1; green, S C, hmpr, $2@3.25; wax, $2.50@3.25; N C, green, $2@2.50; wax, $2@2.50. BEETS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2.25; N C, 100 bchs, $5@6; Norfolk, 100 bchs, $6@7; Miss, bu hmpr, $1@1.25. CARROTS, Texas, bu, $1.50@2.50; Miss, hmpr, $1@1.25; La, bu, $1@1.25; N C, bch, 1½@3c; old, N Y, bbl, $2.50@2.75. CABBAGE, S C, crate, $1.75@2; hmpr, $1.25@1.40; Eastern Shore Va, crate, $2@2.25; Norfolk, crate, $1.75@2; Ala, crate, poor, $1.50. CAULIFLOWER, Norfolk hmpr $1.50@2. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.75@2.50; poorer, $1@1.50. CORN, Texas, bu, $1.75@2. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, extra fancy, $3.50; fancy, $2@3; choice, $1.25@2. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, fancy, $1.75@2.50; choice, $1@1.50. KALE, N J, bu, 40@50c; Penna, bbl, $1@1.25. LETTUCE, N C, hmpr, $1@1.75; Va, hmpr, $1@1.50; Calif, crate, $3@4.25; N J, crate, $1.50@2.50; Penna, bbl, No 1s, $3@4; No 2s, $1.25@2. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $4@5. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 75c@$1.25; extra fancy, $1.50; poor, 25@50c. ONIONS, yellow, Texas, No 1s, $3.40@3.65; boilers, $3@3.25; white, Texas, crate, boilers, $2.50@2.25. PARSLEY, N O, bbl, $3@3.50; poor, $2; N J, hmpr, $1.50@2. PEAS, N C, 5-pk hmpr, $2.50@4.50; Va, 5-pk hmpr, $3@4; bu hmpr, $2.25@2.50. PEPPERS, green, Fla, crate, fancy, $1.75@3; choice, $1.25@1.75; red, Fla, crate, $1.75@2. POTATOES, Fla, bbl, No 1s, $6.75@7; poorer, $1.25@6.50; No 2s, $3.25@3.75. S C, bbl, No 1s, $6@6.50; poorly graded, $5.50; No 2s, $2.75@3.50; Maine, green Mts, cwt, $1.65@1.70. N Y, round white, cwt, $1.40@1.55; Penna, cwt, $1.40@1.50; poorer, $1.10. RADISHES, red, nearby, 100 bchs, $1@2; white, nearby, 100 bchs, 75c@$1.75. RHUBARB, nearby, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. SCALLIONS, nearby, 100 bchs, 75c@$1. SPRING ONIONS, nearby, 100 bchs, $1@1.50. SPINACH, N J, bu, 25@50c; ⅝ bskt, 15@35c; Penna, bbl, 50c@$1; box, 35@60c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, hmpr, No 1s, $2.20@2.75; No 2s, $1.25@1.35; N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.75@2.25; No 2s and mediums, $1.25@1.50. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $3.25@4; poor, $2.50@3; Fla, crate, choice, $2.25@2; poorer, $1.50@2. YAMS, Del, hmpr, $2.25@2.75. WATERCRESS, 100 bchs, $2@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, Va Winesaps, $6.50@10; Albemarle Pippins, $8@10; W Va, Ben Davis, $5@6; nearby, ⅝ bskt, Winesaps, $1.25@2.50; Rome Beauty, $1.75@2.00; Ben Davis, $1.25@1.50. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate standard 45s, $11@12; pony 54s, $8@10; flats, $4.50. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, N C, $2.50@4.50; poor, $2; Norfolk, $3@4; poor, $2@2.50; East Shore Va, $1@5.75; poor, $2@[illegible]; Md and Del, $4@6.50; poor, $2@3.50.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 29c; medium quality, 26@28c; mixed breeds, fancy, fat, 27@28c; medium quality, 25@26c; common, 23@24c; Leghorns, 26@27c. Chickens, 1½@2-lb avge, Plymouth Rocks, 53@56c; mixed breeds, 48@52c; Leghorns, 2-lb avge, 40c; 1@1½-lb avge, 30@35c. Roosters, old, 15@17c. Turkeys, 20@25c. Geese, 12@15c. Ducks, [illegible]@24c.

Eggs—Firsts, 31c; extra firsts, 33½c; seconds, 27@28c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Demand only moderate and prices of steers a shade easier. Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $12.50@13; fair to good, $10.55@11.50; common, $8@9.50; Tennessee, choice, $10@11; fair to good, $7.50@9; common, $5.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared stock. Sheep, wethers, extras, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6.50; lambs, handy weight, choice, $14@14.50; fair to good, $11.50@12.50; common, $8@10; spring lambs, $15@18.50.

Hogs—Western, best, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $12.50@12.75.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.32@1.33; No 3, $1.29@1.30.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 59@60c; No 3 white, 57½@58½c.

Bran—Car lots, including sacks, ton: Soft winter bran, city mills, $38@38.60; western spring bran, $36.50@37.50.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 1864 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 45c; higher scoring goods, 46@49c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 44c; 90 score, 43c; 89 score, 42c; 88 score, 41c; 87 score, 40c; 86 score, 39c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c; cartons, 49@51c; good prints, 89@91 score, 46@47c; cartons, 47@48c; ordinary [illegible] prints, 40@45c.

Cheese quiet but firm. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 21@22c; held, 27@28c; longhorns, round lots, 23@24c; jobbing small lots, 25@26c; single daisies, fresh, 23@24c; held, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 18, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery butter, 55@63c; fresh eggs, 30@33c.

Dressed Poultry—Fowls, $1.25@2 ea; broilers, $1@1.25; squabs, 30@45c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15@18c bch; beans 25c ¼ pk; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 15c hd; carrots, 10c bch; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 5@18c ea; dandelions, 5c plate; eggplants, 20@25c ea; lettuce, 10@25c hd; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 5@8c bch; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 8c bch; potatoes, old, 18@20c ½ pk; new, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; spinach, 10@13c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25@30c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 25@35c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat, $1.67 bu; corn, $1.20 bu; timothy, baled, $13@17 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $42.50@43.50 ton; hominy, $50@51 ton; middlings, $46@47 ton; linseed, $53@54 ton; gluten, $45@46 ton; ground oats, $42@43 ton; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $52@53 ton; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $39@40 ton; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50 ton; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50 ton; 21 per cent, $50@51 ton; 25 per cent, $52@53 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49@50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Market opened slow. Early trading light. Beef steers steady; top, $10; average weight, 1440 lbs. Several loads $9.60@9.75; bulk, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, steady, $5.25@6.50. Heifers fully steady; few selects, $13.50. Hogs steady to weak; top westerns, $14; bulk, $13.50@13.80. Cows firm, moderately active; bulk, $5.50@6.50; few choice up to $7.50. Calves steady; top vealers, $13. Receipts, 5 cars; 204 cattle, 39 hogs.

Review at local yards for week ending May 16: Saturday's market opened slow. Bidding on beef steers unevenly lower, quality mostly medium. Compared with week ago: beef steers, 15@25c lower; better grades showing most decline.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.25
Fair to good	8.85@9.25
Medium to fair	8.40@8.85
Common to medium	7.00@8.40
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.75@13.00
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	13.75@14.50
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	12.75@14.00
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.50@12.75
Rough stock	10.25@11.50

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .44	$ .43	$ .43	$ .38½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.33	.32¼	.30½	.27
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.37½	.45	.60½	.42½
Potatoes, (New York) cwt	1.47½	.92½	1.00	1.45
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	9.75	9.75	10.01½	10.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.50	18.50	18.50	28.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.89½	1.83½	1.77½	1.22
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.32½	1.31½	1.31	.94½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.59½	.58½	.55½	.59¼

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—27@30c.

Poultry—Hens, live, 20@25c; dressed, $1@2.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 50@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; beets, 5@10c bch; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c qt; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 8@18c bch; rhubarb, 3@5c.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ½ pk, $1@3 bu; strawberries, 35@40c box.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90; middlings, $2.10.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25; rye, 95c; oats, 60c; bran, $34; middlings, $40.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 18, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Del and Md, doz bchs, fancy and extra fancy $4@5.50; home grown, small, doz bchs, $1@1.75. BEANS, La, ⅞ bu hmpr, green and wax, $2@2.50; Fla, bu hmpr, green, $2@2.50; Georgia, bu hmpr, green, $2@2.50. BEETS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1.75@2.25; La, bu hmpr, $2.50. CABBAGE, 100-lb crate, S C, $2@2.65; Miss, $2.50@3.65; Va, $2.50@2.75. CARROTS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1.25@1.75; Texas, bu bskt, $2@2.75. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.50@3. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate best, $2.50@3.25; poor stock, $1.50. CUCUMBERS, Ohio hot house, bskt 2 doz, fancy, $2.25@2.50; choice, $2@2.85; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $3.25@3.50; poor stock, $2.50; choice, $1.75@2.50. EGGPLANT, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $2.50@3. LETTUCE, Ohio hot house, 10-lb bskt, $1.40@1.50; 3-lb bskt, 25@40c; Calif, iceberg, crate 4 to 5 doz hds, $3.50@4.25; poorer, $3. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskts, $1@1.50. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $3.50@3.65; whites, $3.50@3.65; home grown, dz bchs, 15c. PARSLEY, La, bbl, curly and plain, $5. PEAS, Calif, bu hmpr, $4.25@5; N C, bu hmpr, green, $3.50@4.50. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $3.50@4.25; choice, $2@3. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, New York whites, $2.10@2.25; Maine Gr Mts, $2.50@2.65; new stock, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1, $6.75@7; S C, bbl, Cobblers, No 1, $6.25. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 10@15c. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, Md, bu bskt, 65@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.50@3.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $8@8.50; Russets, $6.50@7.50; Ben Davis, $6@6.50; W Va, Willow Twigs, $5.50@6.50; bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $2.65@2.75; boxes, Wash, Winesaps, medium to large, fancy, $3.25@3.50; extra fancy, $3.50@3.75. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate 45 melons, standards, $10; ponys, $8. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crates, Tenn, Aromas, $4@5; Kentucky, Aromas, $6@6.25; Missouri, Aromas, $6@6.25.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 45c; tubs, 44c; nearby tubs, 42@43c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 34@36c; current receipts, 30@31c doz.

Cheese—N Y, full cream, 25@26c.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43@45c; hog dressed, 31@36c.

Live Poultry—Supplies liberal, demand moderate, market about steady. Hens, heavy, 31@33c; light and Leghorns, 28@30c; roosters, 18@20c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 15@20c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 20@25c; common pigeons, 40@50c per pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.25; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $4@9.75; fresh cows and springers, $35@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 double-decks; market higher. Prime heavy, $12.50@12.60; heavy mixed, $12.70@12.80; mediums and heavy yorkers, $12.90@13; light yorkers and pigs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $9.50@10.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2 double-decks; demand light; market slow and lower; spring lambs lower. Prime wethers, $9@9.25; good mixed, $8.25@8.75; fair mixed, $6.50@7.50; culls and common, $2.50@4.50; culls to choice lambs, $8@13; spring lambs, $14@17.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady; choice, $11.50@12; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 7½ cars hay, ½ car straw, 2 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 clover, $17@18; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $16.50@17.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16.50@17.50; No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@18.50.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $13@13.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, $1.28@1.29; No 3 shelled, $1.25@1.27; No 2 ear, $1.38@1.40.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56½c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; do, choice, 42@43c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 29@30c; process butter, 32@33c.

Eggs—Market about steady. On the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange. Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 30½@31c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 26@27c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 24@25c; Leghorns, 24@25c; old roosters, 16@17c.

Ducks, young Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 24@25c; do, puddles, 22@23c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 22@23c. Pigeons, per pair, 20@50c. Guinea fowl, old, as to size, each 50@75c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 18, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 10,824 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 44½@45c; do, extras, 92 score, 44c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 42@43½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 26c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 22,463 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 32½@33½c; do, storage packed, 33@34½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 30@30½c; do, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, first to average extras, 34@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 41c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 36@40c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 174,248 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 20½@21½c; do, average run, unquoted; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26@27c; do, average run, 25@26c.

Live Poultry steady; stags, by freight, 18c; broilers, by freight and express, 30@45c; fowls, by freight and express, 27@28c; roosters, by freight, 14c.

Dressed poultry quiet; chickens, fresh, 40@52c; do, frozen, 27@43c; fowls, 22@34c; old roosters, 14@20c; turkeys, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1070 head; market steady; steers, $6.50@10.35; state bulls, $[illegible]@5.75; cows, $2@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1290 head; market irregular; veals, common to prime, $8@11; culls and little calves, $4@6.75; buttermilks and fed, $4@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2800 head; market irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50. Lambs, medium to prime, $12@15; clipped, $11@12.50; culls, $8@9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1020 head; market irregular; light to medium weights, $12.50@13; pigs, $12@12.25; heavy hogs, $12.00.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $36; middling, $38, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $49, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $35.75; standard middling, $37.50; flour middling, $43@43.50; red dog, spot, $49@51, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $36; white hominy feed, $44.85, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.25; linseed oil meal, $47.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $20@21; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $15@17.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.13½; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.83⅜; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.85; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.00¼; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.71½. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.34⅜; No 3 yellow, $1.31⅛; No 2 mixed, $1.24. OATS, No 2 white, 55½c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 52½c; ordinary white, clipped, 59@61c; fancy, white clipped, 63@64c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.28½. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.05@1.08.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs—Top, $12.25; bulk, 240@370-lb butchers, $12@12.25; packing sows, mostly $10.75@11; strong weight slaughter pigs, largely $11.25@11.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; compared week ago fed yearlings and medium weight steers steady to 25c lower; choice yearlings mostly steady; weighty steers 25c off; general steer trade very uneven; lower grade offerings more numerous, sharing decline; extreme top long yearlings, $11.65; baby beef heifers, $11.40; yearling heifers numerous at $10.50@11; general fat she stock trade, 25c lower; vealers, 50@75c up; week's bulk prices follow. Beef steers, $9.25@10.85; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.75; fat cows, $5.85@8; fat heifers, $7.85@9.75; canners and cutters, $3.25@4.65; vealers, $9@10.50.

Sheep—Bulk prices follow: Clipped lambs, $12.50@13.75; springers, $15.85@16.25; cull clippers, $9.50@10.50; fat ewes, $7.50@8.50; top California springers, $16.35; old crop wooled lambs, $16; clippers, $14.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 16, 1925

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 48@50c; ½-blood combing, 48@49c; ⅜-blood combing, 46@47c; fine unwashed, 41@43c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 46@47c; ½-blood combing, 47@48c; ⅜-blood combing, 46c; ¼-blood combing, 45c; fine unwashed, 41@42c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood 46@47c; ⅜-blood, 44@45c; ¼ blood, 43@44.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May [illegible], 1925

Clover, cash, $15.50; October, $12.35; December, $13.25. Alsike, cash, nominal; August, $12.50. Timothy, cash, $3.[illegible]; May, nominal; September, $3.50.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 18. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$[illegible]
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	[illegible]@39.00
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	42.00@44.00
Flour middlings	42.00@45.00
Red dog flour	[illegible]
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	[illegible]
Gluten feed	[illegible]
36 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
41 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
43 per cent cottonseed meal	[illegible]
34 per cent linseed meal	[illegible]

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 50c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 10c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May Rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Feed in small supply. Heavy demand. Nearby shipments at a premium.

COUNTY NEWS AND COMMENT

Armstrong County, Pa.—In the last twenty years we have not had such ideal weather during April as this season. The first week of May has been the reverse with showers, thunderstorms, slush, hail and some snow; temperatures ranged from twenty-six to thirty-seven degrees at 6:00 A. M. All oats were seeded in April and are not showing well. No one has as yet turned stock to grass, in full, altho pasturage is luxuriant. Wheat and rye give promise of about fifty per cent of an average crop. Apples, pears and cherries are fully three weeks ahead of conditions on this date. Much uneasiness is entertained among fruit growers as to the outcome of the crop on account of this unusual weather. Spraying for coddling moth will begin next week if weather conditions permit. Those having a few pigs for sale are asking $14 to $16 per pair at six to eight weeks old, and some say they are getting it. All grain-fed cattle have been sold and many veal calves have gone to the butcher's block. Home gardens will be smaller than ordinarily on account of the dearth of some seeds and bulbs and the general high price. Onion sets were not obtainable at 30c per pound. Sweet corn is selling at $2.50 per peck. Field corn seed with no guarantee as to germination is selling for from $4 to $6 per bushel. Prices obtaining in this locality are as follows: wheat, $1.50; rye, $1.25; corn, $1.25; oats, 60c; potatoes, 50c@$1.75, as to quality; live chickens, 25@30c; butter, 40@45c; eggs, 25@30c. The need of farm help not pressing and idle men plentiful.—W. M. P., May 7.

Camden County, N. J.—Potatoes are making a good growth. The acreage generally has been reduced. The price of old potatoes is now about one-half of that of a year ago. Corn planting is in full swing. Cold nights continue to retard plant growth but frost has done little serious damage to fruit trees. Some early strawberry blossoms were killed. The contract price for tomatoes is $2 per ton more than last year. Wages are about the same as last year, with the supply of labor about equalling demand.

An item of interest to all farmers in the county is the new market which has been opened in Camden. This market is located on the site of the old Reading R. R. terminal at the foot of Kaighn Avenue. It has the advantage of rail and water transportation and there is real need for a market here to serve a rapidly growing city and suburban population. Its success will mean much to the farmers on this side of the river. Aside from the cost of ferrage it eliminates the time wasted waiting for a boat, the longer haul, and the question of a Pennsylvania license for farm trucks need not bother our farmers in the future. The movement is being sponsored by the City Commission of Camden.—S. R. B., May 8.

Centre County, Pa.—Owing to fine weather the spring work is well advanced. Some farmers say oats is not coming up well, a few are resowing. Part of the corn is planted. A lot of farmers had expected to begin planting this week but several wet days have delayed the work. There is a great traffic in day-old chicks. Apple trees are in full bloom. Fruit was considerably injured by the cold snap of April 29-30 when we had both ice and snow. The cool mornings still continue. Even this morning we had a good frost. Early potatoes are planted. Several boys' potato clubs are forming under the direction of the county agent. Michigan Russet potatoes will be used. Veal calves bring [illegible] per lb. and spring lambs 15c per lb.—[illegible], May 12.

Chester County, Pa.—Very little corn planted over the county due to the extremely cold weather. Seed corn is in very bad shape. The potatoes are practically all planted with a larger acreage than usual. The fruit outlook is good. Pears are very well set and some varieties of apples. Where spraying has been done very little aphis is found. There has been more than the usual number of baby chicks sold in the county. Dairy feeds have been very strong, prices ranging from $45 to $51, depending on kind and quality. Wheat and oats are looking good but hay prospects are not as good as a few weeks ago. Pomona No. 3 of this county and Delaware will celebrate their [illegible] anniversary on May 28 in West Chester.—F. H. G., May 12.

Frederick County, Md.—Some frost the first part of the week but fruit doesn't seem to have been hurt much. In some sections fruit was considerably damaged by hail on April nineteenth. Oats were all sowed early this year and are looking fine. Wheat and rye also looking better than average. Grass looking good but needs more hot sun and warmer weather. Corn planting should be practically completed by the middle of May. Prices of farm produce remain good. Eggs are exceptionally high, bringing 28@30c on the local market; wheat practically same tho slightly lower; corn selling around $1.50 bu. Steers gaining slowly; nearly everybody selling early on account of the shortage of feed.—R. J. W., May 9.

Indiana County, Pa.—The glorious spring weather during April took a sudden change for the worse and the past ten days have been exceedingly cold and damp. Some corn had been planted but most farmers are rejoicing that they held off a day or two. Oats seems to be thriving very nicely. Hay and pasture seem to be exceedingly slow in coming and not many people have turned their stock out to pasture yet, but soon the ensilage will be gone. We are expecting a good crop of fruit. Many spraying demonstrations were held this spring and a large number of orchards were sprayed. Eggs, 22@23c; butter, 38@40c; hogs, 10c; hay still difficult to sell at $12@14 ton; milk, in Indiana, $2.50 cwt.—H. A. N., May 8.

Lancaster County, Pa.—We have had a very wet, cold spring and seeding of spring crops has been greatly delayed. Oats is seeded, and a few have planted corn. Potatoes are all planted. The acreage of each crop is about as usual except tobacco, which it is likely will be somewhat reduced as it has been difficult to dispose of the last crop grown and the price has been reduced. Gardens are planted, but the vegetables are growing very slowly. Prices: butter, 45c; eggs, 28c; lard, 17c; seed corn is in demand and is bringing $2@2.50 bu. Seed oats is 78c bu.; bran, $1.85 cwt.; oats feed, $1.45 cwt.—R. C. R., May 14.

Lawrence County Pa.—Vegetation coming on slowly,—too cold. Several light frosts during past two weeks. Thunderstorms with rain and hail have been frequent. Potatoes planted in April are slow to come up. Splendid showing for fruit of all kinds except peaches if late and severe frosts don't catch us. Since tubercular testing started cows are scarce and high priced. Plenty of old hay on hand yet but not much demand. Rye, $1; wheat, $1.62; oats, 58c; ear corn, 50c; country butter, 48c; eggs, 40c.—M. L. V., May 5.

Lehigh County, (Upper), Pa.—The month of May up to the eleventh has been cold and stormy. Ice froze to the thickness of a window pane on Friday morning the ninth. Frost almost every morning. Grass fields have an exceptional stand and with warm and good growing weather a bumper crop of hay may be expected. Rye and wheat fields are heading out fine. Apple and all kinds of fruit trees are flowering profusely. Road masters are busy scraping and repairing the roads. Potatoes are all planted and corn planting is now in order. Good seed corn is scarce. Many poultry raisers report poor luck with their spring hatches. Old potatoes are nearly all on the market, prices low. Wheat has again advanced and dealers are paying $1.75 for Eggs, 28c; butter, 36c; chickens, 28c. Very few beef cattle fed last winter. There is a good demand for same at present at 9c on the hoof.—G. J. B., May 11.

Monroe County, Pa.—April was cool with local rains and frequent thundershowers followed by heavy frosts. Oats nearly all seeded. Corn ground also about finished. A car of disease-free seed potatoes arrived Monday from Michigan. The annual spring district tours by the county Sunday school officers closed with good results. The annual convention was held in Stroudsburg May 7 and 8 with delegates from each school in the county present. The following prices [illegible]: corn, $1.15; oats, 65c; rye, [illegible]; wheat, [illegible]; eggs, 28c; potatoes, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]; chickens, [illegible] 16c.—G. F. S., May 8.

Passaic County, N. J.—The weather for the last month has been unseasonably cold. Apples were in bloom but did not seem to suffer much in this locality. Pears suffered more. Strawberries were hit the hardest of any of the fruits. The Big Joe was the hardest hit with Premiers the least. After opening the buds in several parts of the field, I would say that there is about fifty per cent loss and it may run to seventy-five per cent. Sour cherries about twenty-five per cent loss. The asparagus that was up was hit from fifteen to sixty per cent, depending upon the locality of fields. Asparagus $3.00@6.50 doz., depending on size; demand good. Green onions, 25c doz.; rhubarb in fair demand at $2 per 100. Pansies going fair at 6 and 7 for $1. Frame lettuce from $1.50 to $4 depending on quality. There is not as large a planting of peas in this locality but other things are about normal.—N. D., May 10.

Potter County, Pa.—May was ushered in by unusually cold weather. It rained every day until the ninth and often the rain storm was followed by snow. Few fields of oats are sown and little garden planting has been done yet. The first strawberry blossoms and asparagus stalks were ruined by frost; fruit buds have not developed enough to be seriously injured. Many veal calves are being shipped. These are sold for 8@9c per lb. A pound of salt pork costs 26c at the grocery. Few young pigs in this locality. Twenty cents per bushel is the price of potatoes. Many farmers will plant a good acreage of them this year. The first sale of cheese from the local factory brought 20c per lb. Eggs, 27c; butter, 50@55c. The sale of our few remaining tracts of timber goes merrily on, but reforesting is also making gains. There is so much land here that is ideal for sheep raising it would seem a profitable change if more sheep were kept.—M. C. S., May 11.

Schuylkill County, Pa.—Too cold for the average crops. However, the hay prospects are very bright. Those who started alfalfa last year have a very good stand. Quite a few orchards were started this spring. More spraying done this spring than ever before. Most oats are sown and practically all potatoes planted. Corn planting season is here but some are holding off on account of the cool weather prevailing. Wheat does not seem to thrive. Farmers are planning a field day to be held June 20 at the Schuylkill County Fair Grounds. A carload of tuberculin tested cows was readily disposed of by a local dealer. Demand for milk is very good. We are considering a cow testing association which is one of the many things needed in this county.—G. S. R., May 12.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Plenty of rain during the past month all around us, yet an unusually small amount in the south central part of the county which seems to be in the drought belt. In fact, some wells are going dry. Fifty-eight head of purebred cattle were consigned from this county to the Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding and Sales Association, held at Troy, Bradford County, May seventh. The Jersey Breeders of Susquehanna County held an important meeting at Montrose, April twenty-third. Boys' and girls' calf clubs are to be organized in the county in the near future. Good prices are being paid for purebred calves. George and Howard Pickett, of Rush, recently sold several head of Guernseys at $250 each. This county seems to never lack a market for good purebreds. The work of eradicating tuberculosis keeps moving forward. Most of the oats are sowed. Corn ground is plowed and most owners will increase the acreage. Many farmers are using certified seed potatoes. I have found the uncertified not profitable. Fruit was but little damaged by early frosts. Nearly everyone is hatching or raising many chickens this year,—more than usual.—E. M. L. B., May 12.

Tioga County, Pa.—The weather for the past four weeks has been very changeable. There have been only a few really warm days. April 19 and 25 there were bad electric storms with high wind. The last day of April snow fell here during the entire day. The cold, wet weather is holding farming back. Most of the oat seeding is done but little has been done toward other crops. Pastures look good. New seeding looks fine in most places. A few hardy vegetables are being planted. Quite a few farm flocks are dropping off on production, consequently, hens are thrown on the market and the price drops. Veals, 9c; four-week-old pigs $5 each and very scarce; hens, 22c; eggs, 2[illegible].—P. W. L., May 11.

Union County, Pa.—Many acres of corn were planted last week but some farmers are still plowing sod for corn. Planted corn seems to be germinating very well. Oats have made very little growth but this rain will give them a good start. Clover fields are showing up very well but pasture meadows are short. Potatoes have nearly all been planted with a smaller acreage than last year. Wheat fields generally look good. Dry feed is holding out well. Many persons are buying day-old chicks instead of hatching them. [illegible] is building another hen house eighty by twenty feet to increase his flock in the [illegible] of Hartleton. The third spraying of apple trees is in order.—J. N. G., May 11.

Cabbage for Pennsylvania

NEW YORK shipped as much cabbage into fifteen large Pennsylvania markets during 1924 as was raised in the entire Keystone State, according to the Bureau of Markets which has completed a survey of the carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables. Receipts into the surveyed markets from all states totaled 4229 cars last year compared with 4236 cars in 1923. The only important sources of late cabbage in Pennsylvania cities were New York with 1874 cars and Pennsylvania with 132 cars. Receipts of early cabbage in the larger markets of the state were mainly from these states: Texas, 510; Florida, 476; Virginia, 415, and South Carolina, 180. Ohio, whose cabbage is classed between early and late production, supplied 232 cars.

Eighty per cent of the 4229 cars were sold in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and eighty per cent of the 1874 cars from New York likewise moved thru these cities. These two markets do not draw on the same states for cabbage supplies with the exception of New York and Texas. Most of the receipts from Florida, South Carolina and Virginia were recorded in Philadelphia while a majority of the cabbage shipped to this state from Ohio and Mississippi were found in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Handles Two-thirds

Two-thirds of the 132 cars from Pennsylvania were handled in Pittsburgh. Other markets which received cabbage from this state in carlots were: Lancaster, 12; Harrisburg, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 8; and Scranton, 7.

Erie County is the commercial cabbage area in this state. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that 295 cars of cabbage were loaded at Pennsylvania points for shipment during 1924. Three-fourths of these originated in Erie County, a portion of which moved to Pittsburgh. Tioga County shipped 25 cars during the year, probably to eastern Pennsylvania markets. Sixteen cars were shipped from Lancaster County, practically all of which were consigned to the Lancaster market.

Early Peach Crop

THE early peach crop in 10 southern states this year will be somewhat smaller than the large crop of last year, according to the May 1 condition report of the United States Department of Agriculture which places the condition of the crop at 69.2 per cent of normal as compared with 78.6 per cent last year.

The condition figure for Georgia, which is by far the leading producer in the states covered, is 70 as compared with 80 on May 1 a year ago. Texas shows a condition of 62 this year compared with 67 last year; North Carolina 73 compared with 83; South Carolina 76, against 78; Oklahoma 53, against 84; Arkansas 74, against 85.

Prospects for the early crop in Alabama and Mississippi were more favorable on May 1 this year than last.

Onion Production

CRAWFORD and York Counties represent the Keystone State in the commercial production of onions. Last year the 72 cars shipped as reported by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics were about equally divided between the two counties, altho in the several previous years York was the larger shipper. In the latter county the crop is an early one being marketed in July and August, while in Crawford the crop does not mature until late fall and it is stored and sold thru the winter and spring months.

Onion shipments from Pennsylvania have showed a steady decrease of 20 per cent each successive year since 1921. However, there has been no corresponding drop in production. Trucking probably accounts for most of this reduction, as primary highways are thru both producing areas.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED Brood Sows, Boars. Male and female pigs. **WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.**

POLAND CHINAS of approved breeding, spring gilts bred to new Boar sired by the Grand Champion Armistice. Service Boars, one two-year-old herd boar. For prices address **S. Eagley, Zanesville, Ohio.**

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old, $6.50 each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. **Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.**

WEANED AND READY TO SHIP. Two litters, not related, fine Berkshire Pigs. **W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.**

Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. **G. C. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.**

Chester Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines. **Pusey Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.**

Yorkshire bacon hogs. Registered stock. Boars ready for service, bred and open gilts, pigs. **Holliday Farms, North Springfield, Pa.**

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The Keystone Food Chopper is constructed on positively correct principles. Will cut any kind of meat, raw or cooked; all kinds of vegetables, coarse or fine. Leaves no uncut food in the machine and no drip on the floor.

Four cutting plates with each Chopper, also Recipe Book and instruction tag. We positively guarantee this Food Chopper to give entire satisfaction.

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Where the Difference Lies

Why Some Farmers Succeed and Others Fail

WE OFTEN see two men starting out to be farmers and tho they seem to have equal chances, one succeeds while the other fails. This is not always due to lack of industry or business acumen, on the part of the failure, but may be because of his lack of versatility. Especially is this true of the man on a small farm.

A well-to-do farmer I have in mind contemplates making extensive improvements in his farm property but hesitates to begin because of the cost of skilled labor. Because he is versatile his less well-to-do neighbor goes on making improvements year after year with little cost except for materials. He can do mason work, understands the mixing and using of concrete, does acceptable carpenter work, sets shoes on the work horses, repairs farm machinery and coaxes his flivver into good humor when his neighbor would call up a garage.

Be a Jack-at-all-trades

Perhaps on a farm more than anywhere else it pays to be a Jack-at-all trades. If one is not he must see the profits of his business go to pay the enormous by-the-hour wages of skilled workmen. This suggests another reason why young men should serve an apprenticeship working on a farm before purchasing one. Many farmers can do almost all of the repair work and the like on their farms and from these farmers the hired man soon acquires much wisdom about many things which will be required of him on his own farm later. Aside from the knowledge there is gained a confidence in one's ability which is a real asset in the business.

With the handy man a breakdown is not a disaster, but, a challenge, and there is real pleasure, besides profit, in being able to plan and work out your plans without calling in specialists.—M. C. S.

Book for Farm Lovers

ONE of the most readable books that has come to our table in recent months is Kelsey's Rural Guide. It is full of the spirit which the successful farmer, gardener and fruit grower must have. Up to date without being forbiddingly scientific in style it imparts knowledge as well as inspiration. David Stone Kelsey was a member of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission and has long been an active member and leader in the Grange, has been a lecturer for many years. Mr. Kelsey knows country life and the problems of the farm having spent most of his life in the country. The book contains 300 pages and is divided into sixty short chapters. The few chapter titles given will indicate the range of subjects: Life More Abundant, Liberty and Living, Foundations of Success, The Blessed Small Fruits, Rural Life for Women, Wonders of the Soil, The Secret of Fertility, Farm Buildings, The Farm Dairy, Crop Rotations, Water Supply, Stumbling Blocks, Orchard Fruits, Market Gardening, Specialty Farming, The Rural Community, The Rural Grange, Country Schools and Churches.

The book is published by the Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, Massachusetts.—R. P. K.

Young Farmers' Week

THE 1925 Young Farmer's Week will be held at State College, following the commencement activities in June. The young farmers will arrive at the College on Tuesday, June 16 and leave for home Friday, June 19, which makes the program one day shorter than usual.

The program for Tuesday evening will consist of addresses of welcome and entertainment. On Wednesday morning, the various departments of the College will be inspected. For this purpose the visitors will be divided into small groups. In the afternoon of both Wednesday and Thursday most of the time will be devoted to games or some other form of recreation.

Wednesday evening the young farmers will participate in a meeting with the grown-ups who have come for the annual Farmer's Field Day exercises which follow on Thursday. The state-wide judging contests will be staged Thursday morning and the announcement of the winners and the awarding of the prizes will take place at a final meeting on Thursday evening.

The increasing popularity of the annual gathering of young farmers is indicated by the following figures. In 1920, the attendance was 100; in 1921, 222; 1922, 275; in 1923, 321, and in 1924 the attendance totaled 421.—A. L. B.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 23)

I remember how they felt the cloth on my back and how proudly they surveyed it.

"Couldn't buy them goods 'round these parts," said Uncle Peabody. "Nor nothin' like 'em—no, sir."

"Feels a leetle bit like the butternut trousers," said Aunt Deel as she felt my coat.

"Ayes, but them butternut trousers ain't what they used to be when they was young an' limber," Uncle Peabody remarked. "Seems so they was gettin kind o' wrinkled an' bald-headed-like, 'specially where I set down."

"Ayes! Wal I guess a man can't grow old without his pants growin' old, too—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

"If yer legs are in 'em ev'ry Sunday they ketch it of ye," my uncle answered. "Long sermons are hard on pants, seems to me."

"An' the longer the legs the harder the sermons—in them little seats over 't the schoolhouse—ayes!" Aunt Deel added by way of justifying his complaint. "There wouldn't be so much wear in a ten-mile walk—no!"

The chicken pie was baking and the strawberries were ready for the shortcake.

"I've been walkerin' since the dew was off gittin' them berries an' vi-lets—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, now busy with her work at the stove.

"Aunt, you look as young as ever," I remarked.

She slapped my arm and said with mock severity:

"Stop that! W'y! You know better—ayes!"

How vigorously she stirred the fire then.

"I can't return the compliment—my soul! how you've changed!—ayes!" she remarked. "I hope you ain't fit no more, Bart. I can't bear to think o' you flyin' at folks an' poundin' of 'em. Don't seem right—no, it don't!"

"Why, Aunt Deel, what in the world do you mean?" I asked.

"It's Purvis's brain that does the poundin', I guess," said my uncle. "It's kind o' got the habit. It's a reg'lar beetle brain. To hear him talk, ye'd think he an' you could clean out the hull Mexican nation—barrin' accidents. Why, anybody would suppose that yer enemies go to climbin' trees as soon as they see ye comin' an' that you pull the trees up by the roots to git at 'em."

"A certain amount of such deviltry is necessary to the comfort of Mr. Purvis," I remarked. "If there is nobody else to take the responsibility for it he assumes it himself. His imagination has an intense craving for blood and violence. It's that type of American who, egged on by the slave power, is hurrying us into trouble with Mexico."

Purvis came in presently with a look in his face which betrayed his knowledge of the fact that all the cobwebs spun by his fancy were now to be brushed away. Still he enjoyed them while they lasted and there was a kind of tacit claim in his manner that there were subjects regarding which no honest man could be expected to tell the truth.

(To be continued next week)

At night when sudden tremors shake
And agitate the casement,
The cause may be a distant quake
Or raisins in the basement.

TO FIGHT THE CORN BORER ALL CORN STALKS MUST BE BURNT BY JUNE FIRST
BY ORDER OF DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
THIS IS AS FAR AS YOU GO!
CORN BORER
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150,000 CHICKS, 1925
ONE MATING ONLY, THE BEST.

	100	500
C. White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$65.00
C. Barred Rocks	15.00	75.00
C. Buff Rocks	15.00	75.00
es (assorted)	12.00	55.00

or more a matter of correspondence. May 15 and four cents per chick less. Order direct for present or future delivery. Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Illustrated catalog free. **THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 24, Richfield, Pa.**

BY CHICKS OF QUALITY
ALL BREEDS GREATLY REDUCED

Brown and Buff Leghorns	$11.00 per 100
Rocks, Reds and Anconas	12.00 per 100
and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes and Black Minorcas	13.00 per 100
Pekin Ducklings	30.00 per 100

Order Direct from ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES H. G. SWEIGART, Chester County, Penna. Phone 133.

CHICKS

English W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
C. White Leghorns	8.75 per 100
Buff Leghorns	10.00 per 100
$10.00; Reds	10.00 per 100
Mixed, $9.00; Light	7.50 per 100

NIEMOND, Box 2, **McAlisterville, Pa.**

CKS—Vigorous quality chicks, from free range, greatest layers.

and Tancred White Leghorns	8c each
Barred Rocks, Owen's S. C. Reds	11c each
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Prepaid. 100% Live delivery. Order direct. **SEIDEL. WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.**

BY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 8c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 8c; S. Barred Rocks 9c; Mixed 7c. Special prices on and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad., or for free circular. **Chester Valley Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

BY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c, S. C. Barred Rocks 9c; S. C. R. Reds 10c and Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility to-lay stocks. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. from this adv. or write for circular. **Clear Spring, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.**

BY CHICKS From good healthy laying free range stock by prepaid post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Plymouth Rocks 12c S. C. R. I. Reds.... 13c White Leghorns.. 10c Mixed .... 8c on 500 lots or more. Hatches due every **PENN'S CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $10.00; Minorcas, $11.00; White and Brown Leghorns $8.00; Mixed, $7.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid. Above prices effective May 19. **SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.**

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BRED FOR UTILITY AND SIZE
May and June, 12c each.
EL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 8c; Barred Rocks 9c; R. I. Reds 10c; Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock heavy laying flocks. Circular. **HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

HICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c; B. P. Rocks, 8c; Mixed, 7c. Special price on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or circular. **LEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Ehrenzeller, Propr., R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.**

hick Prices Smashed from inspected flocks, free from disease. Get prices before you buy. S. C. W. Leg., Bd. R. I. Reds. Mixed Chicks. Catalog and price. **Fair View Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.**

CKS From high class Utility matings, inspected by a local accredited veterinarian. S. Leghorns, $8.00; Barred Rocks $10.00, R. I. $12.00, mixed, $7.00 per hundred. Postpaid. arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. **KEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.**

CHICKS from our own Standard Free Range flock of W. Leghorns, 8c each. Special rates on orders or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.**

TON'S Black Leghorn Chicks—Prices for postdelivery June 15th and each week after 25—$3.50; 100—$11; 300—$30; 1,000—$100. Better you never will get, order now, safe delivery, circular free. **A. E. Hampton, Box F, N. J.**

MAY DAY-OLD CHICKS that live and grow. S. C. White Leghorns, per 100, $40.00 per 500. Barred Plymouth $11.00 per 100; hatches off every week. **DISE POULTRY FARM, Paradise, Penna.**

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BRED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, 13c; S. C. Leghorns, 11c; Light Brahmas, 21c; Pekin 25c. Live delivery guaranteed. **Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa. R. 3.**

ks Every Week Direct Strains "Martin's" White Wyandottes, 10c. Special matings, 14c; Broilers, 7c. Bank reference. **JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

None better, mixed 8c, White and Brown Leghorns, 10c, Buff and Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. R. I. Reds, 14c. **OPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.**

PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the Breeds Stock and Hatching eggs in season. cent stamp for booklet and prices. **T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.**

DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs. **Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.**

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Wyandotte eggs. Two settings $2.50 **Chas. D. Kagey, Graterford, Pa.**

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

WARTS ON COWS' TEATS.—I would like to have you prescribe a remedy for removing warts from the teats of my cows. These warts are large and numerous; it is hard to milk her.—B. S., Cambridge Springs, Pa. The long warts should be cut off with sharp scissors and the sore touched with a stick of lunar caustic. Very often warts can be entirely removed by smearing them over, after each milking, with pure olive oil. Scabby teats may be smeared with vaseline containing enough carbolic acid to give it an odor. Give each cow a dessertspoonful of Fowler's solution at dose in either feed or in drinking water two or three times a day.

NASAL CATARRH.—We have a cat, three years old. He is a Maltese and has been altered. Up to a month ago he was always well, then I noticed the inner lid of the eyes seemed inflamed and he kept the eyes partially closed. He also has considerable nasal trouble and he frequently sneezes, his bowels act too free. I gave him two teaspoonfuls of castor oil, also attempted to wash out nostrils with syringe but failed. He eats pretty well, his usual diet is milk, fresh meat and fish, either raw or cooked. I mostly keep him in the house as he is fond of killing birds. His nostrils seemed to be blocked up with mucus.—Mrs. W. S. H., Cape May, N. J. Dissolve a dessertspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of tepid water; dip nose and lower portion of face in this solution three or four times a day. He should be allowed to run out, and remain there, every pleasant fair day. It is a mistake to keep him continually in a shaded place as he requires more sunshine and exercise.

GRUB-IN-THE-HEAD.—I have a sheep that has been sick for some time. Our veterinary tells me that she has grub in the head.H. J., Butler County, Pa. You might try pouring a mixture of snuff and olive oil into nose, but place the sheep on its back when you do it. In some cases wire snares formed of small loops can be used to advantage in removing the grubs.

BURSAL BUNCH ON KNEE.—I have a four-year-old cow that has had soft bunch on knee for the past twelve months. Our veterinary claims it was caused by lying down.—R. P., Carroll County, Md. Apply equal parts of tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor to bunch daily. Keep her in well bedded box stall.

BLOTCHES.—Have a young cow that has large blotches on her back and near root of tail which ooze a watery fluid.—A. B., Armstrong County, Pa. Dissolve one ounce of acetate of lead, one dram of tannic acid in one quart of water and wet sore parts three times a day. Equal parts of boric acid and oxide of zinc is another good remedy and it should be applied twice daily.

CHRONIC SCOURS.—Have a yearling heifer that has been troubled for a long time with scours and nothing I have done for her seems to make her any better.—A. L. P., Fayette County, Pa. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered dried sulphate of iron at a dose in feed three times a day.

SORE EYES.—Our very young lambs are troubled with sore eyes, but do not seem to be sick.—H. N., Chemung County, N. Y. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in a half pint of water and apply a few drops to eyes twice a day. A bright light will make them worse.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 3 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

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POULTRY

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS at reduced prices from good selected stock. Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; S. C. Reds, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Mixed, $7.00. Order from this ad. or circular free by prepaid Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns $8.00-100; Barred Rocks $9.00-100; Reds $10.00-100; W. Rocks $12.00-100; Light Mixed $6.50-100; Heavy $8.00-100; 1c added per chick on less than 100 orders. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Jacob Niemond, McAlisterville, Pa., Box 6.

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for May, June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Light Brahmas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White Pekin Ducklings. Booklet U. Custom hatching. Special—Week old chicks. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fishers Ave., Olney, Pa.

STEINHOFF CHICKS—500,000 in 1925. Free feed with each order. Fifteen leading Breeds. Hogan Tested flocks. Live delivery guaranteed, 10c up. Catalogue free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Dept. P, Osage City, Kansas

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid, 100 Leghorns, large assorted $9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10. Orp., Wyn. $12. Lt. Brahmas, $15. Assort. $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

QUALITY CHIX—Wyandottes and Reds $12 per 100; Rocks, $10; Leghorns, $9; Mixed, $8. Guaranteed delivery. Circular free. "Sun Peep" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Reds, Rocks, W. Leghorns, Mixed, 9c up. Free range, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS—Jersey Black Giants $1.50 for 15. Also Single Comb Black Minorcas $1.00 for 15. Mrs. Harry Hoover, Cochranville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 38, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS REDUCED—White Wyandottes, 12c; Barred Rocks, 10c, and S. C. Leghorns 8c each. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

WHITE Chinese goose eggs 50c each; $5 per dozen. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

LEGHORNS

VIGOROUS baby chicks from free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, Barron strain, mated with Tancred Cockerels, $12 per 100, for May and June chicks. 10% with order. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpage paid. Twin Brook Farm, Strawberry Ridge, Pa.

BRED-TO-LAY, White Leghorn pullets, 8 and 12 weeks. Sixty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Auker, Liverpool, Pa.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Barron 263-275 egg strain. 15 eggs $1.50, postpaid. Merrell Pease, Bowmansdale, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs. 5c each. John Garman, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS, grown in open fields. Early Jersey, Large Charleston Wakefield, Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.25 prepaid. 10,000 or more $1.25 per M expressed collect. We ship the size plants you want. Cauliflower, Pepper, Sweet Potato and Tomato. Booking orders now for May shipments. Get our prices. Oldest Virginia growers. Twenty years experience in vegetable plant growing. Service, Satisfaction and Safe Delivery guaranteed. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage plants grown in our open fields, all leading varieties; 300-75c, 500-$1.25, 1000-$2.00 prepaid by mail or express. 5000 and over $1.25 per thousand charges collect. Tomato, pepper and cauliflower ready for shipment May 1st, ask for our illustrated price list, satisfaction guaranteed. The Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

FARM LANDS

MODERN PENN. FARM near lake, $3500 income; 8 cows and heifers, machinery, vehicles, hay, straw, etc., included; rich dairy district, short walk village, motor bus, state road; 100 acres easily worked for bumper crops; creek and spring water, wire fences, valuable timber, apple, cherry and pear orchard; good 7-room house, large porch, big basement barn, granary, smithy, poultry house. Retiring owner reduces to $3600 for quick sale, only part cash. Details and pictures of this section pg. 113 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout the East. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL 123-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn. James Stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house, Baltimore market. Wauwatosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

DAIRY CATTLE

FOR QUICK SALE

at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa., Financial Sensation 9th No. 202042. Son of the great $60,000 Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Financial Buttercup Maid No. 413516, with a record of 408 lbs. fat as a four-year-old. Born Oct. 27, 1921. Solid dark fawn with white star on forehead, black tongue and switch. $100.00, f. o. b. West Chester, Pa.

HOLSTEINS

$10 down buys a registered Holstein bull. We will accept your notes or Dairymen's League Certificates. Write for further information. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., c. o. American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York

REG. Guernsey Bull Calf—Born March 1st. May Rose strain. Ask for Pedigree and price. Accredited Herd. LOCUST LAWN FARM. Box 2. Elverson, Pa.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN dairy calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wis.

REG. AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE T. B. tested
W. J. W. BECHTEL. Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEY COWS—Will sell any four out of small home herd. Registered, accredited herd. TYSON BROTHERS, Incorporated, Flora Dale, Pa.

TWO PURE BRED BULLS—Nice individuals out of excellent dams. May Rose blood. Reasonable. HAYES C. TAYLOR. P. O. Embreeville, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS pay for themselves. Mr. O. A. Looney, Walnut Grove, Mo., writes: I can see that Crumb's Stanchions will pay for themselves in a short time. We are getting four to five gallons of milk per day more from fifteen Jersey cows than we did the old way. Send for booklet. Wallace B. Crumb, Box P, Forestville, Conn.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1107 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.25 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

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CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, standard varieties for early and late setting, name choice. 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 postpaid. 10,000, expressed, $10.00. Ruby King pepper, 300, $1.50; 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.00 postpaid. 10,000 expressed, $30.00. Satisfaction guaranteed, old established growers. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS—June, July delivery. Strong, stocky, guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid. 100, 45cts; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.35; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Varieties, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and Big Stem Jersey. Tomato Plants, varieties, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe and Marglobe. Prices Parcel Post paid. 500, $1.60; 1000, $3.00. Express Collect, $1.50 per 1000. We ship the size plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Tomato, Cabbage, Collard, Celery, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Kohl-Rabi. Post paid. 100-30c, 300-75c, 500-$1.00, 1,000-$1.50. Pepper, Egg Plants. Postpaid. 100-40c, 300-$1.00, 500-$1.50, 1,000-$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties. Aster, Beets, Lettuce, Sweet Potato, 5 doz. 50c; 100—75c. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Early Celery, Tomatoes, 4 doz. 50c; 100—$1.00; 1000—$6.00. Peppers, Egg Plants, Snapdragons 3 doz. $1.00; 100—75c. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce $1.00 per 1000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Tomato, 40c per 100; 300 for $1.25; $2.75 per 1000. Pepper Plants 60c per 100; $3.75 per 1000. Dahlia Roots $1.25 per dozen. Assorted. Postpaid. David Redway, Hartly, Del.

RURAL RUSSETS and Sir Walter Raleighs, disease free seed potatoes. No. 1 grade $2 per 100 lbs. Cash with order. 10% discount on all 1500 lb. orders. H. E. Lewis, R. D. 1, Towanda, Pa.

PLANTS—Large, healthy, open-field grown. Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00-1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00-1000. Tomatoes $1.00-1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants $1.50-1000. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Cabbage: $2.00-1000; Tomatoes $2.00-1000; Peppers: $1.00-1000; Cauliflower: $1.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten, $2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Mayons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; ten $2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and receipt free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing—5 lbs. $1.50; 10-$2.50; Smoking—5 lbs. $1.25; Mild—10-$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

I CAN help a few more men and women, 18 to 65, qualify for Government Positions, $140 to $300 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Man under 40 to work on and take charge of one of the best farms in Northern Ohio (140 acres). Address A. L. Collins, R. 4, Medina, Ohio.

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WHITE COLLIES—Sable markings, eligible for registration. The kind you are looking for. T. S. INGRAM, Route 2. CORRY, PENNA.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Several ready to begin work. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

One look picks the *profit-maker*

But appearance is a dangerous guide in choosing oil

ONE look may be enough to tell a skillful farmer the hogs that are easiest to fatten, or the poultry that brings the greatest profits.

But there is one place on the farm where the eye fails, where looks mean nothing. Two *oils*, may look as much alike as two prize Durocs, but differ as widely as a pure-bred and a runt.

Appearance won't tell you that one oil will distribute perfectly in your motor and that another may not.

From appearance, there isn't any way of judging that one oil will break down and another stand up under the heat of your motor, that one will burn clean and another produce soot and carbon, and that one will seal pistons and give power and smooth running, while another will let power "blow by" the piston rings.

For operating economy, follow this guide

When the eye fails as a guide, isn't it reasonable to get the most expert advice you can find?

Near your farm is a Mobiloil dealer who gives advisory service in lubrication. He runs an established business year after year and is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than in making an occasional sale at fancy profits. On his wall, he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations because he knows it puts oil-selling on the only sound basis—the use of this Chart means that every purchaser gets oil which engineers agree is perfectly suited to the requirements of his motor.

The dealer's judgment is backed by the combined judgment of motorists who call for Mobiloil more than for any five other brands combined, and by practically all manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motors who have placed their okays on the recommendations listed in the Mobiloil Chart.

Where you can secure advisory lubrication service

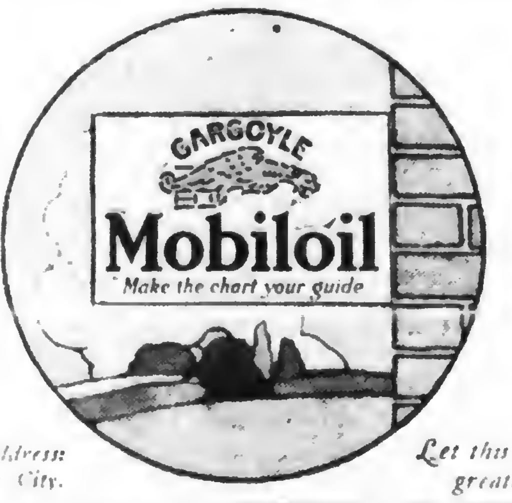
It is easy to find the dealer who gives this advisory service. On the outside of his building, he prominently displays a metal Mobiloil sign with the red Gargoyle. Inside, you will find the complete Chart. Make it your guide and you will always be certain of getting oil designed for duty in your motor.

Mobiloil is made from crude stocks chosen only for their lubricating qualities and not for high gasoline yield. Every batch, every can, every quart of Mobiloil is "true to type."

It is made by the Vacuum Oil Company which has specialized solely in lubrication for 59 years.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



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Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Let this sign guide you to greater farm profits

Branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	…	…
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers	…	…	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet F B & T	…	…	..				A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A				
Cleveland	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	…	…	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc
Duesenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
" 6	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	…	…			…	…
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	B	Arc	B	Arc			…	…
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G M C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1½-1½)	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes 6	..	.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc						
Kissel 6	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lex'ton Concord	Arc	Arc	.	..				
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	…		…				Arc	Arc
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l Quad.)	..	…	…				A	A
" " (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	.		.		A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc			A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	…	.			A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)		.	.			..	A	Arc
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (1½ ton						Arc	Arc	Arc
" (1½ ton	A	A	A	A		A		
" (1½-F-W 20W	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc		Arc		
Star	A	Arc	Arc	Arc		A	B	A
Stearns Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Velie (Cont. Eng.)		.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" (Hercules Eng.) 1½-2 ton			A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc		Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		Arc	Arc	A
White 15 & 20	Arc	Arc	Arc			A	A	
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A		A	B	
[illegible]	B	A	B			Arc	B	
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B					
" " 6	A	Arc						

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in pa… [illegible]

Continental [illegible]	A	Arc					Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc					
Lycoming [illegible]	A	A	A					A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A					

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL: For their correct lubrication [illegible] Mobil… "C," "CW" or Mobilubricant [illegible] by complete Chart at [illegible] dealer's.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 91—No. 22 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925 $1.00 a Year

EXP'T STATION LIBRARY MAY 28 1925

MEMORIAL DAY

Students at the Pennsylvania State College get some practice in the fine art of winning blue ribbons. Page three.

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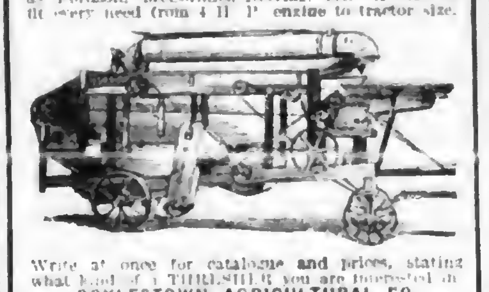

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Safety First in Peach Spraying

Care in Use of Arsenate Will Prevent Tree Injury

By ARTHUR J. FARLEY

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

THE susceptibility of peach trees to spray injury during the growing season is well known to the experienced and observing fruit grower. Concentrated lime-sulphur and Bordeaux mixture have been almost entirely discarded in the East in connection with the summer spraying of peaches, while lead arsenate must be used with care because of the danger of injury to fruit, foliage or twigs.

Arsenical injury, or injury produced by water soluble arsenic liberated on the tree by the decomposition of lead arsenate applied to control curculio, has been quite serious in several peach growing sections during the last few seasons. The injury may appear in several different forms; namely, leaf injury generally followed by defoliation; cankering of the one-year wood and cankering of the new growth.

The leaf injury appears in the form of irregular spots, brown in color. The edges of the leaves also show the same kind of injury. Leaves that are severely affected usually fall a few days after the injury makes its appearance. However, the leaf injury may not appear for a month or six weeks after the trees have been sprayed with a mixture containing lead arsenate.

Indications of Twig Injury

Injury to one-year twigs first appears in the form of slightly darkened blotches usually along the upper or more exposed side. If the injury affects only the outer tissues the twig continues to enlarge, but the bark cracks and presents a rough, shaggy appearance. If the injury goes deeper than the outer bark, the affected areas become sunken, finally crack and in wet weather exude gum. Occassionally such a canker completely girdles a twig, but in most cases one side of the branch is not injured thus allowing the normal growth to bring it back to normal within one or two years. The bark on such branches, however, remains rough and shaggy for two or three years.

The injury on the new growth usually occurs where it joins the one-year wood and around the older or lower buds in the form of small brown cankers, similar to brown rot cankers. Cankers formed at the base of either the new growth, or the one-year wood weaken the branch sometimes to the extent that it splits or breaks during a high wind or under a heavy load of fruit.

Recommendations of Jersey Station

Experiments and observations conducted by the departments of pomology, plant pathology and entomology of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station have led to the following conclusions and recommendations:

1.—Lead arsenate alone or in combination with lime should never be applied to peach trees during the growing season.

2.—Powdered lead arsenate at the rate of 1 pound to 50 gallons of New Jersey Dry Mix Sulphur Lime is the maximum amount that is safe to use on peaches.

3.—Fresh hydrated lime containing not less than 90 per cent calcium oxide should be used in preparing Dry Mix. Hydrated lime that has been exposed to the air for several weeks, thus being changed to calcium carbonate should not be used in preparing Dry Mix or with other summer fungicides used in combination with lead arsenate.

4.—Great care should be exercised in weighing or measuring all ingredients before they are put into the spray tank. This applies particularly to lead arsenate and lime.

5.—Dry Mix Sulphur Lime itself is not injurious to peach twigs or foliage, the lead arsenate generally used with it being the cause of the trouble.

Tioga the Celery County

THE commercial celery and lettuce business in Pennsylvania is almost entirely confined to Tioga County. Celery shipments last year amounted to 225 cars, 206 of which were Tioga grown, according to figures from the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of the remainder, Bucks County shipped 1[illegible] cars and Wayne one. The total of 225 cars represents average shipments for the past four years. Lettuce shipments decreased from 2[illegible] cars in 1923 to 17 cars last year, 1[illegible] of which originated in Tioga County.

What Fertilizer Will Do for the Tobacco Crop

TOBACCO responds to fertilizing as perhaps no other crop. Just let the soil or the fertilizer be out of balance—a little too much ammonia or not quite enough potash—and the symptoms of poor nourishment will soon show up in the color of leaf or the character of the plant. The photograph reproduced here shows the effect of leaving ammonia out of the tobacco fertilizer. The plot on the left received 1000 pounds of 5-[illegible] fertilizer per acre, while on the right the same quantities of phosphoric acid and potash were applied but [illegible] ammonia. The photograph was taken in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 22 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY MAY 30, 1925 Whole No. 1463

The Fine Art of Winning Blue Ribbons

Student Farmers Make the Penn State Dairy Exposition a Notable Event

By A. A. BORLAND

Staff Contributor and Adviser

SATURDAY, May 9, was a big day among the dairy students at Penn State. The occasion was the annual Penn State Dairy Exposition. A contest in the production of clean milk, a dairy cattle judging contest, a dairy cattle fitting and showing contest, a mock sale, and a big dairy banquet were some of the outstanding features of the occasion, all the events being staged by the dairy students.

Clean milk is a sort of hobby at the Penn State dairy barn, where certified milk has been produced regularly for the past four years. The herd of sixty milking cows is housed in one of the most modern college dairy barns in the country and everything is kept as clean as a new pin.

Nineteen students enrolled in this contest. Each one did all the work of preparing his own samples for the contest. This included the sterilization of the milk utensils, milking the cows, aerating, cooling, and bottling the milk. Two classes were provided—one for Holstein and Ayrshire milk, the other for Guernsey and Jersey milk. The judging was done by Professor W. H. Martin of the Dairy Department, and L. W. Morley.

First place in Class One was won by R. B. Dickerson, Andover, N. J., with a score of 98.75 points. First place in Class Two was awarded F. [illegible] Sheehan, of Kennett Square, whose exhibit scored 98.9. Mr. Sheehan also received the sweepstake prize of $5.00 presented by the Dairy Husbandry Club for highest score in the contest.

Low Bacterial Counts

Some remarkably low bacterial counts were in evidence in the contest, a number of samples running below 1[illegible] per cubic centimeter; two samples contained only twenty bacteria each per cubic centimeter. If these students maintain a similar record for clean milk production after the graduation, their services will be in real demand in Pennsylvania which is the second largest market milk state in the nation.

The dairy cattle judging contest was one of the most popular features of the day, fifty-one students being entered in the contest. Four rings of four cows in the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds were judged. The official judges were Mr. Clark F. Berry, Sinking Springs, for Holsteins; George Schuckman, Elizabethtown, for Ayrshires; M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, for Guernseys, and J. S. Campbell, Butler, for Jerseys.

J. V. McCahon, of Bryn Mawr, carried off first honors in the contest, thereby winning the prize of $5.00 presented by Prof. W. D. Swope, of State College.

The beautiful appearance of the animals fitted up for the showing contest would have done credit to professional showmen. The coats of the animals glistened like satin; their horns and hoofs were polished like ivory, and each one seemed to realize that it was on dress parade.

Funds for Tuberculosis Eradication

APPROXIMATELY $2,349,000 was authorized by the 1925 Legislature and approved by Governor Pinchot for paying indemnities resulting from losses suffered by farmers who own cattle infected with serious contagious disease, especially tuberculosis. The amount provided by the 1923 Legislature was $535,000 making a total for the past two sessions of $2,884,000. In 1921, $192,965 was provided; in 1919, $184,731, and in 1917, $120,000 or a total for these three sessions of $497,696.

The great increase in appropriations for indemnities makes possible the continuation of tuberculosis eradication on a large scale. During the past two years the area plan of testing has been generally adopted which means that all the herds in a township are tested at one time.

On May 1[illegible], 56 per cent or more of the herd owners in 245 townships in 35 Pennsylvania counties had signed agreements and were waiting for a tuberculin test under the modified area plan. In addition to the 245 townships the owners of 33,579 cattle have filed application for a test under the individual accredited herd plan. This plan is available for those who are not located in townships where the herd owners in the whole area desire the test.

Pennsylvania ranks third among all the states in the value of her dairy products, sixth in total number of dairy cows, but only fourteenth in the number of cattle under supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis. The funds which have just been made available will permit the bovine tuberculosis eradication work to progress as it has in other leading dairy states. This will mean more efficient production of milk, a more healthful product for the public, and a better market outlet for breeding stock and dairy products.

The first awards in the dairy cattle fitting and showing contest were: three-year-old Ayrshire cows H. V. Green, Butler; yearling Ayrshire heifers, J. V. McCahon, Bryn Mawr.

Prizes for Fitting and Showing

Mr. McCahon also won the breed championship prize of $5.00 presented by the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association for the best fitted and shown Ayrshire in the contest. Mr. George Schuckman, Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, acted as official judge of the fitting and showing of the Ayrshires.

The first award for fitting and showing Guernseys was won by J. S. Bryan, of P[illegible]. M. T. Phillips, P[illegible] [illegible] the Guernsey entries in the fitting and showing contest.

The Holsteins were unusually well represented in the fitting and showing contest. The first awards were as follows: aged cows, R. G. Connelly, Sunbury; two-year-old heifers, D. S. Keller, Dawson; yearling bulls, M. A. Farrel, Waverly. Mr. Farrel won the breed championship for the best fitted and shown Holstein and received a medal presented by the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman and $5.00 presented by the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs. Mr. G. H. Truckell, secretary of the Pennsylvania Breeders' and Dairymen's Association, acted as official judge.

Mr. G. W. Huggler, of Bryn Mawr, carried off first honors in the Jersey fitting contest. Mr. J. S. Campbell, Jr., of Clearview Farm, Butler, was official judge of Jersey fitting and showing.

Four Breed Championships

The four breed champions, including the entries of J. V. McCahon, Ayrshire; J. S. Bryan, Guernsey; M. A. Farrell, Holstein; and G. W. Huggler, Jersey, came up for competition for grand championship for the best fitted and shown animal in the whole contest. The Jersey entry by G. W. Huggler, of Bryn Mawr, carried off the purple ribbon and with it the silver loving cup presented by the Dairy Husbandry Club of the Pennsylvania State College.

The mock sale was an interesting feature. A committee had in advance appraised the animals at their market value. Each animal was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder by E. M. Smith, Center Hall, the official auctioneer. Each student turned in his official bid on the animals and the student whose bids came the closest to the appraised value of the ten animals auctioned off won the contest. Mr. G. M. V[illegible]ng, of Bradford, was the successful contestant; his bids totaling $3075 for the ten animals which came within an even $100 of the appraised value put on the animals by the committee.

The banquet was a most successful event. A college quartette furnished the vocal music that was greatly appreciated. The speakers included President J. M. Thomas, of the Pennsylvania State College; R. G. Bressler, Vice Dean of the School of Agriculture; J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg; E. R. Quackenbush, Secretary of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council; J. L. Wyle, Jeannette; H. D. Allebach, President [illegible] Milk

[to page 17]

Prize winners in the classes for Guernsey and three-year-old Ayrshires in the Fitting and Showing Contest at the Penn State Dairy Exposition.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 91, No. 22. Phila., Pa., May 30, 1925 Whole No. 1463

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

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The Wheat Crop Prospects

THE May indications are that the 1925 wheat crop will be decidedly below the average for the past few years. Of course, the present estimate may be increased or decreased, according to favorable or unfavorable weather between now and harvest, but the acreage cannot be changed. Winter killing losses have been extremely heavy in five winter wheat sections, including parts of Ohio, Indiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Washington and Oregon. The May estimate is for a crop of 445 million bushels as against 590 million bushels last year, and 626 million bushels the average of the preceding five years. Over nine and one-half million acres were abandoned this spring. Only three states—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri—show prospects better than last year.

The Oldest Farms

ACCORDING to the Garden Spot News, the live agricultural journal of Lancaster County, the Historical Society is asking for proof of the oldest farm in the county. They want to know which farm has been continually in one family the greatest number of years. We believe this would be a subject of interest in every county. It is said that in some European countries there are farms which have been owned and farmed by members of the same family for more than a thousand years. Of course, we cannot approach that in this country, but in spite of the fact that American farm families have been steadily leaving the farms for the city, there are some places where successive generations have been loyal to the old farmstead and held on to and worked it. We should like to have information of this kind and will pay five dollars for a short history of any farm in any county in our territory which has been continually in one family for one hundred years, providing it is accompanied by a photograph of buildings, owner or owner's family, or some other important feature connected with the farm. After the returns are all in we shall pay an additional five dollars for the one which proves to be the very oldest. The stories and photographs should be in this office by July first. We ask all who will send us such an account to mail us a card stating their intentions at once.

Prune the Government

EVERY demand for economy in government, and every appeal for lower taxes is met by the opposition of those who get their living from the public purse. The army of publicly paid people has been recruited rapidly and regularly for the last one hundred years, and the number increases by the rules of geometrical progression as the years pass. The increasing tendency to centralize the federal government has been the most noticeable feature in our system during the last quarter of a century. Fortunately, the public is becoming aroused and there is a growing opposition towards increasing government bureaus. We are beginning to see that with all the increase in government employes and the consequent expense we are not better governed than in the old days.

There is a very evident back-fire being started by those who feel that their jobs are jeopardized by the demand for economy. They tell us that any lessening of expense, or discharging of employes, or lopping off of bureaus will seriously weaken our government and we shall start at once on the highway to destruction of government. Well, if that must be the result, let it come. If the people of this country after a century and a half of experience are not able to govern themselves in a local way they are not worth the self-sacrifice required of a benovelent bureaucracy!

Standardizing Roadside Markets

MOTORISTS near the large cities are familiar with the "gyp" dealers who, representing themselves to be farmers, sell along country roadsides the second class produce which they buy on the city wholesale markets. New Jersey farmers who operate roadside markets have suffered heavy losses as a result of this sort of dishonest competition. Last year conditions became so bad that plans were made to establish a system of market inspection to protect the state's legitimate roadside markets. Now any farmer may apply for recognition as a standard market. If he complies with the rules agreed upon by the farmers in conference with state market, agricultural, health and highway officials, he can use the term, "New Jersey Standard Farmer's Roadside Market."

Just what this new system will mean to fruit and vegetable growers, as well as to the buying public, is well set forth by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, which says.

"'Fresh Jersey Strawberries,' sold in standard markets, will be fresh Jersey strawberries. Nor will southern peaches masquerade in the standard markets as early homegrown fruits at fancy prices. The top of the basket of apples or potatoes will be a fair sample of the entire contents. The owner of a standard market will grow on his own farm at least seventy-five per cent of all the produce he sells. He may buy the balance from neighbors, but not more than ten per cent can be imported from other than local sources, and when so imported, will be labeled as such.

"Owners of standard markets also will aid the highway authorities by erecting their stands at least ten feet distant from the highways and with safe approaches and parking space for customers. Grounds and stands will be kept in the best sanitary condition. Produce will be neatly displayed. And when the state market bureau is satisfied that the owner is meeting the rules, he will be loaned th officials signs, designating his market as unde state inspection—an insignia that promises t prove a real attraction to the motoring publi this summer."

Prepare for Wheat Harvest

THE indications are that the Angoumoi grain moth will be bad this year in spit of the comparative inactivity last year. Th present season has opened early and this ha favored a full development of the brood, say H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist o State College. In view of the fact that th wheat crop in Pennsylvania promises to b exceptionally good, and because the price likely to be higher than it has for some tim it will pay Pennsylvania wheat growers t make a special effort to prevent their cro from being ruined by the moth. In two year 1922 and 1923, it is estimated that the mot destroyed a total of nearly ten millio bushels.

The first work is to thoroly clean the bar and bins, using a strong insecticide. If th work is well done it is possible to keep th moths out of the wheat after it is thresh The next point to keep in mind is that thres ing should be done immediately after harves We know of some farmers who in 1923 stac ed their wheat in the field, thinking in th way to avoid its being infested in the bar But the moths did their work in the sta and when it was threshed in the fall the grai was almost ruined in many cases. Wheat is t important a crop in this state to allow th pesky moths to cause the loss of millions dollars' worth when it can be prevented.

Referred Without Comment

UNDER this heading we publish an e torial on some current topic taken fro the columns of a contemporary farm pap Its publication does not necessarily mean th the sentiments expressed are the sentiments Pennsylvania Farmer.—Editors.

THE TARIFF AND THE McNARY-HAUGEN PRINCIPLE

Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, w introduce his new bill, embodying the M Nary-Haugen principle, in December, as so as Congress opens. Probably it will be Fe ruary before the bill will reach the discussi stage on the floor of the House. Then w come the real fight. Efforts will be made cut the Dickinson bill into two parts, so as divide the support. The agricultural for will endeavor to rally the cotton South, t eastern milk producers, and the surplus h and wheat folks together. It is probable t the fight will be the most memorable in t history of American agricultural legislati It possibly will be the last determined eff to put across the principle of the McNa Haugen bill.

If we fail, the next thing to do is to reo the tariff issue at once, making a defi drive for the admission free of duty of products produced by western Europe. Su action will doubtless lower the standard living of wage-earners on the Atlantic s board and decrease the profits of our ma facturers. We trust that our eastern Rep lican friends will remember the glass ho in which they live when they come to deci which way they are going to vote on the Di inson bill next winter.—Wallaces' Farm May 15.

Washington Letter

BUSINESS MEN STUDY FARM PRO LEMS.—The United States Chamber of Co merce is devoting more attention each ye to the problems of agriculture. At the rece annual meetings in Washington, eight leadi address were on agricultural topics.

In the field of agriculture the in- ividual has held his own against he corporation as an economic unit, aid Professor W. I. Myers, of the New York State Agricultural College. "Most business men who are unfamiliar with modern agriculture are very often optimistic as to the opportunities in corporate farming. This enthusiastic optimsm is based n two erroneous assumptions: First, hat the average American farmer is n inefficient producer and is a slip- hod business man and second that he corporate type of organization is est for all types of business."

The American farmer is the most ficient food producer that the world s ever known, according to Pro- essor Myers, who ,emphasizes his atement by pointing out that in ite of the decrease in the propor- on of workers engaged in agricul- e from eighty-seven per cent in 120 to twenty-six per cent in 1920, erican farmers produce enough d and clothing for the nation and large surplus for export.

OLEO MANUFACTURERS AC- IVE.—While much attention was ing given to agriculture at this eeting, the manufacturers of food bstitutes were not idle. The oleo- rgarine interests got the follow- g resolution introduced:

"Whereas, beef fat, pork fat, cot- onseed oil, peanut oil, cocoanut oil, ilk, salt and butter are wholesome d nutritious foodstuffs which are ten in one form or another every y; and

"Whereas, the combination of one more of these fats or oils with lk in imitation or semblance of tter is known as oleomargarine; d

"Whereas, there are many poor ople who are not able to buy a re expensive palatable spread for eir bread than oleomargarine; and

"Whereas, there are about $50,- 0,000 invested in this industry hich produces 250,000,000 pounds oleomargarine per annum;

"Resolved that the Chamber of ommerce of the United States de- ecates the passage of laws and the forts to pass laws prohibiting the nufacture and sale of oleomargar- e, prohibiting the use of either one more of the wholesome foodstuffs ed in the manufacture of it, tax- it, and taxing merchants who y and sell it."

URTH OF JULY PICNICS AP- ROVED. — The farmers' 4th of ly picnic movement being promot- by the American Farm Bureau ederation is meeting with a favor- le response, according to President adfute. Farmers in several hun- ed counties in twenty-five or more ates have announced their inten- on to hold a picnic on July fourth. sident Coolidge has written a let- to President Bradfute highly mending the proposition. All al organizations, including farm d village people will be invited.

"t will mean," says President adfute, "that farmers will again me leadership in this country as y did back in 1776."

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMPED OUT.—The United States now entirely free from the foot mouth disease. Nevertheless, the ernment is continuing its search the germ which carries this high- contagious disease. As a result of $75,000 appropriated by Congress investigating the foot and mouth ease, three American scientists now in France in an attempt to late the germ so that a preventive cine can be perfected.

In reply to the question, why go France to hunt the germ, Dr. John Mohler, chief of the Bureau of imal Industry, says he would not to take the risk of having the escape from the laboratory and se great losses to the American estock industry. In European ntries the disease is now preval- t—E E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

FINANCING RURAL SCHOOLS.— e country schools, especially the ancing of the courses, the expan- n of lines of vocational instruc- n and the improvement of build- s, are to be given further study during the summer period by Dr. Francis B. Haas, the new superintendent of public instruction, and his staff. Dr. Haas' first announcement on assuming his new office was that he would endeavor to get the amendments to the school code applying to rural education into operation and continue the consideration of recommendations on rural schools made by the committee studying that phase of education in Pennsylvania. However, Dr. Haas has announced he does not intend to upset things or to work wonders, but just apply existing laws and common sense. The foremost step will be to work out with State Treasurer Samuel B. Lewis the plan of the new treasurer to pay all school districts their money as soon as due instead of extending the period of payment over a month. It is believed prompt payment will go a long ways toward bettering conditions. The next payment will be due in August.

TO DISCUSS RURAL POWER.—Governor Pinchot plans to make some more speeches on the subject of rural power development in the course of the summer, carrying out the line of procedure mentioned in his recent veto of the resolution to set up a joint legislative commission on power. The Governor will go to some country gatherings during the summer and discuss how the proposed rural power bills, including power districts and mutual power companies would have operated.

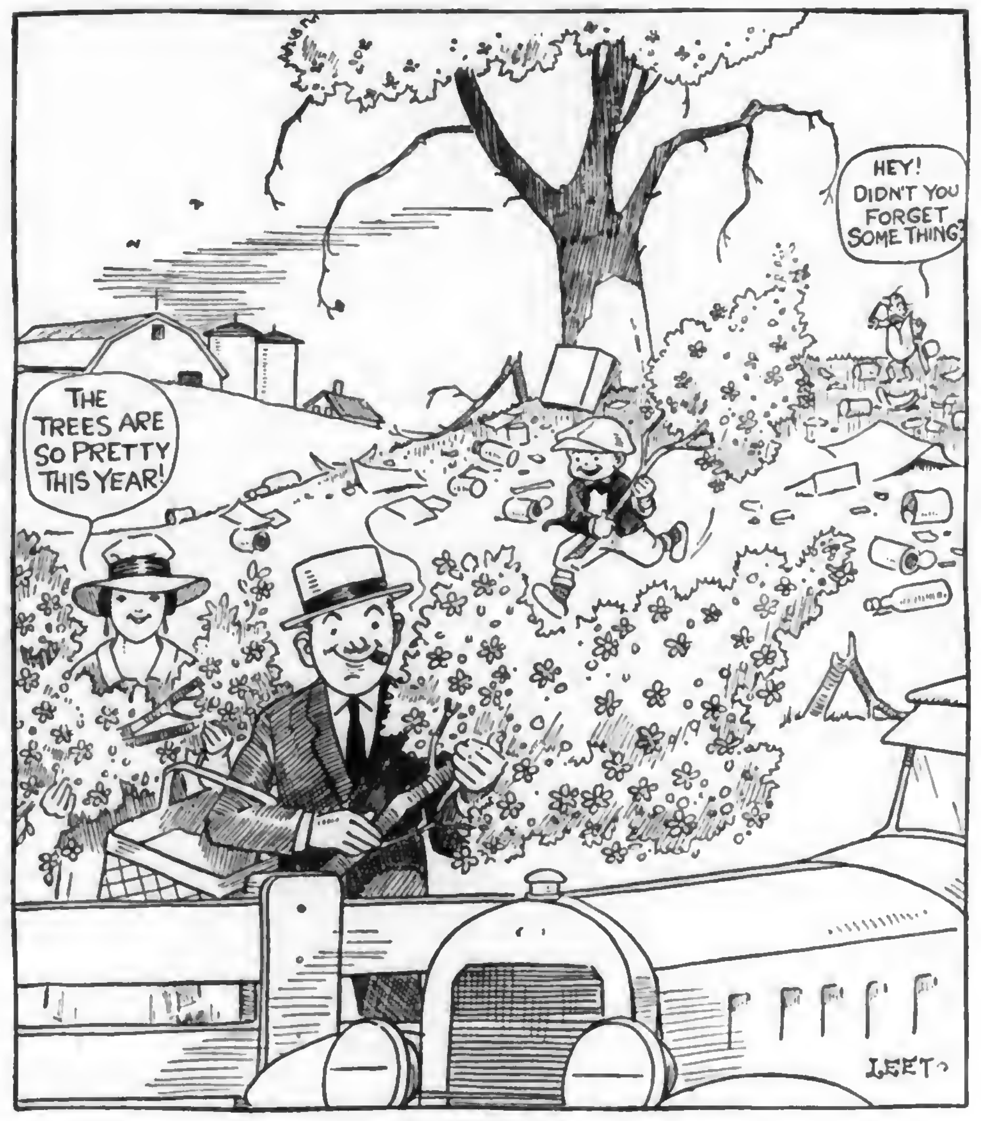
ROAD WIDENING.—Plans are to be made immediately to carry into effect the bill authorizing the state to record intention to widen highways at some future day so the building lines may be maintained. The act has been gone over by the attorney general who finds the authority ample for reservations. Effect will be that where the state finds in some future day a road will have to be 100 feet wide and it does not have the money to handle the proposition now it can place notice of intention to widen the road on record at the court house.

RUSH FOR CATTLE TESTS.—Experience of state authorities in charge of the testing of cattle for tuberculosis is exactly what was expected when word that over $2,000,000 would be available for indemnities became known. The Bureau of Animal Industry is listing applications in order of receipt and Secretary Frank P. Willits says no favorites will be played. Testing is now in progress in five counties with the applications from nearly forty more, as alreay stated in this letter.

THE NEXT SHOW.—Secretary Willits has taken time by the forelock and announced next winter's State Farm Porducts Show will be held here January 18 to 22nd. One of the changes proposed is for the mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening instead of Monday. Harry E. Klugh will be manager again.

BULK MILK EXCLUDED.—State authorities are being kept busy explaining the new state law relative to sale of milk in original containers does not apply to sales in bulk or to homes, but to place where meals are served. The act has been in force as a matter of fact in many parts of the state by voluntary action for months.

CARE FOR TREES.—As a result of the plans worked out by the State Highway Department with local authorities there is less complaint about the manner in which trees have been trimmed along main highways and some of the county roads. Telephone and telegraph companies have also joined in the plans in some localities.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.


HEY! DIDN'T YOU FORGET SOME THING?
THE TREES ARE SO PRETTY THIS YEAR!
LEET

The Nature Lovers

New Jersey Letter

POULTRY SHOW PLANS.—The New Jersey State Poultry Association directors were meeting at New Brunswick on May 23 to prepare the schedule of poultry shows in New Jersey for the coming season. Associated with the group were several national poultry show authorities, working with the New Jersey association to develop schedules that would not conflict with important show dates in various parts of the country. General plans for improving the shows in the way of practical and educational values were considered. Farm flock classes will be encouraged this coming year and with New Jeresy a growing poultry and egg producing state the coming season predicts considerable development of the interest in poultry shows.

LICENSE NUMBERING REVISION.—The New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Department has been so embarrassed with pressure for granting of low license numbers that Commissioner William L. Dill announces his intention of introducing a new system which will eliminate the small numbers entirely. The plan next year will be to designate each county by letter and start the numbers within the county at 1001. The Department states that this plan will eliminate the appearance of favoritism in the granting of low license numbers and will abolish the vexatious trouble which the License Bureau annually experiences from those who consider themselves to be the favored few.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.—At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Secretary H. E. Taylor was authorized to employ a man for several months to work with the member county boards needing help in their membership work. The action was taken at the request of members from various counties who state that considerable potential membership has been neglected due to the lack of competent local solicitors in many of the counties. The state office will now take over a part of this membership responsibility.

STATE FAIR DATES.—The Trenton Interstate Fair comes this year September 28 to October 3. Altho too early in the season for detail in the conduct of the agricultural phases of the fair, the management has expressed its intention of increasing the facilities in the farm departments and of adding to the prize lists in a number of the competitive classes.

FARM ACCOUNTING CLASSES.—During the last season the New Jersey Extension Service conducted thirty-three farm accounting schools in seventeen New Jersey counties. More than 400 farmers attended. Eighteen of the schools were held for new men who wished to learn the principles of simple bookkeeping while the other fifteen took up the subject of closing and summarizing annual accounts. The Extension officials report that more general keeping of accounts has enabled farmers to effect credit arrangements at the local banks.—B.

New York Letter

SUMMER TRAINING FOR RURAL LEADERS.—The State College is this year putting on a rich list of opportunities for farm folks who feel the need of training in community leadership of all sorts. There are special six-week courses, beginning July 7, in pageantry, dramatic production, recreational leadership, rural community organization and social problems of rural communities, each with specially fitted instructors. An unusually heavy enrollment is expected.

FARM POPULATION CHANGING.—There are 165,000 less persons on the farms of the state than in 1917 and 8000 less than a year ago. Men can earn more money in other occupations. There are 50,000 less hired men in the state than in 1916, when the war had drawn away what was then considered a very unusual number. Farm production is being maintained by the use of labor-saving machinery, trucks, and autos, but after the necessary work is done little is done towards keeping up the farm buildings, fences, or drainage, and thus many farms have a neglected appearance.

CATTLE PRICES.—The spring sale of the State Holstein Association at Earlville attracted buyers from three outside states. A total of 131 head of purebreds was sold by twenty-one consignors, in two days, at an average price of $127 per head, including young calves. The highest price paid was $350 for a cow from the Hartshorn herd of Hamilton. Three cows with seven-day records of over thirty pounds of butter were sold, and five bulls with dams of equally good records.

A NEW METHOD OF VICTIMIZING.—Men posing as government eye specialists have worked outlying rural districts getting war veterans to submit to eye examinations. One man "examines" while the other looks over the place and loots it then or later. They got about $3000 worth of stuff in western New York in this way. They are thirty-one and thirty-seven years old and are thought to have practiced the same game in Minnesota.—M. G. F.

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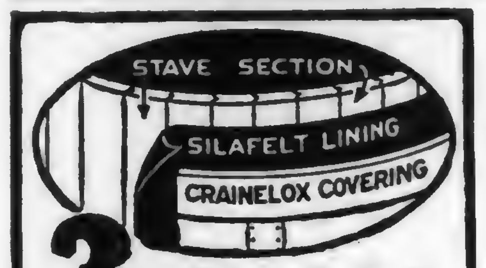

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PLEASE say: "I saw your adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer."

The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

THE following letter received from a Chester County reader will serve as a text for part of this week's notes:

"Every so often in your 'Think' column, now Neshaminy Garden column, you have something about fruit growing and I would like to get a little more information. Some one who thinks it does not pay has asked me, 'Does fruit growing pay?' Recently, a hardware merchant earnestly asked me the question. The only way I can answer him, since my own seventy trees are not yet bearing, is to find out from someone else. So, I wonder if you have any suggestions for anyone who might want to look in, say some summer day. How would you feel if some fruit grower, possibly not looking like one, suddenly appeared at Neshaminy Gardens and wanted to see your young apple orchard? Would you refuse permission or would you let the work go and show the place? I would like to see how others manage their trees.—B. R. J."

✦ ✦ ✦

ANSWERING the last question first we will say, come ahead. We are right on a good hard road (the Buck road) close to Newtown. As yet we have no sign telling the name of the place but hope to have one later. We enjoy having visitors, altho we hope they do not come expecting too much. It takes a good while to get a place ship-shape. If the writer is not there, some one else will be found any day that is fit to work.

✦ ✦ ✦

THERE is no definite answer to the question, "Does fruit growing pay?" It is like every line of business. There are too many "ifs" and "buts" to make it possible to give an unqualified answer. IF the would-be fruit grower is a lover of trees, IF he has patience and a knowledge of the business, IF he is industrious and performs the many operations in the right way at the right time, IF he has the right varieties and has them planted on the right kind of soil, and if he "picks, packs and peddles" them so that that they will bring top prices, IF he does all these things and has these qualities he will make it pay. BUT—But I shall not start in on the "buts." One can find living (or dying) examples in almost every neighborhood, enough to prove that many people do not make fruit-growing pay.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE FIND one spot in our young orchard which causes the hair on the back of our neck to stick straight out, especially when we remember that some narrow-minded, short-sighted member of the legislature introduced a bill last winter putting woodchucks on the protected list. I noted in this column last fall that several trees had been girdled by groundhogs. Seven or eight trees have failed to start this spring and will have to be replaced. We hope Mr. Woodchuck also failed to wake up after his winter's sleep. It is a satisfaction to note that the bill referred to failed of passage and that fruit growers have not been still further subjected to damages by having groundhogs protected.

✦ ✦ ✦

IT IS usually good policy not to follow the crowd in planting crops. In this respect we are taking our own advice and will not plant more than two acres of sweet corn. Last year the crop was short and poor, consequently prices were away above the average. Because of this, truckers and even general farmers are putting out big acreages of sugar corn and, if the season is a good one, the probabilities are that it will not pay. If farmers in general would but use ordinary horse sense in production they would not be so often subjected to loss thru glutted markets.

✦ ✦ ✦

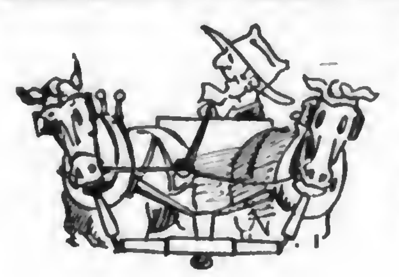
UP TO the middle of May both the temperature and the rainfall have been below normal and the growth of vegetation has been slow. Only about one-half inch of rain fell in this section during the first half of the month. The soil at Neshaminy Gardens is very retentive of moisture and nothing has suffered from lack of it as yet, altho we do need more heat. Grass, peas and potatoes are doing very well and we had new radishes on the fifteenth of May.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE PLANTED our melons just one month earlier this year than last and if they do proportionately well we shall be satisfied. In addition to the usual kinds we are trying Honey Dew and Hearts of Gold muskmelons. The latter is a new, much extolled variety and the former is in a class all by itself—providing it has time enough to ripen. There is no reason why fine melons of good quality may not be grown in the East, providing intelligent care is given. Unfortunately, too many poor, immature melons are sent to market here and that gives them a bad reputation.—R.P.K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Team That Pulls Apart



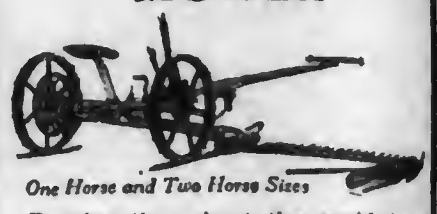
I FIND it hard to drive old Prince along with dappled Ned, for they pull sidewise and apart as much as straight ahead. Each is a strong and able horse with strength and pep to spare, and each can work for seven days and never turn a hair. Put Prince with Bill he staves along as nice as one could ask, he strains his collar with his weight at any kind of task!

Put Ned with Boss and off he goes as happy as a bird, into his collar with a snap and not a kick is heard! But hitch up Prince with dappled Ned and, sure as sure can be, they start at once to pull apart, to going haw and gee. I can not break them of the trick no matter what I say,—they always do, and always will, behave that naughty way!

Sometimes they vex me quite a bit, I chafe to beat the Dutch, but after all, it seems to me, I must not say too much; for horses, one must understand, are like some folks we know, who hitched with certain other folks despise like sin to go; they angle sidewise and apart, as do old Prince and Ned, instead of bracing for their task and pulling straight ahead!

With other folks these certain folks will work as smooth as silk, as will those certain other folks when hitched with certain ilk, but hitched together, land alive, they waste their time and powers and do not do in seven weeks the work of seven hours. You can not break them of the trick no matter what you say,—they always do, and always will, behave that naughty way.—J. Edw. Tufft.

Frost & Wood MOWER



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POLAND TO BE HOST

ongress of Agriculture Will Hold Sessions in Warsaw Next Month

HE Twelfth International Congress of Agriculture will be held Warsaw, Poland, on June 21 to th. Like the preceding congresses, has been organized under the tronage of the International Comission of Agriculture. Official deles from different governments and blic institutions will participate in e sessions of the Congress.

The topics to be included in the gram will consist of rural econy, the relation of capital and to the organization of agricull enterprises, the comparative of large and small farms, inational commercial credit, labor, control of plant diseases on an ernational scale, standardization agricultural production, new thods of combatting drought and official use of commercial ferti-

Problems relating to animal prolon, particularly the importance breeds, methods of feeding, etc., also be considered. An import place on the program is assignto agricultural industries such as manufacture of beet and cane r, canning, preserving, drying.

Three Official Languages

is expected that the number of eign delegates may reach possib200 or 300 or more, from sixteen erent countries. French, English Polish will be the official languages, altho delegates unable to use of these will be permitted to ad the meetings in their own guage. In this case, however, the akers will be expected to present, least twenty-four hours before ir address in the meeting, a summry of their remarks either in nch or English.

mmediately after the end of the ions, an agricultural excursion oss Poland will be provided for. visitors will be given an opporlty to become acquainted with the ic attractions of Poland, includthe well-known virgin forest of owieza as well as of other large ests in the mountain regions of Carpathians. The full excursion, ich is to start on June 25, will on June 29 in the quaint medicity of Cracow.—J. G. Lipman.

Alfalfa Seed

RGENTINE alfalfa seed gives promise of being well adapted to berland County, according to ty Agent P. L. Edinger who rely inspected two alfalfa seed ce demonstrations. In the first, ich was planted in October, 1924, found that Turkestan, Arizona New Mexico varieties were not wing up very well. In the other onstration planting, started in ember 1923, he found that the an and Argentine varieties give ications of being a source of good for Cumberland County. In her of the demonstration plantdoes the Grimm seed show any erior merit.—A. L. B.

Novel Advertising

LOTHING merchants and millin ers in several cities used a novel of advertising for the Easter on. Attractive certificates were led to prospective customers inting that if one-fifth inch or e rain fell between 10 A. M. and P. M. Easter Sunday a rebate of $5 ld be given after Easter to every who purchased a certain article clothing before Easter.

rain check for that amount acanied each purchase and the of the checks issued was coverby rain insurance.

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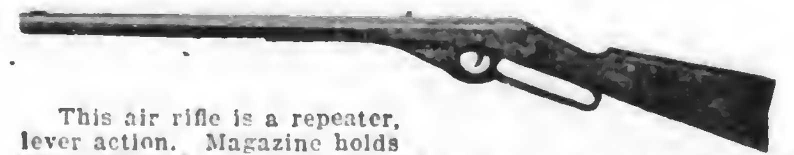

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HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Lane Drifts in Winter

We have a lane that drifts badly in winter and we have a notion to plant something about twenty feet back of the west bank to make the snow drift up there instead of in the lane. Is there something we could plant that would bear a useful crop and act as a snow breaker in winter; thus serving a double purpose?—H. & E., York County, Pa.

A row of evergreens, or an arborvitae hedge, would be most effective. There is no bush fruit that could be used to advantage, unless it be the High Bush Cranberry, Viburnum, which is related to the old fashioned snowball. The red fruit is very attractive and makes fair jelly.

A hedge of the common barberry would serve the purpose, were it not that it disseminates wheat rust. It is possible that fair results might be obtained with sour cherries, such as the Montmorency, planted in a double row, trees twelve feet apart, and alternating. One-year-old trees should be bought and the tops cut back to six inches high at planting. All of these plants are likely to prove rather poor substitutes for evergreens.—S. W. Fletcher.

Blueberry Culture

I saw an article in Pennsylvania Farmer on blueberry cultivation and am writing for some information. Do blueberries sell as well as the wild huckleberries and how long does it take before they bear after setting out? Is it too late to set them out this year?—Mrs. M. B., Armstrong County, Pa.

One of the best varieties of blueberry is the Rubel. These berries are much larger than the average wild berries, equal in quality, and should sell for a higher price. Write to Frederick V. Coville, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 974, "Directions for Blueberry Culture."

The plants bear lightly the second year after setting, but a good crop is not expected until the fourth or fifth year. It is too late to set them this year. Remember that they must have acid soil.—S. W. Fletcher.

Blossoms and Fruit

THIS is the season of the year to speculate on the coming fruit crop. Many growers know to their sorrow that a heavy bloom does not necessarily mean a full crop of fruit. The chief cause of failure, according to this authority, is unfavorable weather conditions during blooming time. Of these rain accompanied with a cold wind causes the loss of more fruit than any other adverese condition. Warm, sunny days followed by still, clear, cold nights are also dangerous to the fruit crop because the blossoms are forced prematurely during the day only to be injured by the low temperatures at night.

Several things may happen to interfere with the proper setting of the fruit due to adverse weather conditions, the most obvious being the washing of the pollen from the anthers by rain, injury of the pollen grains by chilling and by excess moisture, prevention of bees and other insects from working in the blossoms, whipping the blossoms from the trees by strong winds, and many other harmful effects.

While nothing can be done to control these weather conditions, something may be accomplished by selecting fruit varieties with regard to their ability to withstand adverse weather conditions, by resorting to suitable cultural practices to stimulate resistance to cold, and by exercising care in the choice of the orchard site.—Geneva Experiment Station.

Maryland Peaches

IN CERTAIN orchards in Washington and Allegany Counties, of Maryland, practically all peach buds have been killed, the injury varying in other orchards from ten per cent of the buds to ninety per cent, depending on the location of the orchand and the variety of fruit.

In one large fruit orchard near Picardy practically all the buds were killed. One orchard about four miles northeast of Hancock shows an average injury of about sixty-seven per cent, and another in this vicinity an average injury of twenty-seven per cent.

In one orchard in the Smithburg section all buds on old trees are killed. Howard and Wicomico Counties report no injury, but grower say the trees do not bear as ma buds as last year. Worcester County reports no injury from cold weather but a slightly decreased number o buds. In Frederick County the injury will mean from seventy-five 100 per cent loss.—Marylander.

To Speak on Cooperatio

SOME of the world's most distin guished authorities are to deliv er lectures at the sessions of th American Institute of Cooperatio which will be held at the Universit of Pennsylvania in Philadelphi July 20 to August 15th. Among th speakers will be Governor Giffor Pinchot, Secretary of Agricultu William M. Jardine, Secretary o Commerce Herbert Hoover, Frank O Lowden, former governor of Illinois Prof. O. H. Larson, of the Royal Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark; Prof. C. R. Fay, of the University of Toronto, Canada; Kar Walter, of London, an authority o cooperation in the British coloni and Sir Horace Plunkett, noted Iri cooperative leader.

Special study of problems encoun tered in the marketing of vario commodities will be made during th session. In these seminars, the fir week will be devoted to a study o grain, livestock, dairy products an supply-buying; the second week fruit, vegetables, poultry and eg and dairying; the third week to fru milk, butter and cheese and manu factured milk products; the four week to cotton, tobacco and dai products.—J.

Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Care and Condition of Young Plants in Delawa

FREQUENT attention to the celery beds is needed to be sure that the covering is not left on the seeds too long. Thin burlap may let enough light thru to make the tiny plants green and prevent them from getting spindly, but heavy burlap makes them white and thin. If they have come up in dense shade it is usually wise to remove the shade gradually, or to provide half shade for a few days.

* * *

Tomato plants for the cannery are far behind schedule in Delaware, and germination of seed has not been good. If anywhere near the expected acreage is put out, there will be the usual scramble for plants. Canners who have noticed this hunt for plants in recent years say that they must have their own plant beds simply as insurance that there will be plants enough to supply their own growers. At Harbeson about 150 acres of early plants are being put out. These were grown under muslin by Mr. G. A. Rust, superintendent of the local cannery.

Growers are setting the early varieties three by four feet instead of four by four as with late varieties, and are expecting to have some troubles with cutworms, as is usually the case with early set plants. It would probably be good policy to plant the early canning crop on land that had been cultivated the year before, to reduce cutworm injury. Crimson clover land could then be saved for the later plantings which will evidently be made this year early in June. Georgia-grown plants are to be tried in one locality this year.

* * *

Two difficulties are met with when lettuce plants are set in the open field. If the plants have been grown thickly in the seedbed, they will very soft and easily killed by a f hours of hot sun, unless water be supplied. Then if the surface is dry and loose, some of it usu gets next to the lettuce roots, wh careless planters are at work, this means quick death except wh irrigation or a rainstorm is at ha

I usually like soil firm right to the top, not cultivated since last rain, provided, of course, does not mean a very long ti Nearly all the plants will take quickly under such conditions, as soon as they have raised th heads the wheel hoes can get b

Of course, the ground could worked over much more quickly w horse or tractor implements bef planting than after, but the gain stand of plants is worth while. W hardened cabbage plants do not s fer so much from mixing of dry with moist around the roots.

* * *

New York lettuce in frames sho clearly the necessity of providing least a square foot of space for eve plant of this large growing sort. are tempted in the case of fra lettuce to crowd the plants a lit to get more of them, but it does pay. Even a shortage of one inch spacing will delay the heading of t variety, and if hot dry weat comes many of the crowded he will run to seed.

For a perfect crop of New Yo on good land fourteen inches ea way is not too much. In the fiel do not believe that the allowance several feet between rows will let plant less than a foot apart in row. In the fall there is much l danger of the plants going to se but they do not make solid hea when crowded under any conditi nor at any season.—W.C.P.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Swollen Combs

We have noticed lately that about half a dozen of our hens in a flock of 300 Leghorns have developed swollen combs. The comb gets to be five or six times its natural thickness and is hot and feverish. Hens have bright eyes but seem pretty good otherwise, some are laying, too. We do not know whether this is going to be a harmful condition or not. Sometimes the wattles swell a little, too. Do you know what is the cause of this condition or what does it indicate?—H. & E., York County, Pa.

I think the swelling of the combs ay be due to bruising or rough reatment from the activities of the ale birds. Sometimes the wattles f a hen swell and contain a watery bscess which makes the skin hot nd feverish. This can be lanced and rained and washed with mild disin- ectant. Sometimes a leathery yel- ow pus gathers and has to be picked ut of the wound before complete ealing results. This condition does ot seem to be contagious or per- anently injure a bird showing the welling.—R. G. K.

Spread of Blackhead

Would you please tell me a cure or a preventive for blackhead in turkeys?—C. H. C., Butler County, Pa.

I cannot recommend a cure for lackhead in turkeys as all the medi- ines used for that purpose have roven more or less unreliable. The isease can often be prevented by tarting with healthy stock and giv- ng it plenty of range on soil not pre- iously contaminated by sick urkeys. The disease is spread by eans of the droppings and contam- nated soil seems to have the power o infect the birds for a long time. eeping the turkeys away from hickens is a help in preventing sick- ess in the turkey flock.

When blackhead is killing the ults so that there is no profit in ght it often pays to raise chickens gees instead of turkeys until the ll cleans up.—R. G. K.

The Ventilation System

I am planning to build a shed-roof brooder house ten by twelve feet. How high should it be in front and in the rear?

The thing that puzzles me is the ventilation system to use and how to apply it. Kindly note the following:

Where and how should the glass window be placed? Give size of windows, sash and lights. What special provisions should be made for ventilation thru the window? Is there any convenient way of arrangement for the operation? How much muslin space should be provided? Is there need of any additional ventilation in the rear or top of the building?—W. A. B., York County, Pa.

We have good success with colony brooder houses of the shed-roof type which are six feet high in the front and four feet in the rear.

Satisfactory results in ventilation can be obtained by using one large window four feet wide and three feet high placed one foot from the door. It can consist of twelve panes. With the door in the front of the house the window can be placed between the door and the other side.

Between the top of the window and the roof have a narrow opening, one foot wide and four feet long. Instead of muslin I cover this opening with a frame on which is stretched the porous sacking material which is used in bags of feed and oyster shells. This coarse cloth permits the air to pass thru. Muslin curtains soon become clogged with dust and are of little value in ventilation. All curtains must be brushed occasionally to keep them clean and of value for ventilation.

Windows Are Hinged

In my colony houses the open spaces are protected with strong hardware cloth nailed on the inside. The windows open outward and are hinged so they can be taken off if necessary. Additional ventilation for hot weather can be provided by having hinged openings under the back of the roof. They should be very small to avoid too much draught.

The cloth covered frame above the window can be braced open with a short stick if the colony houses seem too warm. The stove brooder should be placed at the side of the house, away from the window and slightly toward the back. Then the chicks can find cooler air at the other side of the house up in front of the window

Bulletins May Help You

There is no definite plan for building colony houses that seems better than others and all poultrymen build them more or less according to their own ideas. I would suggest that you write the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on poultry house construction. A brief visit to some commercial poultry farms will enable you to sketch any types of colony houses that appear to be satisfactory. With a coal burning brooder stove and a sunny colony house the problem of ventilation is not great as the stove is constantly drawing air out of the house and fresh air replaces it.—R. G. K.

What Is the Cause?

I have a flock of fifty R. I. Red hens and they are dying with yellow diarrhea. They seem to live two weeks or so with it, stand around and will not eat and the last few days sit with eyes closed. Can you tell me what to do for them? I have 200 young chicks and I am afraid they will get it.—J. W. H., Susquehanna County, Pa.

A postmortem performed on some of the hens that die will show the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver, and give some clew to the cause of the trouble. Frequently bowel trouble is only a symptom of errors in feeding. Plenty of green feed and a balanced dry mash containing twenty per cent bran is of great help in preventing digestive disorders. Moldy grain, bad meat scrap or any kind of spoiled feed will soon produce bowel trouble in a flock

Keep the young chicks away from the old flock as much as possible. The use of mild disinfectants in the drinking water may help in preventing disease from spreading thru the water but will not make up for any feeding methods that may cause the trouble.—R. G. K.

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Bd. Rocks, Wh. & Buff Rocks	12.00	6.50	[illegible]
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OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

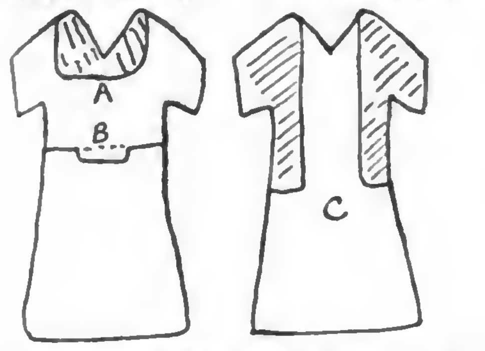
Over the Mending Basket

Little Tricks That Save Partly Worn Garments

PATCHES may be "honorable" but often they are not artistic. There is a science of mending that is well worth any housewife's consideration.

Avoid many small patches. Not only do they look ugly, but they require more time and are not as efficacious as larger ones.

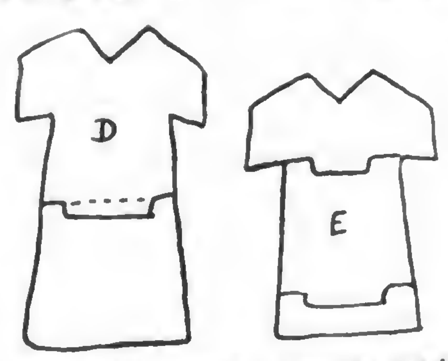
The upper part of nightgowns wears out while the lower portion is still perfectly good. If the material begins to give way round the neck, add a piece as in illustration "A," stitching it smoothly in place on the outside of the garment. In case the whole upper portion of the garment is getting weak, cut a new top and attach as shown in "B" in the drawing; cut away the old upper part in this instance.



The new portion need not be like the old. Checked lawn, figured voile, or any suitable material in the piece-bag can be utilized with very pleasing effects. Such repairing is quickly done and will last as long as the garment.

When Dresses Wear Out

Illustration "C" shows how a dress can be quickly mended that has worn out around the arms or that was originally a slip-over to be worn with a guimpe. Cut away the old material at the sides; then lay the garment on a pattern and mark where it is cut. Cut the new side portions of contrasting material if desired. A completed dress can be quickly made that is good for school or home wear.



Two Gowns that Work as One

"D" shows how portions of two dresses may be combined, sewing either straight across or as otherwise illustrated. A dress that is good in most respects is often too tight in the yoke or too short in the skirt for the growing girl.

It is an easy matter to cut new portions as in illustration "E." These may be of contrasting material or of the same material as the dress, with a bit of braid or piping as a finish. A too-tight dress is never comfortable and is soon worn out, so this repairing is well worth while and does away with all subsequent mending.

Children's union suits are quickly torn and worn out if they have become a little snug thru repeated washings and because a child is constantly growing. Much mending will be avoided if these garments are cut at the waistline and a wide belt of material cut from an old suit is set in. This same plan works well in the case of children's pajamas and sleeping drawers.

When knitted underwear gets thin, cut large pieces from old garments of similar material and sew smoothly on the wrong side, using soft darning cotton to catch-stitch in place. This is easy to do if done before the material actually breaks, and such mending will last as long as the garment is usable. Neither will the garment look unsightly as it does when covered with a multitude of small patches.

Before discarding old coats and trousers, cut out all good pockets, as they are useful in repairing worn-out pockets. Pieces of very stout material should be retained for this purpose also.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

A Day's Meals

For a Child of Two

BREAKFAST.—Juice of one-half orange; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, two-thirds cup, or more if wanted; toast; butter.

DINNER.—Coddled egg; baked potato; spinach; bread; butter; pulp of cooked prunes; cookie.

SUPPER.—Milk, one and one-third cup, or more if wanted; whole-wheat bread, butter.

For a Child of Five

BREAKFAST.—Baked apple; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, one-half pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter.

DINNER.—Boiled potato; creamed codfish; string beans; bread; butter; cup custard; cookie.

SUPPER.—Milk, one-half pint, or more if wanted; whole wheat bread; date marmalade.

For a Child from Eight to Ten

BREAKFAST. — Berries; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, two-thirds pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter; sugar, 1 level tablespoon.

DINNER.—Beef stew with potatoes and carrots or tomato; bread, butter; tapioca cream; ginger snaps.

SUPPER.—Cream of lettuce soup; graham bread toasted; butter; honey or sirup; milk if wanted.

Delivered at the Door

IN OUR section farmers have organized and are trying to get enough patrons to insure delivery of ice three to five times a week during the summer. Of course, out of the way neighborhoods can not hope for this convenience, but when there are several small towns or villages to be served it is easy to arrange.

For example, a large truck starts from our county seat and delivers ice at homes along the way to the first village, a distance of nine miles. Farmers must be on hand to get their ice but that is no hardship in the early morning. It is three miles from one village to another and those wishing ice along the cross road are served.

Farmers are realizing that it is economy to get large and well made refrigerators, as a 100-pound manufactured cake of ice lasts longer tha four twenty-five pound pieces bough separately. They are also providi the coolest places possible for keep ing ice and not wasting it. A smal refrigerator is an ice waster any where, but particularly on the far where many visits must be made t it daily and the outer air is admitted often.

Many farmers who are often i town buy their ice there but mor who live on the highways are avail ing themselves of the opportunity o having it delivered.—Hilda Rich mond.

Give Them a Chance

NO OTHER piece of househ equipment repays in service re dered to any greater degree than t carpet and vacuum sweepers. T carpet sweeper is a necessity in eve home and is in use every day, usu ly many times each day. If one is so fortunate as to have an electr sweeper, the ordinary vacuum swe er does good work—if it has t proper care.

The carpet sweeper brushes t dirt from the carpet into little d pans on each side which it carr along with it. Obviously it cannot its best work if the brush is allo to become matted with string, of thread, hair and so forth. If i not cared for as it should be it make a dust when used, thus def ing the ends for which it is tended.

Remove Dirt and Dust

First take the sweeper apart clean thoroly. Remove all dirt dust from the inside. Clean the carefully. After the brush is cle dip it into a bucket of hot water which a half cup of kerosene been added. Set in the sun to d

Now take the sewing machine can and oil sweeper carefully. carpet sweeper cannot work wit oil any better than farm machin can but it is often sadly neglected.

Follow the same process in cl ing the vacuum sweeper. The vac sweeper should never be put a with dirt in it. If you go over rugs every other day with the v uum sweeper clean the dust bag time before putting it away. Be to dip the brush in hot water which kerosene has been added. makes it more effective in taking dust.—May H. Mumaw.

Do Your Own Paperhanging

You Won't Find It Difficult and It's a Lot Cheaper

WHEN spring comes there are usually some rooms that have to be papered. To pay the extortionate prices charged by even indifferent workmen is almost out of the question, so I learned to hang paper, and do not find the work difficult. Paper for two or three rooms can be bought with the money required to pay a paperhanger for papering one room.

Choosing Paste and Paper

The paste I make of either starch or wheat flour and add a bit of powdered alum or a spoonful of glue. Choose papers having an indistinct pattern, especially for ceilings, if you are a beginner, as defects in matching are not so conspicuous. If there is a pattern in the paper for the side wall, the matching can be done with less waste if strips are taken from two rolls alternately.

Avoid large figures. The effect of pictures hung against them is spoiled, and unless the room is large it is made to look stuffy. For low rooms a very narrow border or a molding is to be preferred. On plain paper a stencil design replacing the border is effective. Use white paint for the stenciling and a very narrow design if the ceiling is low.

There is often trouble getting the paper to stick to a board wall when it is papered the first time. If there are large cracks, muslin strips should be pasted over them and tacks driven thru the strips at intervals of two or three feet.

Before hanging the wall paper it is best to apply a foundation paper. Building paper soaked until it begins to soften, and then applied, will tighten as the moisture leaves it, and give a smooth tough surface. Lacking the building paper, lime sacks may be used. Cut out the bottom and open down the seam, then carefully split the paper, which is composed of three layers. It may be divided into two or three sheets. The resulting squares are easily handled. Paste on the wall, placing carpet tacks about six inches apart along the edge at the ceiling, and another row just above the baseboard.

A row of tacks, about six or eight inches apart, should be driven around door and window casings to prevent the edges of the paper from curling as they dry.

How to Apply the Strips

The strips of wall paper are cut at least an inch too long and brushed firmly down. Then a knife is drawn lightly across the paper where it meets the baseboard. The end of the strip is drawn out from the wall and cut carefully across the line left by the knife before being brushed down permanently. In hanging paper, as in all work, it is the finishing touch that gives a workmanlike appearance to the product and a sense of satisfaction to the worker.—Mrs. M. C. S.

What If We Had It!

READING of the great uses which others would put this tra time each day, has set me a-w dering. Living on a paltry twe four-hour day all my life has me so busy that I'm sure I sh find occupation for any additio time if the earth would only rot a bit more slowly.

Yet, knowing my own propen ties and the use to which my ti is now put, I doubt very much should occupy any additional ho more profitably than the present lowance. It is well, however, to and consider whether I can emp my time to better advantage omitting this and substituting th

Living is such a steady bus while one is at it!—Vida M. Bate

For Our Ambitious Weavers

A More Elaborate Flower Basket This Time

MATERIALS needed:

Six long strands No. 3 round reed.

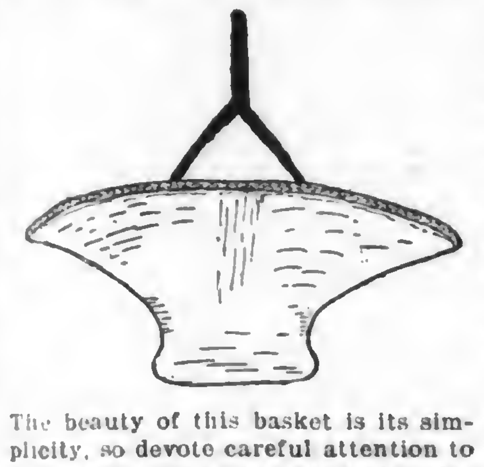
Five long strands No. 2 round reed.

One long strand No. 5 round reed.

One long strand No. 1 round reed.

All working supplies mentioned in previous lessons.

Cut sixteen forty-four-inch spokes of No. 3 reed. Coil your No. 2 strands for weavers and soak both coils and spokes thoroly. Separate your forty-four-inch spokes into groups of four, and make the same Indian center as in the sewing basket (March 21 number), weaving until your base measures three and one-half inches in diameter. Do not cup the shape quite as much as in the sewing basket. Your spokes are now in groups of two and need another soaking.



The beauty of this basket is its simplicity, so devote careful attention to the shaping, weaving over and under carefully.

Up Go the Spokes

After soaking bend the spokes up severely, holding them firmly with the left hand upward and inward, while you weave two inches, using the two weavers in the over-and-under weave explained in previous lessons. Your basket diameter should decrease to about two and one-half inches,—just a good size to hold a glass for water. At this point start shaping outward, weaving one more inch. Then separate your spokes into singles, using the "pairing arrow" taught and pictured in the fern basket lesson.

And Now the Shape

Now for artistic shaping. Moisten your work frequently and keep the sides of your basket flaring outward gently while the ends roll outward sharply as you weave over and under (with two weavers) until your basket measures six inches in height.

Complete the basket sides with another "pairing arrow." Then soak your spokes thoroly. Finish with any of the borders given in previous lessons. Trim off the spoke ends neatly with a slanting cut.

For the handle, whittle two thirty-inch pieces of No. 5 reed to points and insert them on one side of your basket, to the outside of the two spokes nearest the center spoke. (See illustration.) The center spoke must lie between. Push the ends down well and evenly. Then wind them over and over each other, making a neat rope. Now insert the two free ends beside the two corresponding spokes on the opposite side of the basket. Use No. 1 reed to firmly sew the handle (under the border) to make it more secure.

This basket is pretty left natural color and shellaced to prevent its being colored by dust. Or it is very attractive stained green or finished in black enamel.—G. S. S.

Bad Dreams

A YOUNG woman who boasted of her ability to "drive" thru harvest, housecleaning and other hard times, not sparing herself one whit in keeping up her regular housework, was quite vexed at her husband's answer to her complaint of restless sleep and terrible dreams. That unfeeling but truthful gentleman pointed out that overwork was the cause of her restlessness and terror.

She was one of those beings that in New England would be said to have "faculty" because she could apparently accomplish more than anyone in the community. But husband foresaw that he would be a widower early in life, or else caring for a broken down, helpless invalid if she did not slacken her pace. The bad dreams were to him a warning that her body and mind needed rest, and there is good reason to believe that he was right.

Exhaustion Means Unrestful Nights

Why do doctors advise mothers not to let their children romp and race just before going to bed? Why are we cautioned to feed the little ones only simple, easily digested food in the evening? Why are we urged to send them to bed with happy thoughts, quietly, before they are quite worn out? To avoid bad dreams and terror. And as we are only children grown tall, it doesn't pay us any better to let ourselves go until we are entirely exhausted.

Some people profess to believe that troubled dreams are a sign of approaching illness and danger. In a way perhaps they are right. Horrible dreams can often be traced to wrong habits of living, and if not corrected these wrong uses of our bodies will lead to mental or physical breakdown.

Many healthy people say they never dream at all. This may be the ideal condition, tho they miss the exhilaration that comes from pleasant happy wandering thru dreamland while the body is resting. One thing is certain, and that is that the individual who persistently loses sleep, and dreams horrible things, should leave no stone unturned to correct the tendency. The best plan is to keep quiet evening hours, eat simple food and do healthful work that stops short of overwork.—Hilda Richmond.

From Our Readers

Dear Editor:—I wish to thank Mrs. E. A. Kern for the directions she published on curing furs, and to let her know that I had the best of success.

Our Home Page is a wonderful help to me. There are always so many good recipes and helpful ideas on sewing and for the home. I would hardly know how to keep house without it.—Mrs. C. I.

• • •

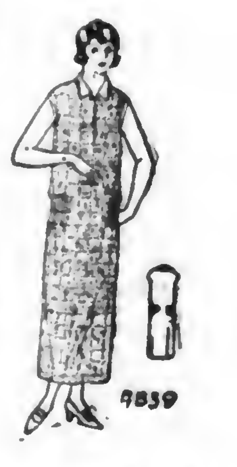
Dear Houshold Editor:—I find your page very interesting and helpful, and it seems to me you always have answers, directions or suggestions for everyone needing help. I am writing to know if anyone can tell me what to do with men's coats. They are of good material and in fair condition, but the trousers are worn. Hence the coats are discarded, but too good to throw away.—An Interested Reader.

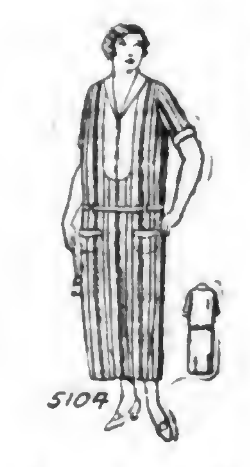
Cool Frocks for Summer Days

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4839.—A Summer Frock.—Nothing so cool and comfortable for warm days as the style here portrayed. The fulness at the waistline is attractively disposed of in tiny plaits or tucks. Seven sizes: For misses 16, 18 and 20 years, and for ladies 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material. Collar and sleeve facings of contrasting material require one-quarter yard. The width at the foot of the dress is 1½ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

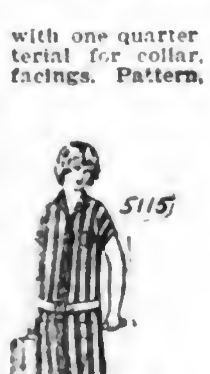
5104.—A Dress for Stout Women.—Striped flannel, gingham or percale may be used for this model. Eight sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4¾ yards of one material 36 inches wide. The width at the foot is 1⅞ yard. If made as illustrated the dress will require three-quarters yard of plain material, 36 inches wide and 4 yards of striped material. Pattern, 10 cents.

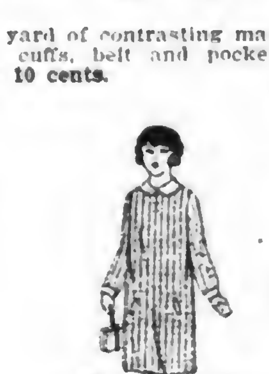




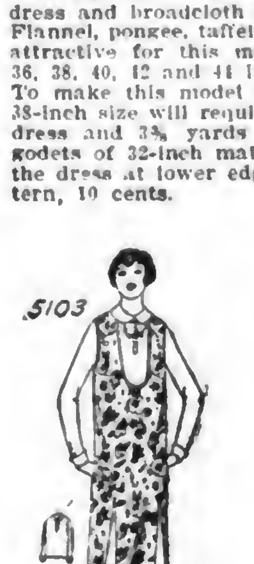
5115—For the Growing Girl.—Striped linen, gingham or flannel will be very attractive for this design. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An eight-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material. This style is easy to develop and easy to launder. It is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams. Pattern, 10 cents.

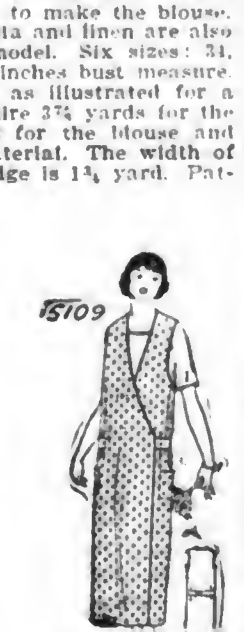
5116.—A Simple Frock.—Plaid or checked gingham or flannel would be both serviceable and pleasing for this style. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with one quarter yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, belt and pocket facings. Pattern, 10 cents.





5103.—Popular Jumper Style.—In this instance cretonne was used to make the dress and broadcloth to make the blouse. Flannel, pongee, taffeta and linen are also attractive for this model. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this model as illustrated for a 38-inch size will require 3¾ yards for the dress and 3⅜ yards for the blouse and godets of 32-inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1¾ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.





5109.—A Protective Apron.—This is a good model for gingham, percale or crepe. The fronts are reversible. A finish of piping in a contrasting color, or rick rack braid would be pleasing. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5¼ yards of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

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GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Dept. D. Bucyrus, Ohio

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school was out on the 28th of April. I went the whole term without missing a day or being tardy. On the last day of school we had a program of dialogues, recitations and music which our mothers came to hear. After it was over they had a surprise for us which was cake, candy and lemonade.

I have a pony that I ride to school. I have lots of fun with him; his name is Tony.—Ford W. Michael, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in the country on a farm of six and one-half acres. We have a large apple orchard on it and I just wish I could give each and every one of the Forum members some apples.

I raised seven Buff Cochin Bantams last year and am going to raise some more this year again. I have two Bantam roosters.

Our farm is all level. We raise vegetables, a horse, a cow, two pigs and about fifty chickens.—Albert W. Shodd, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am twelve years old and live on a farm on the state highway. I am in the seventh grade and go to the Willingboro School in a bus that stops in our yard under an oak tree that is the largest one in New Jersey. We call it the Olden Oak Farm.

WILLIAM REED.
Centre County, Pa.

I take piano lessons and play every Tuesday and Thursday in the assembly at school. I have played at our Sunday school. We are trying to raise two little baby squirrels to be pets.—Berenice Pearle Walton, Burlington County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—We live on a farm of 108 acres on the Cohansy River. We can see the Delaware Bay from our house. We have 100 little chicks which were hatched out April 20, which was my little sister's birthday. She was seven years old.

I have three sisters. We all like to sing. We are called the pleasing quartette. I am eight years old and am in the fifth grade at school.—Dorothy Mae Wheaton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I like to live on a farm. I help my father do the work. We have two horses their names are Dewey and Flora.

My father goes to the curb market at Scranton, Pa., about every other day with tomatoes, corn and apples. I like to go with him. Our farm has about ninety acres in it. I have a patch of blackberries which will bear this year.

We have a radio. I like it very much and get many interesting things on it. I like to read Pennsylvania Farmer. There are many interesting things in it.—Leon Kircher, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old. I go to school in a bus every morning and go home in the evening. Sometimes we have to walk home, then we have fun. I live in a little village called Mickleys. It is in the country. When I go to school my little cat goes along with me.

I love to read the letters in Pennsylvania Farmer. I love to read about the animals and about nature in the letters. When I think of the Forum page I feel like dancing.

I had two pet cats but one got killed by an auto. His name was Tommy and the one living yet is Dorothy. We had a dog but he ran away.—Frances Wright, Lehigh County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—Here I come again. I am going to tell you about a little wren. My mother has had a big gourd for thirty-five years and the other day she cut a hole in it and hung it up on the porch. The next day or so two little wrens came and built a nest in it. We watched the little bird while it gathered little sticks to put in the gourd.—Margaret Seylar, Adams County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am a girl of twelve and live on a farm of 230 acres. We have a tractor which I run. For pets I have a white calf, one and a half years old, and four lambs which I feed with the bottle. I took the examination for seventh grade and made it. I took the examination last year but I was too young to go. I have two brothers, but no sisters.—Lorraine Confer, Centre County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live on a seventy-five acre farm, my father and mother do the farming. We have three horses and fourteen cows. My father bought 300 baby chicks. We have a brooder.

For pets I have two cats; their names are Squeaky and Kaiser. We have one little kitten, it is a Maltese. Its name is Tabby.

We have many birds in our locality, the common birds are robins and sparrows. We have a pair of wrens. Every summer they build in a bird house that my brother built for them. My brother made three bird houses. They are very pretty. I like to hear the song of the wren.

We have a piano and I am taking two lessons a week.

I was very glad to see Cousin Ruth's picture on our page. I hope we can have more contests.

Our school closed May first. The last day of school we played many games and had fun.—Lena Fretz, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Members of the Y. P. F.:—I am glad I am a member now. I am thirteen years of age and have four brothers and I am the oldest.

My dad has a car and I have a bicycle and I can ride it. My dad goes seventy-four miles to work and back. He works on the railroad.

Do you like music, Cousin Ruth? I do. I have a cornet.—Edward D. Keefawer.

Yes, I like music very much. I'm afraid tho there wouldn't be much music if I tried to play a cornet.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have not read any letters from Kent County yet so I thought I would write you. Our strawberries are getting ripe now. Mother has planted the flowers and some are up.

I go to Whiteleys School. I am seven years now but will be eight this month. We are planning to go to the field meet at Caesar Rodney May 15th. I like the farmer friends page very much.—Edna Steward, Kent County, Del.

I had a wonderful automobile ride thru your county last week-end, Edna. It was my first ride across the state. Your gardens are way ahead of ours and your strawberries—Well I was tempted to drive down later in the season!

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I'll bet all the Forum members are glad that spring is here and summer is coming, well I know I am.

Yes, Cousin Ruth, I think that the Forum boys would like a page one week to tell all about their clubs and they could send a lot of pictures, too.

How many of the Forum friends went fishing? I have not gone yet but I intend to go, probably this week. My sister and some of our friends are going. I think it will be great fun.—Anna Marie Sinemus, Westmoreland County, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Cousin Ruth's Letter

Dear Forum Friends:—Well, at last I've really been to the circus—a sure enough one with elephants, and camels, and giraffes, and clowns, and all the rest! It was my first visit and I had the best kind of a time. What fun it would have been if we could all have gone together. While we were waiting for the gates to open you boys could have told me the secrets of pitching the tents, of unloading the animals and a hundred and one other things that I don't know about, and then once inside we'd have gotten acquainted with the menagerie and thrilled with excitement as acrobats swung dizzily in mid air.

As I look back to that gala night my memories are just about as mixed up as the network of ropes and pulleys in the top of the great tent seemed to be. Of course there was the grand parade to start with—then things began to happen so fast I can scarcely remember what did happen. Men climbed nimbly up poles balanced on another's shoulder, men and women swung and floated and walked thru the air, but best of all were the animals. Why a little, brown bear put me to shame when he went gaily riding by on his bicycle—I can't ride at all. Solemn looking seals had a game of catch, tossing balls back and forth from nose to nose, and baby elephants walked around on barrels with perfect ease. But the horses, black and white and sorrel, how you boys and girls would have enjoyed them. What beauties they were and what a sight it was when twenty-four of them performed to the commands of their trainer's voice and the crack of his whip.

And then there were little dogs, and trained pigeons, and crazy clowns, and I don't know what all. If I really got started telling of the night's fun I'd be writing three or four letters instead of one and that wouldn't do. If you've already been to the circus you know all about the fun, and if you haven't, well, you have something to look forward to.

Greetings to all my friends of the Forum,

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Marion Garr, Margaret Seylar, Gladys Walter.
BERKS COUNTY.—Helen I. Stupp.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Lena Fretz.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Anna Smith.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Lorraine Confer.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Edward D. Keefawer, Robert Keefawer.
ERIE COUNTY.—Iva M. Donnell, Bertha Vogt.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Margaret L. Elliott, Thelma N. Miller.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Harold Stains, Ruth Stains.
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Helen Coulter.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Gustave A. Keller.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Mary Barkholder, Marie Farry.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Ernestine Albert.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Frances Wright.
PERRY COUNTY.—Helen Smeigler, Mildred Smeigler.
POTTER COUNTY.—Julia Benkert.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Myrtle Minnick, Lucille Snyder, Wahlem Snyder.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Richard Staub.
WAYNE COUNTY.—Eileen Murphy.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Ruth L. Henry, Anna K. Holtzer, Gail Logan, Anna M. Sinemus, Mary L. Welshonsee.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Freda Mae McMicken.

DELAWARE

KENT COUNTY.—Edna Stewart.

MARYLAND

KENT COUNTY.—Kathrine Atwell.

NEW JERSEY

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Alice Anna Falco.

The following Forum friends sent in letters for the contest, "My Bird Friends," after May 2, too late for the list which appeared on our page May 16th.

PENNSYLVANIA—Richard Staub, Crawford County; Alma Fisher, Union County; Anna Barth and Eileen Murphy, Wayne County.

MARYLAND—Bernice Koontz, Carroll County.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—This puzzle is one of changing letters so that the words become new ones. For instance: word number one is GAME, **you change the first** letter and find number two, which means "alike." You change word number three's second letter and get a word meaning "a few, not all." You change number three's first letter and get the name of a city in Italy. You change number four's third letter and get the name of a flower. You change five's letter and find a word meaning socks or stockings. Change number six's last letter and find a word meaning a man who entertains guests. Change number seven's first letter and get a word meaning "missing." Change number eight's second letter and get a word meaning the opposite of "first."

When you have found these words send them to me on a POSTAL CARD so that they reach me by June 6. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

The answer to the puzzle published in May 9 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: (18, 2, 19, 7) LIVE, (8, 20, 21) TOM, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) FIELD, (12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17) HUNGRY, (34, 35, 36, 37) PIES, (21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26) MOTHER, (38, 39, 40, 41, 25, 42, 43) CHICKENS, (28, 4, 29) ALL, (13, 44, 48) SHE, (6, 7, 8) SET, (45,37,46) ASK, (9, 10, 11, 12) MUCH, (20, 27, 31) ONE, (27, 22) NO, (30, 31, 23, 32, 33, 16) LETTER, (47, 18, 49) PED

The prize winners are: Valeria Benevento, age 12, West Berlin, N. J.; Florence Crawford, age 10, Montgomery, Pa.; Eugene A. Hoover, age 10, Newville, Pa.; Anna Lenceski, age 12, Cutchogue, N. Y.; Milton McLallen, age 10, Edinboro, Pa., David O'Donnell, age 9, Rea, Pa.; Oscar Edward Snyder, age 12, Everett, Pa.; William Thompson, age [illegible], Roaring Branch, Pa.; Elizabeth Van Nole, age 13, Kingston, N. J.; Mary E. Wert, age 10, McAlisterville, Pa.

1 G	A	M	E	4		M	E	7			
2	A	M	E	5			E	8			
3		M	E	6			E	9			

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Luther Burbank shares some of his giant pansies with Helen Jacobs, a young tennis champion of Berkeley, Calif.
2.—Pole vault winner at Des Moines, breaks a record at the Drake relays.
3.—The "Iceland," built in Falmouth in 1874, has been rebuilt for an expedition to the North Pole.
4.—Miss Claude Read, popular in Washington society, was one of the leading lights in a music revue given at the Capital.
5.—The U. S. S. Seattle, flagship of the fleet which manouvered in the Pacific waters, photographed against the morning sun in the harbor of Honolulu. You see Head Mountain in the background.
6.—City sports—First division of Chicago's pushmobile race ready to start.
7.—Three specimens of the rare Araucana fowl, native of Chile, S. A. These hens lay blue eggs and were exhibited this month at the Indiana State egg show.
8.—New chimes for Grace Church, New York City. The largest weighs two tons.
9.—The King and Queen of the Belgians attending the unveiling of the memorial erected on the Mole at Zeebrugge.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

AS WE ate our dinner they told me an escaped slave had come into a neighboring county and excited the people with stories of the auction block and of negroes driven like yoked oxen on plantations in South Carolina, whence he had escaped on a steamboat.

"I believe I'm goin' to vote for abolition," said Uncle Peabody. "I wonder what Sile Wright will say to that."

"He'll probably advise against it, the time isn't ripe for so great a change," was my answer. "He thinks that the whole matter should be left to the glacial action of time's forces."

Indeed I had spoken the view of the sounder men of the North. The subject filled them with dread alarm. But the attitude of Uncle Peabody was significant. The sentiment in favor of a change was growing. It was now to be reckoned with, for the abolition party was said to hold the balance of power in New York and New England and was behaving itself like a bull in a china shop.

After dinner I tried to put on some of my old clothes, but found that my nakedness had so expanded that they would not cover it, so I hitched my white mare on the spring wagon and drove to the village for my trunk.

Every week day after that I worked in the fields until the Senator arrived in Canton about the middle of August. On one of those happy days I received a letter from old Kate, dated, to my surprise, in Saratoga. It said:

"Dear Barton Baynes—I thought I would let you know that my father is dead. I have come here to rest and have found some work to do. I am better now. Have seen Sally. She is very beautiful and kind. She does not know that I am the old witch, I have changed so. The others do not know—it is better that way. I think it was the Lord that brought me here. He has a way of taking care of some people, my boy. Do you remember when I began to call you my boy—you were very little. It is long, long ago since I first saw you in your father's dooryard—you said you were going to mill on a butterfly's back. You looked just as I thought my boy would look. You gave me a kiss. What a wonderful gift it was to me then! I began to love you. I have no one else to think of now. I hope you won't mind my thinking much of you.

"God bless you.
"Kate Fullerton."

I understood now why the strong will and singular insight of this woman had so often exercised themselves in my behalf. I could not remember the far day and the happy circumstance of which she spoke, but I wrote her a letter which must have warmed her heart I am sure.

Silas Wright arrived in Canton and drove up to our home. He reached our door at eight in the morning with his hound and rifle. He had aged rapidly since I had seen him last. His hair was almost white. There were many new lines in his face. He seemed more grave and dignified. He did not lapse into the dialect of his fathers when he spoke of the ancient pastimes of hunting and fishing as he had been wont to do.

"Bart," he said when the greetings were over, "let's you and me go and spend a day in the woods. I'll leave my man here to help your uncle while you're gone."

We went by driving south a few miles and tramping in to the foot of the stillwater on our river—a trail long familiar to me. The dog left us soon after we took it and began to range over thick wooded hills. We sat down among small, spire-like spruces at the river's edge with a long stretch of water in sight while the music of the hound's voice came faintly to our ears from the distant forest.

"Oh, I've been dreaming of this for a long time," said the Senator as he leaned back against a tree and filled his lungs and looked out upon the water, green with lily-pads along the edge and flecked with the last of the white blossoms. "I believe you want to leave this lovely country."

"I am waiting for the call to go," I said.

"Well, I'm inclined to think you are the kind of man who ought to go," he answered sadly. "You are needed. I have been waiting until we should meet to congratulate you on your behavior at Cobleskill. I think you have the right spirit—that is the all-important matter. You will encounter strange company in the game of politics. Let me tell you a story."

HE TOLD me many stories of his life in Washington, interrupted by a sound like that of approaching footsteps. We ceased talking and presently a flock of partridges came near us, pacing along over the mat of leaves in a leisurely fashion. We sat perfectly still. A young cock bird with his beautiful ruff standing out, like the hair on the back of a frightened dog, strode toward us with a comic threat in his manner. It seemed as if he were of half a mind to knock us into the river. But we sat as still as stumps and he spared us and went on with the others.

The baying of the hound was nearer now. Suddenly we saw a big buck come down to the shore of the cove near us on our side of the stream. He looked to right and left. Then he made a long leap into the water and waded slowly until it covered him. He raised his nose and laid his antlers back over his shoulders and swam quietly down-stream, his nose just showing above the water. His antlers were like a bit of driftwood. If we had not seen him take the water his antlers might easily have passed for a bunch of dead sticks. Soon the buck slowly lifted his head and turned his neck and looked at both shores. Then very deliberately he resumed his place under water and went on. We watched him as he took the farther shore below us and made off in the woods again.

"I couldn't shoot at him, it was such a beautiful bit of politics," said the Senator.

SOON the hound reached the cove's edge and swam the river and ranged up and down the bank for half an hour before he found the buck's trail again.

"I've seen many a rascal, driven to water by the hounds, go swimming away as slyly as that buck, with their horns in the air, looking as innocent as a bit of driftwood. They come in from both shores—the Whig and the Democratic—and they are always shot at from one bank or the other."

I remember it surprised me a little to hear him say that they came in from both shores.

"Just what do you want to do," he asked presently.

"I should like to go down to Washington with you and help you in any way that I can."

"All right, partner—we'll try it," he answered gravely. "I hope that I don't forget and work you as hard as I work myself. It wouldn't be decent. I have a great many letters to write. I'll try thinking out loud while you take them down in sound-hand. Then you can draft them neatly and I'll sign them. You have tact and good manners and can do many of my errands for me and save me from those who have no good reason for taking up my time. You will meet the best people and the worst. There's just a chance that it may come to something worth while—who knows? You are young yet. It will be good training and you will witness the making of some history now and then."

What elation I felt!

Again the voice of the hound which had been ringing in the distant hills was coming nearer.

"We must keep watch—another deer is coming," said the Senator.

We had only a moment's watch before a fine yearling buck came down to the opposite shore and stood looking across the river. The Senator raised his rifle and fired. The buck fell in the edge of the water.

"How shall we get him?" my friend asked.

"It will not be difficult," I answered as I began to undress. Nothing was difficult those days.

I swam the river and towed the buck across with a beech withe in his gambrel joints. The hound joined me before I was half across with my burden and nosed the carcass and swam on ahead yelping with delight.

We dressed the deer and then I had the great joy of carrying him on my back two miles across the country to the wagon. The Senator wished to send a guide for the deer, but I insisted that the carrying was my privilege.

"Well, I guess your big thighs and broad shoulders can stand it," said he.

"My uncle always said that no man could be called a hunter until he can go into the woods without a guide and kill a deer and bring it out on his back. I want to be able to testify that I am at least partly qualified."

"Your uncle didn't say anything about fetching the deer across a deep river without a boat, did he?" Mr. Wright asked me with a smile.

Leaves of the beeches, maples and basswoods—yellowed by frost—hung like tiny lanterns, glowing with noonday light, above the dim forest-aisle which we traveled.

The sun was down when we got to the clearing.

"What a day it has been!" said Mr. Wright when we were seated in the wagon at last with the hound and the deer's head between his feet and mine.

"One of the best in my life," I answered with a joy in my heart the like of which I have rarely known in these many years that have come to me.

WE RODE on in silence with the calls of the swamp robin and hermit thrush ringing in our ears as the night fell.

"It's a good time to think, and there we take different roads," said my friend. "You will turn into the future and I into the past."

"I've been thinking about your uncle," he said by and by. "He is one of the greatest men I have ever known. You knew of that foolish gossip about him—didn't you?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Well, now, he's gone about his business the same as ever and showed by his life that it couldn't be true. Not a word out of him! But Dave Ramsey fell sick—down on the flat last winter. By and by his children were crying for bread and the poormaster was going to take charge of them. Well, who should turn up there, just in the nick of time but Delia and Peabody Baynes. They fed those children all winter and kept them in clothes so that they could go to school. The strange thing about it is this: it was Dave Ramsey who really started that story. He got up in church the other night and confessed his crime. His conscience wouldn't let him keep it. He said that he had not seen Peabody Baynes on that road the day the money was lost but had only heard that he was there. He knew now that he couldn't have been there. Gosh t'almighty! as your uncle used to say when there was nothing else to be said."

It touched me to the soul—this long-delayed vindication of my beloved Uncle Peabody.

The Senator ate supper with us and sent his hired man out for his horse and buggy. When he had put on his overcoat and was about to go he turned to my uncle and said:

"Peabody Baynes, if I have had any success in the world it is because I have had the exalted honor and consciousness that I represented men like you."

He left us and we sat down by the glowing candles. Soon I told them what Ramsey had done. There was a moment of silence. Uncle Peabody rose and went to the water-pail for a drink.

"Bart, I believe I'll plant corn on that ten-acre lot next spring—darned if I don't," he said as he returned to his chair.

None of us ever spoke of the matter again to my knowledge.

My mental assets would give me a poor rating I presume in the commerce of modern scholarship when I went to Washington that autumn with Senator and Mrs. Wright. Still it was no smattering that I had, but rather a few broad areas of knowledge which were firmly in my possession. I had acquired, quite by myself since leaving the academy, a fairly serviceable reading knowledge of French; I had finished the Aeneid; I had read the tragedies of Shakespeare and could repeat from them many striking passages; I had read the histories of Abbott and the works of Washington Irving and certain of the essays of Carlyle and Macaulay. My best asset was not mental but spiritual, if I may be allowed to say it, in all modesty, for, therein I claim no special advantage, saving, possibly, an unusual strength of character in my aunt and uncle. Those days the candles were lighting the best trails of knowledge all over the land. Never has the general spirit of this republic been so high and admirable as then and a little later. It was to speak, presently, in the immortal voices of Whittier, Emerson, Whitman, Greeley and Lincoln. The dim glow of the candles had entered their souls and out of them came a light that filled the land and was seen of all men. What became of this mighty spirit of democracy? My friend, it broke down and came near its death in a long demoralizing war which gave to our young men a thoro four-year course in the ancient school of infamy.

The railroads on which we traveled from Utica, the great cities thru which we passed, were a wonder and an inspiration to me. I was awed by the grandeur of Washington itself. I took lodgings with the Senator and his wife.

"Now, Bart," said he, when we had arrived, "I'm going to turn you loose here for a little while before I put harness on you. Go about for a week or so and get the lay of the land and the feel of it. Mrs. Wright will be your guide until the general situation has worked its way into your consciousness."

IT SEEMED to me there was not room enough in my consciousness for the great public buildings and the pictures and the statues and the vast machinery of the government. Beauty and magnitude have a wonderful effect when they spring fresh upon the vision of a youth out of the back country. I sang of the look of them in my letters and soon I began to think about them and imperfectly to understand them. They had their epic, lyric and dramatic stages in my consciousness.

One afternoon we went to hear Senator Wright speak. He was to answer Calhoun on a detail of the banking laws. The floor and galleries were filled. With what emotion I saw him rise and begin his argument as all ears bent to hear him! He aimed not at popular sentiments in highly finished rhetoric, as did Webster, to be quoted in the school books and repeated on every platform. But no words of mine—and I have used many in the effort—are able to convey a notion of the masterful ease and charm of his manner on the floor of the Senate or of the singular modesty, courtesy, aptness and simplicity of his words as they fell from his lips. There were the thunderous Webster, the grandeur of whose sentences no American has equalled; the agile-minded Clay, whose voice was like a silver clarion; the far-seeing, fiery Calhoun, of "the swift sword"—most formidable in debate—but I was soon to learn that neither nor all of these men—gifted of heaven so highly—could cope with the suave, incisive, conversational sentences of Wright, going straight to the heart of the subject and laying it bare to his hearers. That was what people were saying as we left the Senate chamber, late in the evening; that, indeed, was what they were always saying after they had heard him answer an adversary.

HE HAD a priceless and unusual talent for avoiding school-reader English and the arts of declamation and for preparing a difficult subject to enter the average brain. The underlying secret of his power was soon apparent to me. He stood always for the great thing in America which, since then, Whitman has called "the divine aggregate," and seeing clearly how every measure would be likely to affect its welfare, he followed the compass. It had led him to a height of power above all others and was to lead him unto the loneliest summit of accomplishment in American history.

Not much in my term of service there is important to this task of mine. I did my work well, if I may believe the Senator, and grew familiar with the gentle and ungentle arts of the politician.

One great fact grew in magnitude and sullen portent as the months passed: the gigantic slave-holding interests of the South viewed with growing alarm the spread of abolition sentiment. Subtly, quietly and naturally they were feeling for the means to defend and increase their power. Straws were coming to the surface in that session which betrayed this deep undercurrent of purpose. We felt it and the Senator was worried I knew, but held his peace. He knew how to keep his opinions until the hour had struck that summoned them to service. The Senator never played with his lance. By and by Spencer openly sounded the note of conflict.

The most welcome year of my life dawned on the first of January, 1844. I remember that I arose before daylight that morning and dressed and went out on the street to welcome it.

I had less than six months to wait for that day appointed by Sally. I had no doubt that she would be true to me. I had had my days of fear and depression, but always my sublime faith in her came back in good time.

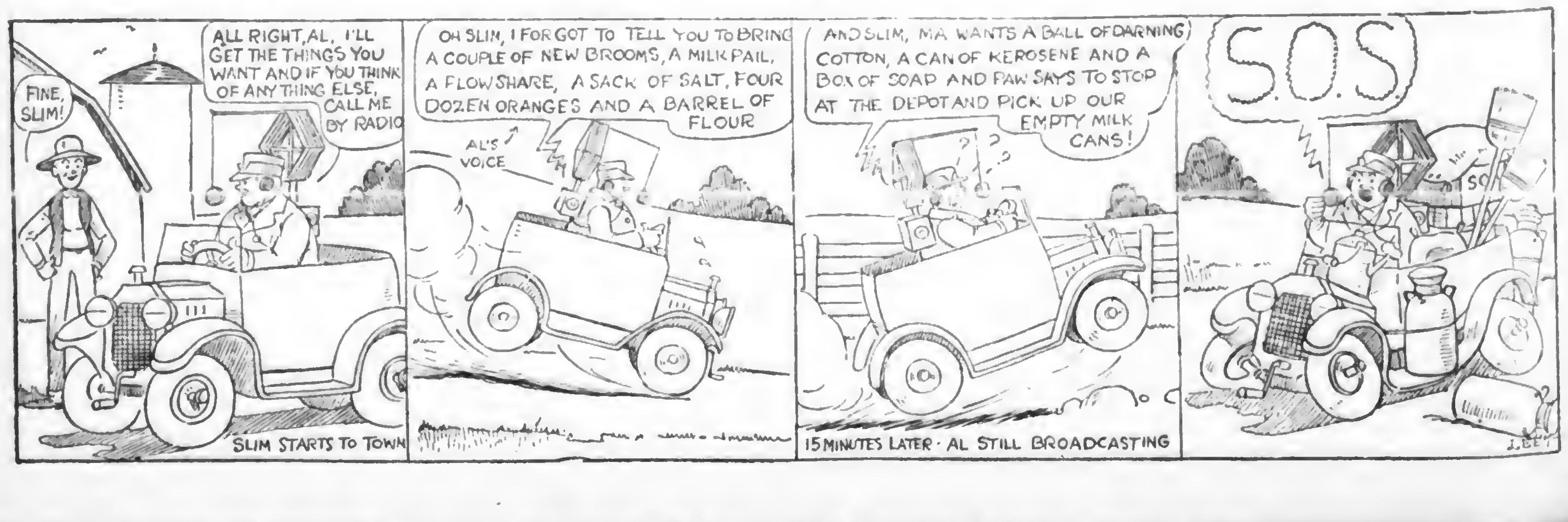
Oh, yes, indeed, Washington was a fair of beauty and gallantry those days. I saw it all. I have spent many years in the capital and I tell you the girls of that time had manners and knew how to wear their clothes, but again the magic of old memories kept my lady on her throne. There was one of them—just one of those others who, I sometimes thought, was almost as graceful and charming and noble-hearted as Sally, and she liked me I know, but the ideal of my youth glowed in the light of the early morning, so to speak, and was brighter than all others. Above all, I had given my word to Sally and—well, you know, the old-time Yankee of good stock was fairly steadfast, whatever else may be said of him—often a little too steadfast, as were Ben Grimshaw and Squire Fullerton.

The Senator and I went calling that New Year's day. We saw all the great people and some of them were more cheerful than they had a right to be. It was a weakness of the time. I shall not go into details for fear of wandering too far from my main road. Let me step aside a moment to say, however, that there were two clouds in the sky of the Washington society of those days. One was strong drink and the other was the crude, tough-coated, aggressive democrat from the frontiers of the West. These latter were often seen in the holiday regalia of farm or village at fashionable functions. Some of them changed slowly and, by and by, reached the stage of white linen and diamond breast-pins and waistcoats of figured silk. It must be said, however, that their motives were always above their taste.

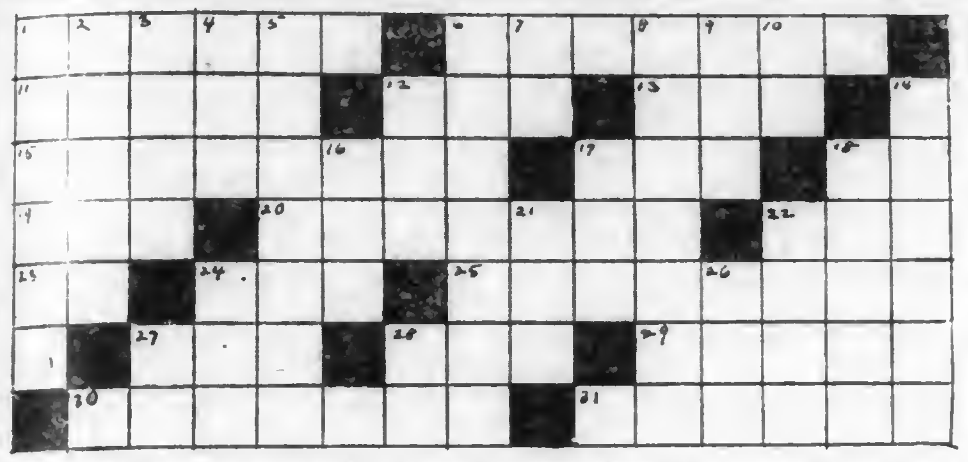
The winter wore away slowly in hard work. Mr. Van Buren came down to see the Senator one day from his country seat on the Hudson. The Ex-president had been solicited to accept the nomination again. I know that Senator Wright strongly favored the plan but feared that the South would defeat him in convention, it being well known that Van Buren was opposed to the annexation of Texas—a pet project of the slave-holders. However, he advised his friend to make a fight for the nomination and this the latter resolved to do. Thenceforward until middle May I gave my time largely to the inditing of letters for the Senator in Van Buren's behalf.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Help Al! The Ship Is Sinking* : : : : : : : *By Leet*


FINE, SLIM!
ALL RIGHT, AL, I'LL GET THE THINGS YOU WANT AND IF YOU THINK OF ANY THING ELSE, CALL ME BY RADIO
SLIM STARTS TO TOWN
OH SLIM, I FORGOT TO TELL YOU TO BRING A COUPLE OF NEW BROOMS, A MILK PAIL, A FLOWSHARE, A SACK OF SALT, FOUR DOZEN ORANGES AND A BARREL OF FLOUR
AL'S VOICE
AND SLIM, MA WANTS A BALL OF DARNING COTTON, A CAN OF KEROSENE AND A BOX OF SOAP AND PAW SAYS TO STOP AT THE DEPOT AND PICK UP OUR EMPTY MILK CANS!
15 MINUTES LATER · AL STILL BROADCASTING
S.O.S
SO
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 15 (across) is TOLERATE and 22 (down) is THEA. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING DOWN

1. A suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law
2. An earthenware pot or vessel
3. A story
4. Contraction of "I have"
5. Green, fresh, as of foliage
6. Of more size or importance
7. Lower case, abbreviation
8. Of greatest esteem
9. The dative case, abbreviation
10. [illegible] River, abbreviation
12. Consumed
14. What beats in your bosom, plural
16. One on each side of your body
17. Personal pronoun
18. A wicker fishing basket
21. Middle High German, abbreviation
22. The tea-plant
23. The person solving this puzzle
24. A personal pronoun
27. Weight, abbreviation
28. Least

READING ACROSS

1. The opposite of passive
6. To make happy
11. To long for
12. Part of a circle
15. To permit
13. One on each side of your head
17. A head covering
18. Engineering degree, abbreviation
19. Frozen water
20. One who sees visions
22. A syllable often sung when words of song are forgotten
23. Letters meaning "all right"
24. A variety of sweet potato
25. One who threshes
27. Achieved victory
28. To beseech
29. A bed covering
30. To stammer
31. Commits theft

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

R	I	N	G	■	O	F	F	E	R	■	F	R	O	M
E	■	C	U	T	■	O	R	E	■	A	R	E	■	A
T	P	■	M	R	S	■	E	■	P	L	Y	■	L	H
R	U	N	■	I	L	L	E	G	A	L	■	W	Y	O
A	T	■	F	L	Y	■	Z	■	D	A	R	■	E	M
C	■	C	A	L	■	G	E	M	■	Y	E	T	■	E
E	R	I	N	■	M	A	S	O	N	■	P	O	R	T

Did you ever hear this one?—

Two women seated side by side in a railroad car had been arguing hotly whether or not the window should be opened. Along came the conductor.

"Please open this window," said one. "I shall die of suffocation if it's not opened!"

"If you dare open that window," cried the other, "I'll catch my death of cold!"

The conductor was shifting in perplexity from one foot to the other when a wise individual across the aisle came to his assistance. "Open it up, conductor," he said. "That will kill one of them. Then shut it down again. That will kill the other. Then we shall have peace!"

"I'm going to call my baby Charles," said the author; after Charles Lamb, you know. He is such a dear little lamb."

"Oh, I'd call him William Dean," said the friend. "He Howells so much."—Wisconsin Octopus.

"Mother, is it true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?"

"Yes, Jimmie. Why?"

"'Cause if it is, I kept about ten doctors away this morning—but I'm afraid one'll have to come soon."—Bolton Evening News.

The Randolph Enterprise is entering the short story field. This is taken from a recent edition of the paper:

It was exactly midnight.
He stood under the window, waiting.
She threw her trunk out first.
Then she waited.
And waited.
And waited.—Kansas Industrialist.

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

May 25, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Del and Md, doz bchs, fancy, $3@4; choice, $2@3; home-grown, small,doz bchs $1@1.50. BEETS, Texas, bu hmpr, $1.25@1.50; bu bskt, $1.50@1.75. CABBAGE, 100-lb crate, S C, best, $2.25@2.50; poor, $1; Miss, $3@3.25; poor, $1; Va, $2@2.50; poor, $1. CARROTS, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25@1.50; bu hmpr, $1@1.25. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $2.50@3; poor stock, $1. CUCUMBERS, hot house, Ohio, chip bskt 2 doz, $1.75@2; 3-doz, $1.75; Indiana, box 2 doz fancy, $1.40@1.50; extra fancy, $1.50@1.75; double, fancy, $2@2.25; Fla, bu hmpr, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $1.50@2. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 50c@$1; Calif, Iceberg, crate 4@5 doz hds, $3.50@4; poor, $2. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, best, $1@1.25; poor, 25c. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $3@3.25; white, $3.40@3.50; La, 100-lb sacks, reds, $4.50@5; home-grown, doz bchs, 15@25c. PEAS, N C and Md, 1½ bu hmpr, $2.75@3.50. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $3.50@4; choice, $2.75@3. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N Y, whites, $1.75@1.85; Maine, Gr Mts, $2@2.15; new, Fla Rose, bbl, No 1, $6.25@6.50; S C, bbl, Cobblers, No 1, 5.75; Ala, 100-lb sack, Triumphs, No 1, $3.25@3.50. RADISHES, Miss, doz bchs, 5@15c. RHUBARB, home-grown, bndle 1 doz bchs, 20@25c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.75. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, originals, fancy, $2.50@3; choice, $1.50@2; repacked, fancy, $5.50@6; choice, $4.50@5.

Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $5.50@7.50; Russets, $6.50@6.75. Boxes, Winesaps, Wash, $3.25@3.75. CANTALOUPES, Cal, crate 45 melons, standards, $8; ponys, $6; flats, 15 melons, $2.50@3. PEACHES, Ga, 6-bskt crate, Mayflowers, $1.50@3. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Tenn, Aromas, $4@5; Ky, Aromas, $5.50@6; 32-qt crate, Va and Md, Klondykes, $4.50@6. WATERMELONS, Fla, 26-lb avge, $1@1.10; 18@22-lb, 75@90c each.

Butter—Creamery, 92 score, prints, 46@47c; tubs, 45@46c; nearby tubs, 42@43c.

Eggs—Fresh select, 33@36c; current receipts, 30@32c.

Cheese—N Y, full cream, 24@26c lb.

Dressed Poultry—Fresh killed full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 35c.

Live Poultry—Demand slow, supplies liberal; market weaker. Hens, heavy, light and Leghorns, 29@30c; roosters, 17@18c; ducks, 28@30c; geese, 15@20c; turkeys, young toms and hens, 20@30c; common pigeons, 40@45c pair.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.75; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.85@10.35; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@7; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7.90; heifers, $5@9.80; fresh cows and springers,$35@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double-decks; market ruled slow at steady prices. Prime heavy hogs, $13.25; heavy mixed, $13.40@13.50; mediums and heavy yorkers, $13.45@13.50, light yorkers and pigs, $13@13.25; roughs, $10@11; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $8.75@9; good mixed, $8@8.50; fair mixed, $6@7; culls and common, $2.50@4.50; culls to choice, lambs, $7@13; spring lambs, $12@16.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice, $11@11.50; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 5 cars hay, 2 cars straw, 2 cars shelled corn, 11 cars oats; B and O 1 car hay.

Hay—No 1 clover, $17@18; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $16.50@17.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16.50@17.50; No 1 timothy, $20@20.50; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $13@13.50.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, $1.28@1.29; No 3 shelled, $1.25@1.27; No 2 ear, $1.38@1.49.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56½c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

May 25, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.50, fair to good, $8@9.50, cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $12@12.50; fair to good $10.50@11.50; common, $8@9.50; Tenn, choice, $10@10.50, fair to good, $8.50@9; common, $5.50@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extras, $8@8.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6; spring lambs, choice, $16.50@16.75; fair to good, $15@16; common, $13@14.50.

Hogs—Western, best, $14@14.50; nearby, handy weight, $13.25@13.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.30@1.31; No 3, $1.27@1.28.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 58¼@59½c; No 3 white, 55½@56½c.

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay quiet and unchanged with moderate but ample offerings. Timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—In small supply and firm. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Winter bran, city mills, $39.50@40; western spring bran $37@37.50.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 3647 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 42½c; higher-scoring goods, 43½@46½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38c; 86 score, 37c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@48c; cartons, 47@49c; good prints, 89@91 score, 43@45c; cartons, 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@ @42c.

Cheese quiet, but market firm, with offerings light. N Y, whole milk, firsts, fresh, 22@22½c; held, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; jobbing, small lots, 26@26½c; single daisies, fresh, 23½@24c; held, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

May 25, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c; creamery butter, 55@60c; fresh eggs, 30@32c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 75c@$1 ea; squabs, 30@40c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@15c bch; beans, 30@35c ¼ pk; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 20@25c qt; carrots, 10c bch; cabbage, 10@20c ea; celery, 10@25c stalk; cucumbers, 6@15c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplants, 20@25c ea; lettuce, 15@25c hd; onions, 10c qt; sprouts, 5c bch; parsley, 4@5c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 18@20c ¼ pk, new, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@7c bch; sour krout, 15c qt; spinach, 20c ½ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .41½	$ .44	$ .44	$ .39
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.33¼	.33	.31¾	.26½
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.40	.37½	.52½	.50
Potatoes, New York, 150-lb sack (Phila)	2.00	2.25	1.57½	2.32½
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.62½	9.75	9.62½	9.37½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	18.60	28.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.89½	1.89½	1.63	1.25½
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.30½	1.32½	1.30½	.94½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.59	.59½	.55½	.59¼

Fruits—Apples, 15@30c ¼ pk; strawberries, 25@30c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—wheat, $1.67; corn, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $13@15 ton; straw, $12@13 ton.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $42.50@43.50; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $46@47; linseed, $54@55; gluten, $45@46; ground oats, $42@43; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50; 24 per cent, $50@51 ton; 25 per cent, $52@53 ton; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49@50 ton.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending May 23rd: Market slow and uneven; beef steers barely steady; compared with week ago, 15@25c lower; best grades showing most decline; top, $9.70; average weight, 1260 lbs; some heavies held higher, bulk of sales, $8.50@9.25. Bulls, steady; bulk, $5.75@6.75. Heifers, supply limited, steady, mostly $7@8. Cows slow, fully steady; bulk, $5.50@6.50. Calves, steady; top vealers, $13. Hogs, no receipts, tending steady with week ago.

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 10 cars; 6 Penna, 1 Chicago, 1 St Paul, 1 Ohio, 1 Cincinnati, containing 210 head, 298 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle, 508 head. 103 calves. Receipts for week ending May 23, 1925: Cattle, 26 cars, 14 from Penna, 4 St Paul, 3 Chicago, 2 Ohio, 1 Indiana, 1 Buffalo, 1 N Y State, containing 630 head, 1078 head trucked in. Total, cattle, 1708 head, 215 calves, 182 hogs.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.00
Fair to good	8.75@ 9.25
Medium to fair	8.20@ 8.75
Common to medium	7.00@ 8.30
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@2.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.75@12.00
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	4.00@11.00
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	$13.50@14.00
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs..	12.75@13.75
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs .	11.50@12.75
Rough stock	10.25@11.50

NEW YORK MARKETS

May 25, 1925

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 113,011 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras (92 score), 41½c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 40@41¼c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 27c.

Eggs steady; receipts, 25,711 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33@33½c; do, storage packed, 34@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 32@33¾c; do, storage packed, 33@33½c; fresh gathered, seconds, 30½@31½c; do, storage packed, 32@32½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 34@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@38c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 41@42c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 38@40c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 153,472 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 21½@22c; do, average run, 21c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27c; do, average run, 25½@26c.

Live Poultry steady; stags, by freight, 15c; broilers, by freight, 38@50c; do, by express, 30@50c; fowls, by freight, 29c; by express, 29@30c; roosters, by freight, 12c.

Dressed Poultry weak; chickens, fresh, 35@41c; do, frozen, 27@43c; fowls, 20@31c; old roosters, 13@18c; turkeys, frozen, 30@45c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 940 head; steady; steers, $6.50@10.15; state bulls, $3@5.85; cows, $2@5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 530 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $8@12; culls and little calves, $4@6.75; buttermilk calves, $4@5.50; fed calves, $6@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2430 head; irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, $12@15.75; clipped, $8@9; culls, $8@9; Va, spring lambs, 16¾c lb.

Hogs—Receipts, 580 head; steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13.10; pigs, $12@12.45; heavy hogs, $12.60@13.40; roughs, $10.75@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $36; middling, $38.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $36, standard middling, $38.50; flour middlings, $43@43.50; red dog, spot, $50@51, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye, middling, $36; white hominy feed, $44.25, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.50; linseed oil meal, $48.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $24@25; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $19@21; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $17@18.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.09¾; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.87¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.84⅝; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.99⅞; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.74⅜. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.35¼; No 3 yellow, $1.32¼; No 2 mixed, $1.34¾. OATS, No 2 white, 55½c; No 3 white, 53½c; No 4 white, 52½c; ordinary white, clipped, 58½@60½c; fancy white, clipped, 62½@63½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.24¾. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.06¾@1.09¾.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Better grades fed steers, 10@15c higher; others weak to 25c lower; extreme top long yearlings, $11.50; medium weight, $11.40; heavies, $11. Week's bulk prices follow: Fed steers, $9@10.85; fat cows, $5.50@7.50; heifers, $7.60@9.50; canners and cutters, $3.25@4.40; veal calves, $9@10.25; stockers and feeders, $6@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000 head; 5@15c lower; top, $12.80; bulk, good and choice, 140@200-lb avge, $12.50@12.75; desirable, 225@325-lb butchers, largely, $12.30@12.60; bulk packing sows, $11@11.35; strong-weight slaughter pigs, $12@12.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1000 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs weak to 25c lower; other classes steady. Bulk prices: Fat lambs, $12@12.80; Calif, springers, $15.25@15.85; native springers, $14.50@15.50; fat ewes, $7@8.25.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; do, choice, 41@42c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 29@30c; Maryland and Penna, rolls, 26@28c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 29½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 26c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 24@26c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 22@23c; Leghorns, 22@23c; old roosters, 15@16c; springers, mixed, colored, 1¾ and over, 45@50c; do, smaller, 35@38c. Ducks, old Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; do, puddles, 18@20c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 18@20c; do, smaller and poor, 15@16c. Pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. Guinea fowl, old, as to size, each, 50@75c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 23, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 47@49c; ½-blood combing, 47@48c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; fine unwashed, 40@41c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@46c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-blood combing, 45c; ¼-blood combing, 42@43c; fine unwashed, 39c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½ blood, 45@46c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, May 25. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$36.75@37.25
Spring bran	36.00@36.75
Soft winter wheat bran......	37.75@39.00
Hard winter wheat bran.....	36.25@38.25
Standard middlings	37.25@38.50
Soft winter wheat middlings..	42.00@44.50
Flour middlings	42.00@43.00
Red dog flour	49.50@50.00
White hominy	46.00
Yellow hominy	46.00
36 per cent cottonseed meal...	44.75@45.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal...	47.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal...	49.50@49.75
34 per cent linseed meal......	49.20@50.75

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May Rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Market firm; supplies continue light; demand quiet.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 23, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, $15; October, $13.90; December, $13.80. Alsike, August, $12.50. Timothyseed, cash, $3.15; September, $3.60 bid.

The Butter Market

THE seasonal increase in receipts which had been long expected and had already been noticeable in some degree was clearly evident during the week ending May 23. Receipts were heavier at all markets than during the week preceding, the increase amounting to some 17,600 tubs. As a result prices showed sharp declines and while the week closed with market conditions somewhat steadier prices had declined, amounts ranging from 1c at Chicago to 3c at New York.

New York Market Weak

The latter market was probably the weakest of all which may have resulted from the fact that the largest increase in receipts occurred at that market on account of the relatively higher level which had prevailed there previous to price declines.

While dealers continued to be free sellers at the lower prices except on high priced goods which were sent to storage, buyers were not taking heavily and street stocks showed sizeable increases at all markets.

Market Summary

STRAWBERRIES met a fairly active demand on the Philadelphia market Friday and the market held firm for good stock. Eastern Shore, Maryland, and Virginia and Delaware berries sold mostly at $6.00 to $6.50 per 32-quart crate. There was some strictly fancy New Jersey stock that sold as high as $8.00. Approximately 4800 crates arrived from these sections by motor truck, in addition to these there were five cars of Virginia strawberries which arrived by rail. The other eastern markets, with the exception of Boston, showed a weaker tendency.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania asparagus was more plentiful on the Philadelphia market. White grass predominated in the receipts and green stock brought top quotations. The market generally held steady. Spinach and radishes were weak. Heavy receipts of Norfolk and North Carolina peas were the feature of the carlot market. Prices were decidedly lower and the demand moderate. Cabbage was also heavy and prices declined. New potatoes were light in supply, the demand fair and the market slightly stronger.—W. R. W.

Adams County, Pa.—The weather for the past three weeks has been unseasonably cold with several frosts and considerable damage to the fruit. All the apples have set well except the York Imperial which is hard to estimate at this time. Seventy-five to eighty per cent of the commercial apple crop here is York Imperial. Much of the corn planted, but too cool for it to germinate and grow. Clover has not made the growth it should have and will not yield as heavy as expected. Wheat and oats doing well. Spring chicks doing very well. Prices: wheat, $1.78; corn, $1.50; oats, 60c; milk, four per cent, $2.30; butter, 40c; eggs, 27c.—A. R., May 19.

Broome County, N. Y.—Work here is well along. A great many oats have been sowed and they are looking fine. Meadows, too, look good. The weather has been too cold for early garden stuff, except for the hardiest. Peas grow slowly and potatoes planted three weeks ago have not come thru the ground. We have had many light frosts and some quite hard ones. Fewer chickens raised this year. Many farmers are making butter and it is hard to sell in the small towns. If farmers would all make good butter it would find a better market. Buyers are afraid they will get poor butter and so buy little at a time and prefer the creamery product. Butter brings 45c and eggs 27c at the stores. Young pigs are very scarce and bring $8.—E. M. C., May 20.

Cameron County, Pa.—Nearly all corn planted but not much chance of it growing unless it warms up. We had a big freeze on both the 12th and the 19th of this month. Not many potatoes planted yet. Fruit of all kinds is going to be scarce this year. Potatoes selling at 75@90c bu.; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c.—Q. E. T., May 20.

Fayette County, Pa.—Just about all the farmers in the county have their corn planted Work was held up for a week or two on account of very cool and wet weather. All of the meadows are getting a good start and it looks as tho there was a good show for hay. Oats crop looking better now since it has warmed up. Prices of various products are running about the same. Work for the men in this county is very scarce and some are having a difficult time making ends meet. Apple trees are not hurt this year but we shall not have any peaches. Cherries also plentiful. Some of the wheat this spring is looking poor so it will not be much of a crop this year.—E. H. V., May 18.

Jefferson County, Pa.—May has been quite wet and cold with frosty nights. Forest trees not in full leaf yet. Apple and pear trees in full bloom with the exception of Baldwin apple trees. The far-below-zero weather last winter killed most of the peach trees, what few are left are having a real struggle to leaf out. Wheat and clover are looking well and growing. Oats are looking green and nice. Many corn fields planted. The heavy thunder showers Saturday afternoon caused a halt. A few nice days now will see most of the corn planted. Some potatoes planted. A few farmers are planting certified seed. Quite a few farmers continue to plow in their potatoes. Potato clubs, Berkshire pig clubs, Guernsey calf clubs, and Keystone ton litter enrollments seem to be all the rage just now. Prices: Butterfat, 42c; butter, 40@50c; eggs, 25@50c; potatoes, 80c; veal calves, $15; hay, $20; corn, $1.40.—F. M., May 18.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The potatoes are all planted and most farmers have finished planting corn. We like to plant corn in our county when the late apple trees are in full bloom. In spite of all that has been said and done about this year's seed corn much corn has gone into the ground untested. This means many fields with poor stands and stalks of low vitality later on. Dealers say that with less than half a crop of corn mature enough too be marketed, we can look forward to $2.00 corn by July and August. Our county agent believes that Lancaster County Sure Crop was the only variety of corn worth while planting this spring. He tested very much corn for farmers and was also very busy supervising and attending orchard spraying. All varieties of grass in wheat stubble look very good. Timothy and clover in wheat fields, broadcasted not too late, is also starting nicely. Higher prices for wheat and corn have been the means for some of our neighbors to have their land farmed. These otherwise vacant places are now being taken care of by neighbors who farm them along with their own on the half share plan. This enriches the farmers who do the work because they have more grain to feed.—R. I. W., May 18.

Mercer County, Pa.—An early spring and so much dry weather has enabled farmers to get considerable work done, but lack of warm rains and so much cold winds and frosty nights have not been favorable to germination of seeds and growth of vegetation. Plowing is practically all done and much of the corn planted but the soil is cold and from now on the weather must make good or crops will suffer. Oats, excepting an occasional field, are not a good stand or color and do not have a thrifty appearance. Timothy meadows and pasture fields are not what they should be. Clover looks very thick but short. Wheat fairly good but not up to standard. About the usual acreage of corn and potatoes being planted. Not much fruit grown in this section and very little spraying done. Apple, pear, plum and cherries are full of bloom and very little damage has been done them by frosts. Farm labor very scarce. Pigs very scarce and prices high, fresh cows selling very high at public sales. Prices of farm produce about the same as last report.—J. W. B., May 16.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather is still cool at night, no real warm weather so far yet except a few days the last week in April. Corn ground nearly all plowed, a good bit of corn planted and much to plant yet on account of the cool and wet weather. A large acreage of corn is being planted and much fertilizer is used. A good many potatoes are being planted, too. Some work being done on the public roads by way of scraping and hauling on crushed limestone. A work that is very much needed. Some grass and wheat fields are looking well and others short and thin. Market quotations: wheat, $1.70; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; potatoes, 75c; butter, 50c; eggs, 24c; lard, 20c; seed corn, $3@3.50; seed potatoes, $2.40 bu.—J. H. B., May 18.

Perry County, Pa.—The weather conditions so far as moisture is concerned have been fine but the temperature has been a little cool for the best germination of the corn which has been planted. There were some heavy frosts in the latter part of April and the beginning of May that did much damage to fruit and some early vegetables and were even a little hard on the young clover. However, most of the clover fields are looking fine for this time of year and wheat and oats are also looking well. State road building is progressing in several sections of the county. Two or three sections are cement road and the other macadamized. More herds signed up under the federal plan and some tuberculosis testing has been done lately. The cow testing association has reorganized and has begun work for another year. Prices: wheat, $1.53; corn, $1.40; eggs, 26c; milk, $2.67 for four per cent League milk.—J. L. B., May 18.

Snyder County, Pa.—We are having ideal spring weather, frequent showers and sunshine causing crops and all vegetation to look very good. Wheat and clover look promising. Oats all sown and up. Most corn is planted. We have had numerous frosts during the past three weeks but not much damage has been done. We will get some fruit in this section but not a big crop. We expect a good crop of strawberries to start. Lots of work going on the state highways. We have lots of hog sales; bringing good prices. Wheat, $1.70; oats, 50c; rye, $1; corn, $1.25; bran, $2 cwt.; middlings, $2.20 cwt.; buckwheat, $1.90 bu.; butter, 38c; eggs, 26c; lard, 20c.—S.D.D., May 21.

Warren County, N. J.—We have had an abundance of rain the past week and quite warm weather. Wheat and rye are looking very good but the grass does not seem to be doing anything yet. Oats apparently germinated well and doing fine. Sod is about all turned and fifty per cent of the corn planted. The large potato growers of the county have the crop in with about the same acreage as last year. Eggs are hatching about sixty-five per cent and chicks seem to be stronger and growing rapidly. Farm help is scarce and wages high as Warren has a lot of concrete roads under construction. Feed prices are holding firm but wheat has gone to $1.70 and corn $40 ton. Eggs, 31c; dairy butter, 46c. Pigs are scarce and selling at $13 pair, six weeks old.—A. S. P., May 18.

Warren County, Pa.—May has proved a cold backward month, frosts almost every night since May 10. No blossoms on early apples and very thin on the late fruit. Indications for peaches poor but pear and cherry good unless killed by these late frosts. Not many blossoms in orchards, but wild fruit trees in the woods are covered. Many farmers going into the poultry business quite extensively with considerable success. Oats showing up good in spite of cold weather; potatoes and corn are being planted this week. Deer are quite tame, coming out into the meadows to feed. Prices are about the same as usual: potatoes, 45@60c; butter, 48c, eggs, 35c; chickens, 25c; Dutch cheese, 3 lbs. for 25c; tomatoes, 30c lb.; cucumbers, 15c ea.; strawberries, 30c qt.; veal, 15c lb.—H. C. J., May 19.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

CONDITIONS on the Lancaster market remain about the same. Sales have been few, and in the main at prices which were below those paid early in the buying season. The general run of prices now ranges form 12c to 14c.

Rumors were abroad last week to the effect that some buyers were bidding high for what good crops remained, and that prices as high as 18c per pound had been paid. If this was actually the case, it occurred only in isolated cases and has had no general effect on the market as a whole.

Growers who failed to sell their crops at the prices which they demanded continue to pack their own leaf. Their losses are sure to be heavy, altho a favorable "break" in the market may more than compensate them. There are a larger number of growers packing their own tobacco this year than ever before in the history of tobacco growing in Pennsylvania, but the total amount of leaf handled in this way will constitute a very small percentage of the whole crop.

Busy Week for the Committee

The general committee on the organization of the "Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers, Inc.," was very busy last week, and the actual organization of the proposed pool is beginning to assume more definite shape. The report of the sub-committee on finance, headed by Amos Gilbert, urged that membership dues in the organization be placed at $5, and made a plea for growers to give the movement their strong support. This report was adopted unanimously.

Three additional committees have been named and will start work at once. They are, a committee on warehouse facilities, a campaign committee and a banking committee. Each of these bodies will get to work at once to whip the details for organizations into shape. Leaders in the move for a cooperative marketing association believe that the project will receive seventy-five per cent support from growers which is necessary to make it become operative.—Garden Spot Farmer.

First in Stock Raising

THE United States stands first among the stock-raising countries of the world, but Argentina and Australia, which are sparsely populated, have large surpluses of beef and mutton and are the principal factors in supplying the European deficit in these classes of meat.

The United States habitually exports from twelve to fifteen per cent of its total production of pork.

The United States has approximately one-sixteenth of the world's population, but has within its borders about one-seventh of the food animals.

The total quantity of meat consumed in the United States has increased steadily each year for the la six years, but the ever-increasi population reduced the per capita consumption about one pound in 1924 compared with the previou year. Per capita consumption w 164.9 pounds exclusive of 15. pounds of lard.

Indications point to a somewha shorter supply of meat for the nex year or two at least.—U. S. D. A.

Guernsey Calf Club

CONSIDERABLE interest has been created in Guernsy calf clu work in Jefferson County. Ten purebred calves between the ages of six and eight months have been secure from nearby counties. These calve were selected on type and as far a possible from dams with good production records. Many of these calve are going into grade herds which ar headed with purebred sires and it i hoped that they may be the means o encouraging the purchase of more purebred Guernseys. The members o the calf club will bring their calves to the round-up which will be held in connection with the Brookville Fair next fall.—A. L. B.

Storage Holdings

THE supply of apples has been cleaned up more closely this season than usual. Stocks of both barreled and boxed apples are considerably less than last year. Ther were 504,000 barrels of apples in storage on May 1, compared with 1,044,000 barrels on May 1 a yea ago, and 1,793,000 boxes compared with 2,901,000 boxes in 1924.

Stocks of eggs in cold storage May 1 totaled 4,901,000 cases as compared with 3,563,000 cases on the same date last year, reports the Department of Agriculture. Holdings of creamery butter are placed at 3,744,000 pounds compared with 8,913,000 pounds a year ago.

Poultry stocks are larger than a year ago, being 82,953,000 pounds of frozen poultry as compared with 52,068,000 pounds in 1924. Storage holdings of meats are placed at 997,403,000 pounds compared with 1,063,635,000 pounds last year.—R.

Winning Blue Ribbons

(Continued from page 3)

Producers' Association, Philadelphia; James Foust, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Harrisburg; H. J. Burlovich, Pittsburgh; R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, Philadelphia; George Schuckman, Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown; M. T. Phillips, President of the State Council of Agricultural Association of Pennsylvania; G. H. Truckell, Harrisburg, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs; J. S. Campbell, Jr., Butler; W. F. Shrum, Jeannette; President of the Pennsylvania Jersey Breeders' Association; James L. Wood, President of the Dairy Husbandry Club of the Pennsylvania State College; Professors A. L. Beam, W. D. Swope and W. H. Martin, of the Dairy Department.

Many out of town visitors were present and the occasion impressed one with the deep interest of the students in all phases of the great dairy industry. The large number of students specializing in the dairy course at Penn State, however, is simply in keeping with the importance of the industry in Pennsylvania which is the seventh state in the Union in number of cows, fourth in milk production, third in the value of its dairy products, third in the production of condensed and evaporated milk, second in farm cheese and butter, second as a milk consuming state and first in the manufacture of ice cream.

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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

FOR QUICK SALE
at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa. Financial Sensation 11th No. 221481. Son of the great $60,000 Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Financial Plymouth Fern No. 428372, granddaughter of Golden Fern's Noble with a record of 315 lbs. of fat at 3 yrs. Born Nov. 20, 1921. Solid Color, black tongue and switch. Ready for immediate service. $100.00, f. o. b. West Chester, Pa.

HOLSTEINS
$10 down buys a registered Holstein bull. We will accept your notes or Dairymen's League Certificates. Write for further information. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., c. o. American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York.

FOR SALE—100 Pure bred Holsteins, fresh springers and fall cows, heifers and bulls. J. C. REAGAN, Propr., Spot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

REG. Guernsey Bull Calf—Born March 1st. May Rose strain. Ask for Pedigree and price. Accredited Herd. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, Elverson, Pa.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN dairy calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

REG. AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE T. B. tested
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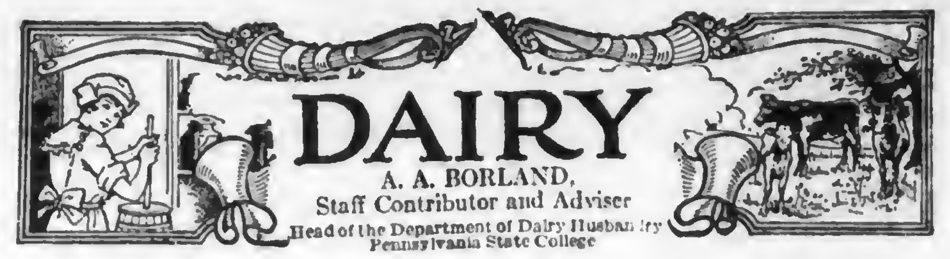

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

To Reduce Caked Bag

What is the best method of reducing a caked bag? Is the use of such drugs as iodine, spirits of camphor, etc., apt to reduce milk flow? What is the best way to reduce the chances of a caked udder in a fresh cow?—W.E.D.

The best method I know in reducing a caked udder is to bathe it frequently with hot water, once every two hours during the day. After the udder has been bathed with hot water, massage it gently and rub in a little vaseline. The udder should also be milked out frequently. If it is milked after each bathing at periods of two hours, the trouble will be relieved in most cases. A fresh cow that is a high producer is very likely to have a caked udder when she is in high condition of flesh at the time of freshening. However, a cow will produce so much more milk during the year if she is in good flesh when she freshens, that it is advisable to have her fairly fat rather than thin when she freshens. It is commonly supposed that drugs such as iodine and spirits of camphor have a tendency to reduce the milk flow. This, however, may be more fancied than real.—A. A. B.

What Shall I Feed?

What is the proper formula as to digestible nutrients for starting calves, for growing stock, and for dry cows or a bull?—W. E. D., Washington County, Pa.

Calves should be left with their dam from one to three days after birth. They should then be fed whole milk for three weeks, and then gradually worked off onto skimmilk so that they may be receiving skimmilk or skimmilk substitute by the time they are four weeks of age. If the calves get plenty of skimmilk then any common farm grains will usually work very nicely as grain feed. Shelled corn does nicely to go along with skimmilk.

Mixture Used at Penn State

A mixture that has been successfully used at the Pennsylvania State College to go with skimmilk is made up of 100 pounds of corn meal; 100 pounds of ground oats; 100 pounds of wheat bran; 50 pounds of linseed oil meal, and 8 pounds of blood flour. A grain mixture which you use for your milk cows will be satisfactory for your growing stock and for the herd bull.—A. A. B.

Milk for Calves

What is the maximum amount of whole milk and skimmilk to feed calves at various ages to obtain maximum growth? I am reserving whole milk for first two weeks, after which most of my calves must be fed skimmilk. Without lessening the quantity of skimmilk, I have been adding hot water as the only practicable way of heating the milk (skim once a day only). Is this water detrimental? Will it restrict the amount of milk I can feed? What are the effects of feeding cool milk? I want to feed all the milk that is profitable for results. What are the symptoms of too much milk, as to results?—D.

It is undesirable to feed calves too much whole milk or skimmilk at one time, better to feed them in smaller amounts and frequently, rather than in large amounts. A Jersey or Guernsey calf after it is removed from the dam may have from eight to ten pounds of whole milk daily, fed in three feeds daily during the first week or two. After that time, have a similar amount of feed fed in two feeds daily. This may gradually be increased to ten or twelve pounds of milk or skimmilk. An Ayrshire or a Holstein calf may start with ten to twelve pounds of milk and gradually increased to twelve or fourteen pounds by the time the calves are six to eight weeks old. Water had best be permitted the calves as a separate proposition from the skimmilk. Allow them all the clean drinking water they care for in addition to what skimmilk they get.

Even Temperature of Skimmilk

You are feeding more skimmilk than would appear to be necessary for your calves. It is unwise to overfeed either with skimmilk or whole milk as it has a tendency to cause digestive troubles and makes the calves pot-bellied. Probably sixteen to eighteen pounds of skimmilk is as much as would be desirable even for the larger and older calves. This should be divided into two feeds daily. The milk should be fed at about the same temperature every day. For young calves, it is best to warm it to a temperature of about ninety degrees. The older calves may have the milk cool, but it should not be warm one day and cool the next. Regularity is essential.—A. A. B.

League Milk Prices

ACCORDING to an announcement from the general offices of the Association in New York, the Dairymen's League farmers will receive a net pool price of $2.135 per hundred pounds for their milk delivered during the month of April. This is the highest April price in the history of the Association. The April price is .385 higher than April a year ago, and .415 above the average pool price for April since the pool has been in operation. It is .74 above the average butter value of 100 pounds of three per cent milk, according to market quotations of butter during the month.

The Association has announced a reduction in the price of Class 1 or fluid milk from $2.80 to $2.33 per hundred pounds effective May 18. This is the base price for one hundred pounds of three per cent milk delivered in the base zone, 201-10 miles from New York City.

Affected by Price Cutting

The demoralized condition which has developed in the wholesale milk market in New York, League officials say, has been brought on largely by active price competition or price cutting on the part of certain milk interests.

The action of the League in reducing the fluid price to dealers was taken when it became evident such a step was necessary in order to protect the League farmers' market. Following the announcement of reduction in price by the League, distributors in New York City announced a reduction of one cent per quart in the retail price.

First of It's Kind

THE honor of belonging to the first standard 4-H Boys' and Girls' Club in the Keystone State falls to the members of the Venango County Baby Beef Club.

With County Agent E. G. Ifft, P. T. Brown, animal husbandry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, inspected the calves owned by club members and found all growing nicely on a ration of clover hay and silage, supplemented with a grain mixture of corn, oats, bran, linseed oil meal. Much interest is being taken in training the calves to stand, walk, and pose properly. Practically all are now broken to lead. Competition is expected to be keen when the calves are rounded up for showing.—A. L. B.

Breeding Farm Horses

THERE has been a marked falling off in the number of mares that have been bred on the farms in the United States during the past few years. This has been due in a large measure to the decline in values since the World War period. Since this condition is general thruout the United States, it is quite apparent that the total number of horses on farms has decreased and that such decrease is largely made up of colts and young horses.

A recent statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the situation with which farmers will be confronted within a few years unless more colts are raised. If the number of colts raised during the next five years is not increased over the number produced and raised annually at present, there is likely to be an acute shortage. If horse breeding continues at the present rate, the number of horses on farms in 1930 will be about sixty-five per cent of the total number on farms at present. Such a situation would certainly mean a very acute shortage and high priced horses.

Colts Only Three Per Cent

According to the survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the largest age group of horses is now made up of eight and nine-year-old horses, this age representing about twenty per cent of the total number of horses on farms. Colts under one year represent less than three per cent of the total while colts between one and two years old are only 2.3 per cent of the total. All the horses under four years old represent less than 12 per cent of the total horse population, while those between the ages of four and ten years represent 45.6 per cent; and 43 per cent are more than ten years old.

Fortify Against a Shortage

If horse breeding continues on this basis it will mean that it is only a question of a short time when there will be a marked reduction in the number of horses of workable age. When the shortage of horses becomes evident it is natural that it will be more noticeable in sections where horse breeding has not been an important part of livestock production in recent years.

Since the eastern farmer has given little thought and attention to the breeding of horses in recent years, it will be a good plan to investigate the possibility of breeding some of the best brood mares on the farm to a good purebred stallion and develop a few colts each year to fortify against a shortage of horses for farm use.—W. H. Tomhave.

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns....	$13.00	$65.00
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S. C. Buff Rocks	15.00	75.00
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Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 9c. Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas, 12c. Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

CHICKS
S. C. Buff and White Leghorns..........$8.00—100
Barred Rocks .... 9.00—100
White Rocks .... 12.00—100
Reds .... 10.00—100
Light Mixed.........$6.50—100; Heavy.... 8.00—100
1c added for less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS
S. C. English W. Leghorns.......... 18.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns .... 7.00 per 100
S. C. Buff Leghorns .... 8.00 per 100
Rocks, 9.00; Reds .... 9.50 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8.00; Light .... 6.00 per 100
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—Vigorous quality chicks, from free range, America's greatest layers.
Wyckoff and Tancred White Leghorns....... 8c each
Parks Barred Rocks, Owen's S. C. Reds....11c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas ....10c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes...........12c each
Prepaid. 100% live delivery. Order direct.
WM. D. SEIDEL, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 8c; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 8c; S. C. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our free-range, bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid to your door. Order from this ad., or write for free circular. Chester Valley Hatchery, R. F. D. No. 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns 8c. S. C. Barred Rocks 9c; S. C. R. I. Reds 10c and Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. These chicks are from our Utility Bred-to-lay stock. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this adv. or write for circular. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c; S. C. R. I. Reds, 11c; Mixed, 8c. These chicks are hatched from good healthy laying free range stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this adv.
PENNS CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Heavy laying strains of Rocks, Reds $10.00; Minorcas, $11.00; White and Brown Leghorns $8.00; Mixed, $7.00. Special prices per 1000 on Leghorn orders. Prepaid. Above prices effective May 10.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
BRED FOR UTILITY AND SIZE
May and June, 12c each.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 8c; Barred Rocks 9c; R. I. Reds 10c; Mixed 7c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c; B. P. Rocks 8c; Mixed 7c. Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or free circular.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
R. J. Ehrenzeller, Propr., R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

Chick Prices Smashed
Chicks from inspected flocks, free from disease. Get our catalog before you buy. S. C. W. Leg. Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Mixed Chicks. Catalog and price list free. Fair View Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS From high class Utility matings. Inspected by a local accredited veterinarian. S. C. White Leghorns $8.00, Barred Rocks $10.00, R. I. Reds $12.00, mixed, $7.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS
Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of S. C. W. [illegible] 7c each. Special rates on orders of 500 [illegible] 100. live arrival guaranteed.
E. L. BEAVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Free from disease. Barred Rocks 11c, White Leghorns [illegible] mixed and odd numbers [illegible] a few Rhode Island R. I. 13c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
MAIL ORDER HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn Chicks—Prices for post paid delivery June 15th and each week after 25—$3.50, 50—$6; 100—$11; 500—$50; 1,000—$100. Better layers [illegible] never will get. Order now, safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS now 11c each. Parks Pedigree strain, none better. Special Matings at 15c. 300 eggs hatched strain. 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. Prompt service. S. W. Kline, Box 50, Middlecreek, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, [illegible] White Leghorns, 11c; Light Brahmas, 21c; Pekin Ducklings, 30c. Live delivery guaranteed.
Spicher's Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa. R. 3.

Chicks Every Week Direct Strains "Martin's" White Wyandottes, 16c each. Special matings, 18c. Broilers, 7c. Bank reference. JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chix None better, mixed 8c. White and Brown Leghorns, 10c; Buff and Barred Rocks, 12c; S. C. R. I. Reds, 14c.
NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM, Nescopeck, Pa.

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices.
SAMUEL T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

3000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs. Low prices. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

SORE EYES.—Our very young lambs are troubled with sore eyes, but do not seem to be sick.—A. R., Franklin County, Pa. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in a half pint of water and apply a few drops to eyes twice a day. A bright light will make them worse.

CHRONIC SCOURS.—Have a yearling heifer that has been troubled for a long time with scours and nothing I have done for her seems to make her any better.—M. H., Lancaster County, Pa. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered dried sulphate of iron at a dose in feed three times a day.

MILK FEVER—COUGH.—One of my cows had severe attack of milk fever; since then she has not been doing well. One quarter of udder is diseased. Several of our calves are troubled with a cough.—H. K., Somerset County, N. J. Give cow a tablespoonful of powdered gentian in ground feed three times a day, feed plenty of roots and salt her daily. Apply camphorated oil to throat of calves twice a day.

GARGET.—We have a cow which is now suffering from second attack of garget and now gives very little milk from one quarter of udder. Will she ever give much milk from diseased quarter?—O. B., Erie County, Pa. Give her half ounce of fluid extract of phytolacca at a dose three times a day, and apply one part iodine and ten parts lard to hard portions daily. I am unable to say how she will milk from this quarter, it's too early to tell.

BLOTCHES.—Have a young cow that has large blotches on her back and near root of tail which ooze a watery fluid.—K. D., Kent County, Md. Dissolve one ounce of acetate of lead, one dram of tannic acid in one quart of water and wet sore parts three times a day. Equal parts of boric acid and oxide of zinc is another good remedy and it should be applied twice daily.

MANGE.—I have a Clyde mare eleven years old. She was troubled with lice last year, rubbed hair out of tail. What shall I apply to make it grow?—E. F. S., Union County, Pa. Occasionally apply one part bichloride of mercury in 1000 parts of water to scalp, then apply some vaseline to bald parts.

RHEUMATISM.—Can you please tell me the cause of my red Durham cow being stiff in all four legs? She has been that way for the past two months. We think it might be caused by standing on cement floor. She has good appetite.—O. H., Chemung County, N. Y. All four feet may be some sore and painful, or she may be rheumatic. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered nitrate of potash in drinking water or in soft feed twice a day for fifteen days.

NAVICULAR DISEASE.—For a long time one of my horses has been lame, caused by navicular disease, that's what our veterinary believes it.—R. W. B., Westmoreland County, Pa. If rest and repeated blisters fail to relieve his lameness, then have a section of the nerve removed on both sides of leg, either about or below fetlock joint, then he will suffer no pain and will cease limping.

ABNORMAL APPETITE.—I have a cow that does not thrive, when allowed to run out. She is inclined to chew bones and old pieces of wood. —R. D., Wyoming County, Pa. Mix equal parts of fenugreek, gentian, ginger, bicarbonate of soda, common salt, together, and give her two tablespoonfuls in ground feed three times a day. Feed her plenty of roots.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

MITCHELL'S BABY CHICKS at reduced prices from good selected stock. Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; S. C. Reds, $10.00; White Leghorns, $8.00; Mixed, $7.00. Order from this ad. or circular free by prepaid Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, R. 2, Millerstown, Pa.

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500. Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—25, 50, 100 lots. Reds, $3.25, $6, $11; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Light Brahmas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. White Pekin Ducklings. Booklet U. Custom hatching. Special—Week old chicks. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fischers Ave., Olney, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. 100 Leghorns, large assorted $9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10. Orp., Wyn. $12. Lt. Brahmas, $15. Assort. $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

QUALITY CHIX—Wyandottes and Reds $12 per 100; Rocks, $10; Leghorns, $9; Mixed, $8. Guaranteed delivery. Circular free. "Sun Paep" Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS 7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Legrorns and Mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 30, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS REDUCED—White Wyandottes, 12c; Barred Rocks, 10c, and S. C. Leghorns 8c each. Byron Pepper, Georgetown, Del.

MAMMOTH White Pekin Duck eggs 12—$1.75; ducklings, 35c. Postpaid. D. Wright, Bayville, N. J.

WHITE Chinese goose eggs 50c each; $5 per dozen. Pine Hurst Poultry Farm, Port Royal, Pa.

SILVER LACED Wyandotte hatching eggs. 5c each. John Garman, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.

BRED-TO-LAY, White Leghorn pullets, 8 and 12 weeks. Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Anker, Liverpool, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A working farmer on a small mountain farm in northeastern Penna. Summer resort. Work for wife if desired. Ayrshire cattle and Shetland ponies. Good tenant house and all usual allowances. C. F. Jenkins, Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Cook and Waitress for summer only in private family in the Pocono Mountains of northeastern Penna. Comfortable quarters with private bath room. No washing. Mrs. C. F. J., Box 1632, Phila., Pa.

WANTED—Man under 40 to work on and take charge of one of the best farms in Northern Ohio (100 acres). Address A. L. Collins, R. 4, Medina, Ohio.

WANTED—County Agent, man or woman, to sell guaranteed article used by every farmer. Good income. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

SINGLE MAN for general farming. State full particulars and salary expected. Year round job. Mrs. Ida A. Behler, R. 1, Orwigsburg, Pa.

FARM LANDS

25-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM—1000 ft. on arm of bay. Borders improved road, short walk electrics, few min. city; 20 acres fertile fields; tasty apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, 1½ acres berries; good 7-room white house, well shaded, on knoll overlooking water for miles; good 50 ft. barn, modern poultry and brooder houses. To close estate, low price $3800 includes horse, cow, hogs, 100 chickens, implements, full planted crops if taken now. Only part cash. Picture and details this, also money-making gas station for $2850 on pg. 85 new 194 pg. Catalog farm bargains thruout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 1422-GE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL 125-acre dairy and general farm, formerly owned by Governor Warfield. Large bank barn, James Stanchions, tile silo, 10 room house. Baltimore market. Wauwalosa Farm, Woodbine, Md.

SWINE

POLAND CHINAS of approved breeding, spring gilts bred to new Boar sired by the Grand Champion Armistice Service Boars, one two-year old herd boar. For price address S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio.

BERKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED
Brood Sows, Boars, Male and female pigs.
WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old [illegible] Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

WEANED AND READY TO SHIP. Two litters, not related. fine Berkshire Pigs.
W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts Shipped on approval.
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Chester Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs. National prize winning bloodlines.
Posey Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

60 REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS—Eight bred sows, farrow in early September. One good service boar.
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CHESTER WHITE service boar, gilts and pigs ready to ship, pure bred, good type, get our prices.
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DUROCS EXCELLENT TYPE AND BREEDING. MATURE STOCK. PIGS.
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FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FREE BOOK on sorting and sizing apples and peaches. Send for copy today. Cutler Manufacturing Co., 348 East Teeth, Portland, Oregon.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. O. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Box 64, Chemung, N. Y.

PLANTS

10 MILLION Cabbage, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants—Ready for Shipment. Cabbage: Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Wakefields—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 postpaid. Expressed 10,000, $10.00. Tomato 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 postpaid. Expressed 10,000, $15.00 Cash. You take no chances. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

FROST PROOF cabbage plants grown in our open fields, all leading varieties; 300-75c, 500-$1.25, 1000-$2.00 prepaid by mail or express, 5000 and over $1.25 per thousand charges collect. Tomato, pepper and cauliflower ready for shipment May 1st, ask for our illustrated price list, satisfaction guaranteed. The Dixie Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Varieties, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and B. Stem Jersey. Tomato Plants, varieties, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe and Earliana. Prices Parcel Post paid. 500, $1.60; 1000, $3.00. Express Collect, $1.50 per 1000. We ship the size plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Tomato, Cabbage, Collard, Celery, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Kohl-Rabi. Post paid. 100-30c, 300-75c, 500-$1.00, 1,000-$1.50. Pepper, Egg Plants. Postpaid, 100-40c, 300-$1.00, 500-$1.50, 1,000-$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, grown in open field. Wakefields, Copenhagens, Successions and Flats. 300—75c; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00. Postpaid. 10,000 expressed $11.00. Tomato plants, 300—$1.00; 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.25, postpaid. Take no chances. Absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. [illegible]

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS—June, July delivery. Strong, stocky, guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid 100, 45cts; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

PLANTS POSTPAID—All varieties. Aster, Beets, Lettuce, Sweet Potato, 5 doz. 50c; 100—75c. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Early Celery, Tomatoes, 4 doz. 50c; 100—$1.00; 1000—$6.00. Peppers, Egg Plants, Snapdragons 3 doz. $1.00; 100—75c. Satisfactory delivery guaranteed. Rohrer's Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce $1.00 per 1000. Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Tomato, all kinds $2.00 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3.00 per 1000, Egg Plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Tomato, 40c per 100; 300 for $1.25; $2.75 per 1000. Pepper Plants 60c per 100; $3.75 per 1000. Dahlia Roots $1.25 per dozen. Assorted. Postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

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PLANTS—Large, healthy, open-field grown Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00-1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00-1000. Tomatoes $1.00-1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants $1.50-1000. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Cabbage, $2.00-1000; Tomatoes, $2.00-1000; Peppers, $3.00-1000; Cauliflower, $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

MILLION PLANTS—Leading varieties. Cabbage, $1.00—1000. [illegible] $1.00—1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00—1000. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50, ten, $2.50; smoking, five pounds, $1.25, ten, $2.00. Pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50, ten, $2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25, ten, $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing—5 lbs. $1.50; 10-$2.50. Smoking—5 lbs. $1.25; Mild—10 $1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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HAVE YOUR PROPERTY PROTECTED with an Airedale with the alertness bred into him. Litter of large type, heavy boned pups for sale. Three months old. Palmyra Quarry Farms, Palmyra, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS and grown dogs. Males $10.00. Females $5.00. Guaranteed to please. Will ship C. O. D. Order from ad. C. K. Bey, Clarington, Ohio.

POLICE PUP, 1 female, [illegible] weeks old [illegible] Mrs. Herman B. Bramble, R. F. D., Kennett Square, Pa.

DOGS WANTED I buy entire litters choice pups.
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Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful—Intelligent — Real quality $10 up. Unpedigreed males $10. Females $5. Bred matrons $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
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WHITE COLLIES—Sable markings, eligible for registration. The kind you are looking for.
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Your dealer has Cyanogas (Calcium Cyanide) or can get it for you. Or, we will deliver a 5 lb. tin sufficient to kill all the woodchucks in 80 burrows for $2.50.

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Manufactured to work right with Cholerine and keep your flock healthy and profitable is our famous Germo Creosote Dip.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 91—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925 $1.00 a Year

This bank applies good farming methods to its business, and helps its farmer-patrons apply good business methods to their farming. Page three.

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Real Facts about Soil Needs

Laboratory Car Showed How to Cut Crop Costs

THIRTEEN hundred twenty-six samples of soil were tested on the Soils Testing Laboratory Car recently operated over the New York Central Railroad in Pennsylvania by chemists from the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture cooperating with the Agricultural Bureau of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Relations Department of the New York Central Lines in staging this soil fertility exhibit.

Twenty-six hundred people, ninety per cent of whom were farmers or members of farm families, visited the car and watched the soil chemists perform the work of determining how much lime, phosphorus, organic matter and nitrogen the soil contained.

Every farmer who brought one or more samples of soil to the car took away with him a complete tabulation and history of that particular field and soil. Not only that, he also took home on the form provided, the best possible information as to how much lime his soil needed to neutralize the acidity and how much he could economically afford to apply for the crops he wanted to produce.

Farmers Often Use Wrong Fertilizer

The same thing was carried out with respect to commercial fertilizers. After the soil tests had been completed and the analysis studied by the soils and crops experts from State College it was often discovered that the farmer was using the wrong kind of fertilizer or possibly he was trying to keep his crop yield up by using high priced fertilizers when the application of lime or limestone was all that was needed.

In one case, a farmer was going to order a carload of limestone, enough to put two tons on each acre of a certain field. It had been limed twice in the last five years. After testing the soil from this field it was found that no lime was needed at all on that particular field. The farmer saved $200 by bringing a soil sample to the car.

For the purposes of study of the tests made, all garden soils, those of less than one acre were eliminated. The balance of the farms were then divided into classes according to size; 288 were from farms or truck patches under five acres; 60 were from 5 to 19 acres; 122 from 20 to 49 acres; 287 from 50 to 99 acres; 283 from 100 to 199 acres; 52 from 200 to 300 acres, and 16 farms were over 300 acres in size. The average size farm in the northern, central and northwestern portions of Pennsylvania would, therefore, seem to be about 100 acres.

Four hundred thirty-four fields tested required 2½ tons or over of limestone per acre, 396 fields required from 1 to 2 tons, 145 required from ½ to 1 ton and only 56 fields had no lime requirement. (This does not include the 288 gardens tested.)

In view of the above lime requirements, of the 820 farmers whose 1031 fields were tested, only 361 fields or 35 per cent had been given one or more applications of lime in the last four years. In other words, with an average lime requirement of two tons per acre only 35 per cent of the fields had been given any lime over a four-year period.

The One-acre Demonstrations

Five hundred fifty-two of the 1031 fields, or about 51 per cent, had received commercial fertilizer once or more in the last four years. Five hundred twenty-six fields had received one or more applications of manure in four years. This was about 50 per cent.

One-acre sweet clover demonstration plots were established on from one to five farms at each stop made by the exhibit and cars. These demonstrations will seek to determine the value and place of sweet clover in crop rotations in Pennsylvania as a soil builder and pasture crop. Sweet clover is not considered as a hay crop of much value. The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce gave, free, twenty pounds of the very best sweet clover seed to each farmer who is to grow the acre this year under the direction and supervision of the county agent and the extension crops specialists from State College. Enough bacterial inoculation for each twenty pounds of seed was also furnished free.

A sufficient amount of lime or limestone to completely neutralize the one acre was distributed free to each of the farmers who are conducting the one-acre sweet clover demonstrations. This was given by four large lime and limestone companies.

Considered Big Success

The operation of these soil clinic cars was considered a success from all angles by those who were interested in it. In probably no other way could the farmers receive the benefit of the tests, advice and first hand information as they were able to do in this case.

The towns visited were: Westfield, Ulysses, Knoxville, Lawrenceville, Wellsboro, Cedar Run, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, Phillipsburg, Cherry Tree, Clearfield, Brookville, Shippenville, Stoneboro, Jamestown, North Girard, North East, Russell, Warren, Titusville, Grand Valley and Youngsville.

Authorities to Discuss Dairying

SEVERAL Pennsylvania authorities on the cooperative marketing of milk will appear on the program of the American Institute of Cooperation to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, July 20 to August 15, 1925. Among them will be R. W. Balderston, Secretary, Interstate Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia; C. I. Cohee, Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council; John D. Miller, Vice-president, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of State, formerly milk price arbitrator for Pennsylvania; and E. R. Quackenbush, Pittsburgh Dairy Council.

Dairy cooperation in Denmark will be discussed by Professor O. H. Larsen, University of Copenhagen. Cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of various dairy products in many different states will have representatives present. John Brandt, president, and A. J. McGuire, manager, Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, the largest manufacturers of sweet cream butter in the world, will be present to discuss their methods.

Among others who are scheduled for talks are G. W. Slocum, president, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Richard Pattee, manager, New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston; Frank Swoboda, manager, Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation; and Carl Haberlack, manager, Tillamook Cooperative Cheese Asociation, Oregon.

The final program will carry the names of many more authorities than are given here. The schedule as it now stands makes dairying one of the leading topics of discussion during the third and fourth weeks of the session.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 · PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 23 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1925 Whole No. 1464

Banking and Farming Go Together

How the Butler County National Helps Increase Profits for Its Farmer Patrons

By HUGH FERGUS

DID you ever think how much a bank is like a farmer? Like a good farmer, a good bank will make money for its stockholder owners; on the other hand some banks are medium and poor when it comes to making money.

The Butler County National Bank located in Butler, Pa., is one of the very best among banks. Like our best farmers whose system calls for returning as much of the products of the soil to the soil thru livestock or plowing down cover crops, liming, fertilizing, etc., so this bank believes in keeping up the financial fertility of its farmer patrons by returning a portion of its profits to them.

Bank Decides to Help Farmers

With a business among the farmers of Butler County larger than that of any other bank in the county, the directors of this institution decided a little over two years ago to spend some of their income helping their patrons to increase the profits from their farms. To accomplish this they hired R. C. Wiggins, who was then county agent of Butler County, to devote his entire time to farm extension work.

One of the purebred sires owned by the Butler County National Bank

The directors of the bank knew of the splendid work Mr. Wiggins had done in the county, but they also knew that in reaching the whole county he could touch only the high spots among the bank's farm patrons. In hiring him they meant that in no way was he to work in opposition to the work of the county agent. Thus far the cooperation between Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Mandeville, the present county agent, has been splendid. The two of them work together on some projects, often accomplishing more thru their combined efforts than if they had worked independently.

The following are some of the successful projects Mr. Wiggins has worked on, practically all of the work being done in cooperation with the county agent:

Together they have put the growing of potatoes in the county on a scientific basis. Today no real potato grower in the county would think of growing potatoes that were not from selected seed or selected from certified seed planted the year before. Now fifteen carloads of certified seed are brought into the county each year. Many of the growers avail themselves of the help of the bank in financing the crop from seed time to marketing time. In addition to working with the "Dads," in 1924 the bank sent the three boys of the potato club, who grew over 400 bushels per acre, to the Ohio State Fair.

Active in Various Projects

Three years ago the bank paid five dollars per boy to 159 boys who made the trip to State College when ground was broken for the potato growers' hospital.

In poultry club work they gave a prize of twenty baby chicks to one and fifteen to the other of the two who led in the work of the club.

Each year the bank is the heaviest contributor to the county farm products show. Naturally, Mr. Wiggins spends a lot of his time working on this show.

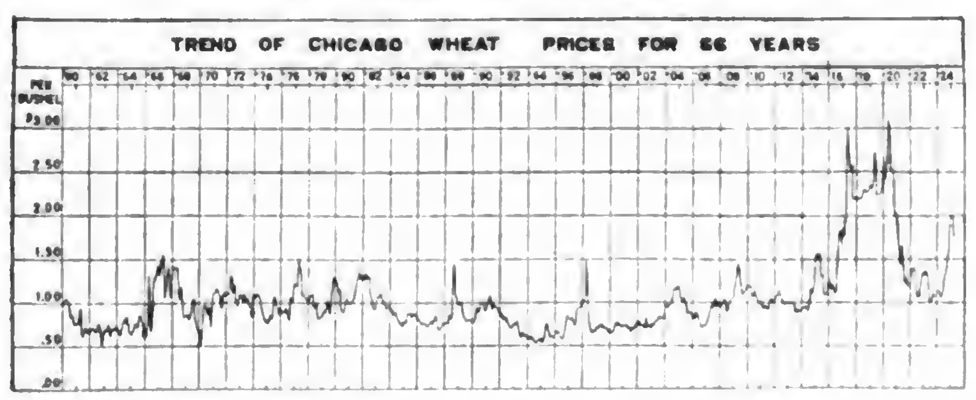
Pig club work is always among his activities. Perhaps the most and the best work done has been with purebred dairy cattle. In 1924, and thus far in 1925, Mr. Wiggins has assisted in bringing in ten carloads of purebred dairy females. The purchase of about one-third of these has been financed by the bank on notes with plenty of time to pay.

To improve the cows already on the farms in the bank's territory, and to keep up the standard of those purchased, the bank bought (to page 23)

Prospects for the 1925 Wheat Crop

A Brief Review of World Conditions Which May Affect This Year's Prices

By GILBERT GUSLER



IN TRYING to draw a picture of the wheat situation and of wheat market prospects as they appear at present, there are two main features to be put on the canvas. First, is the size of the old crop reserves in this and other countries; second, is the prospective yield of the new world crop. This second point, in turn, may be split up into two parts. On the one hand is the probable size of crops in importing countries together with the amounts which they must import during the year. On the other hand are the yields and probable surpluses in exporting countries.

It is this world balance sheet of demand and supply, import needs representing the demand and surpluses in exporting countries representing the supply, which is usually given credit for determining the world price level.

Altogether, it appears that the quantity of old wheat available for export or for carryover in exporting countries in midsummer this year will be about 115 million bushels, unless the last crop yields were underestimated. This is approximately 100 million bushels less than last year. The inferences to be drawn are that the market is entitled to hold exceptionally strong until new wheat is available in volume, that producers in the southwest who wish to sell at harvest time will encounter a brisk demand for their product, and that indications of poor yields in 1925, especially in exporting countries, will have a decidedly stimulating effect on prices.

New crop prospects the world over are not as well defined as the probable old crop carryovers. More is known of the crop in the United States than in any other country. Unofficial reports from reliable sources indicate that winter wheat abandonment was nearly twenty-one per cent of the acreage planted, or next to the highest on record. Of course, nature has vast healing powers. The prospective yield can be greatly increased by favorable weather. Last year, the June 1 forecast was only 693 million bushels, but the harvest was 180 million bushels more. On the other hand, it is equally possible for the crop to go to the bad.

European crop conditions indicate larger yields than in 1924, but the acreage for the countries reported to date is practically the same and an average yield per acre would make the crop less than one per cent larger than in 1924.

It is premature to talk of probable import needs in the new crop year, but the reports on European prospects would not indicate much reduction in the amount needed. Prospective surpluses to supply import needs look much smaller than last year. To begin with, there is a shortage of about 100 million bushels in the carryover. Then, the present indications are for a crop in the United States 180 million bushels less than last year, while India has 42 million bushels less. It will take either vast improvement in the United States or yields far above normal in one or more of the other exporting countries in order to make up a budget of import needs equal to the average.

In brief, the wheat situation, so far as the evidence enables one to judge at the present time, is much more bullish than at any time in the last year. If values last summer and fall were on a sound basis, the price should be still higher this year unless there is great improvement in new crop prospects. Russia is the great unknown, as there is no telling when she will come back as a great exporter of wheat and rye.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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Member Agricultural Publishers Ass'n and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Vol. 91, No. 23. Phila., Pa., June 6, 1925 Whole No. 1464

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

The men who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than criticise. — Elizabeth Harrison

Needless Waste

THE Post Office Department is making an endeavor to educate the public to be more careful in directing its mail so that the confusion, delay and loss occasioned by carelessness may be reduced. The Department presents facts and figures which should cause every mail user to stop and look before he drops his letter or package into the mail box. Here are some of the questions Uncle Sam asks you:

Do you know that—

21,000,000 letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year?

803,000 parcels also went there?

100,000 letters go into the mail yearly in perfectly blank envelopes?

$55,000 in cash is removed from misdirected envelopes?

$12,000 in postage stamps is found in similar fashion?

$3,000,000 in checks, drafts and money orders never reach intended owners?

Uncle Sam collects $92,000 a year in postage for the return of mail sent to the Dead Letter Office?

It costs Uncle Sam $1,740,000 annually to look up addresses on misdirected mail?

The greater part of this loss and delay would be avoided if every letter and package had the sender's name and post office on the outside. The cost of having your card printed on the upper left hand corner of the envelope is small and there is little excuse for not having neatly printed stationery. For social correspondence it is perfectly good form to have the name and address written or printed on the loose flap on the back of the envelope.

The U. S. and the World Court

WE WONDER whether the very definite stand taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce in favor of the World Court will have any effect towards cracking the shell of some of our hard-boiled isolationists. The United States Chamber of Commerce is composed of a type of business men who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be thought of as sentimentalists or political radicals. The Chamber has published a pamphlet containing a strong argument in favor of the cooperation of the country in such a court, one paragraph from which follows:

"The Court is here. The necessary reconciliation of divergent views regarding the rules of conduct of nations may in the future achieve support of the civilized world; that must proceed slowly step by step. Meanwhile, the court can be a highly useful agency, and those nations as well as individuals who desire to do so and believe in the process may continue to press for the acceptance of a universal law that will declare wars of aggression to be criminal violations of the laws of nations, and may foster the visitation upon aggressors of such opprobrium, condemnation or punishment as will prevent the ready recourse to the use of force rather than to the peaceful determination of questions of right and wrong by judicial process."

Imported Pests

MOST of the pests which plague American farmers and fruit growers have been brought into the country with importations of foreign stock. So well established is this fact that the rules governing importations have been tightened more and more by the Department of Agriculture. Of course, all such restrictions interfere seriously with the business of importing nurserymen and strong protests have been made. Charges have been made that the Department is unnecessarily stringent in making its rulings and unwarranted criticism has been directed towards the Department officials.

But when it is remembered that the devastating chestnut blight was introduced into this country on some imported chestnut trees for a park in NewYork City it will be realized that the importers might well have been refused permission to bring in the infected trees. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of valuable timber, to say nothing of the esthetic value of the chestnut tree, has been destroyed in this land because men were too impatient to grow trees from seed.

Japanese flowering cherries are indeed beautiful, but it would have paid to introduce them in a slower way than by importation of trees, and thus have avoided the destructive Oriental fruit moth.

When we add to these pests the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the alfalfa weevil, and a host of other foreign-born pests, the thoughtful farmer will uphold the hands of the Department officials rather than join in the protests of those who wish a free hand in bringing into the country importations which may add to the troubles of American farmers.

The Farm Census

JUST what the complete census for the United States will show in comparison with the census taken in 1920 remains to be seen, but if the state of Delaware, for which a summary has just been issued, proves typical of all the states many writers on agricultural topics will have to revise their figures. The press summary of the last census compared with the figures from the 1920 census shows the following in relation to Delaware:

	1925	1920
Value land & buildings	$60,118,666	$64,755,631
All land in farms, acres	899,641	944,511
Number of horses	22,399	27,752
Number of swine	24,106	38,621
Number of dairy cows.	33,837	33,026
Number of peach trees.	557,850	501,111

Of course, the figures representing farm conditions for the year 1919 and used in the 1920 census were those of the period immediately after the close of the war and show farm operations still in their war-time expansion. The maintenance of production upon a war-time basis was the chief cause of the disastrous slump in 1920, so that the lesser figures secured in the 1924 census should be a cause for thankfulness rather than otherwise.

Electrification Coming Fast

WHY do farmers spend money for high priced automobiles to take them away from home when, for a smaller outlay of cash, they could install electricity to make life at home more attractive? Is it the urge to travel that has led the public in general to adopt modern transportation facilities faster than modern home conveniences? Owen D. Young, in a recent public address, advanced one reason for the prevailing condition. He said:

"Both the automobile and radio are later developments than electric light and power. They have had wide sale among farmers. It is probably explained by the fact that these may be individually bought, whereas electric service requires cooperative group action. The farmer is too much of an individualist to be a good cooperator. He must learn to cooperate if he is to get electric service."

Mr. Young's reason sounds good, but we don't believe it is the right one. The automobile and radio opened up new worlds to those whose lives had been circumscribed by the boundaries of the nearby community. It wasn't greater ability to cooperate, but rather a better knowledge of the advantages enjoyed by the other fellow, that was needed to speed up the work of rural electrification. Now that knowledge has been secured, and unless all signs fail, the application of electric power on the farm will advance as rapidly as has the use of the gas engine in transportation.

Referred without Comment

UNDER this heading we publish an editorial on some current topic taken from the columns of a contemporary paper. Its publication does not necessarily mean that the sentiments expressed are the sentiments of Pennsylvania Farmer.—Editors.

THE FARMER'S PART

Some of the industrial magnates and a few leaders in agricultural thought seem to think that the farmer is doing too much talking and too little work to best alleviate some unfavorable conditions the farming industry is in.

One prominent thinker brings up the condition of the pioneer farmer and explains that conditions today are much better than in the early days. He contends that the farmer now has living conditions so much better and at less effort than a generation ago. The pioneer worked from sun to sun, and if the farmer of today would do the same there would be no complaint about expenses, taxes, etc.

But why bring up the condition of the pioneer farmer, unless you also bring up the condition of the laboring man and the merchant and professional man of that time, for the whole question of dissatisfaction comes from comparative conditions? The farmer is discontented because he can see that he is not getting benefits from his labor equal to that from other callings.

Is it the duty of the farmer to work from sun to sun to produce cheap food and raw material which will make it possible for the laboring man to have an eight-hour day or the captain of industry to pile up his millions? The farmer is willing to do his share, always has been, but is dissatisfied now because he thinks he is doing more.

If the farmer keeps busy from sun to sun and says nothing, he can always do so. It's his fight for equality. No one else will do it for him. Education is doing much for the farmer. It shows him whatever inequality there may be, and gives him power to combat it.—Michigan Farmer, May 23, 1925.

Washington Letter

PLAN TO SPEND PURNELL FUNDS.—At a recent meeting in Kansas City of Agricultural Department officials with experiment station men and college presidents to consider the ways of spending the increased appropriations for experiment stations provided under the Purnell Act, six problems of national scope were selected as requiring special research work:

1. Distribution and marketing of farm products.
2. Disposal of surplus farm products.
3. Factors influencing the quality of meats.
4. In home economics, vitamin contents of food in relation to human nutrition.
5. Rural home management.
6. Social organization in relation to permanent agriculture.

MUST SHOW RESULTS.—There is some question as to why no farm organization representative was invited to attend this meeting and assist in the work of preparing a research program with some practical understanding of the farmers' needs. The appropriation under the Purnell Act is not permanent, but is contingent each year upon the will of Congress, and the ability of the research workers to show that the results of their activities warrant the continuance of the increased appropriations.

POOR CROPS IN ARGENTINA.—Conditions thruout the world generally are not favorable to large agricultural production. In Argentina the farmers fear a shortage of livestock and dairy products during the approaching winter, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. A poor growing season resulted in low stocks of alfalfa hay. Heavy losses of cattle are in prospect.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MORE RURAL INSPECTION.—Plans for notable changes in the extent and manner of conducting the rural inspection of pupils are being worked out at the State Department of Health. One of the ideas is to provide medical going over and advice for youngsters before they go to school so that treatment aimed to overcome defects may be well started. Much of the inspection at homes and in the smaller rural schools will be in charge of nurses instead of doctors and the corps of nurses looking after children will be considerably expanded in the next year or so. Secretary of Health, Charles H. Miner, is working out some of these plans himself as he was one of the first to undertake inspection in schools in his home county of Luzerne.

MORE CARS FOR QUARANTINE.—Mobility of the state's Japanese beetle quarantine force has been laid out on a more extensive scale than heretofore and some of the $100,000 appropriation will be used to buy twenty small automobiles. These cars will be placed on road patrol duty, being capable of being shifted to sections where complaints arise of the manner in which the quarantine is regarded. The quarantine becomes effective this week, but the bugs are not looked for so speedily. The state will spend something like $60,000 the first year and $40,000 the second on the beetle war, trusting to Uncle Sam to help out on the second year.

STILL MORE ROAD PLANS.—State highway department engineers are pushing work on surveys indicating the state will continue advertising for bids well thru the summer, the idea being to get late work started and have it carried over into the new year. If this keeps up the 800 miles under contract figure will soon been passed. Working out of an understanding as to what shall constitute maintenance and construction and be paid for from bond proceeds or motor licenses will help get this program going.

WANT 150,000 FEET.—Managers of the State Farm Products Show, which will be held in Harrisburg for the tenth time next winter, are looking for 150,000 square feet. Last winter they had 110,000, but it was not enough. There were over 4000 exhibits and more are in sight.

SEEKING REAL DAMAGE.—State agricultural authorities are trying to find out what damage the frosts actually did in Pennsylvania. Much has been heard about havoc of frosts, but in some instances they did not occur, altho in others, such as Erie, the grape crop was hard hit. The reports on the frost damage will be interesting not only from a geographical standpoint. — Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

STATE SPEAKERS AT PICNICS.—The New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture has accepted many invitations to furnish state speakers at the picnics of the county boards of agriculture this summer. The call for speakers from the state organization during the last season has been practically up to the time of the personnel available, but the federation will accept at least one invitation from every county this season, to acquaint as many thousands of farmers as possible with the work of the Farm Bureau from a state and national aspect.

FALL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES. — The annual legislative conference of the representatives from all New Jersey farm organizations will be held in Trenton in September. Members of the joint legislative committee representing the Farm Bureau and the Grange, which has the annual conference in charge, will shortly set the date for the meeting. This last season the farmers' legislative committee backed thirteen agricultural measures, eight of which were added to the statutes .

CERTIFIED MILK PRODUCERS MEET.—New Jersey producers of certified milk met at Atlantic City May 25 to 26 with the Certified Milk Producers Association of America and the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions. The members later adjourned to the Walker-Gordon Farms at Plainsboro for a further meeting and a picnic. The growth of the consumer demand for the highest grade of raw milk was reported and the question of the regulations governing certified dairies was discussed from various angles. Seth Shoemaker, of Scranton, Pa., was elected president of the Certified Milk Producers Association and Dr. R. R. Ferguson was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

MARKET FORMALLY OPENS.—The new Camden Municipal Wholesale Market is scheduled for a formal opening under the auspices of the Camden city officials and Charles C. Cook, market director, the first week in June. Progress in the building of wholesale stores and the improvement of the sheds adjacent to the market for farmers' use has been rapid, and complete facilities are now available for the operation of the market in a large way as a trading center on South Jersey products.—B.

New York Letter

STATE TO PROSECUTE CATTLE FRAUDS.—The resale of condemned tuberculous cattle in central counties has caused an investigation by five agencies of the state. The matter has been treated as a cattle fraud by New York papers rather than as a milk menace, yet a milk embargo has been barely averted. The state warns all milk companies to inspect every cow producing milk for the city market, else they will be prevented from shipping to New York. Most of the bigger companies have had men among the small army of inspectors who have been going over Cortland County cattle for the past two weeks.

NEW YORK FARM LAND SOUGHT. — Hundreds of families from the West and Middle West are returning to this state and settling on its farms every year as they find prices very reasonable now, and markets near at hand. Those who sell in the West report that they can buy here at half or two-thirds what they sold for and have a considerable sum for equipment and improvement.—M. G. Feint.

The too-full milk pail comes to grief

PROBABLY every farmer who ever owned a cow, has yielded to the temptation to fill the pail too full—only to have it bump against his knees, spill milk all over his feet, lose part of the contents and his temper in the bargain. A few steps saved—but much more lost!

That's like trying to save a few cents a gallon on cheap oil for your Ford. *The saving isn't worth the chance you take.* Judging your expected savings purely on a price per quart basis, the most you can save in a year is very little, perhaps $5.00.

But price per quart is no accurate basis for figuring oil costs. Price per mile *is*.

With inferior or incorrect oil your price *per mile* includes the prematurely-worn rings and pistons, the burned-out bearings, the quickly-formed carbon, the loss of power, and the increased gas and oil consumption that always follows low quality lubrication.

On a price per mile basis, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest oil you can buy, and it will give you that full measure of economy without spilling trouble at your feet.

In the differential of your Ford you secure the same economy by using Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant, as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson Tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

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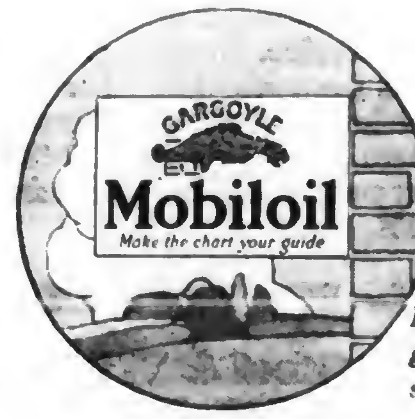
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(OUR FARM)
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

A MUCH needed May rain has arrived at last. After a stretch of twenty-three days in which only one-half inch of rain fell, when the average amount for that period is nearly three inches, we had a soaker. It appears to us that we have solved the question of rain production. Our vegetables and strawberries were badly in need of moisture, so we scurried around and rigged up a temporary irrigating plant. The pump was installed two weeks before, but other work prevented the finishing of a real system. However, we rigged up some pipe, hose and sprinklers and hitched the tractor to the pump and were applying water at the rate of about tweny-five gallons per minue. And oh, how the soil did drink it up! We had operated it about three hours when, glancing up at the sky, we found we would have to scurry for shelter as a good rain was evidently coming. And it did.

✦ ✦ ✦

MY REQUEST for information on machines for applying fertilizer to the row, or to side-dress rows, has brought several suggestions, all of which are appreciated. The poor success we had with the pictures run in connection with that article was a disappointment to us, but it is probably one of the means Fate uses to teach us humility as we were rather proud of the photographs and the scenes which they showed. However, we shall try it again some day when we have something which we think interesting or instructive.

✦ ✦ ✦

FOR the protection of our farm machinery, and also to be consistent with the advice we have spoken and written for many years, we erected an implement shed recently. It is sixteen by thirty feet in size and houses all our machinery and tools. It is of the shed-roof type, is boarded up on three sides and is roofed with matched boards covered with composition roofing. It is a grand and glorious feeling to realize during a down-pour that your expensive equipment is not out in the weather.

✦ ✦ ✦

OF THE many letters received from the friends of this column none has been more appreciated and interesting than the one received from a woman farmer in eastern Pennsylvania. It is an inspiration to me and because I believe it will be of interest to others the following extracts are given:

". . . The thought occurred to me that you might possibly have a one-row corn planter. If so, the application of fertilizer to the row would be a simple matter. Just remove the covering shovels from the rear and run it in the row and distribute the fertilizer. . . .

"After ten years of Philadelphia life I decided, with the cooperation of a very good husband, that we would spend the rest of our married life in the country. Not possessing the necessary cash to carry on the farming processes we decided that it would be best for him to continue to hold his position and for the past five years we have been trying to 'lick into shape' a forty-five-acre farm.

"We have had most of the time a reliable man who has just passed his eightieth birthday, but he is still able to care for the stock and do much of the lighter work. We have four young cows, most of them pure-bred, and we fatten about seventy hogs a year, and at the present time I am caring for about 600 young chicks. Our Collie pups bring in a little cash each year and we have fun having these healthy young animals about us.

"We, too, have a tractor and find it very good even here where stones are troublesome. Under our circumstances I find it necessary to run the tractor myself and find it not too hard to plow, harrow, disc and pull out stone and rocks.

"I am just finishing the planting of a young orchard of about 400 peach trees and 350 apples trees, with a few plums and cherries for good measure, and have been waiting for a shipment of raspberry plants.

"We have a back-breaking bed of strawberries and these, frankly, have beat me for I cannot keep down the runners and weeds. Failure to have the ground ready because of wet weather when the asparagus plants arrived caused a fumble in this project. We heeled them in (thinking in terms of trees) and now I find they are apt to die when transplanted. Would it be a good plan to let them stay and take them up in he fall for the winter? I would appreciate information on this subject."

✦ ✦ ✦

THIS much of the letter will show that the writer has the necessary grit and determination to make a success of farming. And what is well worth emphasizing, there is not a single note of fault-finding nor any sign of discouragement. No doubt, she has troubles and disappointments—everybody in every line of business has—but such things are important only when they are allowed to get the upper hand of one and cause him or her to turn sour and pessimistic. The really big problems of agriculture will eventually be solved by the kind of people who can solve their own questions, and who can keep sweet even in the midst of difficulties.

✦ ✦ ✦

AS I watch the hundreds upon hundreds of wagons and trucks daily passing my office window laden with fruit and vegetables on their way from Dock Street to every part of the city, I am reminded that the stuff all comes from places back in the country where thousands of men and women carry on, thru good times and bad, heat and cold, producing the first essentials of life. It is well that this class is made of the real stuff, else the race would perish.—R.P.K.

Not a Monopoly

THE case of the government against the International Harvester Company which was brought before the United States District Court of St. Paul was dismissed by that court recently.

After reviewing the history of the proceedings the court said that the evidence not only failed to prove that the International Harvester Company "has been or is unduly or unreasonably monopolizing or restraining interstate commerce in harvesting machines or their appurtenances in the United States; but in our opinion it conclusively proves that it has not done and is not doing so, that competition in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machines and their appurtenances in interstate commerce in the United States has been and is free and untrammeled, . . . that powerful and successful independent competitors of the Harvester Company contest the field with it and that in their presence it cannot and does not control or dictate the prices of the harvesting machines and their appurtenances which it and its competitors make and sell, that the prices of its machines and appurtenances to the dealers and to the farmers who use them, in proportion to their costs, have decreased and are low. The purpose of preventing undue restraint of trade is to prevent unreasonably high prices to the purchasers and users of the articles traded in. The evidence in this case satisfies us that these objects have been successfully attained under the decree of November 2, 1918, the defendants having complied with its requirements in their conduct of their interstate commerce in harvesting machines and their appurtenances since the rendition of that decree."

Planting Demonstrations

COUNTY AGENT W. H. DAVIS, Pike County, reports considerable interest in forestry planting as a result of three tree planting demonstrations held in different parts of the county by C. R. Anderson, forestry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. District Forester Stadden attended one of the meetings. Orders for 20,000 trees for fall and spring planting were taken during the course of the meetings and applications for more trees have been received by the county agent since the meetings closed. These demonstration plantings are to be permanent and were placed along main roads where they should be the means of maintaining interest in forest conservation.

Similar demonstration plantings were held in Forest County by F. T. Murphey, forestry extension specialist, according to County Agent W. I. Gall. One planting was made on the W. A. Croasmun estate at Redclyffe and the other on the farm of L. V. Braden, Clarington.—A. L. B.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Team That Crowds

OLD BILL and Bess, when roads are wide, can pull a heavy load, but they are always sure to crowd when on a narrow road. Each one of them, it seems to me, is very much afraid the other one will gain an inch and push him from the grade, and spite of all that I can do and all that I can say they edge along and waste their strength in that unsightly way.

Now I contend on narrow roads if each would watch his step and do his bit along the way with conscientious pep then each could calmly move along and pull his normal share without excitement, fear and rush, or grievous wear and tear. But these old nags, I'm sad to say, in all their many days, have never learned, when roads dip in, that teamwork doubly pays!

Poor Bill and Boss, I must not scoff nor pass too many jokes for after all they're very much like very many folks; for many partners whom I know who have a common task work well enough when roads are wide, as well as one could ask, but when the highway narrows down then each one seems afraid the other one may gain an inch and push him from the grade.

Good teamwork is all right, they think, when there is room to spare, but in a pinch each starts to crowd to hold his normal share! Poor folks they never grasp the truth, they number with the host who can not see when roads draw in then teamwork counts the most!—J. Edw. Tuft.

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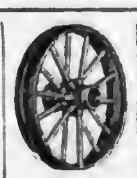

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Think this over—city folks may have all the entertainment they want. Farm folks certainly have too little.

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Kills 'em!

Calso does that

Chewing insects, the hard-to-fight kind that eat up your potato, tobacco and tomato plants don't have a chance after you spray with Calso.

Calso also prevents blight, and keeps fleas and beetles away.

Calso is safe. Doesn't injure the foliage.

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Works equally well as a spray or for dusting.

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Hydroxcide
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Having all the beneficial effects of Bordeaux Mixtures without the trouble

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The way it gets Potato Bugs is a joy to Truckers and Farmers

AND, TOO, THE WAY IT STICKS!

THE MONEY SAVING IN USING HYDROXCIDE is manifold—at this busy time of the year minutes count into dollars almost as quickly as Bugs and Blight eat into the dollars.

WHEN PLANTS ARE SPRAYED WITH HYDROXCIDE the two most beneficial chemicals, Arsenical Poison and Bordeaux Mixtures, are present, ready to protect Potatoes and every plant that suffers from Insect and Fungus diseases.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE HURT, have Hydroxcide, the highest analysis, adhesive, quick killing insecticide and Fungicide, ready for immediate use.

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Tomato	$ .35	$2.00	$1.50
Cabbage	.35	1.50	1.00
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W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

How about This Plan?

I propose to plant onion seed of White Globe and Prizetaker varieties in my hotbeds and cold frames after the last of the tomato and pepper plants are out, and expect to follow the sets with head lettuce for use in December. Is this idea all right? —A. T., New Castle County, Del.

There are several things wrong with this plan. The first is that the varieties are not right, for altho sets may be grown from either of these, and altho the white sets bring the highest price in spring, both whites and Prizetakers are hard to keep over winter without special storage facilities. They start growth too early in spring, and there is heavy waste on this account. It will be better to select a yellow onion like Globe Danvers, which keeps better.

The soil in the beds is likely to be too rich for sets, altho there is a tendency to use more manure and fertilizer for sets in the field than used to be the case. It is possible that the sets will mature all right even in the rich soil, if you sow them thickly enough, but you may find them maturing too late to get in the fall lettuce, which ought to be set early in September. Little except a spinach crop could be planted with any certainty after these sets are taken out. It will be better to plant the sets in the field, and plant beans or transplanted beets in the frames, if they are not too deep.—W.C.P.

What Is the Reason?

I have been using 7-6-5 and 5-8-5 fertilizers for canning house tomatoes, some in the row and some broadcast. Neighbors who use cheaper mixtures and who do not use as much of them as I do seem to get just as good tomatoes. Can you tell why that is?—L. A., Cumberland County, N. J.

If your land is somewhat sandy I judge that these very high grade fertilizers, when applied in the hill, may have delayed the start of your plants somewhat, even if they did not kill them outright. Both of these mixtures are made chiefly for application in spring, and, therefore, usually contain their nitrogen pretty largely in a soluble form, a fact that fits them well for spring use but not so well for summer use on sandy soils, especially for hill and row applications. A 4-8-7 fertilizer with part of its nitrogen in organic form will be better for the canning crop tomatoes, not only because it is cheaper but also because it is less likely to cause burning.

It is a question, too, whether you are justified in taking the trouble to put any of the fertilizer in the row. This may be all right for melons, which are usually more widely spaced, but the tomatoes will usually get most of the fertilizer if it is broadcasted, and there is then no danger of burning when the plants are first set out. On heavier soils farther north, thru which the roots grow perhaps more slowly than thru sand, row applications are sometimes worth while.—W. C. P.

Tourist—I suppose this rain will do the crops a lot of good, Pat?

Pat—Ye're right, sor. An hour of ut will do more good in five minutes than a month of ut would do in a week at any other time.—Tit-Bits.

Setting Out Tomato Plants

A FRIENDLY argument occurred the other day regarding the setting of tomato plants in times of drought. One man said that with the soil as dry as it was at that time, no setting could be successful enough to be profitable. Another man argued that there is a big difference in the time of day plants are set out, and that by choosing the right time of day, fair success may be obtained even in very dry weather. Of course, newly plowed land in dry weather never makes a successful transplanting method easy to choose; if the undersoil is dry, even watering each plant will not guarantee a stand. Yet I think there is considerable to be gained by choosing afternoon and evening for setting, in place of morning.

There are some growers who think that moderate wilting is good rather than bad; surely the plants will survive moderate wilting if they are set out in the afternoon and have the following night to straighten up. Morning planting in dry weather with warm winds and no way of watering is not often to be attempted.

First Maggots in Years

For the first time in several years cabbage maggots have been very destructive on our place. Rather the maggot should be called the cauliflower maggot, since it attacked more cauliflower than cabbage plants. The plants are too far gone for help, but we have at least learned that for the next few years it will be wise to take precautions against the maggot on the early crop. Corrosive sublimate solution we think promises more economical control than tar discs, altho on a small scale the discs are certainly safer than the poison.

This year we are providing cloth protection for the late cabbage seed bed, on the chance that the flies coming from the early crop will be looking for new plants on which to lay their eggs. Infection on late cabbage is not common every year; last year we failed to find a single plant attacked by maggot.

Aphis on Tomato Plants

Another pest seems likely to cause trouble this year, and that is the aphis or louse on tomatoes. I have seen many of these tomato plant beds this year, and, of course, if they are not destroyed in the seedbed they will go to the fields and be almost beyond control.

Was it in the summer of 1918 that the last destructive epidemic of tomato lice occurred in the Middle Atlantic States? As I remember that year, poor success was obtained in ridding the fields of the aphis; but this year, if the insect is found in the seedbeds, an early step toward control can be taken by dipping the plants in tobacco extract solutions.

Experiments with calcium cyanide will probably show that this insecticide will be even more serviceable than the tobacco, as a fumigant, because it acts quickly and surely. There are some disadvantages, too, in wetting the leaves of tomato plants by dipping them in tobacco solutions; unless the plants are set quickly they spoil when the foliage is wet.—W. C. P.

Cabbage Imports

NEW YORK shipped as much cabbage into fifteen large Pennsylvania markets during 1924 as was raised in the entire Keystone State, according to the Bureau of Markets which has completed a survey of the carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables. Receipts into the surveyed markets from all states totaled 4229 cars last year compared with 4236 cars in 1923. The only important sources of late cabbage in Pennsylvania cities were New York with 1874 cars and Pennsylvania with 132 cars. Receipts of early cabbage in the larger markets of the state were mainly from these states: Texas, 510; Florida, 476; Virginia, 415, and South Carolina, 180. Ohio, whose cabbage is classed between early and late production, supplied 232 cars.

Large Supplies for Philadelphia

Eighty per cent of the 4229 cars were sold in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and eighty per cent of the 1874 cars from New York likewise moved thru these cities. These two markets do not draw on the same states for cabbage supplies with the exception of New York and Texas. Most of the receipts from Florida, South Carolina and Virginia were recorded in Philadelphia, while the majority of the cabbage shipped to this state from Ohio and Mississippi was found in Pittsburgh.

Two-thirds of the 132 cars from Pennsylvania were handled in Pittsburgh. Other markets which received cabbage from this state in carlots were: Lancaster, 12; Harrisburg, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 8, and Scranton 7.

Erie County a Big Shipper

Erie County is the commercial cabbage area in this state. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that 295 cars of cabbage were loaded at Pennsylvania points for shipment during 1924. Three-fourths of these originated in Erie County, a portion of which moved to Pittsburgh. Tioga County shipped 25 cars during the year, probably to eastern Pennsylvania markets. Sixteen cars were shipped from Lancaster County, practically all of which were consigned to the Lancaster market.

Crawford's Dairy Show

THE spring show and sale of the Crawford County Dairy Improvement and Sales Association will be held on the old fair grounds near Cambridge Springs, June 23, 24 and 25. The following breeds will be shown: Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn. There will be ribbons for all classes, many cash prizes, and special prizes for the boys' judging contest and the boys' calf club exhibits. The official judges will be chosen from the Extension Department of the Pennsylvania State College.

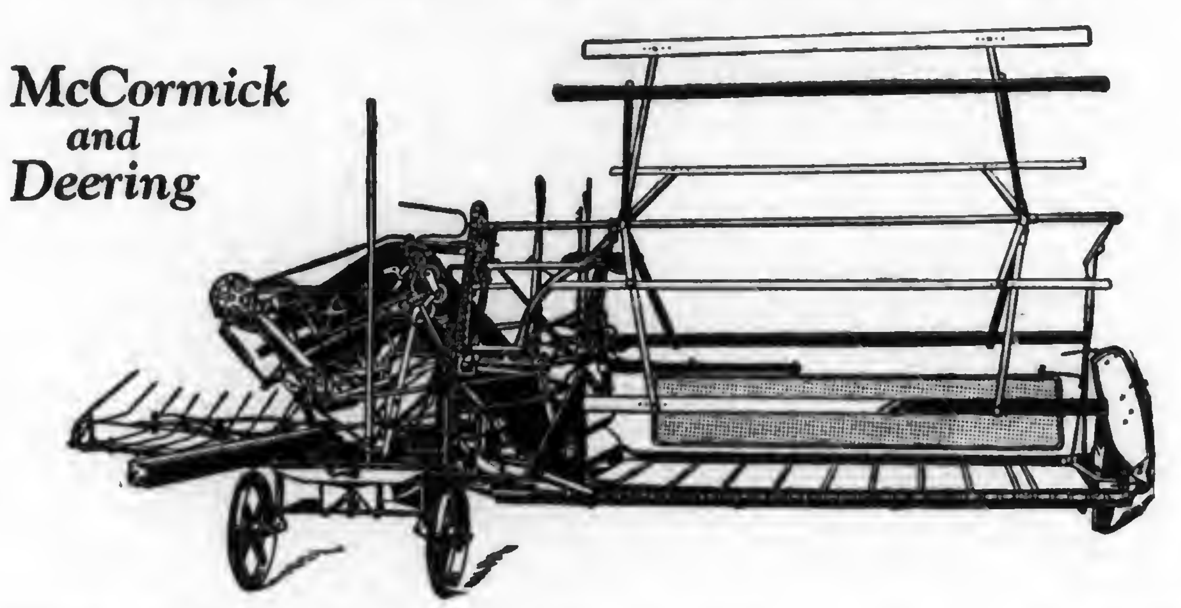
Visitors Who Will Attend

Among the visitors who are expected to attend the show and sale are: F. P. Willits, State Secretary of Agriculture; J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; E. B. Fitts, in charge of State College dairy extension work; A. A. Borland, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College and Dairy Editor of Pennsylvania Farmer. There will also be a health cartoonist from the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.

Those interested in the show or sale may secure further information by writing W. C. Stuart, Farm Bureau Office, Meadville, Pa., who is field agent of the Crawford County Dairy Improvement and Sales Association.—S.

It takes fewer bushels of wheat to buy a binder today than it did in 1913-'14—before the war!

McCormick and Deering



THE BINDER *and* GRAIN belong together; you must figure them together. When you consider the present prices of wheat (lower now than they were) and of all other grains, too, you will realize that the binder now costs you less in terms of grain that it would have cost twelve years ago.

It was poor economy to use an over-repaired binder in 1913 but it will be worse economy to run a worn-out machine in 1925. You cannot afford the risk. Grain prices are too high for that, and binders—which have always sold at extremely low figures, considering general price levels, quality and pound-for-pound values—have been lowered further.

When you make use of the larger binder capacities and the crop-saving improvements, a new binder in your grain may pay back its full purchase price in one harvest or two, in the savings in grain and time.

Don't take the chance of a breakdown or steady loss of high-priced grain this season. Harvest the year's crops with a brand-new improved McCormick or Deering grain binder.

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606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Pennsylvania Farmer territory—Elmira, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

You owe it to yourself to go in at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and look over the new McCormick or Deering Grain Binder

If you are the owner of an old, outdated binder, here are a few of the strong points in the 1925 McCormick and Deering binders which your machine is lacking today: *Better Construction; Improved Bearings; Improved Bevel Gears and Chains; Lighter Draft; Outside Reel Support; Perfected Binder and Knotter; Grain-saving Floating Elevator; Improved Bundle Carrier; Tongue Truck for Steadying and Carrying Loads.*

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Is your binder of 6-ft. cut? Remember that in these days of high labor costs a new 8-ft. McCormick or Deering binder will *cut one-third more grain*, saving time, labor, money.

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You will be interested in the remarkable *McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder*, made to be run by power take-off from the McCormick-Deering Tractor—the fast harvesting outfit cutting 10-ft. swaths and doing as much work with one man as two men can do with two regular 7-ft. binders.

. . .

Binder Twine: Arrange early for your harvest twine requirements. Insure saving all the grain and preventing delay and trouble by ordering a supply of McCormick, Deering, or International, *wound in the convenient "Big Ball."*

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Write for details. Practical poultrymen, hog raisers and dairymen have tried Oberco and it has produced surprising results. Write for booklet.

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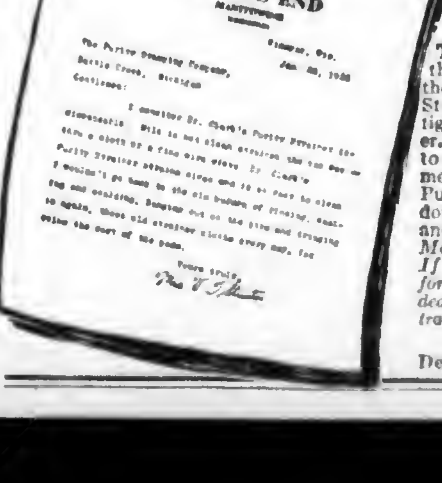
Her letter shows the drudgery and inefficiency of ordinary milk straining methods. You can rid yourself of all this dirt and drudgery and, at the same time, be assured of absolutely clean milk by using—



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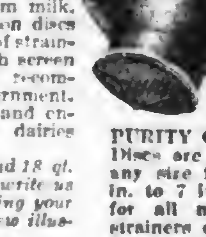

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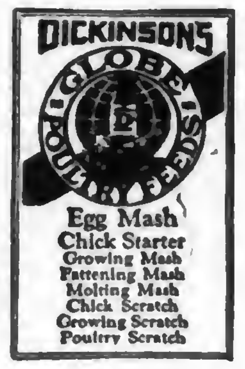

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POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Chickens Pull Feathers

Will you please advise me what to do and what causes my chickens to pull their feathers out and eat them? They pull their own feathers and those of the other chickens. I feed bran mash, scratch feed and table scraps. Hens lay well and are good breeders.—J. C. Y., Lancaster County, Pa.

Feather eating seems to be a vice caused by idleness. A lack of material in the ration which they crave may start the habit. However, most of the cases of feather eating I have seen have occurred in town flocks in small yards or in farm flocks enclosed in small areas during the late winter. The best remedy is to turn the flock on range, then the birds become separated and interested in other things and stop pulling feathers.

During the late winter or early spring the flock that does not have plenty of scratching litter and a balanced ration is apt to fill up on whole grain and then stand around. They pick at each other and finally a bird draws a feather with a bit of blood on the end. The bird finds the feather good and teaches the habit to other members of the flock.

Painting the feathers does not seem to stop the habit. Remove the principal offenders and it will often stop. Supply deep litter so the hens will exercise. Provide a balanced dry mash so the hens can have something to eat of a bulky nature whenever they are hungry. Supply green feed if they do not have a succulent supply on the range. Hens without green feed and a bulky mash sometimes develop depraved appetites and fill up on feathers, dry grass and a variety of rubbish which clogs the crop and causes serious digestive disorders. The busy well fed hen on a suitable range seldom develops bad habits.—R. G. K.

Cause of Blackhead

I read in Pennsylvania Farmer, of April 25, that one of your contributors, signing name as H. B. T., Butler County, Pa., has a cure for blackhead. We are troubled a great deal with blackhead in turkeys. It starts when about four to six weeks old, and we seem to find no cure. When a turkey is cut open the liver is covered with sores. If you know of any preventive or cure I would appreciate it very much if you would give me advice. What do you think causes blackhead?—Mrs. H. W. P., Worcester County, Md.

Scientists claim that blackhead is caused by a microscopic protozoon which is found in the ceca and liver of diseased birds. The disease passes from the ulcers thru the droppings which in turn contaminate the soil and infect other birds.

When soil is badly contaminated with blackhead it is frequently best to discontinue turkey raising for a few years. The disease is often prevented on a farm for a long time by keeping the stock free from disease and giving the poults plenty of range on clean soil.

Frequently we hear that a new discovery has been made which is a sure cure for blackhead. Usually these cures are not backed up with thoro experimental work to prove their value. After a thoro test they have been found of little value. At present we cannot recommend medicine for blackhead. It is hoped that more work will be done along that line and a cure will be found. After examining the liver of a badly diseased bird you can readily see how little help could be given by the mild disinfectants sometimes advised for treating blackhead.—R. G. K.

Weak Chickens

I have some registered Barred Rock chicks seven days old and on the sixth day one seemed chilled and was trembling all over. Now almost all of them are the same way. They first start to tremble and stagger around then they sit back on their knees and tremble and jerk for two or three hours then die. I lost six in twenty-four hours. Could this be leg weakness? Would you think it contagious? They have been fed baby chick feed and diarrhea tablets in their drinking water. All the older chicks are strong and healthy. They are all being raised with the hen.—E.N., Chester County, Pa.

The chicks that tremble and then die do not necessarily have what is termed "leg weakness." Cases of leg weakness often occur among chicks previously strong and healthy. They do not seem sick for the apparent paralysis of the legs. I think your chicks that have died have been chilled, overfed or infected with white diarrhea. A few chicks may have weak sparks of life and die in the manner described altho the care is all right. Sometimes young chicks raised among older stock die from weakness caused by the constant trampling of the heavier birds.—R. G. K.

Testing Eggs

THE best test of the flavor and quality of an egg is in "the eating." It is practically impossible to tell by looking at a dozen eggs just which ones are good and which are bad. Dealers use a candling machine which gives them an X-ray view of the contents of an egg, but this method is not always practical for home use.

A simple method for home testing is the use of a pan filled with water. A fresh egg when placed in the pan will lie flat on the bottom. An egg that is somewhat older will tilt with the large end upward and an old egg will float. The reason for this is that when the egg is fresh laid the contents nearly fills the shell. As the egg cools the contents shrinks leaving an air cell or bubble in the larger end of the egg. The water of the egg gradually evaporates and this process is more rapid if the eggs are kept in a warm place. This evaporation causes the air cell to grow in size and the larger this cell, the more readily the egg will float.

Test for Evaporation Alone

There are two points that should be remembered if this method is used: First, this is only a test for relative evaporation and its not a final test as to the interior quality of the egg; secondly, eggs should not be tested this way if they are to be stored for a long period of time because of the effect of moisture on the shell.

Eggs that rattle or pound when shaken are not fresh, but still may be wholesome and edible. They should, however, be broken in a separate dish before using. Shells with a grayish appearance denote that the eggs have been incubated or washed. If the eggs have been cleaned by acid the eggs appear very porous. Eggs that have been cleaned this way should be avoided since they do not keep well.—W. R. Whitacre.

Care of Chicks

Please advise the amount of scratch feed to use in connection with a seventeen per cent protein mash in hoppers. The chicks also receive two pounds of pure buttermilk per 250 chicks. How old must chicks be before fire is not needed in the brooder stove? My neighbors tell me that my March chicks will not molt this fall and then I will have old chicks already. Is this correct? Do they molt for the large poultry raisers? Is their not a certain way to feed to prevent molting at this stage?—J. H. K., Lebanon County, Pa.

The amount of scratch grain per chick per day varies so greatly from day to day that I cannot give you any useful figures. It also depends on the breed and the range and the development of the chicks. The practical way is to use the dry growing mash before the chicks at all times. Then give the amount of scratch grain that they will clean up in about fifteen minutes. Only give enough to satisfy their appetites so no grain will be left on the ground to become dirty and moldy. Judge the grain supply from day to day by the appetites of the chicks.

The time to discontinue a brooder fire depends more on the weather than the age of the young chicks. When chicks are about six weeks old and well feathered they begin to huddle away from the stove, often sitting around the walls of the colony houses as if the stove heat made them uncomfortable. Then on a very warm day the fires are allowed to die out and not rekindled unless an unusually late blizzard or cold rainy night should make additional heat desirable.

The Feed Used to Prevent Molt

Heavy breeds hatched in March do not usually molt the first year. March hatched Leghorns often molt the first fall, especially if they are forced for late summer egg production. You can retard the molting by heavy grain feeding without the dry mash which contains more of the egg-making materials.

The practical way to control this molting problem is to hatch heavy breeds in March and April and the light breeds in April and May. Then avoid forcing the pullets for early maturity. When the heavy breeds are eight months old and the light breeds are six months old it is time enough to use the egg ration and begin to develop them for fall and winter egg production. This does not mean to underfeed. Keep the pullets growing but leave out the meat scrap in late summer if they show a tendency to lay too soon.—R. G. K.

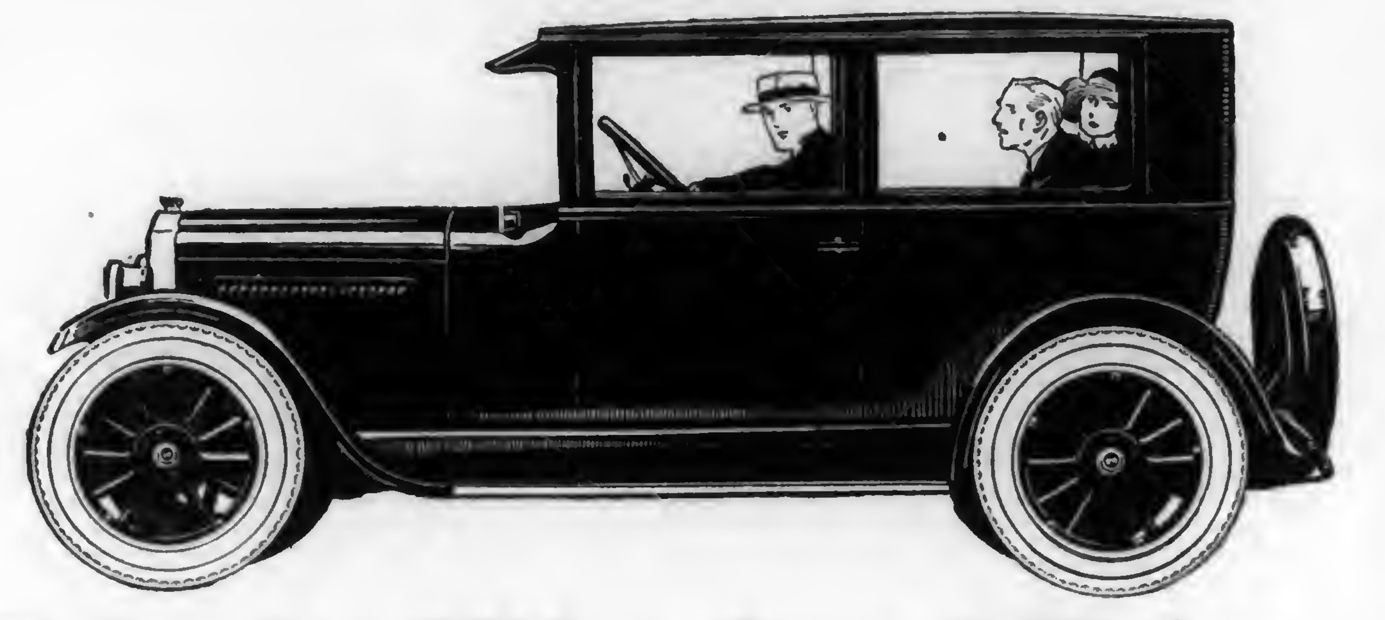
Ration for Turkeys

Will you please advise me what to feed young turkeys, how to raise them, and what to do for the yellow diarrhea?—Mrs. W. A. D., Lebanon County, Pa.

A good first feed for poults is dry bread moistened with milk and squeezed nearly dry. This can be used for a few days and the birds worked over to fine chick scratch feed. Larger grains can be used later like whole wheat and cracked corn. Fine chopped boiled egg mixed with corn bread crumbs is a good starting feed.

Turkeys are insect and grain eaters and will usually thrive on a good range with the addition of scratch feed and clean sour milk. Rolled oats mixed with hard boiled eggs is a good feed for poults until they reach the third week. Do not use sloppy mash feeds. Give the water in sanitary fountains so they will not walk in the water and become wet and chilled.

The yellow diarrhea may be due to blackhead for which there is no cure. Perform a postmortem on any birds that die and note the condition of the liver.—R. G. K.



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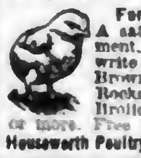

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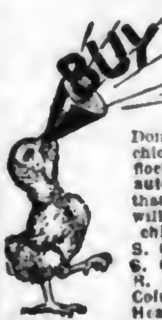

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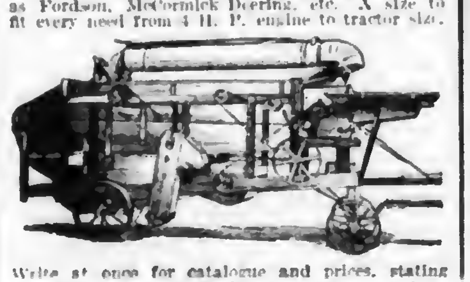

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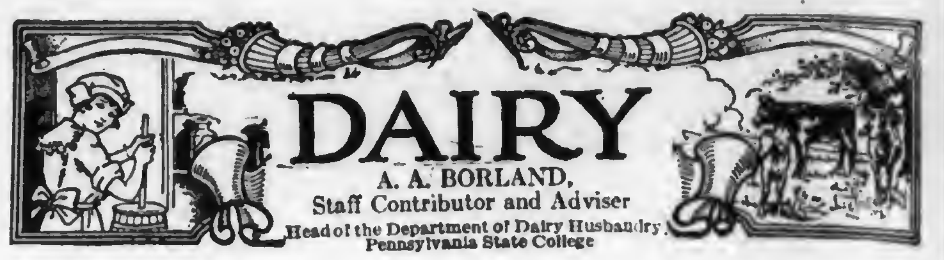

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

How It's Done

How do you take off a calf from milk to grain and at what age?—W. E. D.

Let the calf stay with its dam from one to three days, then remove it and teach it to drink whole milk. This can be done by allowing the calf to suck your finger and then immerse your hand into the milk. The calf will continue to suck your finger and thus draw milk into its mouth. The finger may gradually be withdrawn from the calf's mouth and after a few feedings the calf will drink without the finger. After the calf has drunk its milk, a little dry grain such as wheat bran may be thrown into the milk pail. In sucking the last small amounts of the milk from the pail, the calf will get a taste of the grain and in a short time will learn to eat dry grain. Most calves will learn to eat grain when they are ten days to two weeks of age.

Gradually change the calf onto skimmilk or skimmilk substitute after it is three weeks of age. Allow the calf to have all the good clover hay it will eat. It will begin to nibble hay by the time it is a week or two old. Keep the calf on skimmilk as long as possible. If it gets skimmilk until it is six months of age or more, it will do better than when weaned at an earlier age.—A. A. B.

Can You Help Me?

1. As a cow dries up preparatory to calving how can I determine how much and what to feed her? Is there any formula for determining the quantity, at say a month before due?

2. Will you please tell me what to do in way of preparing the cow for calving, should feed be reduced, how much and when should cow be douched and what is the best material to use for douching? When should feeding be resumed, general information?

3. Can you tell me of any definite way of determining if a cow is with calf?—W. E. D., Washington County, Pa.

1. The amount of grain fed to a cow when she is drying off depends upon her condition of flesh. She ought to be put into good flesh by the time she freshens. If she is in pretty good condition when she is drying off, not much grain will be required, if thin, she ought to have a liberal allowance of grain. A fair allowance would be four to eight pounds of grain daily according to her condition.

A good grain mixture to feed a cow when dry may be made up of 300 pounds of corn meal or hominy; 200 pounds of ground oats; 200 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal. About a week before the cow is due to freshen, the corn should be taken out of the mixture and the amount of grain fed cut down about half.

2. The feed should be reduced for about a week or ten days before the cow is due to freshen. It is unnecessary that the cow be douched unless she does not freshen normally.

Veterinarians are getting away somewhat from the practice of douching cows. It was formerly very common. It would only perhaps seem to be advisable where the cow has had retained afterbirth, or where there was a disease of the uterus. A one per cent water solution of liquor cresolis compound may be used for this purpose.

It is advisable to place the cow in a box stall with plenty of good, clean bedding some few days before she freshens; see that she gets plenty of water to drink. It should not be ice cold, better to warm it both a few days before and a few days after a cow freshens.

For the first twenty-four hours after the cow freshens she will need no grain except a couple of quarts of wheat bran with scalding water poured over it and a little salt added so as to make a thick mash. Feed it while warm. About twenty-four hours after she freshens she may be fed a grain mixture such as that already mentioned, without corn. This may be fed for a couple of days and then the regular mixture which you are feeding your herd may be gradually worked in.

How Much to Feed

Do not feed the cow much grain at first, about four to five pounds a day will be sufficient to start with, allowing her half of the grain in the morning and half at night. Then increase this amount gradually at the rate of about one-half pound per day until she gradually comes up to a full allowance of grain which will be approximately at the rate of one pound of grain for three to three and one-half pounds of milk if she is a Jersey or Guernsey, and one pound of grain for four to four and one-half pounds of milk if she is a Holstein, Brown Swiss or Ayrshire.

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29x4.40

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"Low-Pressure" Tread Paves a Country Road

HERE is the latest thing in Balloon Tires—the new, flat "Low-Pressure" Tread.

It gives 15% to 25% more road contact than a round tread.

This eliminates early and uneven tread wear.

It permits you to run your tires at the low inflations necessary to *real* balloon cushioning.

It gives better traction, better non-skid protection, easier steering and greater stability.

It is as necessary to successful Balloon Tire performance as Web Cord—the only cord construction in which the individual cords are webbed together with pure rubber latex without injurious chemicals.

Both are exclusive with U.S. Royal Balloon Cords, and give an extremely strong yet flexible tire that can be run at *real* low inflation without injury.

* * *

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There is a U.S. Tire to meet every need.

U.S. Royal Balloon Cords in 29x4.40 straight side.

U.S. Royal Balloon-Type in 31x4.40—clincher and straight side.

U.S. Royal Cords in 30x3½ and 31x4—clincher and straight side.

USCO Cords in 30x3 and 30x3½ clincher and 30x3, 30x3½ and 31x4 straight side.

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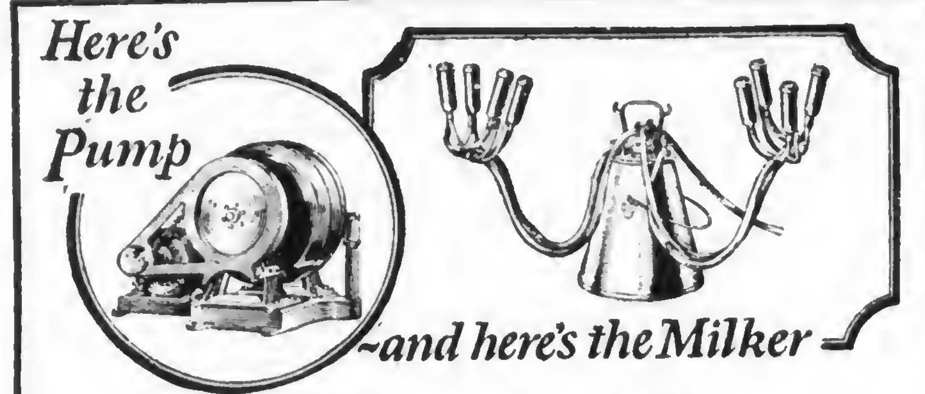
Trade US Mark
United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal Balloon Cords
Built of Latex-treated Web-Cord



Empire Electric Milker Puts Bigger Profits in Reach of Small Dairies

WHENEVER a milking machine salesman stopped his car in front of a small dairy, he used to prepare to hear an old story—

"I've only got a few cows and it's cheaper for me to milk by hand."

Perhaps the farmer had figured up costs. Maybe he was just "getting rid of that salesman."

In either case, the farmer was absolutely right—he couldn't afford a milking machine—so *long as milking machines were all designed for big dairies*

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The new Empire Type R Vacuum Pump, operated with a ¼ h.p. electric motor, made this great advance possible.

The Empire Electric uses *standard Empire Milker Units*—the Units that have made the Empire the biggest seller in the milker field. They are light, easy to carry, simple in construction and, above all, their efficiency has been proven by more than 12 years of successful operation.

And behind the Empire Electric Milker stands Empire's long experience and reputation for leadership in the milker field. You owe it to yourself to send for the free Empire catalog No. 33. It points the way to bigger milk profits for you.

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1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
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4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
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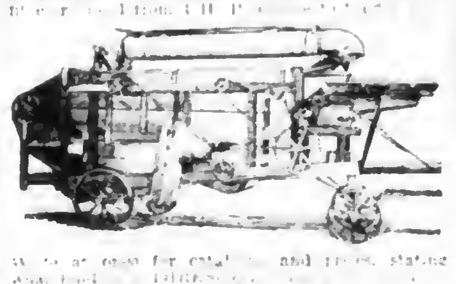

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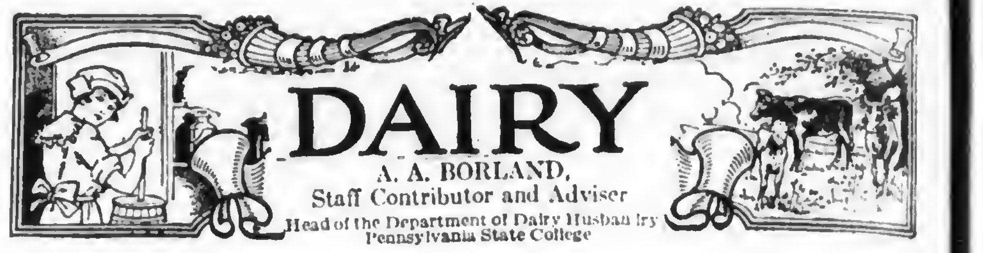

DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry
Pennsylvania State College

How It's Done

How do you take off a calf from milk to grain and at what age?—W. E. D.

Let the calf stay with its dam from one to three days, then remove it and teach it to drink whole milk. This can be done by allowing the calf to suck your finger and then immerse your hand into the milk. The calf will continue to suck your finger and thus draw milk into its mouth. The finger may gradually be withdrawn from the calf's mouth and after a few feedings the calf will drink without the finger. After the calf has drunk its milk, a little dry grain such as wheat bran may be thrown into the milk pail. In sucking the last small amounts of the milk from the pail, the calf will get a taste of the grain and in a short time will learn to eat dry grain. Most calves will learn to eat grain when they are ten days to two weeks of age.

Gradually change the calf onto skimmilk or skimmilk substitute after it is three weeks of age. Allow the calf to have all the good clover hay it will eat. It will begin to nibble hay by the time it is a week or two old. Keep the calf on skimmilk as long as possible. If it gets skimmilk until it is six months of age or more, it will do better than when weaned at an earlier age.—A. A. B.

Can You Help Me?

1. As a cow dries up preparatory to calving how can I determine how much and what to feed her? Is there any formula for determining the quantity, at say a month before due?

2. Will you please tell me what to do in way of preparing the cow for calving, should feed be reduced, how much and when should cow be douched and what is the best material to use for douching? When should feeding be resumed, general information?

3. Can you tell me of any definite way of determining if a cow is with calf?—W. E. D., Washington County, Pa.

1. The amount of grain fed to a cow when she is drying off depends upon her condition of flesh. She ought to be put into good flesh by the time she freshens. If she is in pretty good condition when she is drying off, not much grain will be required, if thin, she ought to have a liberal allowance of grain. A fair allowance would be four to eight pounds of grain daily according to her condition.

A good grain mixture to feed a cow when dry may be made up of 300 pounds of corn meal or hominy; 200 pounds of ground oats; 200 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal. About a week before the cow is due to freshen, the corn should be taken out of the mixture and the amount of grain fed cut down about half.

2. The feed should be reduced for about a week or ten days before the cow is due to freshen. It is unnecessary that the cow be douched unless she does not freshen normally.

Veterinarians are getting away somewhat from the practice of douching cows. It was formerly very common. It would only perhaps seem to be advisable where the cow has had retained afterbirth, or where there was a disease of the uterus. A one per cent water solution of liquor cresolis compound may be used for this purpose.

It is advisable to place the cow in a box stall with plenty of good, clean bedding some few days before she freshens; see that she gets plenty of water to drink. It should not be ice cold, better to warm it both a few days before and a few days after a cow freshens.

For the first twenty-four hours after the cow freshens she will need no grain except a couple of quarts of wheat bran with scalding water poured over it and a little salt added so as to make a thick mash. Feed it while warm. About twenty-four hours after she freshens she may be fed grain mixture such as that already mentioned, without corn. This may be fed for a couple of days and then the regular mixture which you are feeding your herd may be gradually worked in.

How Much to Feed

Do not feed the cow much grain at first, about four to five pounds a day will be sufficient to start with, allowing her half of the grain in the morning and half at night. Then increase this amount gradually at the rate of about one-half pound per day until she gradually comes up to a full allowance of grain which will be approximately at the rate of one pound of grain for three to three and one-half pounds of milk if she is a Jersey or Guernsey, and *one* pound of grain for four to four and one-half pounds of milk if she is a Holstein, Brown Swiss or Ayrshire.

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FLINT, MICH.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

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It is necessary to give your pigs a well balanced ration with plenty of room for exercise. A very desirable combination of feed consists of the following mixture by weight: Corn meal or ground barley, four parts; wheat middlings, three parts, and high-grade digester tankage or fish meal, one part. The mixture may be hand fed or given in a self-feeder.

If any of the pigs are to be retained for breeding purposes they should be hand fed as they will become too fat and not grow out properly when allowed all the feed they will consume. The combination suggested should be fed up to the time when the pigs will weigh about 100 pounds. At this weight the wheat middlings should be gradually eliminated and the amount of corn or barley increased so that when the pigs weigh about 140 pounds they will be receiving a ration consisting of ten parts of corn or barley and one part of tankage or fish meal, which combination should be used up to the time the pigs are marketed.

Rape for Pasture

The cost of producing pork can be materially reduced by providing a supply of pasture during the summer. For mid-summer pasture, Dwarf Essex rape will make excellent pasture. This should be seeded on well prepared ground at the rate of eight pounds per acre. It can be pastured when about eight inches high and will supply excellent forage all summer if it is not pastured too closely.

If the pigs are fed on pasture the grain should be hand fed so the amount allowed daily can be limited and the pigs forced to consume more of the forage crops. By following this method of feeding the rate of gain will not be quite as rapid as when the pigs are given a full allowance of grain, but the cost of producing pork can be reduced from twenty to thirty per cent.—W. H. Tomhave.

Dipping Sheep

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In the spring it should be done after the sheep have been sheared. The dipping will destroy the live parasites but will not destroy the eggs so that it will be necessary to repeat the dipping after ten days or two weeks. In the fall the dipping should be done before cold weather sets in.

Follow Directions Carefully

Home preparations may be used but the best material to use is a standard sheep dip. The directions for using the dip are usually given on the container and should be carefully followed.

The customary method of dipping sheep is to use a tank specially made for this purpose, but it is not necessary to go to this expense for a few head. The solution can be put in a barrel or any tank that may be on the place. The sheep should be dipped so that all parts of the animal are covered with the solution. The dipping will not only destroy the parasites, but will give the skin a healthy condition.—W. H. Tomhave.

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Ask your De Laval Agent to let you try one—he will gladly do so, free of charge. Then use it under your own conditions. You will soon be convinced of its superiority, and know why. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through the new De Laval. You may be surprised at the amount of cream the new De Laval will get from it; and if it does, then trade in your old machine as partial payment.

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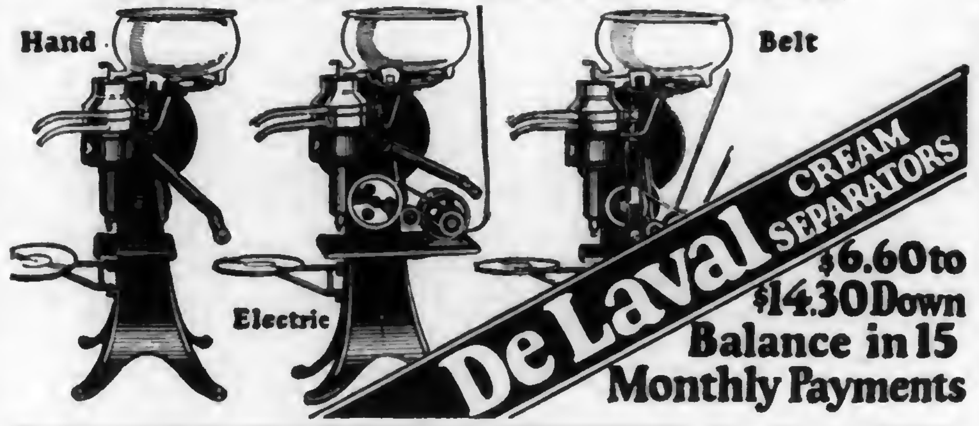

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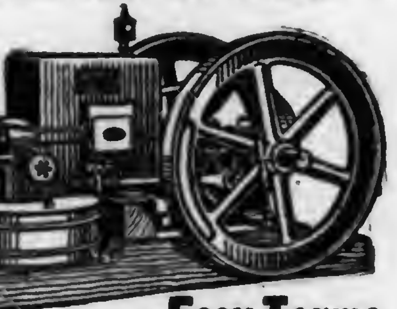

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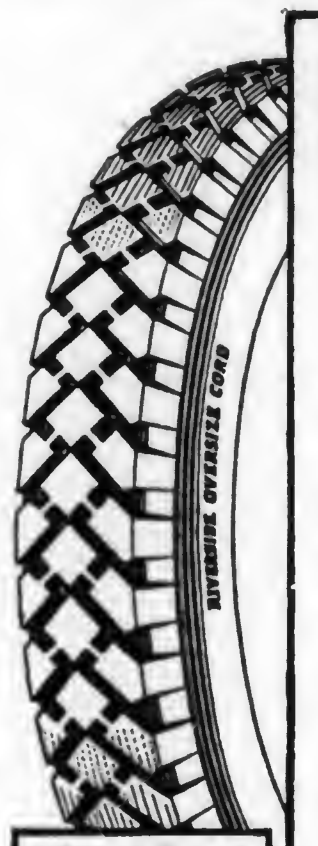

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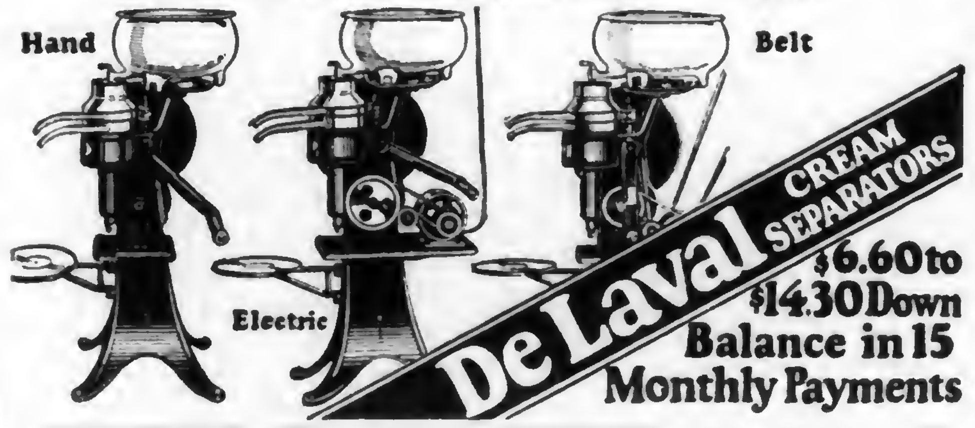

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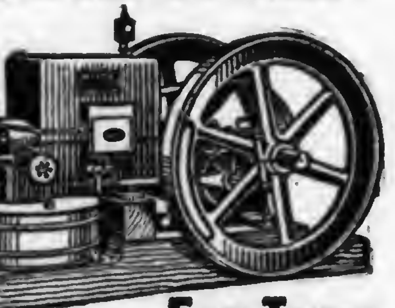
WITTE 2 H.P. Engine

Here's an amazing bargain—this special Pump Jack free with the famous rugged, dependable WITTE 2 H-P. Throttling-Governor Engine. Develops surplus horse-power on gasoline, kerosene, distillate or tops. Simple and cheaper to operate, trouble-proof and easy to start. Equipped with the celebrated WICO Magneto. Think of it—a complete power unit for pumping only $56.95 at Kansas City, Mo. ($61.00 at Pittsburgh)—a regular $79.00 value. Order direct from this advertisement—wire at my expense if you are in a hurry. 24 hour shipments from Kansas City or Pittsburgh.

ALL SIZES 2 to 25 H-P



EXTRA!
Order now from this ad and I'll also send you FREE—12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, five pounds of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping.
ORDER NOW!

Easy Terms
GET MY FREE BOOK
EASY TERMS on all pumping outfits and engines—write me today for my free pumping book or my New Illustrated Engine Catalog. Gives low prices and valuable information on small and large pumping outfits.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2045 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
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NEWTON'S Compound For Stock
Heaves, Coughs, Condition-er, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
to
ZISKIN, BENJAMIN & TIEGER
222 DUANE ST. NEW YORK CITY
HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS
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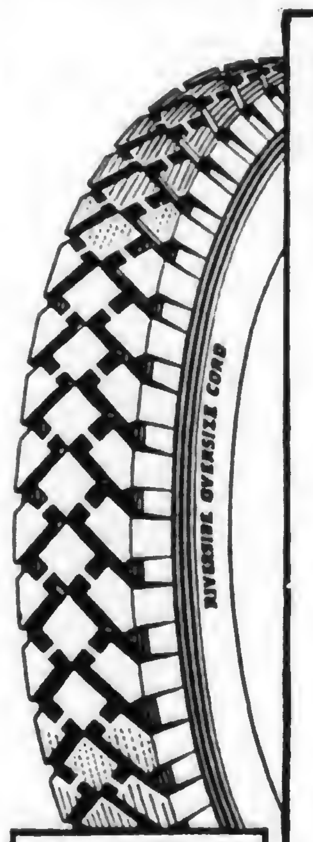


Riverside Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider *quality* alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are *not made to sell at a low price.* They are made *to be as good* as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in *profit.* They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest Retailer of Tires in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why pay more?*

Greater Protection Against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of *live* rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
D. S. Robbins, Los Cruces, N. Mex.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.
Arthur Mueller, Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in the year over all kinds of roads. I recommend Riversides to everyone who wants the most for their money.
F. B. Pinnell, Cubo, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.
The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Doesn't this weather seem like spring? The birds are singing all around our house. A robin has built a nest in back of our house in a big pine tree. In the morning when I take food out for the dogs and when I go in for some more the robin chirps and sings in front of our house and eats the crumbs.—Lucille Snyder, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am eleven years old and when school starts again I will be in the sixth grade. I go to the Bingham Centre School. Our school closed the eighth of May.

How many of the girls like to pick flowers? I know I do. I am planting some flower seeds but the pigs and chickens dig them up.—Julia Benkert, Potter County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Hello, everybody. I don't see why the boys and girls of Sullivan County don't wake up and write. I have often been tempted to write but about the time I would get the pencil and paper there would be something else to do.

I do love birds. There is a robin that built its nest on our back porch and laid two little eggs in it. Yesterday a little wren came and hopped along in the vines and hopped in the nest and picked two little holes in one egg. The wren has built a nest on the same porch. Now what would you do with the naughty little wren?

We milk nine cows. Mother and sister and I do all the milking at night. We had more last summer.

OFF FOR A SPIN
Walter and Bruce Vandine,
Lycoming County, Pa.

Our school was out May fifteenth. I got a book for missing the least days. The name of it is "Ethel Hollister's Second Summer as Camp Fire Girl." I am twelve years old and will be in the eighth grade next year.

My mother has a camera and I am going to learn how to take pictures.—Florence Robe, Sullivan County, Pa.

That's right, Florence, learn to use the camera and you can help make our page better and better.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I have a Collie dog and his name is Lochinvar Bobby. We have lots of fun with him. We throw sticks in the water and he will go get them for us. He will go get the ball for us. Every night we play hide and seek with him. I have a pet cat and his name is Robin.

I am seven and a half years old. I am in the fourth grade and I go to the Howard School. Our school was out the last day of April.—Elinor S. Snyder, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—I am twelve and am in the sixth grade. My school is out now. I go to the Eagle Eye School when we have any.

We live on a farm of ninety-five acres. We have a car. How many of you like to take your dinners out on Sundays? I do.

My pets are cats. We have one big cat and two little kittens. A robin has a nest in an apple tree beside our house. I have seven sisters and two brothers.—Katherine Dickson, Clearfield County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school was out April twenty-ninth. There were thirty-eight pupils. The teacher gave us each a souvenir. I passed into seventh grade, and I was eleven in March. I have three sisters, Frances, Melba and Esther. My oldest sister, Frances, is in high school in the freshman class.

For pets we have four cats and two kittens. We have about a hundred chickens. But we don't live on a farm.

Almost all our fruit trees are in blossom. We have quite a few flowers in our yard, but they are not all out. I have a little garden that I raise lettuce and radishes in. In a few weeks we can eat them.

My father works at carpenter work. I am going to take music lessons on the piano this summer.—Doris G. Greene, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am thirteen years of age. I live in the country and go to a country school. When school starts again I will be in the eighth grade. I liked my last teacher very much. I hope she teaches again. I did not miss a day at school this past term.

I raise peepies every year. I have thirty-six this year. My mother has 290. How many of you like to embroider? I am sure I do. I just started this winter and just love to work it. I have made a cushion and am working on a scarf now.

Cousin Ruth, I can send some riddles if you would like. I read all the riddles on the Forum page and try to find the answers but fail quite often.

I have failed to get a picture that is clear enough to send to the Forum. Here is a candy recipe I make real often:

FUDGE CANDY

1 cup of white sugar
1 cup brown sugar
¾ cup rich milk
1 tablespoon of cocoa
1 tablespoon of vanilla

A lump of butter the size of a walnut.

Cook until it forms a ball when dropped in cold water; take off of stove and stir until cool, then add nuts if desired. Pour on buttered plate until cold. Cut in squares.—Gladys Walter, Adams County, Pa.

If you have some riddles that you think are particularly good send them in. I can't use all that come in but I try to use those I think best.

COUSIN RUTH.

My Bird Friends

One bright spring morning I noticed two small birds flitting thru the green trees busily examining the bird houses there and under the porch. I named them Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wren. Not long afterwards I saw the pair busily carrying sticks into a small white house fastened to a porch post. I suppose they knew that the wire netting over part of the entrance was to keep out the cat's paw and large birds and thought this would be the safest of all the houses.

They carried twigs, feathers and horsehairs for a few days, then I noticed that Mrs. Wren did not appear very often. Willie would spend most of his time singing and swinging on the slender branches of a locust tree that was near his home.

One day when I thought both Mr. and Mrs. Wren were away I peeped into the cozy nest and saw three speckled eggs. I had not time to go away before what seemed to me to be two balls of feathers flew at me screaming and ruffling their feathers till they appeared twice as large as usual. I made a very rapid departure and stood in the doorway watching the frightened birds flying in and out of the box until they grew calm.

I had almost forgotten the Wren family when one day I heard a noise in the little house resembling the cries of baby birds. Sure enough, soon Father Wren flew into the nest with a big fat grub and quickly forced it down one of the little yellow mouths that opened when he entered. Next came Mother Wren with some sort of a large bug. They continued this performance for some time.

One day about three weeks after I saw Mr. and Mrs. Wren first carrying bugs and worms I saw my pet cat playing with something out on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Wren were screaming and darting furiously down toward the animal. I went to examine its prey and found one of the baby wrens clutched between its paws. I quickly caught the bird in my hands and put it in the nest; its cries were accompanied by the shrill cries of Mr. and Mrs. Wren. The Wren children kept continually falling out of their nests and I putting them in.

At last I decided that they wanted to learn to fly. I let them be and in a week the young wrens were flyin thru the air and singing. Mr. an Mrs. Wren had another lot of children reared.—Helen Stephens, Perr County, Pa.

> I enjoyed some of the bird contest letters which didn't appear on the page May 16 so much that I'm going to let you have a chance to enjoy them, too. This week I've selected a letter that tells about a wren family. Other letters will be published later.
>
> COUSIN RUTH.

MAE LUMADUE
Pennsylvania.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Foru Friends:—I was delighted to see m name in the paper.

We are having a lot of fun i school. Today one of my classmat found two little baby robins openin their mouths for food. She brough them to school and we put them i a box. We had fun digging for worm for the babies. I dug out a lot o worms and put them on a piece o tin and said to the birds, "Here it i already, served on a tray." Th teacher laughed at that. My frien took the birds to her home becaus the birds were found on the ground in the grass. Every noon we go into the woods and eat our lunch becaus we like to hear the birds sing.—Veronica Zineski, Suffolk County, N. Y.

Riddle Answers

1. A pack of cards.
2. Stone
3. Time for the clock to be fixed.
4. What goes in it.
5. To get on the other side.

Riddles contributed by Helen Basehore, Dauphin County, Pa., published May nine.

* * *

1. Against his will.
2. When they beat eggs and whi cream.
3. Certainly, in dew time.
4. Get up a tree and make noise like a nut.

Riddles contributed by Andrew M. Doherty, Wayne County, Pa., published May nine.

* * *

1. He has been to sea (see).
2. She makes the butterfly.
3. A step-father (farther).
4. A ditch.
5. It comes before T (tea).

Riddles contributed by Iva Ma Harrington, Chemung County, N. Y., published May twenty-three.

Week's Forum Member

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda M. Hiddleson (D's only).

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Katherine Dickson.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Helen Rothermel.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Florence R

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—Doris G. Greene, Loretta Mooney, Ellner S. Sny der.

NEW JERSEY

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Evelyn Farr (D).

NEW YORK

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Veronica Ze ski.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—Five of our boys must have taken a trip to the circus lately. I don't know just how they got in, whether they went with Dad or worked their way,—maybe carrying water or helping the peanut man. At any rate you will be able to find their names, if you look carefully under the letters in the six lines in the picture. You will see that under certain letters little marks appear; there are five kinds of marks, one sign for each boy. Begin with the first line and choose a letter with a mark under it; go on down thru the six lines, and you will have the letters which spell a boy's name. Do this until you have all five boys' names.

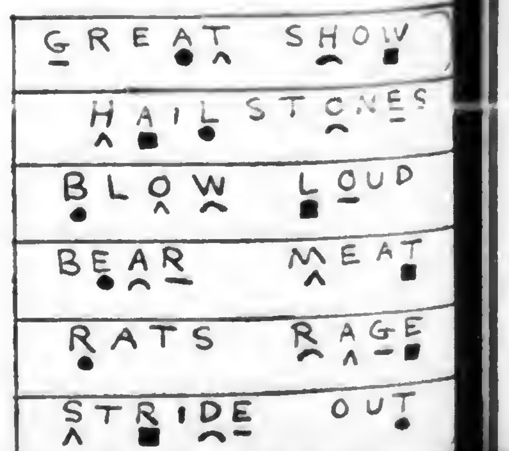
When you have the answer to this puzzle send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by June 13. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize. I'm not saying yet what the prize will be, but I hope the winners will like it. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

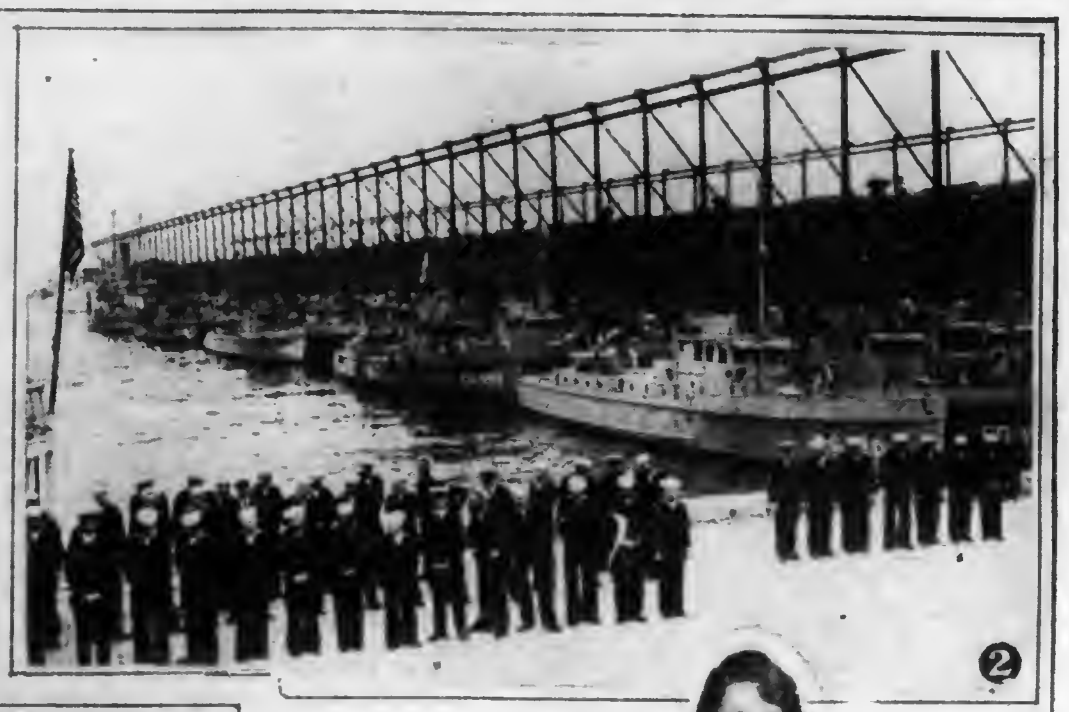
The answer to the puzzle published in May 16 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: (first row) 2, 7, 6; (second row) 9, 5, 1 (third row) 4, 3, 8.

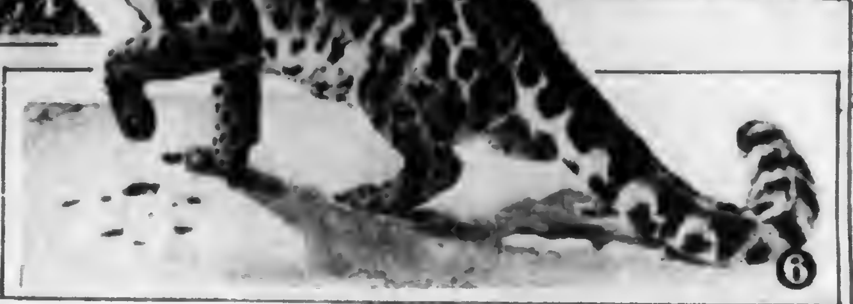
The prize winners are: Mildred Brach bill, age 8, Paradise, Pa.; Helen E. Henr age 11, Delta, Pa.; Miriam Hess, age 1 Berwick, Pa.; Frank Hower, age 10, Danville, Pa.; Alfred Hunter, age 11, Northampton, Pa.; James Willis Martin, Jr age 8, Washington, Pa.; Charles S. Pug age 9, Oxford, Pa.; George D. Solt, ag 12, Northampton, Pa.; Vernn G. Stamme age 8, Boiling Springs, Pa.; Dorothy Va Doren, age 8, Ringoes, N. J.

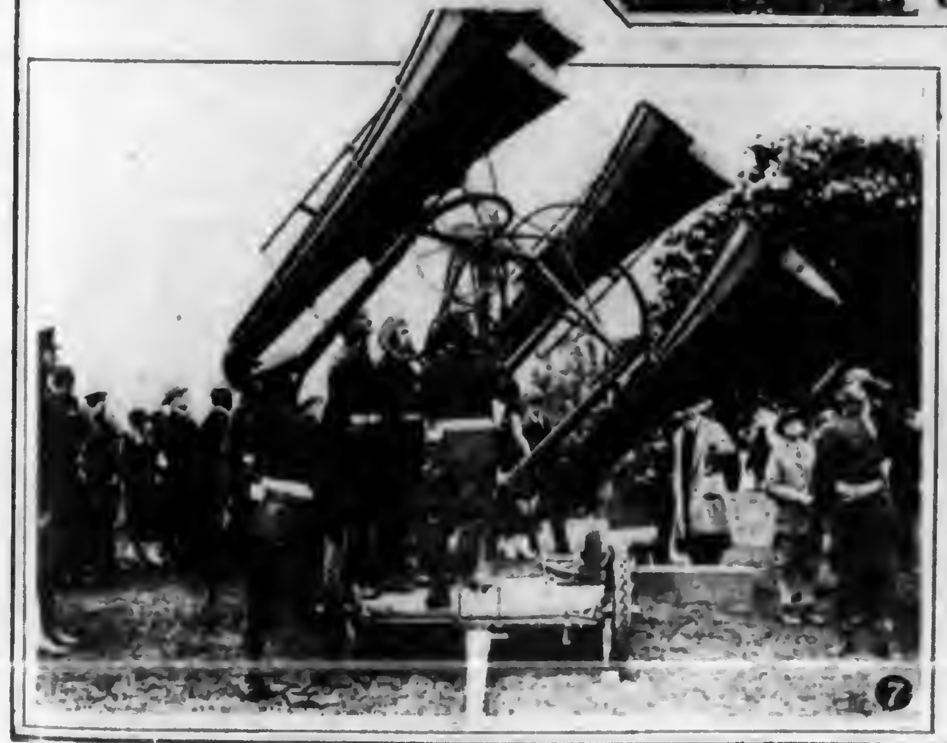
The prize was a silk American flag.



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES







(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Solicitor General Beck and his granddaughter, Miss Nina Beck.
2.—Blue-jackets and the picket boats they man—part of Uncle Sam's dry fleet, ready to leave Staten Island to blockade rum row.
3.—Miss Anna Li, of Pekin, China, who is in Chicago studying Red Cross work. She will return to her native land to spread the gospel of sanitation in the Far East.
4.—The crowd which greeted England's King as he passed the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, to lay a wreath on the tomb of France's Unknown Warrior.
5.—Sunny Monday, and all serene in her flowered apron!
6.—A fine example of the snow leopard, one of the animals the Roosevelt brothers will hunt while exploring central Asia.
7.—An "airplane detector" which "picks up" the presence of planes and their altitude, part of the defence of Fort Totten, N. Y.
8.—An automatic plow—it consists of a two-wheel tractor of four H. P. and single cylinder engine to furnish power. All the farmer has to do is to keep it supplied with gasoline and wind it up.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

They Like the Community

Why Young People Think It a Good Place to Live

FOR a small one, my community has done a great deal to amuse and interest its young people. The community work began when a number of our townsmen converted an old disused church into an attractive community hall. The small amount of money needed was easily raised by subscription. When the hall was completed, it was opened for parties, plays and other forms of amusement.

During the winter, community sings are held every two weeks. Committees are appointed to provide programs and games. The young folks like being on the committee and preparing a surprise program for each "sing." Often our district school teacher helps, and has her children give short plays, dialogues, piano solos, pantomimes and other stunts that suggest themselves.

Debates Form a Prominent Feature

Debates were instituted by some of our older citizens. Soon the younger people showed their interest and desire to share in this instructive form of entertainment. A debating club was formed accordingly, and nearly all the young people joined. With a little help now and then from the older members, they gave some very worth-while debates. The subjects at first were on current farm questions.

Our first debate was, "Resolved that it is profitable for the present-day farmer to equip with modern machinery." The debate centered on the tractor problem. Excellent points were brought out on both sides, and many a farmer confessed that it was the first time he had given such points serious thought.

After a time almost any topic of general interest found a responsive audience. Mock trials proved both successful and instructive.

Prize Corn Wins Prize Pigs

Two years ago one of our public-spirited citizens originated "Corn Day." Each spring he gives tested seed corn to the boys in each district of his town. The corn must be planted and taken care of by the school boys themselves. Each fall the corn day festival is held in our community hall. Parents, teachers and pupils are all in attendance.

To the boy exhibiting the best ear of corn (grown from the seed given him) goes a registered pig as a prize. Other citizens, seeing the value of such a day to their young folks, have offered various prizes. So now the girls may receive prizes for fancy work, baking, sewing and other simillar lines.

These, and many other such events and entertainments, are making our community a live and desirable place for its young citizens.—P. M. W.

The Truths of Life

SPRING and summer present to parents the greatest opportunities to teach lessons of life to their children. With the unfolding of new life all about him, what child is not full of questions which we grown-ups find it difficult to answer? Let it not be said of us that we deliberately lied to the child when in all good faith and innocence he came with his questions about the origin of life. And to "cleverly" dodge the issue and evade his questioning is no better.

If he cannot have his questions answered by mother or father, rest assured he will get information in some other way. Whose fault is it if he learns to distrust parents?

A Very Good Book

I wish every parent and every adolescent,—especially every adolescent girl—would read "The Three Weavers," by Annie Fellows Johnston.

Many mothers say, "I want to guide my child, but do not know how to answer his questions." No one can foresee just what form the questions will take. Probably no two children question in exactly the same words. But if we make ourselves familiar with the processes of nature, we shall have at hand a store of information, —the seed, the plant, the flower, and then the seed again. None of these "just happen."

Thank God for the noble women doctors who have met these problems with their own children, and can teach us how to present the subject in its beauty and chastity!—M.H.H.

The Clothes Problem

IN A paper of recent date I saw pictures of two dresses. The first was made on the long, slim lines of the present,—a product of the prevailing styles,—and was marked $100. The second was the product of a decade ago, and was labeled $15. "He who runs may read." If we are in style we must pay the price. Of course every woman wants to be stylishly dressed, and it is right that she should. But not every family purse can stand the strain.

If a man buys a suit of clothes of good material, he can wear it until it begins to look shabby, and it is appropriate for almost any occasion; but a woman rarely wears her gowns out before they are out of date. Again, various occasions call for different styles of dress. Hence we see why women's clothes cost so much more than men's.

Some Have Solved the Problem

Many women of moderate means seem to have solved the clothes problem, for they are always stylishly and appropriately dressed. The principal reasons are that they are conservative in their styles and buy after the height of the season so that they can be well dressed on half the amount required when the new styles first came out.

The ability to make your clothes reduces expenses by half. Even after the first making and wear, clothes may be made over and combined with other material profitably if you are able to do it yourself.

Wisdom in the selection of material is another item. It pays to buy good material, and it pays to buy substantial material. If you are to have only one new gown in the season, let it be of good wearing quality, of a conservative color, and simply made. The sheer goods and lighter shades soon lose their freshness with constant wear.

A Stitch Often Saves the Garment

Last, but not least, the cost of dressing depends very largely on the care taken of clothes. Those kept in repair, brushed and pressed, have an added lease of life and look fifty per cent better. "A stitch in time saves nine," and often saves the garment also. A neglected button on a coat is often lost, and the inability to procure one like it makes it necessary to buy new ones for the entire coat. A break in the warp soon becomes a rent, and a broken buttonhole soon becomes frayed.—Mrs.G.G.

Who's Who in Our Family

Two More Regular Contributors Greet You

ONE does not have to be long in the presence of Mrs. Shuman to feel the charm of her personality. Keen of mind, well educated, with varied interests in the outside world, she is alert to all the worth while things of life.

Mary Stewart Gallaher (later Shuman) was born on a farm at Antes Forte, Pennsylvania, where she lived the usual life of a farm girl. Her talent for music, however, convinced her parents that she should have a musical career. She enrolled in Dickinson Seminary, expecting to teach after graduation. Sickness prevented completion of the course, but Mrs. Shuman has always kept up her practice. It is a treat to hear the fine music with which she entertains her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shuman

On March 2, 1897, Mary Gallaher married Lloyd Shuman, of Greendale Farm, Thompsontown, Pennsylvania, and has ably filled the position of farmer's wife. Her purebred Rhode Island Reds are the pride of her life, and her vegetable garden is of much interest to her. She believes growing a variety of vegetables f health's sake, and says that one is always to raise one hundred of lima beans each year, along the other good things of the garden.

A large farmhouse requires help, and the fact that Mrs. Shuman's two helpers have stayed with her for ten and fourteen years speak well for the mistress of Greendal Farm.

One can scarcely believe that energetic woman is a grandmoth but she is, and proudly shows p tures of the two grandchildren who like their father, were born Greendale.

A Few of the Outside Interests

Mrs. Shuman tells with pride the splendid Ladies' Aid to which she belongs and the fine work it accomplishes. The D. A. R. takes frequently into the outside wor and she often fills orders for look up the ancestry for family trees. few years ago Mrs. Shuman, at meeting in Washington, D. C., pre sented the oldest record of deeds some Pennsylvania land. She served on the forestry commission Pennsylvania. She is a regular con tributor to Pennsylvania Farmer other farm papers. — A Fellow worker.

Mrs. L. K. Crowell

I WAS born on a farm in Cortl County, N. Y., in 1886. I a tended district school, and later Cort land Norm School until I married.

With the exc tion of the year, I have li on a farm since my ma riage. I have d all kinds of w indoors and out. I have raised kinds of poultry and also rabb

We have three girls aged six thirteen and ten. We are paying a hill farm without rural deli or telephone, and with conditi and prices as they are, we find strenuous enough.

Besides the regular farming raise vegetables and poultry for ket.—Mrs. L. K. Crowell.

Prevent Accidents

AFTER hearing of several pain accidents from broken gl knives, needles and the like whi had been carelessly left lying ab I resolved to have a place for all things.

In the sewing room I keep a cigar box having a well-fitting co Into this go broken needles, be pins and shattered light bulbs. the basement we have a strong, ti barrel in which we invariably pl broken glass or knives, sharp tin other metal, and rusty nails. Whe necessary this is taken away an emptied in a safe place where it wi be neither a menace nor an eyesor

Tin cans that have contained mea fish or any substance tempting hungry cats are hammered togeth so that no little animal can force head into the can in search of foo An old hammer is kept beside t trash barrel and it requires only blow or two to press down the t of the can.—Alice Margaret Ashton

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Turning Talents into Dollars

Book That Every Housewife Will Find Helpful

COOKING FOR PROFIT by Alice Bradley, Principal of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Boston; Culinary Editor "Woman's Home Companion" etc., published by the American School of Home Economics, Chicago, Ill.

A talent for cooking cannot stay dden. Whether it is the church pper or Grange supper, a children's rty, a woman's exchange, or your roadside stand, wherever those lectable cakes or jellies of yours pear, they will be "advertised by ur loving friends."

It is another matter to make the lent profitable financially. For ry woman who struggles to suc thru her own efforts alone, there e ten who give up discouraged be nse they have not known how to timate what they ought to charge r their products.

What Is Necessary for Success

Miss Bradley's book gives an al ring list of profitable openings for od cooks, and then straightway ings us to earth by reminding us of e qualifications necessary for suc These qualifications include: ining, experience, confidence, h standards, honesty, ideals, love the work, far-sightedness, pro ssiveness, executive ability, intel ence in purchasing, ability to use e, energy and materials to the advantage, ability to handle ney wisely, ability to keep simple ounts, good judgment, adaptabil tact, skill in dealing with emer cies, sympathy and consideration for employes, service as a standard, concentration, pleasing personality, neatness and cleanliness, good health with a determination to maintain it.

Miss Bradley explains how to develop a specialty, how to market it, how to establish a reputation, how to figure cost.

"Learn," she says, "the number of sandwiches you should get from one loaf of bread, one pound of butter, one pound of cheese, one ham (best part slices, poorer pieces chopped), one roast of beef,—the face of the rump will do very nicely, one fowl, one head of lettuce, one dozen eggs."

Everything Considered

Again, "When seventy pounds of fudge a day are made and sold for eighty-five cents a pound at an apparent profit of $41, it looks like a lot of money. If two people spent all day making it, and another day packing, and someone else is spending two days taking orders and delivering the candy, the $41 divided by six day's work means $6.83 per day per person, and a good wage."

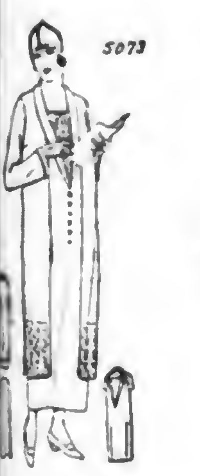
The book gives standard recipes for a large variety of salable articles, suggests menus for many different occasions, and lets us into the secret of what it costs to run a hotel, how to cater for weddings and afternoon teas, and what we should charge for canned foods, preserves, etc., for private trade.

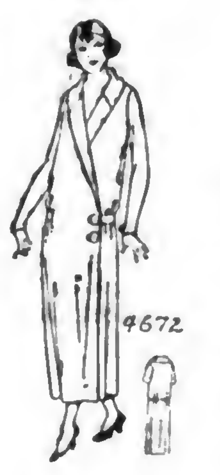
The book forms a correspondence course, and contains lists of questions to be answered, at the end of each chapter.—I. S. H.

To Meet Needs of Every Day

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures d letters of each pattern exactly as ated at beginning of each description. e bust measures when ordering waist tterns, waist measure for skirt, and e for children's patterns. Address ennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third reet, Philadelphia, Pa.

73.—An Ensemble Style for Stout ures.—Bengaline or kasha would be d for this design. It consists of a one e straightline dress that may be finish with short or long sleeves and a tunic open fronts. The tunic may be omit or finished separate from the dress. ven sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 es bust measure. The width at the of the dress is 1⅝ yard. To make stylish model for a 40-inch size will ire 5 yards of 54-inch material if e with long sleeves. To make with sleeves will require 4¾ yards. The alone without sleeves requires 1½ Pattern, 10 cents.





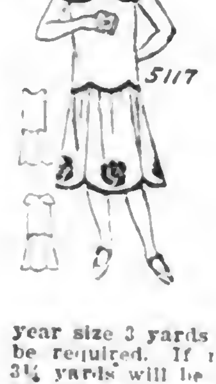
—A Comfortable Dress.—Linen, gingham, serge or chambray would good for this model. The closing is rsible, so that the dress may be worn ned from right to left or left to t side.

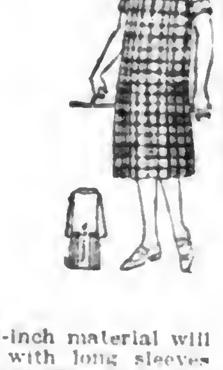
ven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 es bust measure. A 38-inch size re es 4½ yards of 36-inch material. The h at the foot is 1⅞ yard. Pattern, 10 s.

—A Pretty Party Frock.—Crepe or on embroidered with floss or chenille, taffeta or chiffon with bead or other oidery would be attractive for this n. It is also good for crepe de chine ribbon binding.

ur sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A ar size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material if made with the bertha. Without the bertha 3 yards will be required. Pattern, 10 cents.

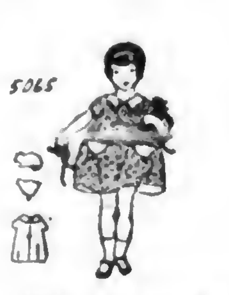
1998.—A Simple Frock.—This style is good for gingham and other wash fabrics. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made as illustrated in the large view for a 10-year size 3 yards of 36-inch material will be required. If made with long sleeves 3¼ yards will be required. For the collar of contrasting material one-quarter yard is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

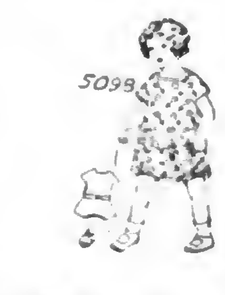




5065.—A Neat Apron Frock.—Green and white printed voile with trimming of white lawn is here depicted. This model is also attractive in chambray, linen, pongee and gingham.

Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the frock as illustrated for a four-year size will require 1⅞ yard of 27-inch figured material and one-quarter yard of plain material. One may have either pocket, the chick, or the kitten. Pattern, 10 cents.





5098.—Romper Model.—Figured cretonne or other printed materials may be used for this style. It is a very comfortable model for very young children. Three sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1¾ yard of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

This cut-away view of the Florence burner shows how the heat is focused on the cooking.

Canning in comfort *with Focused Heat*

THE time for canning and preserving was once a time to dread. Now it can be a day of real interest and pleasure—if you use the Florence Oil Range. For the Florence is the oil range with *focused heat.*

This means that the heat goes directly where it will do the most good, the bottom of the pot. And there it stays—concentrated and intense, sending its energy straight into the cooking and not out into the kitchen.

For cold-pack canning, for sterilizing jars, for gentle cooking you can adjust the heat to any degree you need, by the simple turn of a lever.

Heat only when you need it

All your fruit, vegetables, and ingredients for relishes can be peeled, cut and chopped in a perfectly cool kitchen. Then, when everything is ready, turn a lever and light the Florence burners. The Florence burns a gas-like flame from the vapor of kerosene. It is not a wick flame, such as you see in an ordinary oil lamp. As soon as the cooking is complete, turn out the flame. For the Florence burns only when you are actually cooking, and burns one of the cheapest of fuels. There are no wicks to trim, and no smell or smoke to annoy you.

It is the joy of every woman to have her kitchen well equipped and good to look at. In the Florence Oil Range she has a stove that will add to the attractiveness of the most modern and carefully designed kitchen.

The ingenious Florence Leveler attached to the legs of the stove keeps it level on an uneven floor. And there are many other refinements that will be appreciated by a woman who knows the best.

Go to the nearest department, furniture, or hardware store and you will be convinced that this is exactly the stove you have been wishing for.

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The Famous Florence Oven will not burn your bread. The "baker's arch" and the patented heat spreader see to that.

FLORENCE OIL RANGE

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued

THE time appointed for the convention in Baltimore drew near. The Senator received an intimation that he would be put in nomination if Van Buren failed. Immediately he wrote to Judge Fine, of Ogdensburg, chairman of the delegation from the northern district of New York, forbidding such use of his name on the ground that his acquiescence would involve disloyalty to his friend the Ex-president.

He gave me leave to go to the convention on my way home to meet Sally. I had confided to Mrs. Wright the details of my little love affair—I had to—and she had shown a tender, sympathetic interest in the story.

The Senator had said to me one day with a gentle smile:

"Bart, you have business in Canton, I believe, with which trifling matters like the choice of a president and the Mexican question can not be permitted to interfere. You must take time to spend a day or two at the convention in Baltimore on your way. . . . Report to our friend Fine, who will look after your comfort there. The experience ought to be useful to a young man who, I hope, will have work to do in future conventions."

I took the stage to Baltimore next day—the twenty-sixth of May. The convention thrilled me—the flags, the great crowd, the bands, the songs, the speeches, the cheering—I see and hear it all in my talk. The uproar lasted for twenty minutes when Van Buren's name was put in nomination.

Then the undercurrent! The slave interest of the South was against him as Wright had foreseen. The deep current of its power had undermined certain of the northern and western delegations. Ostensibly for Van Buren and stubbornly casting their ballots for him, they had voted for the two-thirds rule, which had accomplished his defeat before the balloting began. It continued for two days without a choice. The enemy stood firm. After adjournment that evening many of the Van Buren delegates were summoned to a conference. I attended it with Judge Fine.

The Ex-president had withdrawn and requested his friends in the convention to vote for Silas Wright. My emotions can be more readily imagined than described when I heard the shouts of enthusiasm which greeted my friend's name. Tears began to roll down my cheeks. Judge Fine lifted his hand. When order was at last restored he began:

"Gentlemen, as a friend of the learned Senator and as a resident of the county which is the proud possessor of his home, your enthusiasm has a welcome sound to me; but I happen to know that Senator Wright will not allow his name to go before the convention."

He read the letter of which I knew.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler then said:

"When that letter was written Senator Wright was not aware that Mr. Van Buren's nomination could not be accomplished, nor was he aware that his own nomination would be the almost unanimous wish of this convention. I have talked with the leading delegates from Missouri and Virginia today. They say that he can be nominated by acclamation. Is it possible that he—a strong party man—can resist this unanimous call of the party with whose help he has won immortal fame? No, it is not so. It can not be so. We must dispatch a messenger to him by horse at once who shall take to him from his friend Judge Fine a frank statement of the imperious demand of this convention and a request that he telegraph a withdrawal of his letter in the morning."

The suggestion was unanimously approved and within an hour, mounted on one of the best horses in Maryland—so his groom informed me—I was on my way to Washington with the message of Judge Fine in my pocket. Yes, I had two days to spare on my schedule of travel and reckoned that, by returning to Baltimore next day I should reach Canton in good time.

It was the kind of thing that only a lithe, supple, strong-hearted lad as I was in the days of my youth, could relish—speeding over a dark road by the light of the stars and a half-moon, with a horse that loved to kick up a wind. My brain was in a fever, for the notion had come to me that I was making history.

THE lure of fame and high place hurried me. With the Senator in the presidential chair I should be well started in the highway of great success. Then Mr. H. Dunkelberg might think me better than the legacy of Benjamin Grimshaw. A relay awaited me twenty-three miles down the road.

Well, I reached Washington very soon after daybreak. I was trembling with excitement when I put my horse in the stable and rang the bell at our door. It seemed to me that I was crossing the divide between big and little things. A few steps more and I should be looking down into the great valley of the future. Yet, now that I was there, I began to lose confidence.

The butler opened the door.

Yes, the Senator was up and had just returned from a walk and was in his study. I found him there.

"Well, Bart, how does this happen?" he asked.

"It's important business," I said, as I presented the letter.

Something in his look and manner as he calmly adjusted his glasses and read the letter of Judge Fine brought the blood to my face. It seemed to puncture my balloon, so to speak, and I was falling toward the earth and so swiftly my head swam. He laid the letter on his desk and, without looking up and as coolly as if he were asking for the change of a dollar, queried:

"Well, Bart, what do you think we had better do about it?"

"I—I was hoping—you—you would take it," I stammered.

"That's because the excitement of the convention is on you," he answered. "Let us look at the compass. They have refused to nominate Mr. Van Buren because he is opposed to the annexation of Texas. On that subject the will of the convention is now clear. It is possible that they would nominate me. We don't know about that, we never shall know. If they did, and I accepted, what would be expected of me is also clear. They would expect me to abandon my principles and that course of conduct which I conceive to be best for the country. Therefore I should have to accept it under false pretenses and take their yoke upon me. Would you think the needle pointed that way?"

"No," I answered.

IMMEDIATELY he turned to his desk and wrote the telegram which fixed his place in history. It said no.

Into the lives of few men has such a moment fallen. I am sure the Lord God must have thought it worth a thousand years of the world's toil. It was that moment in the life of a great leader when Satan shows him the kingdoms of the earth and their glory. I looked at him with a feeling of awe. What sublime calmness and serenity was in his face! As if it were a mere detail in the work of the day, and without a moment's faltering, he had declined a crown, for he would surely have been nominated and elected. He rose and stood looking out of the open window. Always I think of him standing there with the morning sunlight falling upon his face and shoulders. He had observed my emotion and I think it had touched him a little. There was a moment of silence. A curious illusion came to me then, for it seemed as if I heard the sound of distant music. Looking thoughtfully out of the window he asked:

"Bart, do you know when our first fathers turned out of the trail of the beast and found the long road of humanity? I think it was when they discovered the compass in their hearts."

So now at last we have come to that high and lonely place, where we may look back upon the toilsome, adventurous way we have traveled with the aid of the candle and the compass. Now let us stop a moment to rest and to think. How sweet the air is here! The night is falling. I see the stars in the sky. Just below me is the valley of Eternal Silence. You will understand my haste now. I have sought only to do justice to my friend and to give my country a name, long neglected, but equal in glory to those of Washington and Lincoln.

Come, let us take one last look together down the road we have traveled, now dim in the evening shadows. Scattered along it are the little houses of the poor of which I have written. See the lights in the windows—the lights that are shining into the souls of the young—the eager, open expectant, welcoming souls of the young!—and the light carries many things, but best of all a respect for the old, unchanging ways of the compass. After all that is the end and aim of the whole matter—believe me.

MY LIFE has lengthened into these days when most of our tasks are mechanically accomplished. We try to make men by the thousand in vast educational machines, and no longer by the one as of old. It was the loving, forgiving, forbearing, patient, ceaseless toil of mother and father on the tender soul of childhood, which quickened that inextinguishable sense of responsibility to God and man in these people whom I now leave to the judgment of my countrymen.

I have lived to see the ancient plan of kingcraft, for self-protection, coming back into the world. It demands that the will and consicence of every individual shall be regulated and controlled by some conceited prince, backed by an army. It can not fail. I foresee, to accomplish such devastation in the human spirit as shall imperil the dearest possession of man.

If one is to follow the compass he can have but one king—his God.

I am near the end. I rode back to Baltimore that forenoon. They had nominated Mr. Polk, of Tennesse, for president and Silas Wright for vice-president, the latter by acclamation. I knew that Wright would decline the honor, as he did.

I hurried northward to keep my appointment with Sally. The boats were slowed by fog. At Albany I was a day behind in my schedule. I should have only an hour's leeway if the boats on the upper lakes and the stage from Plattsburg were on time. I feared to trust them. So I caught the west-bound train and reached Utica three hours late. There I bought a good horse and his saddle and bridle and hurried up the north road. When he was near spent I traded him for a well-knit Morgan mare up in the little village of Sandy Creek. Oh, I knew a good horse as well as the next man and a better one than she I never owned—never. I was back in my saddle at six in the afternoon and stopped for feed and an hour's rest at nine and rode on thru the night. I reached the hamlet of Richville soon after daybreak and put out for a rest of two hours. I could take it easy then. At seven o'clock the mare and I started again, well fed and eager to go on.

It was a summer morning that shortens the road—even that of the young lover. Its air was sweet with the breath of the meadows. The daisies and the clover and the cornflowers and the wild roses seemed to be waving a welcome to me and the thorn trees—shapely ornament of my native hills—were in blossom. A cloud of pigeons swept across the blue deep above my head. The great choir of the fields sang to me—bobolinks, song sparrows, meadowlarks, bluebirds, warblers, wrens, and far away in the edge of a spruce thicket I heard the flute of the white-throated sparrow.

When, years later, I heard the wedding march in Lohengrin I knew where Wagner had got his theme.

I bathed at a brook in the woods and put on a clean silk shirt and tie out of my saddlebags. I rode slowly then to the edge of the village of Canton and turned at the bridge and took the river road, altho I had time to spare. How my heart was beating as I neared the familiar scene! The river slowed its pace there, like a discerning traveler, to enjoy the beauty of its shores. Smooth and silent was the water and in it were the blue of the sky and the feathery shadowspires of cedar and tamarack and the reflected blossoms of iris and meadow rue. It was a lovely scene.

There was the pine, but where was my lady? I dismounted and tied my mare and looked at my watch. It lacked twenty minutes of eleven. She would come—I had no doubt of it. I washed my hands and face and neck in the cool water. Suddenly I heard a voice I knew singing: Barney Leave the Girls Alone. I turned and saw—your mother, my son. (These last lines were dictated to his son.) She was in the stern of a birch canoe, all dressed in white with roses in her hair. I raised my hat and she threw a kiss at me. Old Kate sat in the bow waving her handkerchief. They stopped and Sally asked in a tone of playful seriousness:

"Young man, why have you come here?"

"To get you," I answered.

"What do you want of me?" She was looking at her face in the water.

"I want to marry you," I answered bravely.

"Then you may help me ashore if you please. I am in my best, white slippers and you are to be very careful."

Beautiful! She was the spirit of the fields of June then and always.

I helped her ashore and held her in my arms and, you know, the lips have a way of speaking then in the old, convincing, final argument of love. They left no doubt in our hearts, my son.

"When do you wish to marry me?" she whispered.

"As soon as possible, but my pay is only about sixty dollars a month now."

"We shall make it do," she answered. "My mother and father and your aunt and uncle and the Hacketts and the minister and a number of our friends are coming in a fleet of boats."

"We are prepared either for a picnic or a wedding," was the whisper of Kate.

"Let's make it both," I proposed to Sally.

"Surely there couldn't be a better place than here under the big pine—it's so smooth and soft and shady," said she.

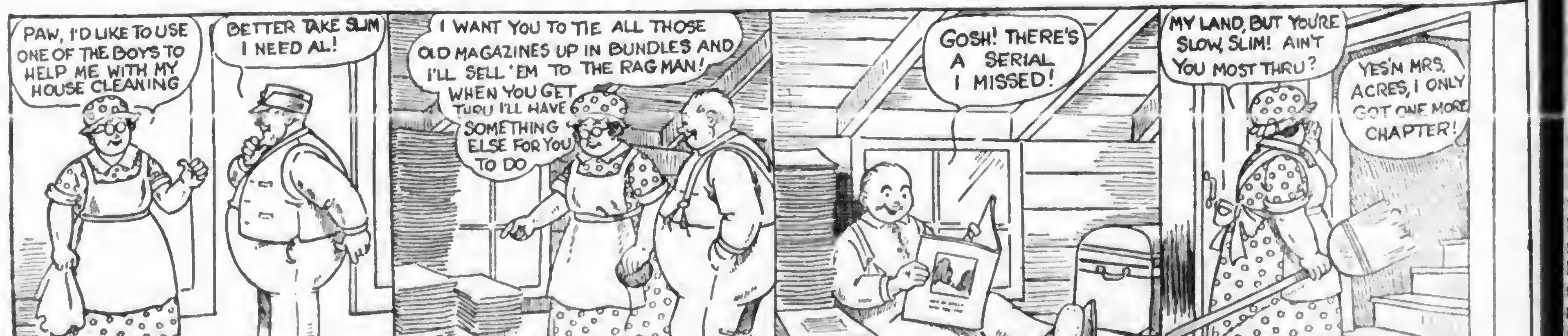
"Nor could there be a better day or better company," I urged, for I was not sure that she would agree.

The boats came along. Sally and I waved a welcome from the bank and she merrily proclaimed:

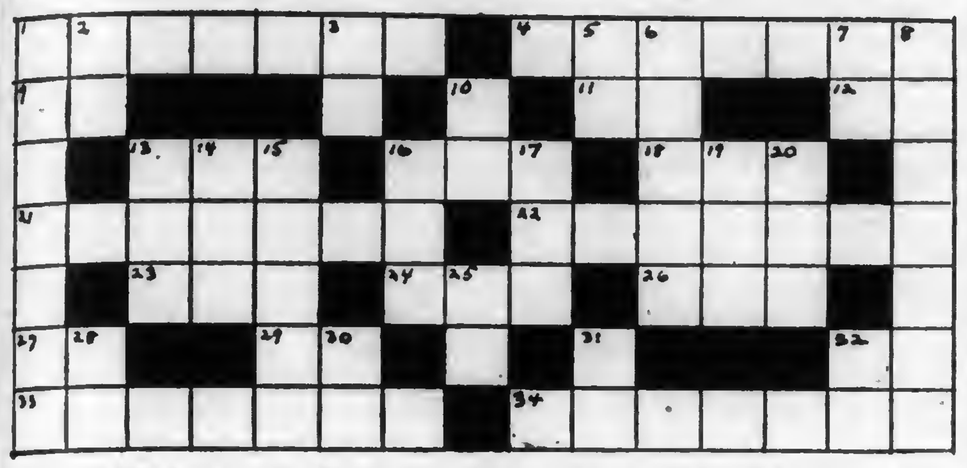
"It's to be a wedding."

(Continued on page 24)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Spends a Pleasant Afternoon in the Acres' Attic:* : : By Leet


PAW, I'D LIKE TO USE ONE OF THE BOYS TO HELP ME WITH MY HOUSE CLEANING
BETTER TAKE SLIM I NEED AL!
I WANT YOU TO TIE ALL THOSE OLD MAGAZINES UP IN BUNDLES AND I'LL SELL 'EM TO THE RAG MAN!
WHEN YOU GET THRU I'LL HAVE SOMETHING ELSE FOR YOU TO DO
GOSH! THERE'S A SERIAL I MISSED!
MY LAND, BUT YOU'RE SLOW, SLIM! AIN'T YOU MOST THRU?
YES'M MRS. ACRES, I ONLY GOT ONE MORE CHAPTER!
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill in the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 33 (across) is TABARET and 8 (down) is STUDIED. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

READING DOWN

1. A declaration of opinion against something
2. Belonging to
3. The state for which a famous breed of chickens is named, abbreviation
5. Exists
6. To acquire skill, information or knowledge
7. War office, abbreviation
8. Premeditated
10. A division of a state, abbreviation
13. To strike or touch lightly
14. To be indebted
15. Having greater age
15. A married woman's title, abbreviation
17. A soft mass of flexible material
19. Receptacle for corn, coal, etc.
20. Mrs. Adam
25. Preposition
28. A man who looks after agricultural interests in your county, abbreviation
30. Letters standing for "that is"
31. Alongside
32. A note in the scale

READING ACROSS

1. Earthenware
4. A kind of tree which often grows along streams, plural
9. Republic of France, abbreviation
11. One direction in which the streets of Washington run, abbreviation
12. One of the main divisions of the Bible, abbreviation
13. Mrs. Deer
16. To cut down, with a scythe
18. Lincoln's nickname
21. A fishing vessel
22. Reached destination
23. An article of furniture
24. Turf
26. A point of the compass, abbreviation
27. The highest court of law in the United States, abbreviation
29. East Indies, abbreviation
32. A New England state, abbreviation
33. Small stand used for holding a plant
34. A tomb of a ruler of ancient Egypt

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

A	C	T	I	V	E	■	G	L	A	D	D	E	N	■
C	R	A	V	E	■	A	R	C	■	E	A	R	■	H
T	O	L	E	R	A	T	E	■	H	A	T	■	C	E
I	C	E	■	D	R	E	A	M	E	R	■	T	R	A
O	K	■	Y	A	M	■	T	H	R	E	S	H	E	R
N	■	W	O	N	■	B	E	G	■	S	H	E	E	T
■	S	T	U	T	T	E	R	■	S	T	E	A	L	S

Every "Z" Engine Connecting Rod will stand this test

Twisted around three times but it didn't break!

When you invest in an engine you have a right to expect many years of satisfactory service. But it all depends on how the engine is built.

The "Z" Engine is world famous. It has a reputation for dependability, not by mere chance, but because it is built with the same care and precision as the parts in your automobile. Many Fairbanks-Morse Engines have now been in use for over twenty-five years.

The "Z" Engine has fewer parts subject to wear, and those parts are carefully made, are drop forged and specially heat treated. The connecting rod, for instance, is a drop forging instead of an ordinary malleable. Very finest quality, even in the smallest parts, is the outstanding reason for "Z" long life and dependability, as over 400,000 users will tell you.

Yet the prices are unusually low because our large production has reduced manufacturing costs to a minimum.

Write for free literature

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2 h. p. battery equipt $48.50
2 h. p. magneto equipt 58.50
3 h. p. magneto equipt 98.50
6 h. p. magneto equipt 153.50

Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory; add freight to your town

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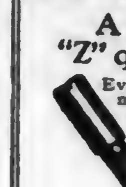
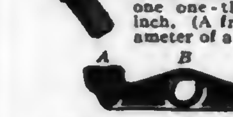
The Fairbanks-Morse line also includes Home Water Plants, Home Light and Power Plants, Steel Eclipse Windmills, Feed Grinders, washing machines, electric motors, general service pumping equipment, pumpjacks, power heads, etc.

A few examples of "Z" quality construction



Even this small exhaust roller pin is made from cold rolled steel and case hardened to resist wear. It receives two heat treatments and is machined to a limit of one one-thousandth of an inch. (A fraction of the diameter of a human hair.)



The exhaust valve rocker arm is a drop forging. Points "A," "B" and "C" must resist wear and should be very hard. These points are heat treated to file hardness. The balance of the metal is toughened so it will resist strains without breaking.

This governor lever is also a drop forging. Point "A" is constantly subject to wear and is therefore made extremely hard by a series of three heat treatments. The balance of the piece is so tough that it can be twisted into a knot without breaking.

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Fairbanks-Morse Products "Every Line a Leader"

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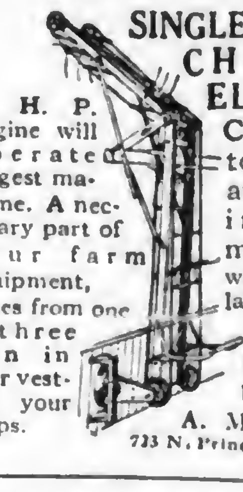

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1½ H. P. engine will operate largest machine. A necessary part of your farm equipment, saves from one to three men in harvesting your crops.

Carries sheaves to top of barn and drops them in center of mow. If you want to save time, labor and money, write for circular, giving height from floor to top log of barn.

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Markets

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June 1, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, Del and Md, doz bchs, fancy, $3@4; choice, $2@3; home grown, small, doz bchs, 75c@$1.50. BEANS, Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr green, $3.50@4.50. BEETS, Texas, bu, hmpr, $1@1.50; bu bskt, $1.75@2; Miss, ⅞-bu hmpr, $1.50@1.75. CABBAGE, 100-lb crate, Va, best, $2.25@2.50; poor stock, $1; Miss, $3@3.25; poor, $1; N C, $2.75@3. CARROTS, Texas, bu bskt, $1.25; bu hmpr, 75c@$1. CAULIFLOWER, Calif, crate 1 doz hds, $2.50@2.75. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, best, $2.50@3; poor stock, $2. CUCUMBERS, hot house, Ohio, chip bskt 2 doz, $2.50@2.75; Ala, bu hmpr, fancy, $4@4.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, hot house, 10-lb bskt, 90c@$1; Calif, Iceberg, crate, 4@5 doz hds, $3.50@4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, $1@1.25. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellow, $3.85@4; whites, $4@4.25; Calif, bu crate, yellows $3.75@4; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. PEAS, Va, 1½-bu hmpr, $2@2.75. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N Y whites, $2.50@2.65; Maine Gr Mts, $2.75@3; new, S C, bbl, Cobblers, No 1, $6.50@7.50. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@25c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $3. TOMATOES, Fla, 6-bskt crate, originals, fancy, $4@4.25; choice, $3@3.25; Texas, 4-bskt crate, $1.40@2; Miss, 4-bskt crate, $1.60@1.65.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $7.50@8; Russets, $6.75@7; Ben Davis $6. Bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $2@2.50. Boxes, Wash, Winesaps, medium to large, fancy, $3.50@3.75; extra fancy, $3.75@3.90. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, standards, $9; ponys, $7; flats, $2.25@3. DEWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, $6@8; poor stock low as $1.50. STRAWBERRIES, 24-qt crate, Ky Aromas, $6@6.50; 32-qt crate, Del, $5@8. WATERMELONS, Fla, 25-lb avge, 80@85c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.65; good, 1300@1400 lbs, $9.75@10.25; mediums, 1200@1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $9.40@10.50; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.65; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@7; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $5@9.65; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; market ruled a shade lower. Prime heavy $12.90@13; heavy mixed, medium and heavy Yorkers, $13.25@13.35; light Yorkers and pigs, $13@13.25; roughs, $9.75@10.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady; prime wethers, $8.25@8.50; good mixed, $7.25@7.75; fair mixed, $6@7; culls and common, $2@4; culls to choice lambs, $6@13; spring lambs, $10@16.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady; choice, $11@11.50; heavy and thin, $4@8.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 10 cars hay, 1 car straw, 3½ cars shelled corn, 5½ cars oats. B and O, 4 cars hay.

Hay—No 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $15.50@16.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16@17; No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, $1.30@1.31; No 3 shelled, $1.27@1.29; No 2 ear, $1.28@1.40.

Oats—No 2 white, 55½@56½c; No 3 white, 53½@54½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16. Straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—In small supply and firm. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Winter bran, city mills, $39.50@40; western spring bran $37@37.50.

Wheat—No 2 redwinter, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82; mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.32@1.33; No 3, $1.29@1.30.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 60@61c; No 3 white, 57@58c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid packed, higher than extras, 45@48c, the latter for small lots; extras, 92 score, 44c; 91 score, 43c; 90 score, 41c; 89 score, 40c; 88 score, 39c; 87 score, 38c; 86 score, 37c.

Cheese—New York, whole cream, flats, fresh, 22@22½c; held, 27½@28c.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—30@32c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, alive, 20@25c; dressed old, $1@2; springers, 75c@$1.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 50@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ¼ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 8@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; onions, 10c box, 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 5@12c bch; rhubarb, 5@8c bch.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk; $1@3 bu; strawberries, shipped, 20@30c box; county, 30@35c.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90; middlings, $2.10.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25; rye, 95c; oats, 60c; bran, $34; middlings, $40.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 1, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c lb; creamery butter, 54@65c lb; fresh eggs, 32@33c lb.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1.25@2.25 ea; springers, 80c@$1.15; squabs, 30@45c ea; ducks, $1.50@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 10@20c bch; beans, 30@40c ¼ pk; beets, 10@15c bch; Brussels sprouts, 30c qt; carrots, 10c bch; celery, 10@25c stalk; corn, $1@1.20 doz; cucumbers, 10c ea; dandelion, 5c plate; eggplant, 15@35c ea; lettuce, 5@20c hd; onions, 10c qt; spring onions, 5c bch; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; poke, 10c bch; potatoes, 18@20c ¼ pk; new potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 20@25c ¼ pk; cantaloupes, 35c ea; cherries, 60@70c lb; strawberries, 25@40c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.70; corn, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $13@15; straw, $12@13.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41 ton; shorts, $42.50@43.50; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $46@47; linseed, $54@55; gluten, $45@46; ground oats, $43@44; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $52@53; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $39@40; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50; 24 per cent, $50@51; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85 per cent, $50@51.

LIVESTOCK

Review at local yards for week ending May 29, 1925: Trading more active. Beef steers, compared with week ago, fully steady, stronger undertone on good and choice grades; top, $9.65; average weight 1160 lbs; bulk of sales, $8.50@9.25. Bulls and heifers steady. Cows fairly active, steady, bulk, $5.50@6.50. Canners and cutters about steady. Calves slow, steady; top vealers, $13.50. Hogs inactive, no fresh receipts.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .44	$ .45¾	....
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.33½	.33⅓	.30½	.26¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.35	.40	.55	....
Potatoes, Penna, 150-lb sack (Phila).....	1.95	1.87½	1.37½	....
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.58½	9.62½	9.87½	9.58½
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	18.50	25.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.89½	1.89½	1.79	1.22
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.32½	1.30½	1.28½	.94½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.60½	.59	.56	.59

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, 5 cars; 3 Penna, 1 Kansas City, 1 St Louis, containing 116 head, 421 head trucked in from nearby. Total: Cattle, 537 head. Receipts for week ending May 29, 1925 (no market Saturday)—Cattle, 21 cars; 8 Penna, 8 St Paul, 3 St Louis, 2 Chicago, 1 Ohio, 1 Kansas City and 1 Indiana, containing 657 head, 840 head trucked in. Total: Cattle, 1497 head; calves, 153; hogs, 188; sheep, 272 head.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.25@10.00
Fair to good	8.75@ 9.25
Medium to fair	8.25@ 8.75
Common to meduim	7.00@ 8.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.25@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.25
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	12.25@13.50
Medium	11.50@12.25
Common	4.00@11.50
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs....	13.50@14.00
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs...	13.00@13.75
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs.....	11.50@13.00
Rough stock	10.25@11.50

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43@44c; do, choice, 41@42c; do, good, 39@40c; do, prints, 44@46c; do, blocks, 43@45c; do, ladles, 30@31c; Ohio, rolls, 28@29c; W Va, rolls, 28@30c; store-packed, 27@28c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 28@30c; process butter, 33c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 31@31½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@26c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 23@24c; Leghorns, 23@24c; old roosters, 16c; springers, mixed, colored, 2 lbs and over, 50c; do, smaller, 35@38c; do, Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 40c; do, smaller, 28@30c. Ducks, old Pekins, 4 lbs and over, 20@22c; do, puddles, 18@20c; do Muscovy and mongrels, 18@20c; do, smaller and poor, 15@16c. Pigeons, 35@40c. Guinea fowl, old, as to size, each, 50@75c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 2000 head; most killing classes steady to strong; fairly active; lower grades predominating; most fed steers, $8.75@9.50; no choice offerings here; best matured steers, $10.50; most fat cows, $5.25@7; heifers, $7.50@9.25; canners slow; largely $3@3.35, according to weight; $5.50 the practical top on bolognas; vealers active at week's sharp advance; largely $10@11; medium to good light vealers, $9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; uneven; bulk good and choice 140@210-lb weight, $12.20@12.50; top, $12.60; bulk, 225@325-lb butchers, $12@12.25; packing sows, largely $10.70@11.10; majority strong weight killing pigs, $11.75@12.00; shippers, 8000 head.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000 head; fat lambs generally steady; sheep steady; scarce; bulk desirable spring lambs, $16@16.50; one deck choice 73-lb clipped lambs, $14.35; bulk, $13.50@14.25; odd lots native fat ewes, $7@7.50.

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 1, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; receipts, 14,418 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; do, extra, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41@42½c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 27c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 29,215 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33@33½c; do, storage packed, 33½@34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 31½@32½c; do, storage packed, 32½@33½c; fresh gathered seconds, 31@31½c; do, storage packed, 31½@32½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 39@40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 34@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@39c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 41@42c; do, firsts, extra firsts, 37@40c.

Cheese firm; receipts, 70,477 lbs; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22@23c; average run, 21@21½c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27½c; do, average run, 25½@26½c.

Live Poultry quiet; stags, 15c; broilers, by freight, 30@40c; do, by express, 25@45c; fowls, by freight and express, 27c; roosters, by freight, 12c.

Dressed Poultry quiet; chickens, fresh, 34@36c; do, frozen, 27@43c; fowls, 21@32c; old roosters, 12@19c; turkeys, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Steers, $6.50@10.35; state bulls, $3@5.75; cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 340 head; irregular; veals, common to prime, $8.50@12.25; culls and little calves, $4.50@6.50; buttermilk calves, $4@5; fed calves, $6@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2340 head; irregular; sheep, $3@7.50; culls, $2.50@3.50; spring lambs, medium to choice, $14@17.25; culls, $8@9.

Hogs—Receipts, none; steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13; pigs, $12@12.40; heavy hogs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $10.75@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Wheat—Spot weak; No 1 dark northern spring, c i f, New York, lake and rail, $1.88¼; No 2 hard winter, f o b lake and rail, $1.86¼; No 2 mixed durum, do, $1.76¼; No 1 North Manitoba, do, in bond, $2.02¼.

Corn—Spot steady; No 2 yellow, c i f, track New York, all rail, $1.37; No 2 mixed, do, $1.36¼.

Oats—Spot steady; No 2 white, 59½c;

Feed easier; western bran, 100-lb sacks, $35.10.

Rye, easy; No 2 western, $1.30½ f o b New York and $1.28¾ c i f export.

Barley easy; malting, $1.07@1.10½ c i f New York.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 29, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@47c; ½-blood combing, 48@49c; ⅜-blood combing, 46@47c; fine unwashed, 41@42c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 45@47c; ½-blood combing, 46@47c; ⅜-blood combing, 45@46c; ¼-blood combing, 43c; fine, unwashed, 39c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood, 45@46c; ⅜-blood, 43@44c; ¼-blood, 40@41c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, May 29, 1925.

Wheat, No 2 red, $1.89@1.90. Cloverseed, cash, $16; October, $14.25 bid; December, $15.80 bid. Alsike, August, $12.50. Timothyseed, cash, $3.50; September, $3.95.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 1. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$35.50@36.00
Spring bran	35.00@35.50
Soft winter wheat bran	38.00@38.50
Hard winter wheat bran	36.00
Standard middlings	37.00@37.25
Soft winter wheat middlings..	40.20@43.50
Flour middlings	41.50@44.50
Red dog flour	49.50
White hominy	45.00@46.50
Yellow hominy	45.50@46.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal..	45.00@45.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal..	47.50@47.75
43 per cent cottonseed meal..	49.50@49.75
34 per cent linseed meal.....	48.75@49.20

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May Rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Transit nearby feed in fair demand; new production shows some increase.

The Dairy Market

TAKING stock of current conditions as the new season of dairy production is getting under way reveals a situation which is of more than passing interest. In doing this it is found that the past season closed with stocks of butter in storage at a figure practically as low as at any time during the past five years, this occurring despite the record high level which was reached on September 1 of last year. Total holdings of butter in cold storage on May 1 were down to 3,700,000 pounds, which was five million pounds less than last year on the same date and three million pounds below the May 1 five-year average.

So far as influence is concerned, A carryover of but three million pounds, if of any significance at all, may be regarded as a supporting factor rather than the opposite. The new into-storage movement has already started in a small way, and as far as may be judged this began about the same time as last year, namely, the middle of May. It is to be noted, however, that the increase is occurring much slower than in 1924, which taken together with the lower starting point, indicates the probability of a June 1 storage report which will also reveal a considerable shortage under last year.

At Opening of New Season

The production situation is perhaps the most important condition to take stock of at this time. As already noted, the new season has opened. The appearance of full grass butter and cheese on distributing markets evidences the fact that cows are on pastures in some sections. It appears that butter production is running materially heavier during the present month (May) than a year ago, altho taking the calendar year as a whole, there still remains a decrease of around four per cent. Cheese production is also apparently making gains which should place it at about the same as last year's production.

Condensed milk production is doubtless being influenced to some extent by favorable butter and cheese markets, and some manufacturers have taken advantage of the relatively high prices which have prevailed on butter and cheese, converting their own milk into these products, while others have held down their production as a result of failing to meet the competition of creameries and cheese factories.

Comparison of Condensery Stocks

Like cheese, the volume of output of condenseries is not much different from last year when the whole calendar year is considered. Taking the month of April alone, available information suggests a decrease of some six per cent. Stocks held by condensed and evaporated milk manufacturers are again increasing, which, however, may not be cause for concern in view of what has just been said. On May 1 total stocks were almost equal to those of a year ago, while reports for each succeeding month since last October have revealed heavy reductions as compared with the twelve months previous.

When it comes to prices, it may be said that they have held at levels which many of the trade neither anticipated nor expected could be maintained. There have been and still are differences of opinion as to whether existing levels are safe from the standpoint of storing risks. Butter prices continue to be about higher than a year ago.

County News and Comment

Cape May County, N. J.—Not much rain during the month and everything was needing it when it came on Saturday and Sunday of last week. Potatoes are making good growth and most people are getting their corn in. This seems to be a year for the insects as there have been almost all kinds to combat. Spray cards prepared at the Experiment Station and sent out by the county agent's office to vegetable growers, on the control of insects and diseases, are quite a help to the farmers. Many farmers are mixing their own nicotine dust. The county will be quarantined this summer for Japanese beetle. However, this does not go into effect until June 15. Poultrymen are glad that the quarantine has been lifted on shipping live poultry to New York, as it is about time for shipping broilers. However, it is still necessary to use new or clean coops for shipping. Cow testing starts in this county about the last week in June. Many new dairy herds are being added to the list of those being tuberculin tested by the state. Over forty herds are now in the process of accreditation. Several herds are fully accredited. Hog inoculation work is about over, except some clean up work that will be done in June. Prof. A. L. Clark, of the Bureau of Markets, gave a talk to the farmers the first part of the month on marketing and the certification of roadside markets. Strawberries selling for 25 to 30c a quart.—E. W. S., May 26.

Clarion County, Pa.—Weather conditions for growing very poor. Snow on May 5 dropped the thermometer down to freezing which has killed about all the fruit. Frost on the morning of the nineteenth killed all vegetation that was up. Early potatoes and oats not doing very well. Corn all planted but not coming up very fast on account of the cold weather. Potatoes about all planted. Grass fields seeded last year looking good. Old sod fields look poor where the grub worms worked last fall. Garden truck not coming very fast. Few cattle turned on pasture yet. Rough feed holding out well. Corn scarce for feed and also for seed. Road masters getting the road in shape for the summer. Beef cattle high in price and scarce. Market prices: Creamery butter, 55c; eggs, 26c; wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.50; oats, 65c; potatoes, $1; veal, dressed, 12@14c; beef, dresed, 16c; chickens, 24@25c; dairy feed, $45@60 ton.—C. R., May 25.

Dauphin County, Pa.—We are having heavy rains which were needed. We have had some warm days but the average temperature has been below normal. Grass fields are in fine condition. Some fields of wheat look good while others are not so good. Some early potatoes are growing rapidly. Most of the corn has been planted. Fields of oats are looking fine. Field Day of the Dauphin County public schools was held at the county fair grounds. Much interest was shown in the various events and a record crowd attended. Prices for products: potatoes, $1; wheat, $1.70; corn, $1.30; oats, 80c; hay, $15.—I. F. M., May 25.

McKean County, Pa.—We are having very cold weather at present, last night ice formed. Fruit trees' yield will be very small. Gardens are not all planted yet. What oats that are up look good, corn not all in yet, about the average acreage will be sown. Potatoes are selling as low as 40c and a poor demand at that; the usual crop will be planted this spring. Wheat did not winter well, prospects will be good for a fifty per cent yield. New seedings look good, but old meadows poor. Pastures are fair; cattle were put on pasture about May fifteenth. Road building is going strong; several miles of hard surface will be built in the county this year.—F. J. H., May 25.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Nearly all oats are sown and many farmers have potatoes planted and are getting ready to plant corn and gardens. Spring has been cold and freezing nights. Dirt roads are in fairly good condition where dragging is being done. Grass and clover are making slow growth on account of cool weather. Pigs very scarce and high in price. Mostly all cows are turned out to pasture. Good farm help is scarce. Fresh cows are bringing around $100. Many farms are vacant. Old potatoes are very plentiful, many cellars having 100 to 500 bushels. Susquehanna County holds a high position in state and dairy circles. Throughout the state a campaign has been launched for the extermination of tuberculosis among cattle. Our county ranks third on the list as being ready for the area tests.—J. A. O., May 22.

York County, Pa.—An old adage says: "A Frost in May for every Fog in March." While no records were kept of fogs or frost, I believe that it proved true this year. We have had many frosts and there were quite a number of foggy mornings in March. The farmers have their spring planting about all done but, on account of the ground being so cold, the crops are very slow in growing. Many fields of corn and potatoes that were planted about the last of April or the first week in May are hardly big enough now to cultivate.

The acreage of most crops is about normal, with a small increase in tomatoes and sweet corn, which was brought about by the very high prices of last season. York County is going after a record in the Keystone Ton Litter Club contest. While the exact number has not been announced yet, it is known that there will be close to fifty contestants in the county. Much interest is being taken in this county at present in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis. Many of the lower-end farmers ship milk to Baltimore, Md., and the city authorities have issued an order prohibiting milk from untested cows entering the city after January 1, 1926. So it is a case of testing or going out of business for many. Prices: wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.25; hay, $12@14; eggs, 25@30c; butter, 30@40c; chickens, old, 25c; young, 32@42c.—W. K., May 27.

Banking and Farming

(Continued from page 3)

outright seven purebred Holstein sires and placed them on the farms of seven dairymen in as many different communities. Four of these are from a bull who has nine daughters that have produced 1000 pounds of butter in a year. Two of them are from a sire with sixteen 1000 pound daughters, while the remaining bull's two nearest dams average 1128 pounds of butter a year.

R. C. Wiggins.

In addition to the Holstein work, Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Mandeville are organizing bull associations among the Guernsey and Jersey breeders of the county, procuring as sires for them high type bulls, with the bank buying them and placing them on farms under the same plans as those of the Holsteins.

Butler County is already signed up for the tuberculin test under the accredited area plan. It has become one of the leading potato producing counties; it is fast coming to the fore in poultry husbandry; a long time program for the improvement of the farm cropping system in the county is being carried out. The Butler County National Bank can justly feel proud of the part it is taking in all this work.

Lancaster Tobacco Letter

BUYERS still taking crops of 1924 tobacco out of the hands of growers can be counted on the fingers of both hands. The market is very stagnant, and the slow movement has brought prices down.

Growers are now selling at the buyer's price, which runs from six to eight cents per pound, and many are faced with the prospect of not selling their crop at any price. The farmers who decided to pack and hold their leaf are in an advantageous position compared with those who are still waiting for a buyer with their crop in the bale. These latter growers will be forced to stand a heavy spoilage loss if extreme care is not observed in handling this unpacked leaf.

While the spring season thus far has not been ideal, weather conditions have permitted the development of the seedlings in the beds to the point where many growers are setting the young plants out. The planting season will likely open up in full force next week. — Garden Spot Farmer.

Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3½ (Cl.) 34 x 4½ (S. S.)
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Good tires deserve good tubes—
Goodyear Tubes

GOODYEAR

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Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10c and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

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Big Reduction for June on the Following High Class Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds at $11 per hundred; Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns of extra quality $12; English, Brown and Buff Leghorns $10; White Wyandottes $11.50; Anconas $11. In 500 lots, one-half cent per chick less. All first class stock.

NEW LONDON HATCHERY, Box PF., New London, Ohio

Reconstructed TIRES All Standard Makes

Guaranteed to give 4 months' running service or we will replace it at half price.

The Largest and Best Assortment in the Country. State Your Choice.

		Fab.	Cord		Fab.	Cord
30x3½		$2.75	$1.77	33x4½	$1.35	$5.97
30x3½	SS	....	3.80	34x4½	4.55	6.17
32x3½		3.15	4.00	35x4½	5.45	6.40
31x4	Cl	3.55	$1.55	36x4½	5.70	6.60
32x4		3.75	4.65	33x5	...	6.40
33x4		3.90	5.10	34x5	...	7.07
34x4		4.50	5.90	35x5	5.50	6.8
32x4½		4.55	5.90	37x5	5.70	[illegible]

FREE tubes with 2 or more tires

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BALLOONS

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At less than 2 cents per square foot

NO NEED to tear off the old roof! Just brush on a coat of **National Asbestos and Asphalt Liquid Roofing.** Wood shingles, felt, tin or rubber roofing—it makes no difference.

It takes asbestos and lots of it to make a long-lasting roof coating. And asbestos—that's been our business for 35 years. Isn't it logical then, that the safe and reliable place to buy roof coating is **right here at asbestos headquarters?**

National AanA Roof Coating is a *real product,* made by a *real firm* with a *real reputation* to uphold. Different from any roof coating you have used, or seen advertised. Contains no coal tar or other short-lived ingredients.

Why take chances with 'fly-by-nights' who concoct thin mixtures with little or no asbestos, that after 4 to 6 months dry, check and crack—for which you pay as much or more?

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We pay the Freight—Send this Coupon

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Tell me the cost of sufficient Liquid Roofing for this roof.

Kind of Roof ....

(State whether wood, tin, felt, rubber, etc.)

Size of Roof..............Ft. Wide X..............Ft. long.

Name ....

Address ....

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from page 21)

Then a cheer from the boats, in which I joined.

I shall never forget how, when the company had landed and the greetings were over, Uncle Peabody approached your mother and said:

"Say, Sally, I'm goin' to plant a kiss on both o' them red cheeks o' yours, an' do it deliberate, too."

He did it and so did Aunt Deel and old Kate, and I think that, next to your mother and me, they were the happiest people at the wedding.

There is a lonely grave up in the hills—that of the stranger who died long ago on Rattleroad. One day I found old Kate sitting beside it and on a stone lately erected there was the name, Enoch Rone.

"It is very sorrowful," she whispered. "He was trying to find me when he died."

We walked on in silence while I recalled the circumstances. How strange that those tales of blood and lawless daring which Kate had given to Amos Grimshaw had led to the slaying of her own son! Yet, so it happened, and the old wives will tell you the story up there in the hills.

The play ends just as the night is falling with Kate and me entering the little home, so familiar now, where she lives and is ever welcome with Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody. The latter meets us at the door and is saying in a cheerful voice.

"Come in to supper, you rovers. How solemn ye look! Say, if you expect Sally and me to do all the laughin' here you're mistaken. There's a lot of it to be done right now, an' it's time you j'ined in. We ain't done nothin' but laugh since we got up, an' we're in need o' help. What's the matter, Kate? Look up at the light in God's winder. How bright it shines tonight! When I feel bad I always look at the stars."

(The End)

EPILOGUE

Wanted by all the people—
A servant
Born of those who serve and aspire
Who has known want and trouble
And all that passes in The Little House of the Poor.
Humbly must he listen to their voice, as one who knows that God will often speak in it,
And have charity even for his own judgments.
Thus removed, far removed from the conceit and vanity of Princes
Shall he know how great is the master he has chosen to serve.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

MANGE.—I have a mare that begins to rub her neck and shoulders every winter when I stable her. The hair drops out and I thought she might be troubled with lice, but I failed to find any on her. The skin is covered with pimples and much irritated.—L. H. P., Beallsville, Pa. Give her two drams of Donevan's solution of arsenic at dose in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day; also keep the skin clean and apply coal-tar disinfectant according to directions daily.

INDIGESTION.—I have a 1400-pound mare, six years old, that has had two attacks of sickness six months apart. The first symptoms noticed are a slight movement of the bowels, heavy breathing and pain as tho she might have colic. She lies quietly on her side for perhaps an hour and then will stand for a short time and look at her sides. This trouble continues until I am able to get a free movement of the bowels, and then I find the food has not been digested. I give her water before feeding and never when she is heated. She is fed two quarts of oats and one pint of bran three times a day and timothy hay. The grain is reduced when not working. She seemed to eat rapidly so I put small stones in the feed box. She is always in good flesh, quite ambitious and seems to sweat easily. There is always a lump of salt in her manger. Her work consists of not over eight hours on the farm. She entirely recovered from the first attack, but has only had this attack three days, but seems to be improving.—C. J. W., Waymart, Pa. Doubtless you have a case of indigestion and if you will give her one-half ounce doses of diluted nitro-hydrochloric in drinking water after each meal she will soon recover. In treating a case of this kind it is considered good practice to give a cathartic, then give what I have prescribed.

OPENING IN SIDE OF TEAT.—I bought a Holstein cow last winter that was dry; now she is fresh and I find a hole in the side of teat thru which the milk sprays when the udder fills up. The canal thru the teat is open and seemingly all right.—H. D. M., New Tripoli, Pa. When dry, have your veterinarian operate on her, the wound in side of teat can be healed. It is difficult to heal the wound and close the opening while the cow is in milk.

VACCINE OR COWPOX.—I have a Holstein cow that is full of sores around the head and neck, and our veterinarian tells me it is a case of cowpox. His treatment seems to fail to help her. Can she be cured?—O. P., Danville, Pa. Washing the sores twice a day with a weak solution of zinc chloride (2½ per cent solution) will greatly hasten healing. The contagion of cowpox does not travel thru the air from animal to animal, but is transfused by actual contact of the contagious principle with the skin of some susceptible animal. An identical disease frequently appears upon horses, attacking their heels, and thence extending upward along the leg, producing, as it progresses, inflammation and swelling of the skin, followed later by pustules. These soon rupture, discharging a sticky, disagreeable secretion. Other parts of the body are frequently affected in like manner, especially the region of the head, where the eruptions may appear upon the lips and nostrils, or upon the mucus surfaces of the nasal cavities, mouth, or eyes.

HOGS UNABLE TO WALK.—I have two hogs which are unable to walk. They had been in the stable for some time until about a week ago when I let them out in a lot. About an hour after they were out I discovered they were unable to walk, both hind legs seem helpless, the following morning another was in same condition. They do not appear to be sick and have good appetites. I feed whole corn, slop consisting of ground corn, oats and buckwheat.—J. A. S., Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa. Had you fed more clover, alfalfa roots and furnished them with minerals such as crushed limestone rock, air slaked lime and salt, and fed less corn and allowed them to take more exercise, they would not have lost the power of their hindquarters. Discontinue feeding corn and furnish some of the above mentioned foods and minerals to them, or if the paralyzed hogs are fleshy market them for food.

FITS.—We have a small black cat about one year old. He is a very good cat, but sometimes has had a fit. During the spell he runs and jumps, froths at the mouth, and is very much excited.—C. F., York, Pa. Give him one-half ounce of castor oil. Forty-eight hours later, give fifteen drops of equal parts of fluid extract of spigellia and senna. Give this once a week for three weeks. Feed him some raw carrots, or pumpkin seed.

AMAZING VALUE FOR ONLY $82.50 [Plus Freight]

Don't pay from $15 to $25 more for other engines when you can buy this E-B 3 H.P. Quality Engine at this new low price.

Has all desirable features of modern first class engines—Throttle Governor that regulates fuel to load, Oscillating Magneto, Kerosene-Gasoline Carburetor, Fuel Pump, etc. Sturdy, compact. Weight 450 lbs. Steady power for your milking machine, feed grinder, pump, woodsaw, etc.

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Third Annual Sale

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to be held at OLD ORCHARD FARM, Ave., Stop 71 on C. P. and E. Ry.; Cleveland; one mile west of Painesville, Ohio.

This sale includes blood of King Ona, known bull of the Ona family, and King ertje Jewel Korndyke, grand champion at last Ohio State Fairs, also last New York and land State Fairs and Brockton and York. Address inquiries to

Pinery Farms, Ralph King Owner. Mentor, Oh

Chicks With P

Ohio Accredited. Every bird by inspector trained and by the Poultry department State University. Prize many shows from National Developed for high egg for many years. Free range in best of health. 100% livery. Thirteen breeds free. Prices low, quality ered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate

BABY CHI

From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns... 10.00 per
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds...... 10.00 per
Mixed Chix or Broilers .... 10 per
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.

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We Guarantee Safe Deli

CHICK

FULL BLOODED STOCK

(Disease Free. Inspected by State Licensed inary, Feb. 23-25) Write for prices and Member I. N. C. A.

After May 1 Light Breeds, 10c; Heavy Breeds, June and July Prices: Light Breeds, 9c; Breeds, 10c; 1c more in less than 100 lots.

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BABY CHIX From pure bred, inspected and flocks. Live Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.[illegible]	$4.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50
White Plymouth Rocks	[illegible]	6.50
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Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50

Free Catalog and prices on large lots.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY.
Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

One Dr of Bourbon Poultry Re

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.

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Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 8, Lexingt

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GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR CUT PRICE

S. C. White, Brown, Black, Buff Leghorns
S. C. Minorcas, S. C. Anconas
Special White Leghorns, Special
Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyan
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Broilers or Mixed Chicks

14 years experience, 100% live delivery to door. Illustrated Cat. and

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NOW'S the time you want your horses on the job. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam for strained tendons or lameness of any kind. Known 41 years as the quick, reliable remedy for many ailments of horses' legs and hoofs. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. Don't be without it another day. $1.50 at druggists, or sent upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

2 TIRES for $1 MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

Limited time offer. Order now. These tires guaranteed against punctures, rim cuts and stone bruises. Reconditioned and double-treaded in our own factory.

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31x4	10.00	11.00	2.00
32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
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34x4	11.50	12.50	2.60
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34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
35x4½	14.50	15.50	3.30
35x5	15.50	16.50	3.85

All orders must be accompanied by money order or check.

VILL TIRE CO.
841 No. Broad St., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

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CHICKS

Buff and White Leghorns..........$8.00—100
Rocks .... 9.00—100
Rocks .... 12.00—100
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Mixed.......$6.50—100; Heavy.... 8.00—100
for less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks.
NIEMOND, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	25	50	100
Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00
Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Reds	3.00	5.75	11.00
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reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel prepaid. Order direct from this ad. or write prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Farm, WM. NACE, McAlisterville, Pa.

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your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leg; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 10c; Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk. Minorcas, Mixed chicks, 8c. Lots of less than 100 chicks Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

—Vigorous quality chicks, from free range. greatest layers.
and Tancred White Leghorns.......8c each
Barred Rocks, Owen's S. C. Reds....11c each
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Regal White Wyandottes.........12c each
paid. 100% live delivery. Order direct
SEIDEL, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Plymouth Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 11c; Mixed, 8c. These chicks are from good healthy laying free range stock. live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Order this adv.
CREEK HATCHERY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CKS Barred Plymouth Rocks, $9.00 per 100. Single Comb White Leghorns, $7.00 per Broilers, $6.00 per 100. Postage prepaid. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or for circular.
STUCK, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS

from our own Standard Free Range flock of W. Leghorns, 7c each. Special rates on orders or more. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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BABY CHICKS

from disease, Barred Rocks, 11c; White Leg; mixed and odd numbers, 9c; a few Rhode Reds, 13c. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
ORDER HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

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, Onions and other farm produce wanted. demand at good prices. GIBBS & BRO., Front St., Phila., Pa. Established in 1844.

ROCK CHICKS now 10c each. Parks Strain, none better. Special Matings at 15c. weekly, batched strong, 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. service. S. W. Kline, Box 50, Middlecreek, Pa.

BRED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, 13c; S. C. Leghorns, 11c; Light Brahmas, 21c; Pekin, 25c. Live delivery guaranteed. Pleasant View Farm, Bellefonte, Pa. R. 3.

PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the Breeds Stock and Hatching eggs in season. 1 cent stamp for booklet and prices. L. T. FRY, Box B, Elizabethtown, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, guineas, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs Catalog Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

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Send All Orders To

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BABY CHICKS—25, 50, 100 lots. Reds, $3.25, $6, $11; Rocks, $3, $5.60, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 87, Grove City, Pa.

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PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old, $6.50 each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

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Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. C. C. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

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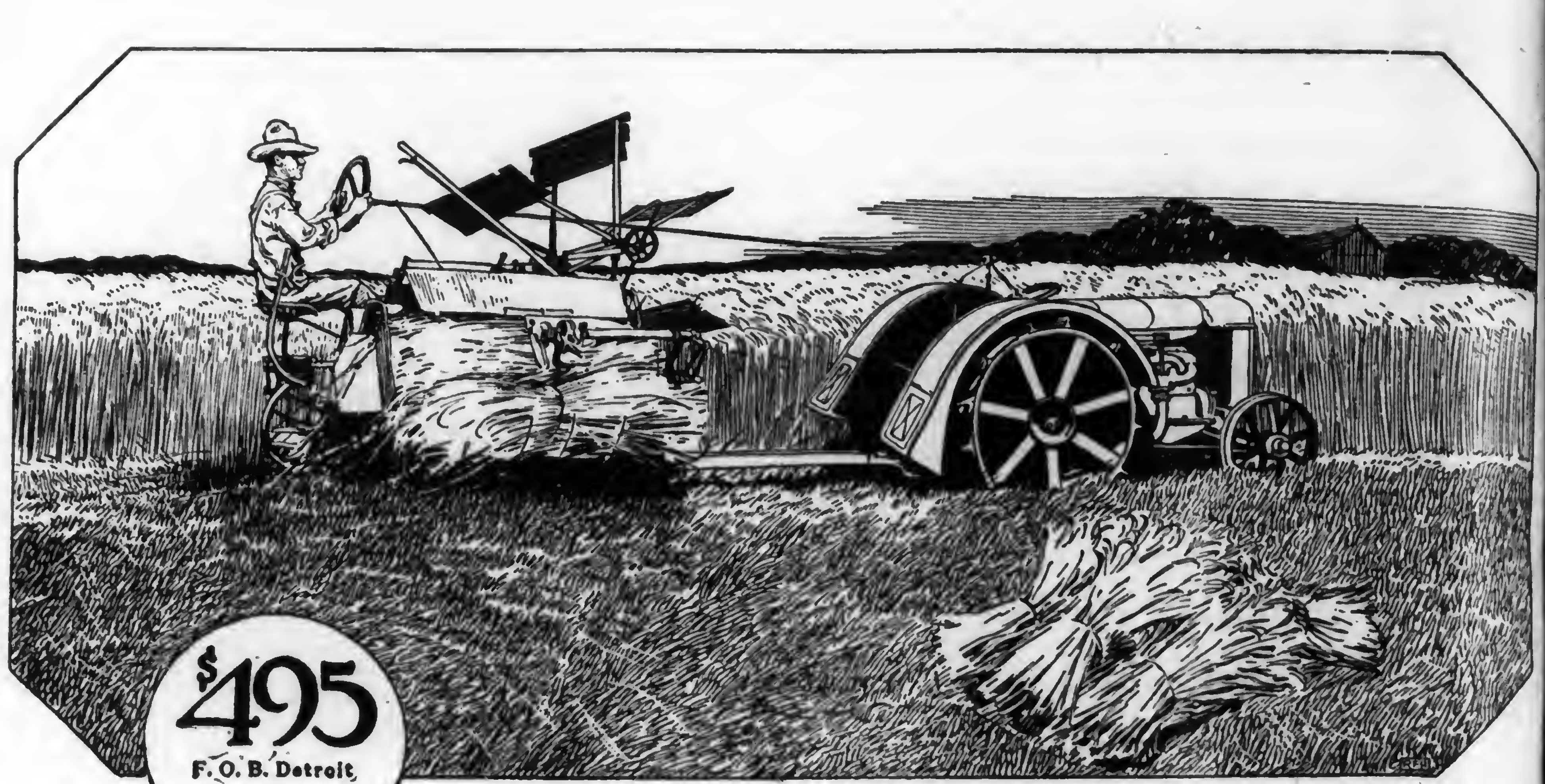

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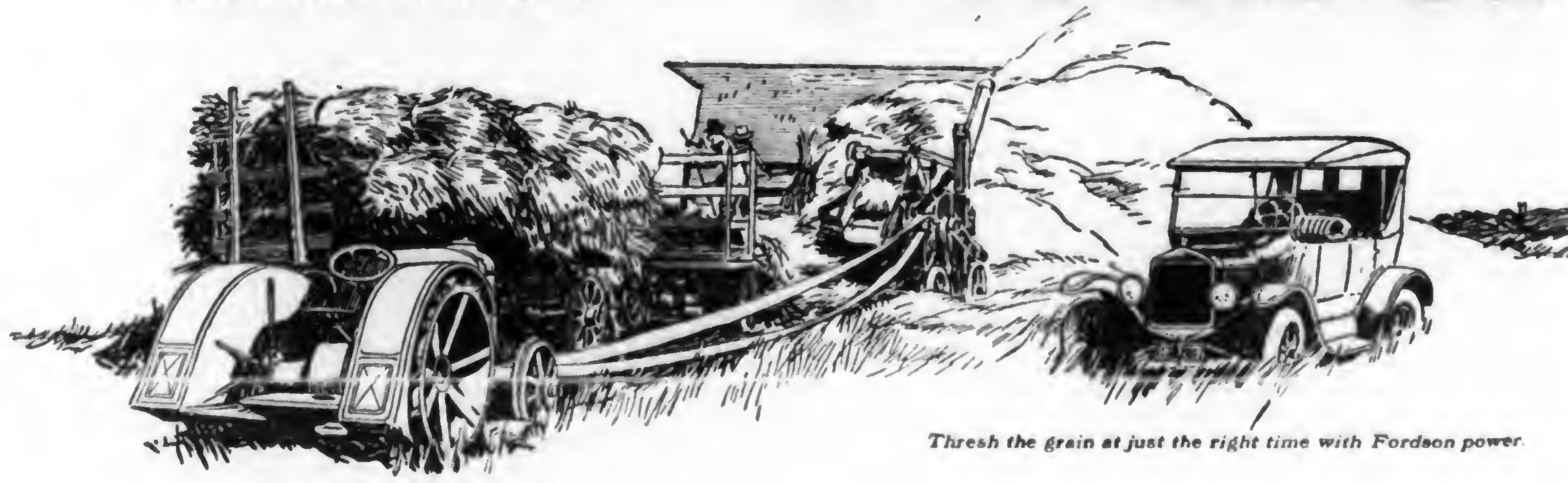

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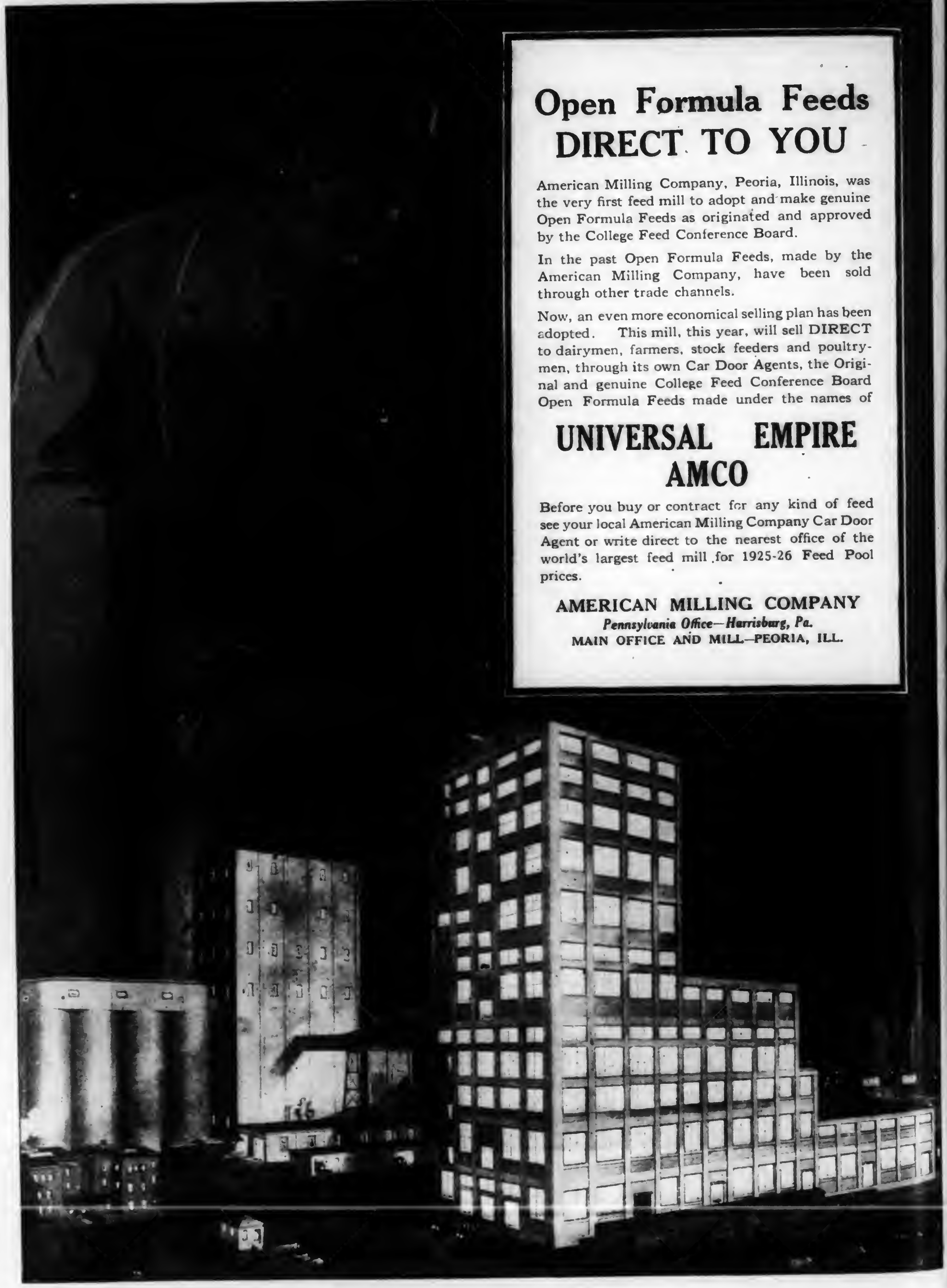
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
(Pittsburgh Market Edition)
Vol. 91—No. 24
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925
$1.00 a year

In this issue: Entomologists and fruit growers discuss the use of electric lights for Oriental peach moth control.



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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 24 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JUNE 13, 1925 Whole No. 1465

If the Lights Didn't, What Did?

Mr. Weatherby's Fight on the Oriental Moth Raises Some Important Questions

THE article in our issue of May 23 on the use of electric lights to control the Oriental moth has stirred up much interest among peach growers and entomologists. Readers of the article will recall that Mr. Hurff Weatherby, of Swedesboro, New Jersey, installed 125 electric lights and oil traps in his sixty-acre peach orchard and kept them burning for six hours each night while the moth was active in 1924. His loss in moth-damaged fruit that year amounted to less than a dozen baskets, while in 1923, before the lights were installed, his loss was about 10, 000 bushels.

Following the publication of the article a widely known Pennsylvania entomologist wrote us that he was sorry to see such an article appear in Pennsylvania Farmer, as "all of the workers in entomology are agreed that the Oriental moth positively is not attracted to lights of any color."

This Pennsylvania entomologist continued:

"The Oriental moth is active for the most part thruout nearly any portion of the day, but is especially so between the hours of four in the afternoon until early dusk and from daylight until about eight o'clock. We have no reasons to believe that it is at all active at night. The entomological workers of the states concerned including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, together with the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are sparing no efforts on their part to find out some satisfactory means of control for the Oriental fruit moth. We are able to do something in the control of the moth in the way of killing the egg with the nicotine sprays, and the adults may be captured by attracting them to bait pans containing fermenting sugar. Other than these methods we know of no direct controls other than cultural practices."

We Asked Others What They Thought

Upon the receipt of this letter we wrote to three New Jersey entomologists and to three neighbors of Mr. Weatherby who are themselves large growers of peaches. We asked them all to tell us what they knew about Mr. Weatherby's use of electric lights for moth control and to state their own ideas on the subject.

We publish herewith the letters we received in response to this request. Due to lack of space parts have been deleted, but we believe that the sense of the letters has not been changed. We first give the letters from the entomologists, then those from Mr. Weatherby's neighbors, and finally one from the author of the original article.—The Editors.

Believes Lights Ineffective

YOUR letter of May 25, addressed to Dr. Headlee, has been referred to me for reply.

Knowing that there would be more or less interest on the part of fruit growers in this work of Mr. Weatherby's, we made it a point last season to keep the effects of his lighting system as a control for the Oriental peach moth under observation. I personally visited the orchard quite frequently thruout the summer and on certain dates took definite counts to determine whether or not any of the Oriental peach moths were being attracted by the lights in the cans filled with kerosene emulsion.

Lights Attract Many Insects

As perhaps you know the Oriental moth is a very small moth, not exceeding one-half inch in length and approximately one-eighth of an inch in breadth. Mr. Weatherby's lights attracted, as stated in your article, a large number of different species of insects. Owing to the fact that these insects, after dropping upon the film of kerosene became saturated with the material, it was very difficult to determine exactly the species which were caught. Our counts, therefore, have to do with only the small moths which might possibly be Oriental moths. I made counts on the following dates:

Date	No. of pans examined	No. of possible Oriental moths in pans
May 31	18	1
June 6	58	0
July 8	31	2
July 16	18	0

In other words, on dates ranging from the last of May until after the middle of July, the total number of pans, 125, in the orchard, were examined with a total of three moths being found which might possibly be the species which Mr. Weatherby was endeavoring to combat with his lights.

In the article the statement is made that the infestation in the Weatherby orchard was decreased tremendously last season owing to the use of the lights in comparison with the infestation of the previous year.

This condition was true thruout the state, however, and I am stating in the accompanying table the counts which were made of a large number of peaches of different varieties in representative orchards located in three different sections of New Jersey:

Location and variety	No. of fruit examined	Infested and injured fruit
Weatherby Orchard, August 13, 1924:		
Carman	500	1.6%
Elberta	500	6.0%
Iron Mountain	500	1.4%
Middletown, August 11, 1924:		
Carman	1000	3.6%
Iron Mountain	500	2.1%
Glen Moore, August 12, 1924:		
Elberta	500	5.0%
Iron Mountain	500	7.6%

In view of the fact that it was impossible to determine the species of insects collected due to their saturation with kerosene, we constructed twelve metal cones at the end of each of which was placed in a bottle containing calcium cyanide. These traps were substituted for the kerosene pans beneath the lights. Catches were made on the dates of August 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15th. The material contained in the cyanide bottles was in good condition and it was possible to determine the material which we had. In no case were any adults of the Oriental moth taken in the catches with the cyanide jars.

I think you will see from the data in regard to examinations of the catches in the pans as well as from the results of the catches with the cyanide traps and also from the data on fruit infestation that the efficiency of the electric lights in attracting the moths was very doubtful. In fact, my personal impression in the matter is that they were of practically no benefit at all to Mr. Weatherby in combating the pest.—Louis A. Stearns, Assistant Entomologist in Charge of Oriental Peach Moth Investigations, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Bait Attracts Adults

SO FAR as my experience goes I can say that I have never seen adult Oriental fruit moths come to lights of any kind. An occasional adult may come but it would be more of an accident than a usual rule. Mr. Stearns can give you direct information about Mr. Weatherby and his test.

So far as I know only certain baits will attract adults and if properly handled one may secure large numbers. The adults are most active about sunset and a short time thereafter. This is the time of day adults come to bait pans.—Alvah Peterson, Oriental Fruit Moth Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Riverton, N. J.

Heavy Infestation in 1924

I HAVE been very much interested in Mr. Kirby's article, entitled, "Electricity Saved the Peach Crop," and am pleased that you have seen fit to publish it in your columns.

(Continued on page 21)

Pennsylvania Farmers Studying Storage Problems

The photograph shows the notable group of farmers and scientists which met recently at Canton, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, to review the past year's experiments on potato storage at the Marble Laboratory. Those interested in this subject may secure a bulletin covering the results of the experiments by addressing the Marble Laboratory, Inc., Canton, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 91, No. 24. Phila., Pa., June 13, 1925 Whole No. 1465

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

That man alone is wise, who keeps the mastery of himself.—The Song Celestial

Higher Standards for Potatoes

NEW JERSEY potato growers should benefit from the action taken by the dealers of the central part of the state at their recent meeting at Princeton. Having suffered severely in recent years from the competition of carefully graded stock from other producing sections, these dealers resolved to meet the situation by raising the standard of that part of the New Jersey potato crop which passes thru their hands. They decided, unanimously, to accept no field run potatoes in 1925; to make every effort to grade their potatoes to meet the requirements of U. S. Grade No. 1; to employ two trained inspectors to visit all loading stations to acquaint growers and shippers with the grade requirements.

Value of Cultivation

WE ONCE heard an institute lecturer tell how he raised a good crop of corn on a worn-out field by intensive cultivation and without the aid of fertilizer or manure. The field was plowed in the fall, harrowed six times before planting and cultivated nine times during the summer. It used to be the ideal practice in our old neighborhood to "go thru the corn" four times. It seemed to be believed that there was some magic in that number. It was unfortunate if less than that were possible, and anything more was a waste of time. Now, we know that a good farmer cultivates just as many times as necessary (when it is possible) to keep the weeds down and to conserve moisture. He also gives attention to the kind of cultivation given. On the other hand, many farmers plow thru at the same depth all summer, regardless of its effects upon the roots.

The advocates of intensive cultivation received a setback some years ago when one or two experiment stations found that corn plots on which the weeds were kept down by pulling, but which received no cultivation whatever, produced as much corn as those cultivated systematically. However, we do not believe that settles the question. Had it been another season when soil and moisture conditions were different, the results would likely have been different. The accumulated experience of centuries indicates that the practice of intelligent cultivation is the safest policy.

The Weather

THERE is probably no subject worn more threadbare by use than that of the weather. It is usually the first and sometimes the only subject of conversation when people meet. It would be difficult to imagine a more futile pastime. Most people are not satisfied to discuss present weather nor that of the past week or year, but they launch boldly into a prophecy of what we are likely to have next week and next month. Recently we have read of one "weather sharp" who said we were in for another "year without a summer," such as was experienced in 1816. Since then we have heard from another who says the summer of 1925 is likely to be the hottest the human race has ever known. Well, if we average the two the result will be the kind of weather we are most likely to have.

The weather serves as a subject when people have nothing to talk about and for editors when subjects for editorials are scarce.

Fiction for Summer

IT IS our plan to publish a few short stories during the summer season instead of a serial as usual. These short stories will likely require more than one issue but they will be short as compared with those we have been publishing. It is much easier to pick a good long story than it is to get a number of equally good short stories. Last winter we asked our readers what they had read recently and requested them to name their favorite magazines and books of fiction as well as the papers they liked best. The answers named everything in the catalog of printed matter. From this we know that no one type of story will suit everybody. The short stories which we are about to run may not all suit you as an individual, but every one will probably suit somebody.

Funds For Tuberculin Testing

THE following paragraphs outline briefly the plan, as summarized by Dr. T. E. Munce, under which the indemnity funds appropriated by the last legislature will be disbursed by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Governor approved $2,099,000 for indemnity purposes for the two-year fiscal period beginning June 1, 1925. Of the above amount $99,000 will be held in reserve for paying glanders indemnity claims. The balance, $2,000,000, will be distributed as follows:

One fifth, or $400,000, will be allocated to the various counties, excepting those completely tested by Area Plan, according to cattle population as heretofore, to be used for paying T. B. indemnity claims under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan. The remaining $1,600,000 will be used to pay indemnity claims in connection with area work.

The first installment amounting to $100,000 to be used in paying indemnity for cattle condemned under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan has been allocated to the various counties as per paragraph above. Additional allocations on the above mentioned cattle population basis will be made as needed so long as the money set aside for Individual Accredited Herd testing is available.

Because of the limited amount of money for defraying operating expenses and the large volume of other work that they shall be obliged to perform, Bureau veterinarians will not be able to apply many tests under the Individual Accredited Plan. Therefore, owners who have filed application under the Individual Accredited Plan and desire to test immediately, may do so by employing their own accredited veterinarian, as provided for in Section 13, Paragrph B of the Accredited Plan. Each and every such test, however, to be official, must be authorized in writing to the accredited veterinarian from this office.

Oriental Fruit Moth Control

THE letters on page three about the use of electric light traps for controlling the Oriental moth are not published with the idea of starting a controversy over the efficacy of this method of fighting a dangerous fruit pest. We are presenting as many facts as we can gather from the men who should know most about the subject. We are trying to find the answer to this question: If the lights didn't reduce Mr. Weatherby's losses from moth injury, what did?

Readers will notice one or two important differences between the testimony of the entomologists and that of the Gloucester County peach growers. If the airing of these differences, and a still more careful study of the facts of the case, should reveal an economical and effective way to control this destructive insect, fruit growers will be grateful. They don't care how the moth is controlled as long as the way is practical.

New Game Laws

THE game laws of Pennsylvania received many changes at the hands of the legislature and it would be well for every sportsman and every farmer to get a copy of them as soon as possible. We have received some requests to publish the game laws as they now are, but that is impossible owing to space limitations. The Game Commission has shown a sympathetic attitude towards just complaints of farmers and the members have lent their influence to have such changes made as will, it is hoped, better protect farmers and fruit growers from loss. Most of the sportsmen's organizations of the state, also, acquiesced in the passage of bills which were intended to correct undesirable conditions. We have no doubt that if those who are interested will write to the Secretary, Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for a copy of the changed laws he will be glad to send it.

Referred without Comment

UNDER this heading we publish an editorial on some current topic taken from the columns of a contemporary paper. Its publication does not necessarily mean that the sentiments expressed are the sentiments of Pennsylvania Farmer.—Editors.

These anti-prohibitionists are hopeful souls. Once more they are about to offer a light-wines-and-beer program to Congress. This winter they will assail the cost of enforcing prohibition and attempt to hook themselves on the tail of the Coolidge economy kite by declaring that the $40,000,000 spent this year in booting the bootlegger into oblivion will require $100,000,000 next year. Once more they will try to slip an entering wedge of nullification into the Eighteenth Amendment. They have about the same chance as the traditional paper cat chasing the asbestos rat thru the regions where the fire burneth forever and ever. The Sixty-eighth Congress was as dry as a desert bone. The Sixty-ninth will be as dry as a fence rail in a droughty August. The persons who are putting up the money for the wet lobby must be more hopeful than an elderly, cross-eyed, wooden-legged widower.—From the Public Ledger, June 1.

Washington Letter

APPROVE PRESIDENT'S STAND. —The position taken by President Coolidge on law enforcement and state rights, in his Memorial Day address, appears to have met the approval of farm folks everywhere. His intimation that those state officials who are loudly clamoring for state rights are the most flagrant in their neglect of the rights their states now possess in law enforcement, is regarded as especially pertinent to the present situation in several eastern states.

"What we need," he says, "is not more federal government, but better local government. Yet many people who would agree to this have large responsibility for the lapse of local authority."

CONDEMNS DOLES TO STATES. The President gave a timely warning against the "insidious practice" of dividing the expense of public improvements between state and national treasuries. The policy of "national doles" to the states is bad and may become disastrous. "When the national treasury contributes half, there is temptation," he says, "to extravagance by the state. We have seen some examples in connection with the federal contributions to road building."

COURT DECISION HITS ANTI-TRUST ACT.—The Supreme Court, with three members dissenting, has held that "trade associations, combinations or corporations, are not engaged in unlawful restraint of trade when they disseminate information as to the cost of their products, volume of production, actual prices involved in past transactions, stocks of merchandise on hand and the cost of transportation from the principal points of shipment to the points of consumption, nor when they meet and discuss such information."

This decision is held by Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, as breaking down all restraint against combinations in trade and commerce as was intended to be imposed by anti-trust legislation, including the Sherman law and Clayton amendment.

While it clearly nullifies the intent of the anti-trust laws, it evidently clears the way for the large cooperatives to meet and discuss production, markets and prices, without fear of any conflict with these laws.

INCENSED AT CATTLE PRICE REPORTS.—There is much dissatisfaction on the part of purebred cattle breeders associations with the recent reports of the Department of Agriculture on sale prices of purebred cattle in the various breeds, which showed a lower price trend in 1924 than in 1923. Many breeders of purebred cattle are incensed at the Department's reports, saying that they misrepresent actual conditions in the purebred stock market. When the matter was taken up with the Department officials by Secretary A. M. Loomis, of the American Dairy Federation, those responsible for the reports decided to make further investigations before giving a definite reply.

POTATO MEN ALSO IRRITATED. The Department of Agriculture has also incurred the displeasure of organized potato growers in some sections, because information was broadcasted that intentions of farmers to plant showed a six per cent decrease in potato acreage this year, which led many farmers to believe they should increase their acreage. G. W. Peterson, manager of a Minnesota cooperative, says that as the result of the Department's advice members of his association have increased their acreage ten per cent over last year, with the prospect that if a normal yield of potatoes is obtained, the growers will not get anything for their crop.

PLAN NATIONAL POTATO EXCHANGE.—The organization of a nation-wide potato growers exchange is under way, with the presidents of the Colorado, Minnesota and Maine potato pools promoting the project. A meeting of representatives of these three organizations, together with representatives of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange and the Federated Fruit and Vegetables Growers will be held this month, according to the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Associations. Marketing economies thru interchange of information and the correlaton of sales campaigns are the chief purposes sought in the organization of the national agency.—E.E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MONEY FOR SCHOOLS AND COWS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is pretty nearly now in position to meet its payments for school appropriations and cattle indemnities as well as township rewards when due. Of course, the two-year appropriations have been spread out so they will not all be eaten up in the first six months or year; a careful method of checking up on how much is necessary has been evolved. State Treasurer Samuel S. Lewis has announced he will pay the school apropriations as they are received, which will mean even less waiting than has been required the last two years, while the Bureau of Animal Industry plan as announced by Director T. E. Munce shows $400,000 allotted to counties subject to their call on certification of inspections and tests for tuberculosis and $1,600,000 for two years' area work. Where state veterinary officers are not available to handle the tests, arrangements may be made for veterinarians to act under special authority for each herd. It is estimated 250,000 head are now under supervision and as many more awaiting inspection. The tuberculosis work is now entering upon what Secretary Frank P. Willits says will be its most extensive phase.

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LEET

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DR. SHAW IN CHARGE.—Dr. Robert C. Shaw has been placed in charge of the rural education work of the Department of Public Instruction and will work out some of the problems considered in the survey of that branch of state school work. Dr. Shaw has been in close touch with this line of work for five years and will develop plans for closer local cooperation.

BUILDING ON BIG ROADS.—Summer bidding plans of the State Highway Department include offering of contracts for construction of large sections of permanent road on much traveled highways, in some cases the roadway being wider than heretofore. Some of these sections will be in vicinities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In a short time there will be decisions on extent of borough and township sections to be undertaken.

OIL EARTH ROADS.—The remainder of this month will be devoted by the State Highway Department to oiling of the dirt roads in townships which are cared for as part of the state system. Contrary to opinions, the sections in the MacDade Act of 1925 do not become part of the state system until 1926.

WILL HEAR PEOPLE.—The State Taxation Commission is going to leave corporation and inheritance taxes alone for a while and will start a study of local taxation with the object of getting information for bills in the next legislature which will straighten inequalities and so on. Most bills of this character have been beaten in recent years. The Commission intends to go deeply into local taxation and will conduct hearings at which people will be invited to speak their minds.

IDLE OR ABANDONED?—The latest request to be made of people handling crop reports is for information to straighten out whether Pennsylvania has many abandoned farms or some which are only unoccupied. There has been a great deal of discussion of this subject back and forward and the report will call for a statement on both. It is not thought the abandoned farms are nearly as numerous as claimed.

NEW LAWS READY.—State game authorities have made ready digests of laws bearing on construction of fences against game and right of farmers or orchard owners to shoot deer and other animals when destroying crops. These were changed by the acts of 1925 and it is believed the practical operation will be with less friction this summer and fall.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

ROADSIDE MARKETS OPENING. —Spring vegetables and berries are now being offered generally thruout New Jersey at farmers' roadside markets. It is noticeable that the stands and roadside market booths this season are of more permanent construction, signifying the rapid growth of this type of selling. The plan of the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets supported by various farmers' organizations, to create a standard market, has given the plan a boost. Recent conferences in Trenton of farmers conducting large roadside markets indicates a general reception of the idea. The State Bureau, cooperating with prominent farmers, has created a code of practice which, if met, entitles the farmer to a certificate and the use of the term "New Jersey Standard Farmers Roadside Market" in his advertising. There is a penalty of $100 attached to the use of this term by a farmer who has not complied with the state code.

PEACH APHIS TROUBLESOME. —Peach growers in central and southern New Jersey have suffered a heavier attack of the green peach aphis than in some years and peach orchards thruout the fruit belt, unless sprayed consistently, have suffered greatly. The pest has been troublesome even in the orchards of growers who have followed the usual spraying practices. A heavy fall of young peaches was expected this season. Growers generally are of the opinion that prices will be good on well graded and packed fruit.

FALL LEGISLATIVE MEETING. Representatives of the various organizations of farm interests in New Jersey are now discussing the date for the annual fall legislative conference, to be called by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange. This event usually takes place in Mid-September in Trenton, to which representatives from all of the state farm organizations and institutions are invited. The plan is for the development at that time of a preliminary legislative program for the coming winter.

FIELD DAY PLANS COMPLETED. —The New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Experimental Station has practically completed its plans for the reception of farmers on Annual Field Day, June 18, on the College Farms in New Brunswick. The new dairy and animal husbandry building at the College will be dedicated on this date, Judge N. Y. Dungan, of Somerville, presiding at the ceremonies. The college now boasts of the largest peach breeding orchard in the world. This will be open to the visiting farmers who will have an opportunity to see the eight new varieties of peaches perfected during the last year. The poultry program for the day includes a tour of the remodeled poultry plant. Invitations to many farmers and agricultural organizations have been accepted, insuring a large turnout for the day. —B.

New York Letter

MILK BOTTLE INVENTOR DIES. —Dr. Hervey Thatcher, of Potsdam, is dead. He was the inventor of the modern milk bottle, of butter and cheese coloring, and of many other chemicals useful in the home and on the farm.

PROBE OF CATTLE SCANDAL CONTINUES.—The third week of the probe into the substitution of "T" branded cows for healthy ones in Cortland County continues. Every cow in this territory will be inspected before a final report is made or prosecutions begun. A corps of fifty-six veterinarians are now combing the herds of the county, sixteen new ones from the state and federal governments having arrived on June 1st. Local or private veterinarians have done most of the work so far, and a demand has been made that the New York City board of health send more veterinaries to help in the big task. Conferences are held each night. Fewer substituted animals are being found in the past few days and it is hoped that the frauds are not so extensive as had been feared. Cortland City has passed a new milk ordinance, requiring that all milk, ice cream, or skimmilk sold in the city after January 1, 1926, shall be either from tuberculin tested herds or else that it be pasteurized.

FARMERETTES SOUGHT.—Ulster County has placed with the state federation of labor a call for 500 young women to help in fruit orchards. They will live and work in groups, under care of a matron and will be able to earn $6 to $12 a week above cost of board and other expenses.—M. G. F.

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

WE SET our early tomato plants in the field May 28th. They could have been put out earlier but the nights were so cool as to give a hint of possible frost even up to the date named. A light rain fell soon after we were thru but it has been dry and windy since and we are not sure yet just what they will do. It is a difficult job properly to harden tomato plants that have been grown rapidly, especially in a season which is so cool as to require the use of glass so much of the time as was necessary this year. We find that the sun and wind has set them back greatly and, compared with their vigorous appearance when set out, they are now—a week after setting—a sick looking lot of plants.

✣ ✣ ✣

WE ALWAYS water-in plants when setting them out. This year we filled a barrel with water and hauled it on a truck. A hose was used to siphon the water out, running about a pint into each small hole which had been previously made by a stroke of the hoe. Fifty or sixty holes were watered and the plants set, then the truck was moved up. In this way two of us were able to water and set 250 plants per hour.

✣ ✣ ✣

OUR colored man, Clem, has a holy horror of weeds or grass in crops. He is a most diligent and thoro worker. In fact he is so thoro that one has to keep a watchful eye on him to see that the crop itself does not suffer by his use of the hoe and cultivator, as he is inclined to work too close to the plants in his desire to get all the weeds and grass. And he does get them. After he is thru with a patch it is clean. Many people fail in the use of the cultivator, either by going so close to the young plants as to injure its roots and setting, or by keeping so far far away that the row soon becomes a mat of weeds and grass requiring the hoe.

✣ ✣ ✣

WE FIND a fourteen-tooth cultivator an absolute necessity at Neshaminy Gardens. We always had one in our former farming but they are so scarce in this neighborhood we had despaired of finding one outside of a mail order catalog. However, we asked our home implement dealer and found one. In fact, we have yet to be in need of a piece of machinery or an implement that he does not have, or cannot get on short notice. When one is starting a new place the value of having a home merchant is especially appreciated. The existence of such a stock of goods in a farming community is a valuable asset when repairs are wanted quickly in a busy season. Of course, Clem does not think much of the new cultivator. He says it does not "kiver de grass" as well as the wide shovels.

✣ ✣ ✣

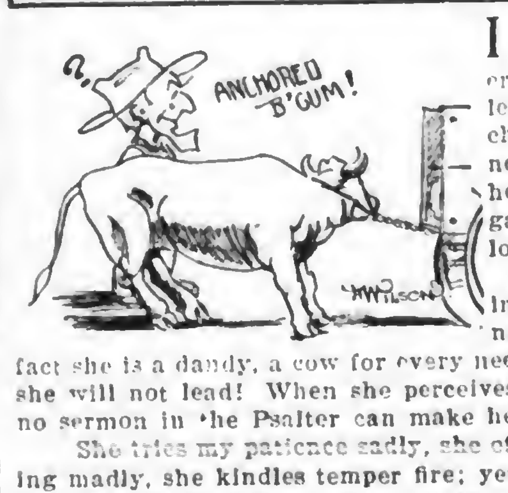
WE PICKED the first ripe Cooper strawberry on May 28. We have only a few plants of last year's setting—possibly 200—but we never saw such a set of fruit in spite of the fact that the very earliest blossoms were frozen. The two varieties, Cooper and Gibson, are both new to use but they promise well. When one compares the best and finest strawberries of today with those grown thirty and more years ago, (the Kentucky was the first I remember) it is readily seen that mechanics and the arts are not the only fields in which big improvements have been made.

✣ ✣ ✣

HOW well should work be done? One of the mottos that hung on the walls of the old school house was, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." While I have not always followed it literally the influence of that precept has been with me always. I refered to it once when talking with an old farmer and he said the motto was not complete; that it should read, "—well enough to serve the purpose." Another man once amended so as to read "—as well as it will pay to do it." How clean is "clean cultivation?" How good is, "good enough?" How nearly straight is a straight row? Of course, everyone will answer these questions for himself. Every good farmer has ideals which he never quite reaches, but there is a practical element in all these things. Theoretically, it is easy to answer them as one will find who turns to the books written by "authorities" and "experts," but the man who must make his efforts pay in dollars and cents frequently finds he must be satisfied with less than the "best." However, we should not lose sight of the fact that there is an esthetic value in the results of work well done.—R. P. K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

The Cow That Won't Lead



I HAVE a cow named Plodder, of dim, uncertain breed, whom neither force nor fodder can ever coax to lead. On nearly all occasions she is a cheerful beast, not subject to evasions nor stubborn in the least. She never hooks a neighbor nor breaks a patent gate; she never shirks a labor nor loots a cababge crate.

She is a gentle feeder, she's pleasant in her stall, comes quickly when you need her, and never frets at all. In, fact she is a dandy, a cow for every need, so kindly and so handy, and yet—she will not lead! When she perceives a halter is clamped about her neck no sermon in the Psalter can make her move a speck!

She tries my patience sadly, she often stirs my ire, she starts me chanting madly, she kindles temper fire; yet, later when I ponder I audibly confess, "Poor Plodder over yonder is like myself, I guess!" I, too am fairly quiet in normal walks of life; I seldom start a riot and never beat my wife; I think I'm sane and pleasant about the barn and house, a tactful sort of peasant, as harmless as a mouse,—till someone gets a halter, and says, "See here, my man, you must not fight nor falter, but toady to my plan! It's up to you to follow, to tag along behind; you must not balk nor wallow, but step along and mind!"

Well, that is where my nature takes on a sudden turn, that baffles nomenclature and makes me taut and stern! That's where myself and Plodder are very much agreed, for neither force nor fodder can ever make me lead!—J. Edw. Tufft.

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Questions on Soil and Crops

Answered by J. G. Lipman, Staff Contributor and Adviser

There is a question I'd like to ask you. There is a lime kiln near here and we have been in the habit of hauling lime in the winter when it is good sleighing. We usually put it in big piles and then put it on the ground after we have it plowed for corn. Sometimes these piles come out very well, that is, a good share of the lime is just like it came from the kiln, but other times it is different. Last winter I hauled 240 bushels and put it all on one pile and I handled it all in about ten days' time. I had it shaped up good to a peak. When I spread it this spring the biggest part of this lime was damp and caked and I have my doubts if it will do the good it is intended for. This is burned chunk lime.—P.D., Montour County, Pa.

Freshly burned lime acts more powerfully on the soil than does slaked lime or raw ground limestone. Nevertheless, where the land is sour any one of these forms may be used and, provided a sufficient amount is applied, the acid condition will be corrected.

The fact that some of the lime in your heap had become lumpy is a drawback because it is harder to distribute lumpy material evenly. On the other hand, the lime has not lost its ability to neutralize soil acids and should, therefore, bring about an improved condition of your land. — J. G. Lipman.

Use of Land-plaster

ONE of our correspondents wishes to know about broadcasting land-plaster. The answer to his question follows:

The use of land-plaster is an interesting subject. As you probably know, the use of land plaster began in this country after the middle of the eighteenth century. Benjamin Franklin was a great advocate of the use of land-plaster and carried out a demonstration experiment with fertilizer in which he showed that land-plaster gave good results when used on different crops, particularly on clover. Early in the nineteenth century a survey was made among farmers in eastern Pennsylvania as to the results obtained with land-plaster. The answers from different farmers are summarized in a little booklet which was published and which has become quite rare.

Best Results with Clover

It appears that land-plaster usually gave good results in connection with clover. On the other hand, with other crops the results were irregular and uncertain. We now know that the element sulphur contained in land-plaster may not be present in sufficient amounts for a vigorous crop of clover, alfalfa and other legumes, as well as crops like cabbage, cauliflower, rape, turnips, etc., require rather large amounts of sulphur and may not always find it in the soil. Hence, where farm-yard manure only is used, applications of land-plaster may prove profitable.

Recent investigations in Oregon and Washington show that land-plaster, or any material containing the element sulphur, will give very large returns when used in connection with alfalfa and clover. Where commercial fertilizer is used more or less regularly, the need of applying land-plaster is not so apparent, since mixed commercial fertilizer usually contains very considerable quantities of land-plaster or of other sulphur-carrying material.

The early experience with land-plaster as gathered in Benjamin Franklin's day shows that applications of 50 to 200 pounds per acre broadcasted usually gives the maximum benefit. Recent investigations on the Pacific Coast bear out the experience of more than 100 years ago. You would be quite safe, if you are intending to broadcast land-plaster, to use 100 to 150 pounds per acre.—J. G. Lipman.

High Analysis Fertilizer

FOR the benefit of the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer we are quoting here a letter which has come to hand from one of our fertilizer companies and also the reply to that letter.

"Last spring we offered a 4-16-4 fertilizer for the first time. Since our price for this analysis is figured on the same basis per unit of plant food as are prices for low analysis goods, it offers a considerable saving to the consumer in freight, overhead, etc. It is our intention to make a strong drive this fall with 4-16-4 for wheat on upland soils. Your comments on the advisability of using this analysis under average conditions would be appreciated."

The Answer

"The use of more concentrated fertilizers has attached to it advantages with which you are familiar. The disadvantages lie in the frequent failure of the farmers to recognize that the more soluble and concentrated fertilizers must be used with greater care and discretion. We have had complaints this spring concerning injury done by fertilizer to sweet corn. The fault lies not in the fertilizer itself, as a rule, but in the method of application.

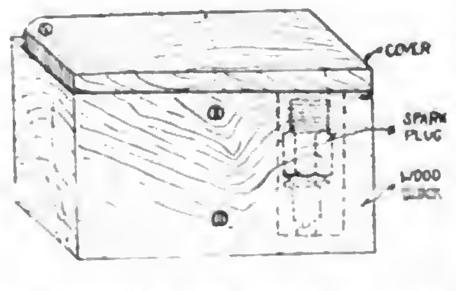
"Where the fertilizer is placed below the seed or one to two inches away from the seed on the same plane, there is but relatively little damage done even where large applications per acre are made. The nature of the soil, season, amount and distribution of rainfall, as well as the nature of the crop, are all important factors.

"Where 500 pounds or more per acre are applied in the row or hill, it would be well to caution the farmers to use the material in such fashion as to avoid damage. Properly designed and constructed fertilizer distributing machinery would remove many difficulties from the path of the manufacture of high analysis fertilizers."—J. G. Lipman.

Spark Plug Container

EXTRA spark plugs are often thrown under the seat and into the toolbox, with the result that the porcelains are broken and cannot be found without a general housecleaning. A container similar to the one illustrated saves its cost by protecting the spark plugs and making them instantly available.

A wooden block, two by four inches, and of suitable length, had two one and a half inch holes drilled in it. It was then fitted with a swinging cover, and screwed to the dash, beneath the hood. It gives complete protection to two spark plugs.—A. C. W.



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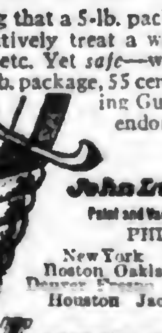

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Celery	.50	3.50	3.00

Egg plants, beets, lettuce, pansies, dahlia roots, a full line of seeds.

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Garden and Truck Crops

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser
Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Watering Tomato Plants

A FARMER asks, "Does it pay to water tomato plants by hand when you set them in the field, and have no transplanting machine?" In dry weather, on sandy soils, and with tender plants it undoubtedly does pay. If the planting can be done at leisure, so that the best parts of the day can be used for it, one can often set rather soft plants in warm weather without watering them.

Again, when there are plenty of plants to replant missing hills, and time is available for replanting, it may be more economical to take some chance in setting without water. On the other hand, when one has very choice plants of a particular variety or strain, and there are just enough of them to set a certain field, it is certainly unwise to do without the watering.

To Avoid Baking

Many times the benefits of watering are lost because the soil around the plants is allowed to cake in the sun, so that the last state of the plants is worse than if they had not been watered. Experienced men know that they should throw loose earth over the moist earth before the hot sun has a chance to bake it. Thus, if one plants in afternoon and evening, watering at that time, the next morning is a good time to hoe some dry soil around each plant.

A careful and observant plant setter can sometimes help the recovery of his plants by leaning them a little toward the south, so that if they wilt the sun will not strike them with such scorching rays. This is especially worth while when one sets the plants in the bottom of a furrow, which is to be filled later by cultivation.

When the furrows run east and west, the plants wilting on the south slope are somewhat protected from the full heat of the sun. On north and south rows I would prefer to slope the plants to the east, tho there may be differences of opinion on this point.—W. C. P.

Garden Notes

SO MANY cabbages and cauliflowers have succumbed to the maggot that we have planted hills of snap beans between all of the original hills of cabbage and cauliflower, just to be sure that there will be a crop of some kind from this land. After a loss of less than one per cent last year we were not expecting a loss of thirty or more per cent this year. It appears that the maggots prefer cauliflower to cabbage, and Copenhagen cabbage to Wakefield, if one may judge from the appearance of the patch.

The thing to do next year is clear enough; we will use a poison solution around the roots, applying it with one of the maggot guns which a Pennsylvania gardener has devised for the purpose of saving time and strength. This year, tho we cannot prevent injury to plants already attacked, we expect to get back some of the fertilizer in the bean crop, and we may also plant sweet corn between the cabbage rows as soon as the land seems to be fairly free from early weeds. It will take careful cultivating and some hand hoeing to make the land fit for the two crops at the same time.

Plantings of Brussels Sprouts

We have received samples of Long Island Brussels sprouts seed for trial, and made one planting about May twenty-sixth. Another will be made from June 10 to 15, as the donor of the seed writes that he sows his seed between May 30 and June fifteenth. The dates seem late for us here, altho it may be that we have been planting the seed too early in other years, and have obtained chiefly, loose sprouts instead of tight hard ones. It seems likely that a warm, dry climate is not favorable for Brussels sprouts under any conditions, whether the seed is sown early or late.—W. C. P.

Farmers' Day at State College, June 18th

THE program for Annual June Farmers' Day at State College commences at 8.00 A. M., Thursday, June 18, with a number of discussions on timely subjects, together with an inspection of the old fertility plots and an explanation of forty years' experiments with fertilizers, lime, and manure; a trip thru the poultry plant; and an inspection and discussion of variety tests of wheat, oats and barley. The program continues thruout the day with the discussions and demonstrations starting at 10.00 A. M. and 1.30 and 3.00 P. M.

A public sale of young dairy cattle will be held at 4.30 P. M. in the Stock Judging Pavilion. The evening program will include musical numbers, an address by Dr. John M. Thomas, president of the Pennsylvania State College, and the awarding of prizes won in the Junior contests.—A. L. B.

New Jersey Field Day

THE annual Field Day at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, is to be June 18th. In the morning, men prominent in agriculture will describe the general trend and influences of farming. The afternoon will be devoted to tours of the field plots, buildings, and laboratories where the experiments are conducted.

Methods and materials for killing insect pests will be shown by authorities on insect control. Demonstrations of actual spraying and dusting operations are expected to draw a large attendance.

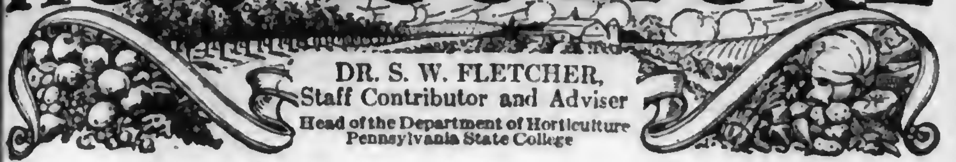
Prof. M. A. Blake, chief of the horticultural division of the experiment station, is scheduled to give a talk on the peach breeding work which has recently resulted in the production of eight new varieties.

Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist, is to give a talk on fowl plague, its cause, symptoms and control.

Cattle Breeders Represented

Judge Nelson Y. Dungan of Somerville, is to deliver an address in connection with the dedication of the dairy and animal husbandry building recently completed at the station.

The department of home economics has arranged a series of talks on home management, clothing, and food problems for women. A playlet entitled, "Come into the Kitchen," written by a Bergen County woman and played by women of that county, is to be given.



HORTICULTURE

DR. S. W. FLETCHER,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Horticulture
Pennsylvania State College

Airplaines Join the Battle on Orchard Pests

"Corvallis, Ore., May 15.—The first dusting of apple orchards ever attempted by airplane in this section was recently carried out successfully here by the department of entomology in cooperation with the army air service, which applied lead arsenate and sulphur to twenty acres of apple orchard south of here.

"A new device attached to the side of the army plane discharged the dust at the rate of nearly two pounds per second as the plane skimmed over the tops of the trees at a speed of fifty miles per hour. The experiment was continued for nearly three hours, altho only five minutes of actual dusting time was required to cover the twenty acres."—The Packer.

This generation certainly does speed it up," all along the line, whether it be in music, from the An- ie Laurie of my youth to the latest yncopated jazz; or in travel, from he old Dobbin of my boyhood to the test "whiz" in roadsters; or in praying from the feeble squirt guns f 1885 to the airplane dusting of 925.

Commercial spraying is scarcely fty years old. It has been such a pid succession of changes and im- ovements, not only in materials nd methods of control, but also in achinery, that any book or spray- g written in 1920 would be out-of- te in 1925; and the book written 1925 will require almost annual vision to be a reliable guide to ractice.

The drift is inevitably toward sting and away from spraying. he largest factor in the cost of pro- ucing fruit is labor, and dusting ves labor. Any method that will ve labor is bound to become gen- ally adopted, provided it gives rea- nable control.

Dusting Not Yet Standardized

Dusting has given reasonable con- el in many orchards, but not in all. he same is true of spraying, but to less degree. This shows that dust- g has not yet become as standard- d as the older practice. Differences local conditions must be studied. uit growers have yet to learn the chnique of applying dust, which is ite different from the technique of pplying spray. The high power sting machinery of 1925 is very uch more efficient than the ma- inery of 1918. The materials are ore finely ground and hence more ective.

Dusting is gaining ground, especially in the larger orchards. He is a rash man who ventures to predict the future of spraying, yet I am tempted to prophecy that twenty years from now dusting will have largely supplanted spraying in the control of orchard pests. I set the date this far ahead only because we shall need at least that much time to develop a body of dusting knowledge, from experiments and experience, that is comparable to the present knowledge of spraying.

Much of the unsatisfactory results from dusting, as from spraying, have been due to faulty application. Men have used only one-half pound per tree when they should have used one pound. They have dusted in the middle of the day, when the heat is rising, carrying the dust straight up into the sky like an Indian signal fire. They have dusted on a breezy day, when the dust is carried across the fields, instead of being held in the orchard.

The Best Time to Dust

Usually it is best to dust between four and nine o'clock in the morning, before the breezes rise, and while the leaves are wet with dew. Two men can dust more trees in those five hours than they could spray in a twelve-hour day. Night is the best time to dust. The air is likely to be still, and heavy; the dust billows among the branches, and does not rise. Some growers do all their dusting at night, using either an acetylene searchlight, or a light from the tractor that pulls the duster. Nicotine dust, however, should be applied in the morning of a hot day, which will volatilize the nicotine quickly.

As for airplane dusting, at first thought it seems more spectacular than practical, yet who shall say what the future may hold for this method in very large orchards? One has only to cast an eye back over the developments of the past thirty years to become very cautious about saying: "It can't be done." The prospect of dusting large orchards by airplane a few years hence is far less of a strain on the imagination than the use of the four-cylinder, 350-pound pressure sprayer would have seemed forty years ago. Something new develops — and perhaps something perilous—almost every minute in fruit growing. This makes it one of the most fascinating, as well as one of the most hazardous of farm enterprises. The fruit grower takes big chances; he deserves fair returns. —S. W. Fletcher.

Does Fruit Growing Pay?

READ the article in Neshaminy Garden notes on this subject in ay 30 issue and was much interest- d. I know nothing about Chester ounty conditions for fruit growing, ut here in old Tioga County I grew p with it.

I was born in 1862, and that pring my father and mother planted n orchard of about 100 trees—ap- les, pears, plums and peaches. Some f the latter trees came into bearing efore I can recollect, but the apple ees began in about nine years. Be- g the only son then I did nearly ll the drawing to market, a distance f about five miles. The conveyance as a team of oxen and a lumber agon. From the time fruit began o ripen until the following June we d some fruit to sell.

When I was thirteen years old we sold $100 worth of peaches. At that time silver dollars looked larger than wagon wheels to me. Fifty cents per bushel was then a big price for apples. Nevertheless, one year my father sold over $500 worth of apples.

Did it pay? Well, we had no more than six acres in fruit but we got more cash from it than from all the rest of the farm. We did not have to consider the "ifs" and "buts" in those days. My mother was a horticulturist and she was bound to make it pay.

Here in Tioga County we can grow all kinds of fruit from strawberries to apples, but it takes all the "ifs" in that May 30 article and if a man is looking for something for nothing he will be disappointed. — A Tioga County, Farmer.

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You owe it to yourself to know more about how metal is made and why some is better and lasts longer than others. If you wish to include measurements of any space you'd like to cover we'll be glad to figure it and give you a price, including nails, and washers, delivered right to your station.

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If Cholerine doesn't live up to this guarantee, we will refund your money without quibbling.

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WHAT LOW PRICES FOR NOTED QUALITY!
Hillpot QUALITY Chicks

	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Black and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$48.00	$ 90.00
Barred Rocks and Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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SPECIAL MATING					
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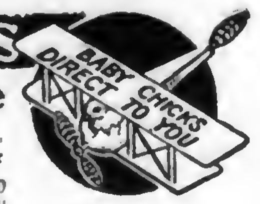
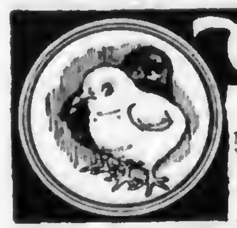
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.00	$80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.00	[illegible]
Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)	2.50	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00
Light assorted (Not Accredited)	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	60.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio





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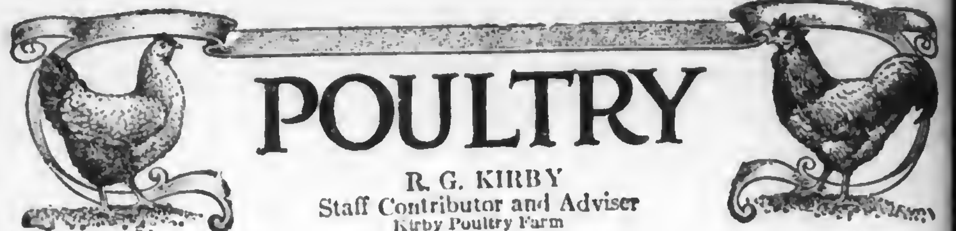
Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$2.50	$5.00	$9.00	$40.00	$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

You will make good money on these Chicks at these prices. A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog. LANTZ HATCHERY. BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.



POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

Bumble Foot

Could you tell me what to do for my Silver Laced Wyandotte rooster? His head is nice and red, doesn't look sick, but he doesn't eat, has diarrhea, steps very high, and seems to gap as tho he had something in his throat. He is very poor. I have given castor oil at three different times and kerosene once; also rubbed his throat with balsam of myrrh. Could flying from a high roost stove him up and cause him to walk the way he does? I removed the high timber he roosted on and he now roosts on the regular roost but never gets down himself. We always have to take him down. He walks around part of the time, crows occasionally, but doesn't crow natural. Would be glad if you could tell me what to do.—B. R., Huntingdon County, Pa.

Examine the throat as far down as possible for canker around the windpipe or foreign material such as straw. If a canker spot is located, remove the yellow pus and paint the wound with iodine. Flying from a high roost often causes a heavy bird to develop an abscess in the foot called bumble foot.

Lance this abscess by making a deep cut. Wash the wound with iodine and bandage. Isolate the bird on clean straw and give it plenty of feed. A lame bird is handicapped when eating with the flock and may become very thin. When a male bird becomes very sick it loses much of its value as a breeder and had better be killed. This is especially true if the bird rapidly emaciates which is often a symptom of some disease in the internal organs.—R. G. K.

What Is the Cause?

What is the cause of white diarrhea in old chickens? In a month I have lost three chickens, two old ones and one only a year old. I have seen another young one that has it. I fed one cow bitters and poultry powder but it died. I am feeding wheat and buckwheat. We live on a farm and they can run out. Please give me cause and prescribe a remedy.—Mrs. A. M., Lehigh County, Pa.

Bowel trouble among hens is either a symptom of disease or due to simple digestive disorders caused by the lack of a balanced ration, spoiled feed or any condition such as crop bound which injures the digestive system. I would feed a dry mash containing twenty per cent bran and a sprinkling of fine charcoal. This helps prevent bowel trouble. The easily digested ground grains in the dry mash seem to keep hens in better condition than when they receive only hard grains and green feed.

Perform a postmortem on any birds that die and study the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. This may give a clew to the causes of the losses and suggest a means of preventing further trouble.—R. G. K.

Chick Growing Mash

Will you please send me the formula for the best growing mash for growing chicks?—S. W. D., Montour County, Pa.

A good mash mixture for chicks is the Cornell Formula 213 which consists of 25 pounds yellow corn meal, 20 pounds wheat bran, 20 pounds flour wheat middlings, 10 pounds fine ground heavy oats, 10 pounds fine ground meat scrap (50-55 per cent protein), 5 pounds bone meal, 10 pounds dried milk products (part buttermilk) and ½ pound fine salt. If the chicks have plenty of buttermilk to drink, the dried milk products can be omitted.

There is no best growing mash for chicks as breeders have personal preferences based on their own experiences with certain rations. Some breeders use the regular laying mash given to the old birds as a growing mash for young stock and have good results. Plenty of sour milk and a grassy shady range is necessary for best results.—R. G. K.

Turkeys Aren't Well

What can I give my turkeys for diarrhea? They won't eat and only drink water. Is it contagious? What is the best feed for young turkeys?—W. H. M., Westmoreland County, Pa.

Turkeys with diarrhea may have digestive disorders caused by overfeeding, eating sloppy mashes, spoiled feed or chilling. Boiled rice is sometimes given to young poults as a help in controlling simple digestive troubles. Serious cases of bowel trouble might be due to blackhead for which there seems to be no satisfactory cure.

A good starting feed for young turkeys is stale bread moistened with milk and squeezed nearly dry. Finely chopped boiled eggs mixed with corn bread crumbs will give good results. After the first few days use fine chick feed. Turkeys are seed and insect eaters and need a good range. Sloppy mashes are apt to cause bowel trouble.—R. G. K.

Uncle Sol threw aside the letter he was reading and uttered an exclamation of impatience.

"Doggone!" he cried. "Why can't people be more explicit?"

"What's the matter, Pa?" asked Aunt Sue.

"This letter from home," Uncle Sol answered, "says father fell out of the apple tree and broke a limb."—Kreolite News.

Even a Good Paper Is a Bad Egg Crate Filler

THE Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets has been making a study of the condition of Pennsylvania eggs when they arrive in the New York market. During April sixty-nine shippers lost an average of sixty cents per case or two cents per dozen on account of the improper packing. One out of every three cases was found, upon inspection in New York, to contain smashed, leaking, cracked or stained eggs, or to have eggs missing. Most of this loss was caused by the use of old fillers and packing material. The Bureau reports that there was breakage in every case where newspapers were used as flats and pads and were stuffed down the sides of the case.

The counties which suffered the heaviest losses on their egg shipments were Bradford, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Potter, Crawford, Pike and Adams.

During the Summer Months

Poultry Trouble That Comes with Hot Weather

WHEN summer comes, many of us think that most of our ailments are over with until another fall and winter. This is true to some extent with poultry also, but in spite of this, there are some things that exist in the summer time to help make life miserable for the poultry keeper. Some of these ailments or troubles can be prevented while others are seasonal and must be looked for with hot weather.

Ovarian troubles are, without doubt, the leading troubles with poultry during the summer months. When one stops to consider, it is reasonable to expect them, because the birds are just finishing their season of highest and most intensive egg production; the ovarian system has been functioning more than most of the other systems of the body for a period of three or four months, or even longer, and has, therefore, been under a severe strain. Lack of green food and close confinement are also responsible in a great measure for ovarian troubles.

Prevention Rather Than Treatment

The most common form of ovarian trouble is known as prolapsus of the oviduct, which is the eversion of a portion of the oviduct thru the vent. With some birds, this of itself would not amount to anything serious, since they may go right on laying in spite of the prolapsus. The danger comes, however, from other birds picking at the protruding oviduct. When the protrusion is first noticed, it should be pushed back into the body and carbolated vaseline applied.

Plenty of green food supplied to the birds in one form or another will help this condition. If it is not possible to provide a good sod or a crop producing a luxuriant growth, green food of some form must be fed the birds to make sure they get it.

Where prolapsus is prevalent in spite of green food and range, a cut should be made in the amount of protein—generally meat scrap—in the ration. This will cause a drop in egg production, but will get the birds back into condition.

Other forms of ovarian troubles, such as ruptured oviducts, are the result largely of individual conditions within the birds themselves and are more or less beyond the control of the poultryman. The prevention of ovarian troubles is more important than the treatment, and that means proper management of the laying stock right from the start.

Rats are a great source of trouble on any farm, and it is probable that they cause more of the poultryman's troubles than they have been given credit for in the past. A united and determined effort should be made by farmers at least once a year to rid their farms of these pests.

Summer generally brings a number of poisoning cases, due partly to the hot weather and partly to the fact that the birds have access to the yards, and sometimes, unlimited free range. This latter fact prevents the careful supervision of the birds' diet, and enables them to pick up all kinds of things.

Poisoning

Ptomaine poisoning is probably the most common form of poisoning and is caused by decayed flesh or moldy feed. Frequently, it happens that a rat or a rabbit or a chicken or some other kind of animal will die, and lying exposed to the hot sun all day, will quickly decompose. If the birds find this and eat it, ptomaine poisoning is very apt to result. There is no treatment for such poisoning, as the effects are too sudden. Prevention is the only thing: the ranges, yards, and other places where carcasses might be found, should receive very careful attention. When found, carcasses should be burned.

Poisoning may also come from paint skins that were thrown on dump heaps to which the birds have access. I know of a case where mortality was very high from poisoning because the chickens were allowed to drink water that came thru lead pipes immediately after the workmen had finished the watering system. They died from lead poisoning.

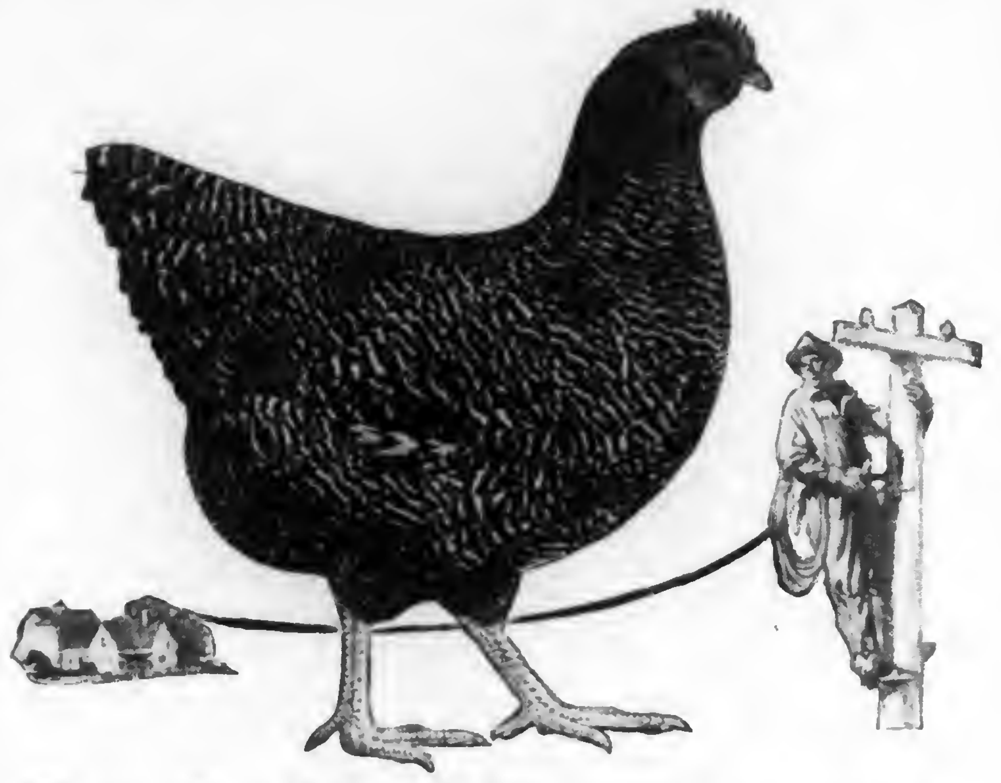
Another trouble that is quite common in summer, especially where any of the heavy breeds are kept, is loss from heat prostration. This, of course, occurs only in severe hot weather. The birds will sink down on the floor or ground and will gasp for breath. The birds should be removed immediately to a cool, quiet place, and their heads and legs soaked with cold water.

Troubles of Other Sorts

We have been thinking of summer troubles, so far, taking the form of disease. There are, however, other troubles for the poultry keeper than disease. Take, for example, a drop in production, an increase in the number of birds that are molting, and a steady consumption of feed. This situation can easily be met by a systematic culling carried on thruout the summer every two or three weeks. Holding over a number of non-producing birds at this season means a loss of money.

This falling off in production during the summer, might in many cases, be forseseen and prevented to some extent the previous fall. By feeding heavy on the grain ration in the fall and early winter in order to maintain body weight, the birds will be in better condition in the late spring and early summer and will be more likely to maintain their production than if forced for heavy egg production in the fall and winter.—Ralston R. Hannas.

Cool breezes speed the day's work for the farmer and his team.



Profitable Hens Provide Modern Conveniences

What farmer or farmer's wife hasn't longed for such modern conveniences as electric lights—throughout the house, barn, garage, chicken house?—the toil-saving, time-saving, motor-driven sewing machine or washer? Make life on the farm worth while. The quick and easy means is right at hand:

Speed Up Your Flock of Laying Hens

They'll pay for these luxuries. But not at their *present* rate of production. For the average flock only delivers about five dozen eggs per hen per year. This same flock properly culled and properly fed *can* produce ten to twelve dozen eggs per hen per year. Your flock may already be producing at this excellent rate. Even so, you can improve its condition and still further increase its egg yield by scientific feeding with Ful-O-Pep.

Fed on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash Pullets and Cockerels Mature Rapidly

This remarkable strength-building ration promotes the most rapid development—big, strong birds that start early bringing home the profits. Your big, well-grown cockerels—and your early laying pullets are a fine foundation for the best laying flock in your neighborhood.

Read How Successful This Ful-O-Pep Feeder Is:

"Just a word for Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

"May 8, 1923, I bought 300 day-old chicks and raised 130 pullets out of the 300. They commenced laying September 23; in November I gathered 2,399 eggs and in December 2,786 eggs, and Ful-O-Pep Feeds certainly turned the trick."
B. B. Goodsell, Rome, N. Y.

P. S.—Year ending April 1, 1924, Mr. Goodsell made a profit of $300.00 from 145 hens fed on Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains.

"Ful-O-Pep Feed is great 'stuff.' I have a flock of 50 hens in a small back yard, consisting of half Rhode Island Reds and half White Leghorns. I have received for the six months of this year 5,148 eggs. Have fed nothing but Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Scratch Grains. My eggs have cost me an average of a little more than 15c per dozen for the above period. I consider this very good as my hens have had no special care, and this shows what Ful-O-Pep will do. I am a 'booster' for your feeds." *W. F. Rauschenberg, Albany, Ala.*

Some good dealer near you sells the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds. See him. Talk it over with him. He can supply your needs.

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago, Ill.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

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GROWING MASH

The Quaker Oats Co., Dept. 67, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.
Please send me, without obligation, complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.
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Address
My Dealer's Name

Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth

Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week

Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months

Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month

Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round

Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds

Give them What They Want

Don't let the green pasture fool you. Your cows may be giving a lot of milk, but they are not making it on grass alone. They are also making it from the protein and lime stored in their bodies.

Every animal needs protein for both health and production. Fresh pasture contains some protein, but not enough to support the cow and enable her to make milk. Unless you feed her some grain with the grass there is a sad day coming.

When the cow is on pasture alone she may soon drop off in her milk yield. It is then difficult to bring her production up until she freshens again. She may go into the Winter in poor condition and lose money for you.

Your animals want a feed that they can **convert** into meat—milk—butter fat. The most easily convertible of all protein feeds is **Corn Gluten Feed.** Feed it in your grain mixture during the Summer and you'll make more money.

Standard for 30 Years

Corn Gluten Feed has been the standard protein feed for thirty years. It is the best feeding part of corn. It gives you the most digestible protein per dollar.

You can get Corn Gluten Feed from your feed dealer or any manufacturer. If you mix your own ration your main protein ingredient should be Corn Gluten Feed.

If you feed a ready-mixed feed it will pay you to buy from a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as one of his main ingredients. It makes any ration better and more profitable to the man who feeds it.

Our Bulletin No. 1 contains several good rations for summer feeding. If you have not seen a copy please write us and we will mail it to you.

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No. 4

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No other cutter has Ross construction features. 75 years' experience is behind it. No silo too high, no corn too large for Ross efficiency. Six sizes, all low speed. Built for lifetime service.

Send for catalogs; new prices, easy terms.

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The Best **BEDDING** For Cows
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May Rose Bred Bulls that will improve your Production. One cows in our herd milked over one ton milk in Jan. Write for our Sale List. They are priced to sell. U. S. Accredited Herd.
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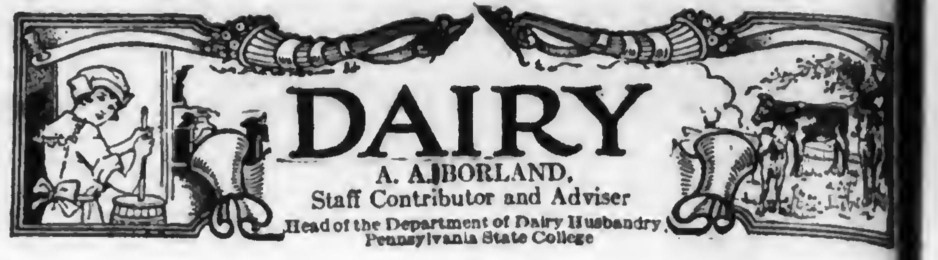
Best for 23 Years—Best Now. Highest Grade of Material and Workmanship. Made from the Centuries old Genuine Yellow Douglas Fir. The only silo on which you can get those famous INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS.
Write Now for Special Discounts.
International Silo Co., Dept. 14, Meadville, Pa.



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

Calves Don't Grow

I have two calves, one twelve months old, the other fourteen months. They don't seem to grow the way I think they should. I fed these calves separator milk up to the time they were a little more than eight months old. Up to that time they seemed to do well but since that time they haven't made much headway. I feed these calves about a quart of grain twice a day and good clover and alfalfa hay morning and night.—P. D., Montour County, Pa.

Your practice in feeding your calves seems to be all that could be desired. Clover and alfalfa hay for roughage with a grain mixture of oil meal, bran and chop would seem to be an ideal ration for them. The trouble must be elsewhere than with the ration.

Calves May be Lousy

I wonder if your calves might be lousy. If you notice them licking themselves and rubbing against posts in the barn yard the trouble is likely to be from this cause. A lousy calf, even tho well, makes little headway. A close examination will give you the information as to whether the animal is infested with lice.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends spraying the animal thoroly so that every portion of the surface of the body receives the maximum possible wetting. Special attention being given to the head, ears, brisket, tail, and inner surfaces of the ribs, flanks and thighs. Two treatments should be given fifteen to sixteen days apart. The following preparations have proven effective. 1. Cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts. 2. Crude petroleum. 3. Any of the common coal tar or cresote dips.—A. A. B.

Lehigh's Best Cow

DR. R. L. SHAEFFER, of Allentown, owns the highest producing cow in the Lehigh County Testing Association for the year ending March, 1925. Her name is Bonny Maple Grant Application. She is a purebred Holstein cow and during the association year produced 16,194 pounds of milk and 556.7 pounds of butterfat.

Dr. Shaeffer's experience in building up his herd has many points which will be of value to others who are endeavoring to improve their herds. He says, "I started to assemble a herd three years ago and had the usual misfortunes that others have who try to assemble a purebred accredited herd. I am now on the accredited list, however, and will receive my certificate in the near future.

Tells How He Started

"I bought cows with records. My senior herd sire I bought from the Luzerne County Poor District, after he had taken first prize at the Allentown Fair.

"My junior herd sire is out of Maple Lane Beryl Fayne, one of my cows that gave eighty pounds of milk daily on two milkings for two weeks after freshening. I had her bred to King Echo Pietje Model owned by the Belle Meade Bull Association, and so got my junior herd sire, a very typy animal.

"I am very much pleased with the work done by the cow testing association and have benefited greatly. Thru the records I was able to pense with the cows which did show a profit for the year."

Dr. Shaeffer's herd yields fr sixty-five to seventy-five gallons Grade A milk daily which is sold the hospital. In former years t hospital experienced considerab trouble in getting good milk f babies and operations. This p lem greatly interested Dr. Shaeff since he was surgeon in chief at t hospital. Finally he purchased farm near Allentown in order produce a superior quality of m for hospital purposes.

Plans for the Future

At the present he still has a f grade cows that are good produ but on the whole he feels that pu bred cows are much better. He pects in the near future to raise own cows entirely and dispose of t remaining grade animals in the her

His plan for securing an un ly high class sire for breeding pu poses is unique and further emp sizes the importance of cow te associations to provide individ records on each cow in the herd of bull associations to provide h class sires.—A. A. B.

Fitting for the Fairs

DAIRYMEN who are planning show cattle at the fairs next for the first time will find some teresting pointers on fitting in following recommendations by J. Bartlett, professor of dairy hu ry at Rutgers University.

All animals to be shown should placed on a fitting ration at two months ahead of their first A mixture of equal parts of meal, ground oats, linseed oil and wheat bran is used. During two months the animals are kept bled, as they put on flesh faster, a harder fat, and are freer from annoyance than when on pa They are blanketed in a light w blanket, and if turned out at all is at night.

Milking cows should fresh about twelve hours after the of the show, if they are to appear their best. Where more than one is entered, the animal should pointed for the largest. In case cow cannot freshen immedia after being shown, she should bred to calve about ten days bef so that she may become filled up

Animals Taught How to Pose

At least one month before the f show, all animals should be trai to lead and pose at the traine command. The animal should taught to keep all four f squar placed under its body and hold head high when posing.

Clipping should be done as n show time as possible, unless animal has long hair; then it may necessary to clip at the beginning the fitting period and again bef the show. If blanketed, few of older animals will need any clipp at all. Horns and hoofs should scraped and polished. Tails sho be washed with soap suds a bleached with peroxide of hydrog the night before showing. It is w to braid the switch while wet a tie it up over night. When loosen and brushed in the morning it w show a wavy appearance. Animals the show circuit should not be green food, as it will have a t dency to cause scours.

Why Rachel Beat Them All

Her Owner Puts Sound Principles into Practice

MR. H. J. GRAY, Honey Grove, holds the distinction of having the highest record cow in Juniata County Cow Testing Association for the year ending March 31, 1925. Mr. Gray's registered purebred Holstein cow, Rachel, completed the year with a record of 17,943 pounds of milk and 636.8 pounds of butterfat. This is over four times the production of the average cow in Pennsylvania.

The methods which resulted in this excellent record made under ordinary farm conditions will be of interest to every dairyman in the state.

Few Good Purebreds before 1919

Mr. Gray states that up until the time the cow testing association started in April, 1919, there was very little improvement made in the feeding, breeding and management of his herd or other better herds of Juniata County. There was a purebred here and there but they were only inferior purebreds, and very little attention was given to feeding and breeding.

"I believe I would be justified in saying that the cow testing association has been responsible to a great extent for the progress that has been made among its memberes in this county. Information secured from the tester and the interest stimulated by the records has paved the way for purebreds. It has shown farmers that purebreds pay better than grades, and that high grades pay better than scrubs.

Some of Rachel's Achievements

"I started with purebreds in the spring of 1919 when I purchased K. P. A. P. Rachel Pietertje No. 488414 from Susquehanna County. She was a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra 79602, a bull that had 122 A. R. O. daughters, and a great granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac with 194 A. R. O. daughters. She was carrying her first calf when I bought her and she freshened December 9, 1919, with a heifer calf. From then until March 31, 1920, she made 4798 pounds of milk and 160.4 pounds of fat and a profit above cost of feed of $80.43.

"I have had six calves from her, four heifers and two bulls. Three of these heifers are in milk. I sold one bull for $100 and the other for $75. The fourth heifer will be fresh this coming fall.

"The three heifers that are fresh have dropped six calves, three bulls and three heifers. One of these heifers is fresh and doing fine. I now have seven female descendants from this cow and she was only seven years old on September 17, 1924. I hope to have a good sized herd of purebred Holsteins in the near future from this, my foundation cow. These heifers are all from our bull association sires, each of which has a high producing dam.

"The record that this foundation cow made in the association during the year just past, 17,943 pounds of milk, 636.8 pounds of fat, and $194.99 above feed cost, was under very ordinary conditions. She was fed from April 1 to August 1, on a commercial dairy feed and from then until freshening time on a fitting ration of one part each of corn, oats and bran. She received about seven pounds of hay per day and was on poor pasture.

Conditions Merely Ordinary

"From October 20 to five days after freshening she was fed nothing but wheat bran and from then until April 1 sixteen pounds per day of a ration consisting of one part each of corn, oats, bran, cottonseed meal and oil meal with about fifteen pounds of timothy hay per day and nothing more. She was milked but twice a day, and had no extra care."

Mr. Gray attributes his success in dairying to regularity in feeding and milking, feeding a well balanced ration, breeding to a good purebred bull, raising the calves from the best cows and weeding out the poor producers which show up in the herd book kept by the tester in charge of the testing association.

These are good, sound, common sense business principles in dairying which would bring success to almost any man that would put them into practice. Mr. Dairyman, if you are not satisfied with the returns from your herd this past year, why not adopt the principles that are bringing the greatest success to others?—A. A. Borland.

New Zealand Cuts Butter Costs

NEW ZEALAND is fast becoming one of the greatest dairying countries of the world. Being able to sell all the butter and cheese she could produce in the great markets of Europe, she has doubled her production in the last ten years, and may double it again in the next decade.

Dr. Theodore Macklin, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been studying dairy production in New Zealand for his own institution and the United States Department of Agriculture, has this to say about dairying as it is carried on on the opposite side of the earth:

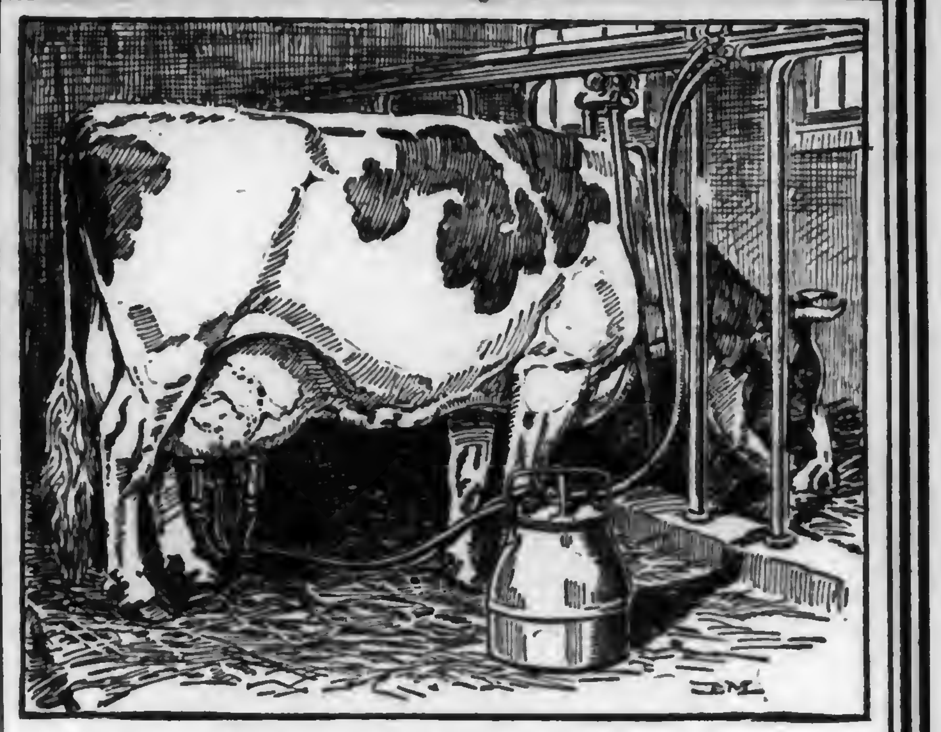
Pasture the Year Around

"Conditions under which production is carried on in New Zealand permit low cost of production. Nature has been good to the dairyman there, and due to the equable, mild climate, abundant rainfall, and combination of soil, topography and cheaply obtained fertilizer, a large output of butterfat per acre is realized without the strenuous effort required in continental regions of the corresponding latitude in the Northern Hemisphere.

"Twelve months of pasturage for cattle is the rule, and investment in barns is not required. About half of the cows are milked by machinery. The milking machine has come to stay in New Zealand and is doing there for the dairyman what the binder has done for the wheat grower in the United States. A small milk shed is constructed to house the machinery as the cattle are not housed in barns.

Man and Boy Milk Fifty Cows

"The milk shed is generally equipped with a four-cow plant. A man and a boy with this equipment can easily handle from forty to fifty milking cows. Gasoline is commonly used for power, but with the rapid introduction of electricity for rural use, this type of power is beoming popular on account of the reduced cost and convenience. Conservative estimates of the farm cost of producing butterfat indicate that the cost in 1924 was not more than two-thirds as great as in Wisconsin."



Whether you have 5 or 500 Cows there is a

De Laval Milker

For your needs and purse

WHETHER you have 5 or 500 cows or more to milk, there is a De Laval Outfit exactly suited for your needs and purse. More than 25,000 De Laval Milkers in use prove that they soon pay for themselves in saving time and labor, increasing the quantity and quality of the milk, and by making dairying more pleasant and profitable.

A De Laval Milker will save you at least $20 per cow per year. You will find a De Laval easy to own, easy to operate and easy to pay for. It will please both you and your cows and your only regret will be that you didn't get one sooner.

De Laval Milker Outfits sold for $175.00 and up, depending on the size of herd

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

A small payment down (from 10% to 25%) will put a De Laval Milker to work for you. Then the easy monthly payments can more than be met by the savings it makes for you. See your De Laval Agent or mail coupon below for full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 6736
165 B'way, New York 600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago
Send me your Milker ☐ Separator ☐ Catalog (check which).
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Town....................................
State ..............R.F.D....No. Cows....

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Box 8 Unadilla, New York

Power in Plenty from Fordson or other Light Tractor to fill any Silo with Dick's Blizzard Ensilage Cutter
Models Blizzard Ensilage Cutters
Write for Free Book

Owners of Fordsons and other light tractors are extremely well pleased with Dick's Blizzard. For example, they say: "Can run Blizzard to capacity with throttle half open." "Filled our silo 12 feet x 36 feet in 7 hours." "Handled corn exceptionally well even when we lapped bundles." "Can handle 12 tons per hour." "Sixteen silos filled without expense other than oil and fuel."

The FREE BOOK cites dozens of users' experiences. Describes fully the two Blizzard Models, R-211 and R-133, with Paddle Roll Self Feed, that do great work with light tractor power. Both are big values. Also describes the four other Blizzard models, ranging from the small L-18 that runs on 4 1-2 h. p., to the giant S-21, which cuts 35 tons per hr. on 9-10 in cut. **WRITE FOR BOOK TODAY.** Find out why Blizzards "Do most work per h. p.", "Are lightest running", "Elevate highest", "Longest lasting", "Safest to operate", "Do finest work." Also describes "Famous" Feed Cutters, for hand and power operation. Widely used by poultry raisers. Chopped feed makes more eggs.
The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., Dept. 15, Canton, O.

DAIRY FEED $5.00 PER TON WITH
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WOOD CEMENT METAL TILE **SILOS**
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WAIT! Before you buy an Engine, Separator, Spreader or any other machine, get Galloway's new low price; save ½ to ⅓. 500,000 pleased customers testify to faultless designs, best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog.
THE GALLOWAY CO., Box 197
[illegible]

TELL the advertiser you saw adv. in Pennsylvania Farmer.

My Playmates

My little brother is six years old and our dog is five years old. The dog likes to play and when we give him a stick or something he will run with it and then he wants us to try and catch him but sometimes we can not. His name is Bubbles.

I suppose you think that is a funny name for a dog, but my brother was just little when we got the dog and he ran around so fast that he thought Bubbles would be a good name for him. We have had our dog ever since he was a pup.

My brother has on his dad's pants, cap and boots. He likes to fish and sometimes he catches big ones.

First Prize

MY PLAYMATES.
Bernadine Guillaume, Lycoming Co., Pa.

Cousin Ruth, I don't think I can find a nicer playmate than your Billy Boy. He sure is a pretty baby.—Bernadine Guillaume, Lycoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am fourteen years old. My two oldest brothers are farming and my oldest sister is living in Bellegrove.

I received a certificate for perfect attendance at school last year and am getting one this year. I am going to Annville High School this fall I have three miles to go. I was sick in bed. I had the measles. Quite a number of people had them around our home.

I am sending a few riddles.

1. When should you loose your temper?

2. Which candle burns the longest, the one burned by day or the one burned by night?

3. What is the best way to make a slow horse fast?

4. On which side of the church does a yew tree grow?—Edna A. Fortna, Lebanon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I have never joined the Forum but am going to do so now so I can be in the contest that is on for the thirtieth. I am sending a picture of myself, two little brothers and our pets, cats included Don't you think they are cute? We have great fun feeding them and they would follow us all over the farm for a drink of milk.

I wish I had gotten in on the bird contest for we study about them in school and I have learned a lot about birds.—M. Eloise Dorand, Chester County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school closed May 22 and we had a very sociable time. Some of us recited, then we had cake and lemonade, and our teacher treated us all to ice cream.

Third Prize

MY PLAYMATES.
Mary Eloise Dorand, Chester County, Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

We have thirty children in our little school and ten out of this number were neither late nor absent during the whole term and have from one to one and a half miles to walk to school.

I was eleven years old in February and am in seventh grade. I have gone four consecutive years to school and have not been late nor absent. My cousin, Howard Kienzle, is nine years old and went three years without being late or absent. We all received presents from our teacher. He has taught in our school five years and we hope he comes back again.—Minnie Stuckel, Atlantic County, N.J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am sending you a picture of myself, my pet dog, Tippy, and my pet cat, Topsy.

I have about eighty-five little chicks to feed morning and evening. My sister Agnes' school will soon be done. There is a ground bird nest out along the road with five little ground birds in it.—Helen Goughler, Venango County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I will be thirteen in July. Maybe you think I am big but I am not. I am little and only weigh fifty-four pounds. Ha! Ha!

I live on a farm and like it very much. Our farm has 150 acres in it. I am going to float our buckwheat. It will be the first time I ever floated.

I found your cake recipe, Helen, and I made a cake. It turned out very nice for me. We like it.

I have one sister, Bernice, and one brother, James. Oh! I almost forgot school was out the 5th of May.—Beatrice Ameigh, Bradford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am fourteen years old. I live on a ninety-two-acre farm. We have two mules, one horse and fourteen cows which are milking very well. We ship our milk to Philadelphia and just now we are sending 170 to 180 quarts per day. We also have a nice bunch of young stock.

My father has twenty-one acres of corn planted and a large patch of potatoes. We have eighteen acres of wheat, which looks fine, and twenty-two acres of beautiful clover.

My school closed on the first of May. I passed for the seventh grade. My sister passed for the fifth. I have four brothers, two of them will start to school next fall. We also have 300 little chicks and 250 hens. I like to gather eggs, but I don't like to milk as the cows might kick me. I like housework best of all. I have two nice little kittens; they are so cute.—Jessie M. Hawkins, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Forum Friends —I am nine years old. This is my first letter. We have about 280 chickens and get about 200 eggs a day. For pets I have a lamb whose name is Jack. I feed him on a bottle. I also have a heifer. We have two lambs and nineteen old ewes and three cows. I drive them to pasture every morning.—Harold Stains, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I thought I would write and tell you what I saw going to the store the other day. It was a baby pheasant and its mother. The little baby pheasant ran under a leaf to hide from me. The mother pheasant ran up into the woods and made a funny noise.—Anna Smith, Butler County, Pa.

I was much pleased with the many snaps you sent in for the contest and tho only three will receive prizes I'm going to use several others on our page whenever they'll squeeze in between the letters.

Second Prize

MY PLAYMATES.
Margaret A. Kauffman, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Don't be worried if pictures you asked to have returned don't put in their appearance right away. They'll arrive safe and sound, sometime.

Very soon I'm going to announce another contest. Watch for it, particularly you boys. I want to hear from a lot of you next time.

COUSIN RUTH.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BRADFORD COUNTY.—Beatrice Ameigh, Lydia L. Page.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Jessie M. Hawkins.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Esther E. Fair, Anna Smith.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Kathryn V. Schaeffer.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Esther Sharpless.
CLARION COUNTY.—Mark E. Stahlman.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—J. S. Langley, Jr.
FULTON COUNTY.—Pauline L. Wible.
INDIANA COUNTY.—Alice N. Stewart.
LEBANON COUNTY.—Anna Fortna, Edna A. Fortna.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Frances Wright.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY. — Anna Marie Conrad.
SNYDER COUNTY.—Isabel Pentius, Katheryn Irene Wiess.
WASHINGTON COUNTY. — Ella Louise Lutes, Rena Pompermayer.
YORK COUNTY.—Edith Nearus.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC COUNTY. — Catherine Hoenis (P), Minnie Stuckel.
BURLINGTON COUNTY. — Margaret Mount.

MARYLAND

CAROLINE COUNTY.—Mary Elizabeth Harris.

Snapshot Contest

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County, Marion P. C[illegible], Marion W. Garretson, Beatrice Marie Warner. **Armstrong County,** Bernesse Bearick, Margaret Houser. **Bedford County,** Erda Shroyer, Dorothy Faye Wertz. **Bradford County,** Geraldine Hatch, Agnes Eva Northrop, Inez Vanderpool. **Bucks County,** H. Jeanette Slater, Gladys Wertz, Mildred Wertz. **Butler County,** Mary Greule, Florence A. Roenigh. **Cambria County,** Lucy Farabough. **Centre County,** David Brooks, Esther Dunkle, Sara Hosterman, Gladys Rishel, Samuel F. Sproul. **Chester County,** M. Eloise Dorand, Charlotte M. Jebb. **Clarion County,** Dorothy Hewitt. **Columbia County,** Mary C. Hilner, Ida A. Ivey. **Cumberland County,** Huldah Johnson.

Dauphin County, Rachel Alleman, Esther E. Landis. **Erie County,** Florence Ingram, Frances Omachila, Grace A. [illegible]. **Greene County,** Esther Luse Bell, Frank H. Bell, Ralph K. Bell. **Jefferson County,** William Rea. **Lancaster County,** Frances Creamer, Hilda Groff, Sadie Kerr, A. Pauline Landis, Esther Leaman, Esther Mae Mohler, H. Raymond Stover, Miriam I. Umer. **Lawrence County,** Katie Bender. **Lebanon County,** Margaret A. Kauffman. **Lehigh County,** Arlene E. Wessner. **Lycoming County,** Bernadine Guillaime, Mathilda R. Stiede.

Mifflin County, Hazel F. Huffman. **Montgomery County,** Esther Hickes, Delores Yonkin. **Montour County,** Helen Cooke. **Northumberland County,** Roberta Cressenger, Mildred I. Hoffman. **Perry County,** Edna Mae Mutzabough. **Somerset County,** Mary Jane Coleman. **Sullivan County,** Dorothy Anna Hess. **Susquehanna County,** Veora R. Christian, Marion Snyder. **Tioga County,** Mary Makin, Iva Richards.

Venango County, Helen Goughler. **Wayne County,** Lenore Campbell, Velt Schenk, Ethel Tiel. **York County,** Margaret Byerts, Kenneth Ford Kauffman, Lloyd Curtis Kauffman.

NEW JERSEY

Passaic County, Marie Benkendorf.

NEW YORK

Broome County, Doris Crowell, Ruth Crowell.

MARYLAND

Talbot County, no name signed. Will the sender please write me so the picture can be returned as requested?—Cousin Ruth.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—This week's puzzle has to do with colors. You will find in each of the sentences in the little square the name of a color, if you will look carefully at the letters. Naturally, you can find the word "yellow" in the last sentence.

When you have searched out the letters which spell the names of the colors—one in each of the lines—send them to me on a POST CARD so that they reach me by June 20. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. [illegible] sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize.

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Puzzle Prize Winners

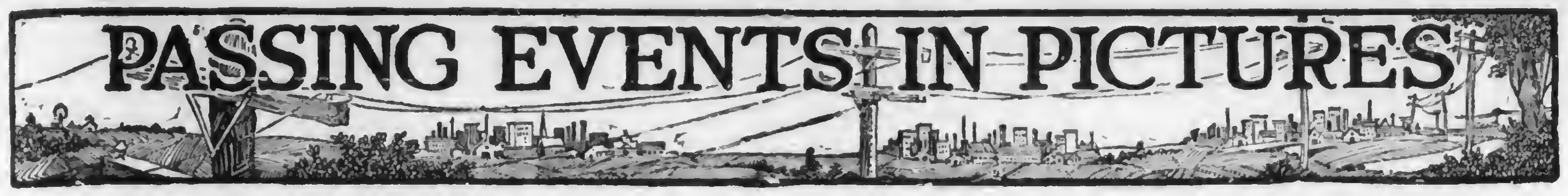
The answer to the puzzle published in May 23 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

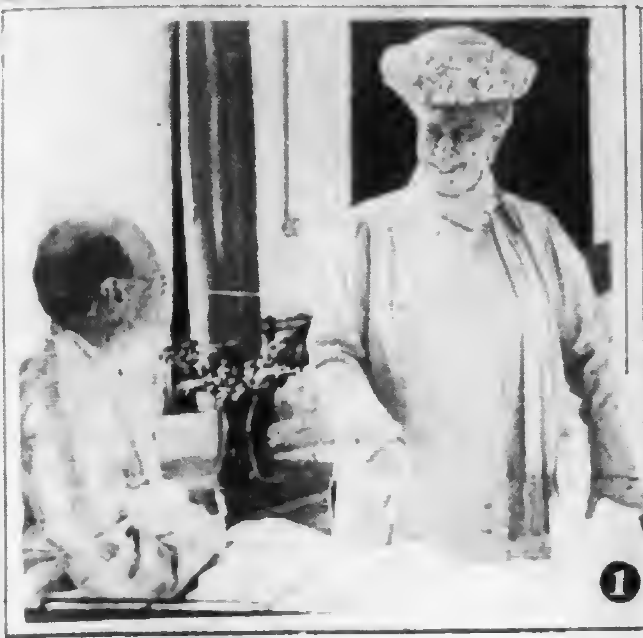
The prize winners are: Regina Burgoon, age 9, Summerville, Pa.; William Elleker, age 12, Hermudiar, Pa.; Ruth M. Good, age 10, Li[illegible], Pa.; Josephine Jarrell, age 16, Greensboro, Md.; Kimber Opp, age 8, Muncy, Pa.; Mary Redman, age 11, Centreville, Md.; Benjamin Somers, age 7, Denton, Md.; Samuel S. Stauffer, age 11, Beartown, Pa.; James Edward Weikert, age 9, Gettysburg, Pa.; Lucy Witherow, age 6, Fannettsburg, Pa.

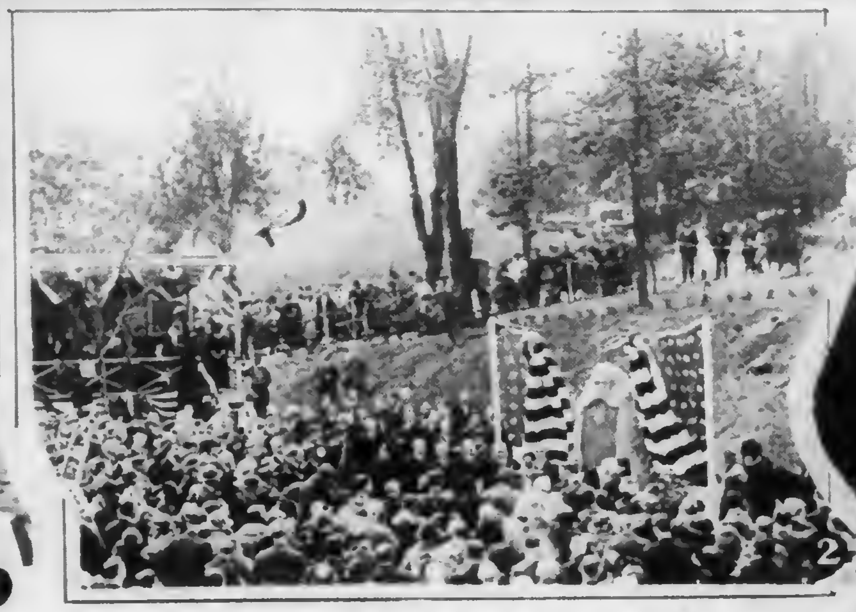
The prize was a silk American flag

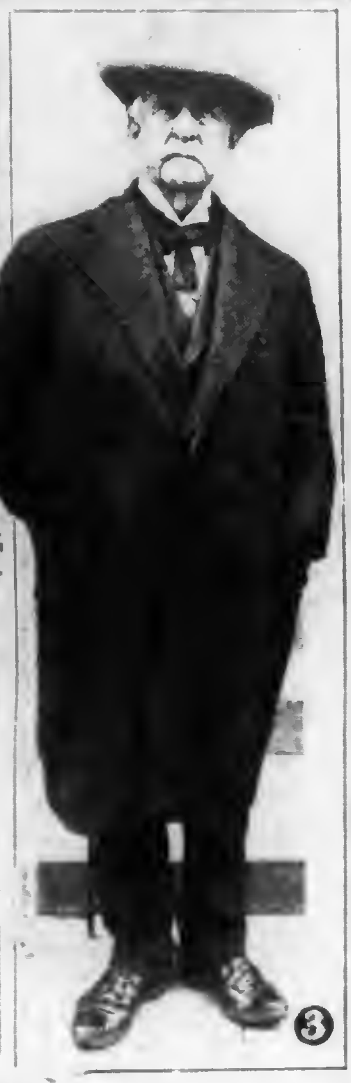
This tub lacks water
A pin knows its own point
The bow hit every time
A long ray of light shone out
The ogre entered his castle
The tomato ran gently down
Our editor has a farm
We saw Bob Lu eating a clam
He said he'd yell "O" when ready

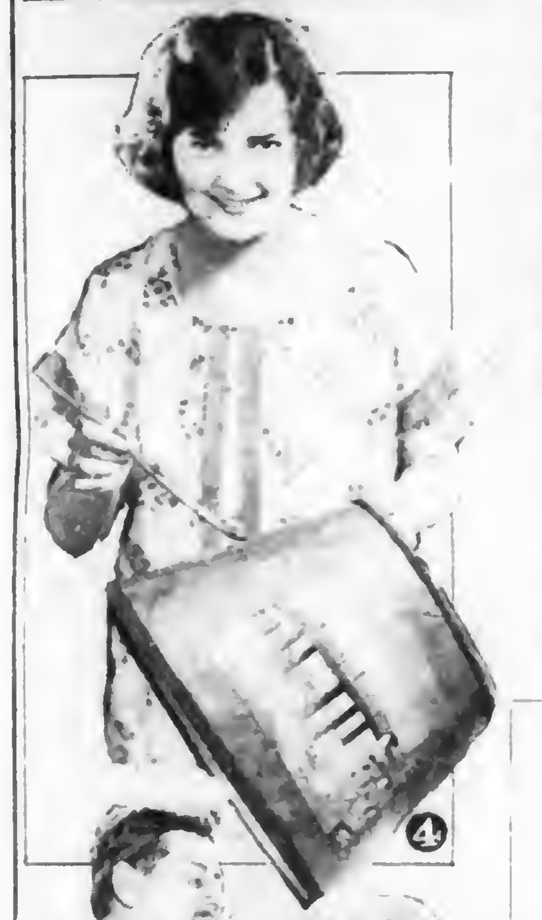
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

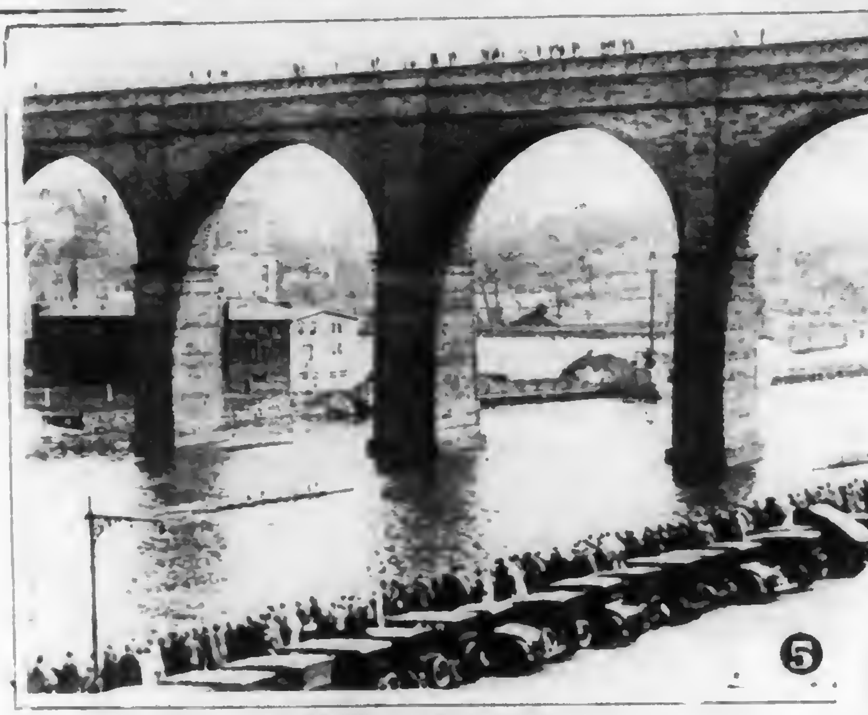


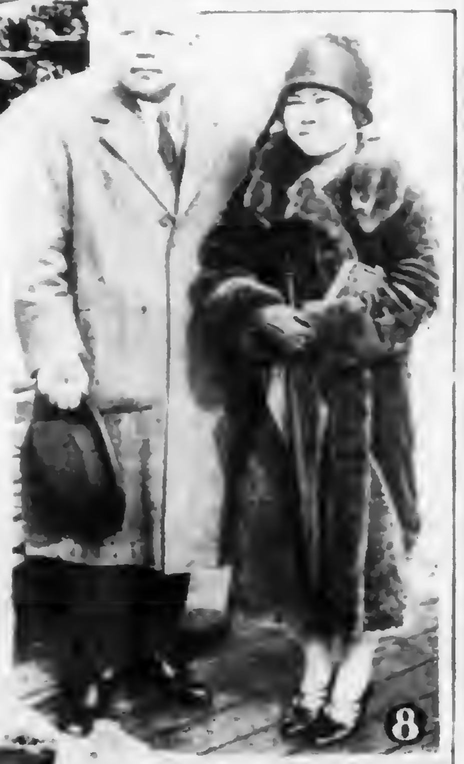


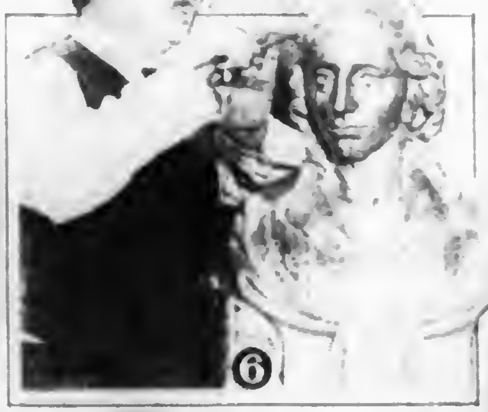


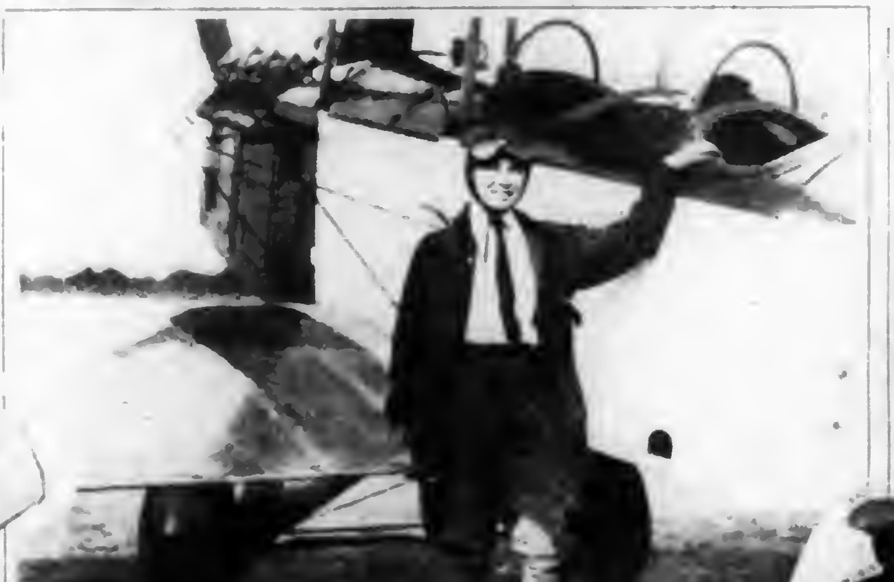


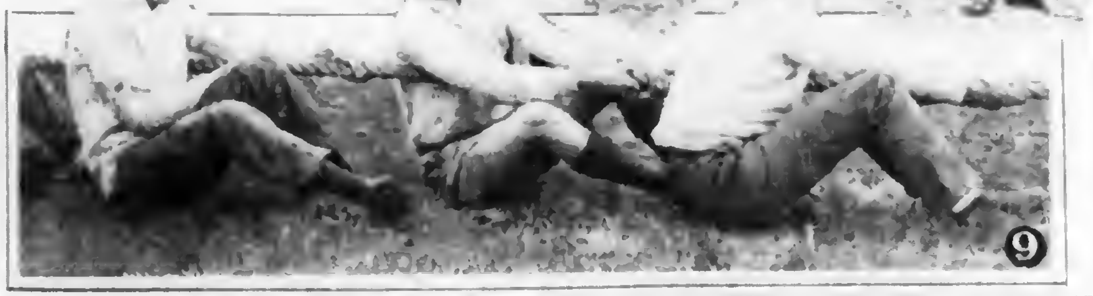


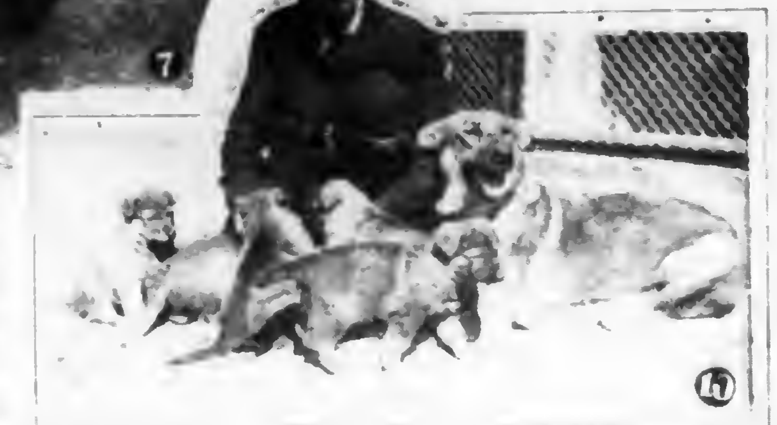












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The smile that cheers—Queen Mary, of England, in a round of hospital visits.
2.—At Menlo Park, N. J., where a tablet to the early achievements of Edison was recently dedicated.
3.—Last picture of General Nelson A. Miles, taken the day before his death as he left the Army and Navy Club in Washington.
4.—Finishing up a lamp shade made of wrapping paper, plus a Japanese print.
5.—The race between Choate School freshmen and Columbia University freshmen as the rivals passed under old Highbridge over the Harlem River.
6.—Putting the final touches to a cast of Brenda Putnam's bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe, which was placed in the American Hall of Fame.
7.—A New Orleans society girl makes her social calls in an airplane. She expects to tour Europe in her machine.
8.—Crown Prince and Princess of Siam on a tour of this country.
9.—The old time "tug of war" at Eton College, England.
10.—German police dogs—the Berlin Railway will train them to guard property.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Keep the Old Homestead

Don't Give Up the Best Just for Something New

SOMETIMES, in our desire for something new, we deliberately follow in the wake of the moving van, giving up one home for another,—perhaps only to be sadly disappointed. Had we taken stock from a sane viewpoint, we should have known that we were much better off where we were, even if it was only an old-fashioned brick house, years and years old. What possibilities these treasures from Colonial days present!

Ordinarily, the farm houses of fifty to seventy-five years and longer ago are better than present-day buildings for at least two reasons, more and better material was available, so that one's choice was not so limited, and labor was cheaper and more plentiful.

"Remove not the ancient landmarks."

And these houses have their own distinctive features, impossible to duplicate except at large expense. If, in addition, your farm house, attic, or shed contains old-fashioned painted furniture, rugs, dishes, pictures and other quaint things, you are indeed blessed. They require only a bit of refurnishing for delightful results.

Don't Abandon the Old House

If you are discouraged, tempted to abandon the old house, don't do it unless absolutely necessary. Even if beaming and ceiling are insecure, or a sill or two defective, replacing them is not likely to cost more than moving and refurnishing another house. And the new house will, even then, not be your old home in its own setting of familiar fields, forest and orchards. Take another look at it. Let the good man of the house decide to make the needed repairs that are within his sphere. Help further the work, zealously guarding the quaintness,—paneled and carved woodwork, stair cases, built-in cupboards, presses and shelves. Keep even the tiny-paned windows. They are so distinctive these days.

These most important features attended to, woodwork comes next. Thoro scrubbings, smoothings with graded sandpaper, often disclose old woods that need only a coat or so of self-color stain, or paint if preferred. Keep to quaint old designs in wall-papers. Designers everywhere seem to be going back, copying every available scrap of old wall-paper and obtaining remarkably good results.

Old pieces of furniture may be re-cushioned, covered with plain denim or the lovely cretonnes, at slight cost. Paint other chairs, beds, stands and dressers with light gray, delft blue, sage green or black, with small painted-in fruit or flower designs, and the result will be (if nicely done) furniture that commands exorbitant prices in city furnishing shops.

The other day I read of an old floor redeemed by laying down a certain brand of roofing composition, kept in place with special furnished large nails. The whole was then painted,—black, I believe. If your floors are not as far gone as this, restore them by staining or painting. Use as many coats as necessary to cover well. Cover the floors as you will; prettily colored rag rugs, nicely made, are lovely, and there are some beautiful quiet designs in modern rugs.

And curtains,—nothing is quite so pretty as crisp white ones, the ruffly ones for bedrooms, perhaps. Somehow they, with the usual dull green blinds, provide most fitting finishing touches to the old farm house.

Old houses, old things, ancient landmarks, must have appealed to Solomon, the wise, in those days when he entreated folk to "remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

Let us lovingly keep these old houses, that have had such a "lot of livin' in," that repect the charm and quaint beauty of days that we know only by tradition.—G. S.

Old furniture has a distinct charm of it's own.

Mixed Jams

Each of the following recipes makes about ten large glasses of jam, according to the size of the fruits used.

STRAWBERRY SPREAD

- 2 quarts strawberries
- 2 cups cooked rhubarb
- Juice and pulp two grape fruit
- 1 tablespoon grape fruit rind
- Rind and juice of one lemon
- 5 cups sugar
- 3 chopped apples
- 1 cup seeded raisins

Wash and crush the berries, cover with three cups water. Add the rhubarb and other fruits, cooking long and slowly until well blended and tender. Add the sugar half an hour before the jam is finished. It should be quite thick.

• • •

APRICOT JAM

- 6 cups stewed apricots
- 2 cups mashed figs
- 1 cup strained honey
- 3 cups sugar
- 4 cups shredded pineapple
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves, tied into cloth bag

Soak the dried apricots and figs overnight and stew as for sauce, unsweetened. Add the pineapple, honey and sugar and cook slowly till thick. Allow the bag in which the cloves are sewn to remain in the jam while it is cooking but remove before filling glasses.—E. M. P.

More Papering Hints

I LIVED in just such an old-fashioned house as you describe, Mrs. H. K., and it had always been white-washed. I washed the walls in strong vinegar and papered the bedrooms, and the paper stuck.

The ceiling in the kitchen was scaling. We scraped it with an old discarded handsaw, then washed it with vinegar and papered it, using glue in the paste in proportion as directed by our Home Page Editor, Mrs. Harrington, and it stayed tight and smooth.

A Good Selection

If you will get a ceiling paper called "ice" (white ground scattered over with satiny flakes) you will find it easy to put on. It requires no matching. For your bedrooms choose a white background with a fine narrow stripe of feathery flowers and leaves. Blue would be nice for the small bedroom, as blue gives an impression of space.

I would begin on the small room. Paper the ceiling, and then run your side stripes about a foot onto the ceiling. If the lower walls are five feet high, cut your strips six feet. Measure and mark where the ends are to come. Place each end evenly along the mark and smoothe down with a wide soft brush. Then cut a banding of the stripe and paste along the edge where ceiling and sides meet. The result will be a canopy effect and I am sure you will be delighted with it.—Mrs. E. A. Kern.

In Busy Seasons

NEARLY every country housewife has seasons of the year when she finds it impossible to get all the work accomplished. At such times a neat and orderly house is a wonderful help toward keeping the nerves calm and preventing unnecessary fatigue.

I find it pays to study how to reduce the dusting as much as possible, especially at hurried seasons. First, I put away all bric-a-brac, pictures and whatever will increase the work of dusting.

To Simplify Matters

A vacuum cleaner will do more toward keeping down dust in the house than anything else. A clean carpet-sweeper used daily to keep the rugs presentable will raise little unnecessary dust. Brushing up the surface litter with a slightly dampened brush and a long handled dust pan is quickly done and postpones the day of more energetic cleaning.

Most helpful of all is searching out the spots that especially show the dust. Every room has such places,—a polished table, a cherished buffet, the top of bookshelves. Try covering these surfaces, during the busy season, with something that does not show the dust. It is surprising how much longer the rooms look presentable if these polished surfaces no longer glimmer thru a shroud of dust. There will remain plenty of time during the year to enjoy the polished surfaces when dusting them will not seem such a burden.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Letters We Like to Get

Dear Household Editor:—In reply to your letter, I have received the government bulletin and thank you very much for your trouble in getting it for me.

In regard to the books you mentioned, it happens that I have been given a copy of "Getting Ready to Be a Mother" by Carolyn Van Blarcom.

Thanking you again.—W.

Sickness at the Neighbors

When You Offer Help Make It Count for the Most

IT IS proverbial that sickness never goes unnoticed among country neighbors. Sometimes, however, our best intentioned services are not as helpful as they should be.

Taking one task entirely off the overburdened mother's shoulders is the greatest help, often times, that can be rendered. When oil lamps were used for illumination in our home, a thoughtful neighbor helped me beyond words by coming in each morning, bringing her own clean towels and cloths, and carefully cleaning and filling all the lamps. When lamps are burned all night as they are during severe illness, they are empty and soiled by daylight. What a help to find them bright and shining when darkness returns!

When all the neighbors "bake and take in" the result is generally a feast or a famine. "I'll put up the children's school lunches," one thoughtful woman offered. She asked a few questions as to the children's preferences and their mother's requirements on the lunch question and that was the last that mother had to think about school lunches until the sickness was over and she had had a few days of sorely needed rest.

If You Can't Leave Home

One kindly neighbor can always be depended upon to do the washing for any afflicted family in her locality. "I have an electric washer, plenty of water and a convenient laundry," she always says. "I can do the washing when I would find it impossible to leave home to help."

"I'll come in each evening and wash dishes," offered a mother who could not leave her small children during the day. Well, wasn't that a wonderful help? It was not a great hardship for her, yet it meant that every night the kitchen was set in order and the table arranged for breakfast; only one who has spent an anxious and broken night can realize just how grateful this assistance was.

When there are children too small to be of service, taking them away for a little visit helps wonderfully.

There is one rule it is always wise to observe in case of neighborhood sickness. Never, if you can help it, take anything to the sick home which you wish or expect to have returned. Food presented on delicate dishes and covered with elaborate linen which must be carefully looked after and returned is very little help to a harassed housewife. Place doughnuts, cookies and bread in clean paper bags. Paper plates and boxes lined with waxed paper will safely convey cakes, pies and many other edibles.

Don't Ask, Do Something

During bad weather, when it is difficult to dry clothes, it often happens that the ordinary household linen is insufficient when there is sickness. What a comfort then is a gift of old sheets, pillowcases, towels and night garments that may be used up and discarded with no thought of returning.

Never make the mistake of going to the house of sickness to stand about and ask: "What can I do to help?" Choose something you can do and do it regularly. Be ready to answer a call for help. And you may feel certain that you are doing your part to help the neighbor who is afflicted.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Trouble with Fern

Dear Pennsylvania Farmer:—As I am a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer, I thought I would write to you. I have a lace fern which I have had about a month, and it is starting to die and dry up. First the bottom dies then the top. I keep it in the sun all the time so I am at a loss to know what to do for it. I have tried almost everything I have heard of without success. I thought perhaps you would know and tell me what to do for it. I should feel awfully disappointed if it should die, as it is so nice and big.—A Subscriber.

Ferns are naturally shade loving plants. Notice the ferns in the woods wherever you go, and you will see that the choicest ones are those which grow in the shade. This is true of all ferns in their native haunts. The lace fern, if you mean the variation of the old favorite Boston fern which has long feathery lacy fronds, is a greenhouse product and was grown in a rather cool house under a glass roof, but shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

Common Pots Are Best

So take the fern out of the sunshine, give it a shady corner on the porch if you have one, if not, put it on the north side of the house or at a north window. I would not change the dirt unless the fern is in a fancy glazed jar. If it is, take it out and repot it in an ordinary unglazed flower pot. The roots of plants need air and water drainage which they cannot get in the fancy jardinieres.

Nor should a fern, potted in a common pot, be set into a jardinere. Florists tell me that this is one of the surest ways to kill a fern. If you repot, get, if possible, real woods dirt. It is better than any soil or fertilizer you can buy.

See that the fern has water enough but do not let the water stand in the saucer of the pot. Give it a shower bath once a week unless it is out of doors where the rains can sprinkle it for you.

Another thing, ferns like to be let alone. Select the place where you think it will thrive best, cool, shady and airy, and then don't move it. Don't even turn it around. If it must be moved for its weekly bath, return it as nearly as possible to its former position.

Ferns Should Not Be Disturbed

The lace fern is a sport of the old Boston fern, and may surprise you by producing fronds which are quite plain and unruffled. I have one which I bought last December which is showing quite a tendency to "revert to type." These coarser fronds I cut out, hoping to stimulate it to produce the more feathery ones for which I bought it.

Of course there is a chance that something else is the matter with your fern, but the suggestions I have made ought to save it.—Orra Parker Phelps.

To Fry Ham

I HAVE fried ham for fourteen years and I discovered only recently that ham can be fried so that it is much more delicious in the oven than on the top of the stove.

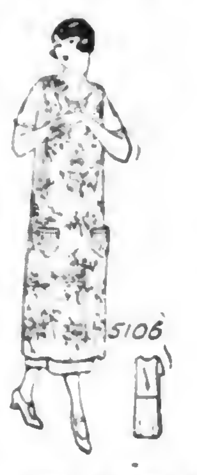
I have crisped my bacon for a long time in the oven, but it did not occur to me to fry ham the same way.

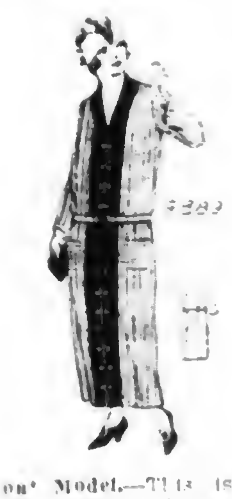
This does away entirely with splattering the top of the stove, there is no smoke in the house from the frying meat, and the fat is crisp, while the lean part does not fry hard but is more tender than when fried on top of the stove.—May H. Mumaw.

For Mother and Daughters

Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

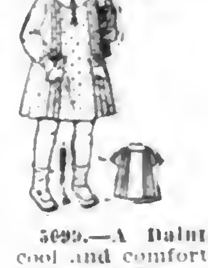
5106.—A Simple Apron.—The waist portion of the back is fastened to the front of the apron, and holds it securely in place. This style is good for percale, gingham, drill or rubberized cloth. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

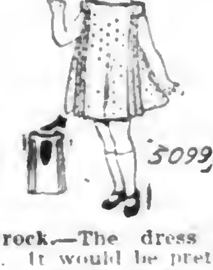




4889.—Stylish Stout Model.—This is a good model for satin, crepe or [illegible] Roshanara crepe with satin for collar and panels would be very attractive. Eight sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 1⅞ yards of one material [illegible] inches wide. If made as illustrated [illegible] yards of striped or figured material. The width of the dress at the foot is two yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

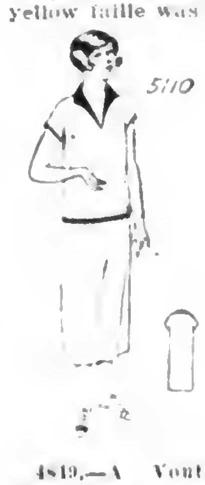
4855.—With Picture Pockets.—Dotted percale or Swiss, with collar of linen or organdy, could be used for this style. The "elephant" pockets will please the little girl who chooses this model. The sleeve may be in wrist or short length. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size requires 2⅝ yards of one material 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated will require 2⅓ yards of 36-inch material and one-half yard of plain material. Pattern, 10 cents.

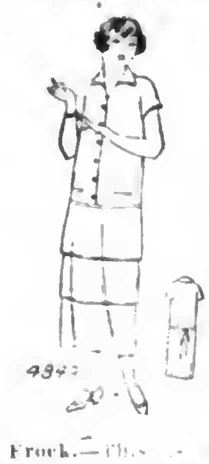




5099.—A Dainty Frock.—The dress is cool and comfortable. It would be pretty in dotted Swiss or in linen, or in any of this season's pretty materials. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size will require 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5110.—A Simple Model.—Tub silks are attractive for this design. It is also good for flannel, kasha, linen, and rep. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material if made of one material. If made as illustrated, the facings and belt will require one-quarter yard of contrasting material. As pictured white taffeta with facings of yellow faille was used. Pattern, 10 cents.





4819.—A Youthful Frock.—This is a good model for slender figures. It is suitable for alpaca, linen, jersey and crepe, also for flannel and taffeta. Four sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 1½ yard. Pattern, 10 cents.

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261 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

The Stove

By *Marjorie L. C. Pickthall*

"I'LL be back the third day at latest with the doctor. I've left you wood enough for three days and more and you've grub for a month." Garth looked at her anxiously; his strong mouth twitched. Suddenly he leaned forward and brushed her cheek lightly with his yellow beard. "I—hate to leave you little girl," he said, with a gentleness not common with him, "but I guess it's Derek's only chance."

"Of course you must go. It's Derek's only chance." Dorette faced him steadily. She was pale, slight, sleepy-eyed, but wilderness born and bred, for all that; one guessed a spirit of steel in that fragile sheath. She finished wistfully: "There'll be nothing for me to do—nothing, but—wait."

"Only look after yourself and keep the stove up."

"I'll do it. And you—if you meet Maxime . . . ."

Rage blazed suddenly in her brother's eyes. The barrel of his rifle gleamed blue as he gripped it. "If I meet Maxime," he said, thru his teeth, "it's a finish for him or for me!"

He turned about without another word, and swung down the forest trail on his long run to Mandore.

Dorette watched him until he was no more than a dark shadow among the heavy blue shades that hung from spruce to spruce like tangible banners. All life, all sound, all motion seemed to go with him. Mile after mile, she knew, on each side of her was nothing but the same silence, the same stillness, league after league of the desolate fir forest of the North. She went into the cabin and bolted and barred the door behind her, as if the solitude were an enemy which she must keep out.

The cabin was a pleasant place. The walls were sheathed in red cedar, and there were fur rugs on the floor, red curtains at the windows. In the center of the larger of the two rooms into which the cabin was divided stood the great iron stove, in winter the source of their very life.

Its voice filled the cabin with a roar like the forever unsatisfied roaring of the wind and sea—a hungry voice. Dorette swung open the heavy door, wincing from the furnace-glory within, as she flung on more wood. That was her one occupation until Garth came back—feeding the stove.

She went to one of the bunks—like the bunks of a ship—that were built on the wall behind the stove, and looked in.

DEREK, her younger brother, lay there without motion, as he had lain ever since the sergeant of police and Garth had carried him in and laid him there. He drowsed between life and death, shot thru the body. Now and then he swallowed a little broth, but with no knowledge of the hand that fed him. She dared not touch him. There was nothing she could do for him but keep the cabin warm enough to sustain that flickering lamp of life till the doctor came, for the cold of that country kills like a sword.

Suddenly, slinging to the side of the bunk, she trembled. "If only you could speak to me, Derek," she whispered. "If only I could hear your voice!"

But the only voice was the voice of the great stove.

Her mind painted for her the scene she had not witnessed—the hard men of the mines and the lumber camps, still men with formidable eyes, following Cain's trail from Fort Dismay to Anisette; the end of the trail at a little lonely shack blinded in snow, ringed with watchful men; Derek pleading that Maxime might have "one more chance, boys!" the parley at the door, the shot coming from nowhere; men storming into the shack over Derek's fallen body, and finding it empty; Maxime Dufour escaped again! She saw it all. Heard again Garth's voice in hard-breathed sentences between shut teeth: "But he's not goin' to get away again. He'll have to get food and shelter somewhere; and if it's a thousand miles away, we'll follow and shoot him down like the wolf he is!"

She glanced round, pale and shaken, thinking that still she heard that deep voice of bitter rage. But is was only the undertone of the roaring stove humming its angry song.

SHE busied herself about such duties as she could find. Twice she fed the stove from the pile of wood on the floor. The fierce heat licked out at her each time, just as a savage beast will strike thru the bars of his cage, and each time she shut the door with the sense of prisoning some lion-voiced living thing.

Her work was soon done. Everything in the cabin was tidied and tidied again. She glanced at the clock. Only an hour of the slow time had gone. Garth had only been gone an hour. She turned the clock with its face to the wall, took out a shirt she was making for Garth—red-and-black checked flannel, thick as felt—and stitched resolutely.

Her hearing, accustomed to the sound of the stove, as the ear adjusts itself to the thunder of a waterfall, was acute to catch the faintest noises. She heard the tiny sound of the thread passing thru the flannel, the soft thud of snow slipping from the boughs of the forest, the least check and stumble in Derek's shallow breathing. Each time she heard this last, her own heart checked and stumbled in tune with it. She held her own breath till her brother's renewed its weak rhythm.

So the morning passed. In the afternoon, she found a snowshoe that needed re-stringing. Deftly as Montagnais she twisted the gut and wove the net.

It was dark sooner than she could have hoped. She needed no lamp. The stove filled the cabin with its glow. In the dark it became a beautiful and formidable thing, a shape of dull red, with a heart of lambent rose. She glanced at the little windows, sheathed thick with frost-ferns. It would be a cold night. Her thoughts went to Garth, then with dread to Maxime Dufour. She dragged her cot from the inner room, set it across the front of the stove, and lay down. The warmth was like a hand pressing on her eyelids.

With the subconscious watchfulness of those who care for the beloved, she was awake five times in the long night to feed the stove. Each time she looked at Derek, and thought, with a pang, that he was deeper sunken among the pillows. His eyes were not quite closed; the silvery line of eye ball reflected the red glow. She would have liked to close them, but her hand shrank from so prophetic an action.

The last time she woke the sun had risen. The gathered crystals on the windows were lit with a glow that paled the stove. Dorette went into the inner room and braided her hair.

That day passed as the first had done. Her brother was weaker. She pleaded with him, passionately tender. "Just a mouthful of soup, Derry. Wake up, Derry dear. Take it for my sake, Derry!" but her voice, which had dimly roused him the day before, could not reach him now. She looked round for something she might do for him.

The diminished heap of logs on the floor showed her work enough. She must bring in a fresh supply from the pile behind the cabin. She ate a hasty breakfast and made herself some coffee. Then, hooded and wrapped against the cold, she opened the door.

She stepped into a world of white, blue, and black; solid, translucent, and motionless as tho built from gems. Where the blue sky touched the black trees there seemed to run a setting of gold; where the black trees trailed branches to the snow, was a stain of sapphire shadow. It was fierecely cold. She shut the door behind her, hastily, ran to the snow-buried wood pile behind the cabin, burdened herself with an armful of small logs, returned, set her load on the threshold, opened the door, and tumbled the wood on the floor. All the morning she worked thus. Her spirits rose; she began to believe that Derek would not die, and soon she might think of Garth's return. The noise of the logs as she flung them on the floor pleased her. It was a change from the one unceasing voice that filled the cabin day and night—the voice of the stove.

THE second night she was restless. She dared not sleep at first, for fear she should sleep too well. Wind came up with the stars; the great stove sang to a higher, more tremendous note! She could scarcely keep pace with its consuming hunger. The pine knots and bright birch logs fell to ash in a moment. If she slept, she dreamed that the stove was out, and the cold creeping into the cabin in long feathers of frost, that twisted under the door like snakes, until one touched her on the throat and she woke, choking.

Dawn found the sky fleeced with cloud, the cabin warm, and the hurt man yet alive.

Again with the day her heart lightened. Four—five hours from that time, and she might expect Garth with the doctor from the mines at Mandore. She wound the clock, and turned it with its chipped white face to the room, no longer dreading to tell the passage of the hours.

Yet five hours went, and Garth had not come.

She went to the door. Closing it behind her that the cold might not get into the cabin even for a moment, she stared down the trail. It ran in the straight no more than a half mile; farther than that, she could not see. Yet it was less her eyes than her soul that she thus strained to see beyond the forest.

"Garth! Garth! Garth!"

Who had given that wild cry that rang among the trees? For a moment she wondered, then knew it had come from her own troubled heart.

She must see beyond the first bend of the trail; she must see if, farther than that, the blue-white ribbon between the trees was still empty of her hope.

She built up the fire again, put on coat and hood and snowshoes, took one glance at Derek, and left the cabin. She sped down the trail. She was panting when she reached the first curve. Almost afraid to look, she saw the long track before her—empty. There was something conscious and deliberate in that emptiness, as if the forest knowingly withheld from her a secret. She dared go no farther. She turned back and fled home.

The clock ticked off another hour—two, three, four. Garth did not come.

Darkness, and he had not come.

LONELINESS and suspense were shaking her strong nerves. The worst of all was the silence. The voice of the stove became first an annoyance, then a weariness, then an intolerable burden. The voice of its devouring hunger was the very voice of silence, of desolation. She flung the wood angrily. "If there was only someone to speak to," she said a little wildly—"just someone to give me a word!"

There was no one—then, nor thru the endless night, when she feared to sleep, lest, in her dreams, or in reality, that insatiable thing in the stove that kept them alive might escape her, nor with the stormy dawn. Garth did not come.

There was no wood left in the house. Before she did anything else, she wrapped herself and went to the wood-pile.

The wood-pile was heaped against the back of the cabin; it was roofed and sheeted with snow. She pulled at the butt of a log, and the wood came down with a run, mixed with much snow—such dry snow that the wood was not moistened until she held it in her warm hand. The bitter work was a relief to her. She thrust the soft, dark hair out of her eyes and piled herself such a load that she swayed under it. "But it's something to do for Derek," she said, wistfully. "It's all I can do."

She took in enough for the day. But there was the night.

"Garth will be back by then," she muttered, with cold lips, staring at the stove.

"Garth must be back by then." The stove sent a screaming rush of flame up the pipe, as if in mockery. She felt an unreasoning hatred for it, as she went wearily out again to gather enough wood for the night too.

She thrust in her arm to the shoulder. She met no resistance but that of the snow.

Her heart beat in shuddering throbs. She brought a long pole and prodded the pile, then swung the pole and leveled it. She found nothing but snow.

"How did it happen?" She heard herself asking this over and over. Easily enough. She or Garth or Derek had been drawing supplies from the other side of the pile, and the snow had slipped from the roof and filled the spaces; hardening, it had stretched a roof over emptiness. The pile, which had been taken for good, hardwood logs, fodder for that roaring hungry heat within, was no more than a heap of snow.

Dorette turned slowly, and went into the cabin.

She stood by Derek's bunk, staring at the wood on the floor. It was enough for the day, but what of the night?

Would Garth return before the night?

She looked about the cabin. There were things there, things that would burn. Her sleepy brown eyes widened. There was war in them as she leaned and kissed Derek's cheek. He did not stir from that deepening sleep of his.

"Sleep on, Derry," she whispered, scarcely knowing what she said. "Sleep well, Derry. I'll take care of you. I'll fight for you!"

SHE took Garth's heavy ax, and began on the chairs.

They were heavy and clumsy things, Garth's pride, since he had made them himself. They would feed the stove well; but they were hard for a girl's arm to chop, even tho she struck true as a woodman, and Dorette's hands were scorched from the door of the stove. As she toiled, her eyes ranged the cabin, calculating on this box, that shelf, the table. Her heart beat to every sound. As the wind rose higher, the bitter day was full of sounds. A dozen times she ran to the door, crying, "Garth!" A dozen times she saw nothing but the forest and a driven mist of snow, as fine and dry as dust.

By the earliest dusk she had chopped up everything in the cabin. Each stroke sent a jar of pain to her shoulder from her burned and bruised hands, but she did not feel it. And still the stove roared, insatiable. The dried wood of their furnishings, pine for the most part, burned like straw. The great iron horror must be fed, and she had nothing to feed it.

She took the ax and went out.

The grey forest fronted her in a rustling drive of snow and shadow. There must be a hundred fallen boughs within range of the cabin. She found one, dragged it from the snow, and toiled with it into the house. She twisted it apart, desperately, and there was blood on the tough broken stuff she thrust into the stove.

She went out again. She was growing more desperate as her strength failed. There was a great branch trailing from a spruce, and she tore and wrenched at it, but it would not yield—it was frozen. She swung her weight upon it, sobbing. She struck with all the force remaining in her, but the ax-blade turned in her weary hands. She felt as tho the will in her, passionately strong, should sever the bough as by steel. She did not know she was beaten, until she slipped weakly and fell in the snow and lay there, wailing helplessly and softly as a child.

The bitter snow stung her face like heat—like the heat of the stove. If she stayed there, the stove would be out. She lifted herself to her knees, and saw in the growing dark a man, who stood with a rifle on his arm, looking down at her.

"Garth! Oh, Garth!"

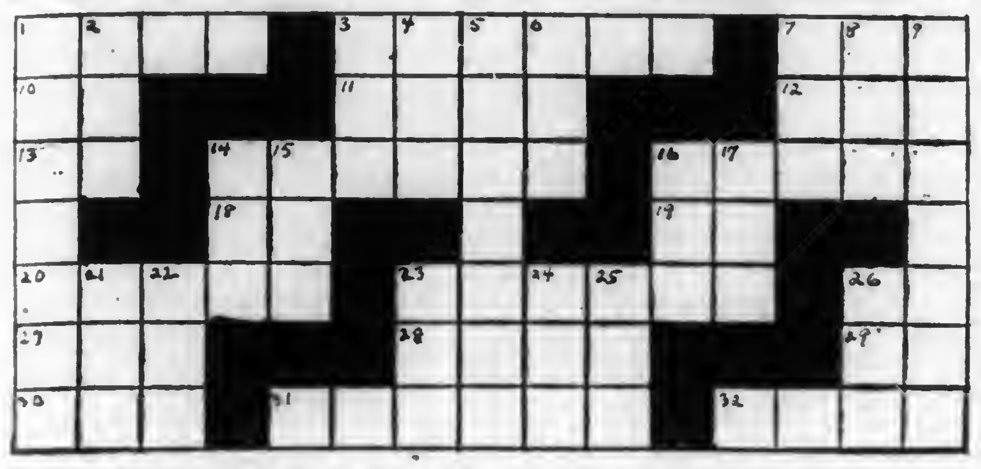
But even as the cry left her lips, she knew it was not Garth.

(To be continued next week)

Activities of Al Acres: *Slim Is Almost a Painter but Not Quite:* : : : : : : *By Leet*

DO A GOOD JOB AN' MA'LL GIVE US A STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE FOR SUPPER
YOU DON'T NEED TO BRIBE ME, AL! THIS IS A JOB I TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN!
THERE AIN'T NO ONE ON THIS FARM CAN HANDLE A PAINT BRUSH LIKE YOUR UNCLE SLIM!
? ? ?
GOODBY STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE!
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 28 (across) is IRAN and 9 (down) is ODDMENT. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully, and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

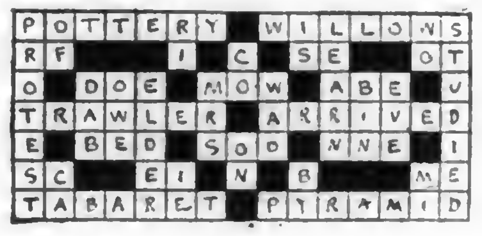
READING DOWN

1. Bird trained for hunting, plural
2. The unit of electrical resistance
3. Basket, abbreviation
4. A playing card marked with a single spot
5. Where plays are performed
6. A number
7. State which has but three counties, abbreviation
8. Latin prefix meaning "one"
9. An odd thing, one that is left over
14. The country you live in, abbreviation
15. Latin prefix meaning "not"
16. A bag
17. The boat in which the first recorded menagerie was transported
21. The Chinaman's pigtail
22. Letters standing for "and so forth"
23. Intention or direction
24. What the sun does to our skin
25. An insect noted for its industry
26. Flat part of a grate on which things may be kept warm

READING ACROSS

1. The white crest of a wave
3. Encounter between opposing forces
7. Latin prefix meaning "two"
10. Exclamation
11. Pain
12. Termination
13. Long meter, abbreviation
14. Not seen
16. Raw herbs served with a dressing
18. In such a manner
19. Advanced Registry, abbreviation
20. The sea
23. An assault
26. Personal pronoun
27. Fruit of certain trees
28. The Persian name for Persia
29. Upon
30. The next after the first, abbreviation
31. To grieve or sorrow
32. What one owes

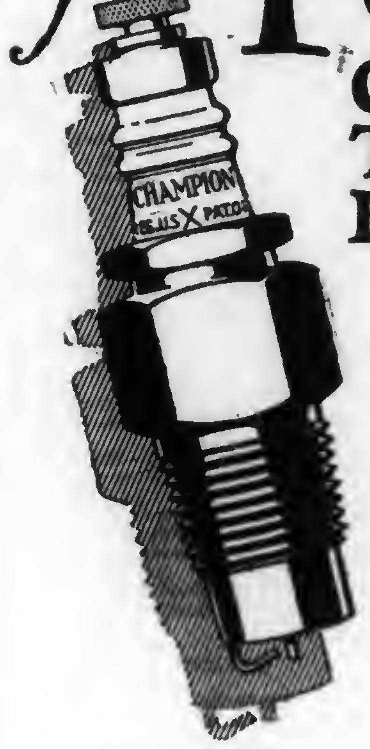
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



An "eating competition" was organized in a mining town in the north of England. One competitor, a giant collier, six feet in height and broad in proportion, succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a plentiful supply of vegetables and a plum pudding, washed down with copious drafts of ale. He was unanimously declared the winner, and was being triumphantly escorted home, when he turned to his admirers and said:

"Eh, lads, say don't hee say nowt of this to my old woman, or she won't gie me no dinner!"—The Continent (Chicago).

for Ford Cars~ Trucks~ Fordson Tractors 60¢



Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors.

For more than 13 years Champion spark plugs have been regular equipment on Ford Cars and Trucks and on Fordson tractors since they were introduced.

This is a striking tribute to Champion dependability because no organization insists on higher standards than the Ford Motor Company.

Champions aid Ford engines to deliver the very best service. A new set at least once a year is real economy because they save their cost in oil and gas and improve engine performance.

More than 95,000 dealers sell Champions. Champion X is 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents. You will know the genuine by the double-ribbed sillimanite core.

Champion Spark Plug Company
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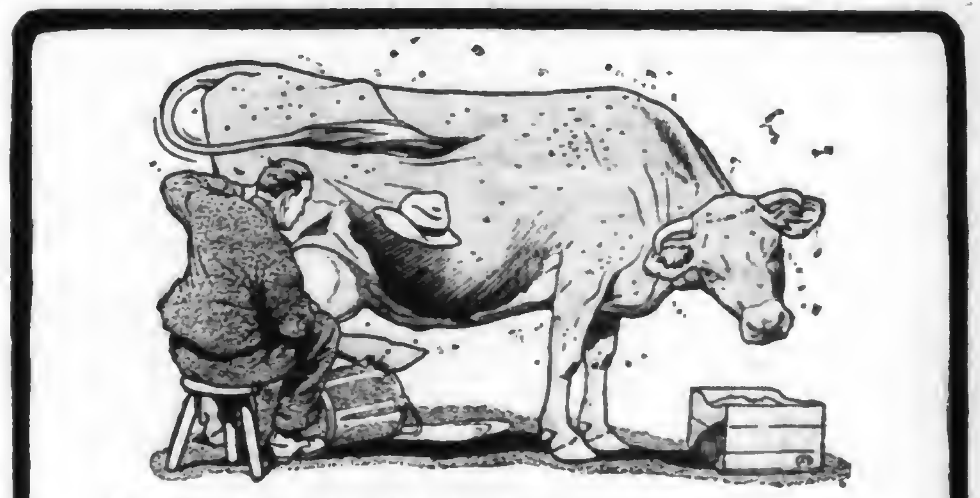
CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine



You Can't Milk a Fly-Pestered Cow Dry

She retains the last—the richest.

That's why your milk always tests lower in butter-fat during fly-time.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

—has the odor of the pines

Pleasant and healthful to folks, but repelling to flies and mosquitoes.

Remember, Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is the fly chaser with a kick.

It's the odor that does it.

It does not taint the milk, gum the hair nor blister. It is most economical to use. A single gallon will last the average farmer all summer.

Unconditionally guaranteed.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 8, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, Penna and N J, doz bchs, green, extra fancy, $4@5.50; fancy, $3@4; prime, $2.40@3; culls, $1.20@2; white, fancy, $2.40@3.60; prime, $1.50@2.40; culls, 50c@$1.50. BEANS, Fla, hmpr, green, $1.25@1.50; S C, hmpr, green, $1.75@2.25; wax, $1.50@2; N C, hmpr, green, $1.75@3; wax, $2@2.75; Norfolk, hmpr, green, $2@3.50; wax, $2@3.50. BEETS, Norfolk, crate, $2; N C, crate, $1.50@2; N J, 100 bchs, $3@4. CABBAGE, Eastern Shore Va, crate, $2.50@3; Norfolk, crate, $2.25@2.75; poor low as $1.50; Baltimore, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1. CARROTS, N C, hmpr, $1.50@1.75; poor, 75c@$1; Norfolk, crate, $1.50@2.25; N J, 100 bchs, $4@5. CELERY, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.50. CORN, Texas, bu, $2.25@2.50; Fla, crate, $2.50. CUCUMBERS, Fla hmpr, fancy, $1.50@2.25; choice, 75c@$1.75; S C, hmpr, fancy, $1.75@3; choice, $1.25@2; bbl, $4@4.50; Norfolk, hmpr, $3@3.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $1.50@2.25. KALE, N J, bu, 40@50c; Penna, bbl, 75@90c. LETTUCE, N J, crate, 40c@$1.25; Penna, bbl, 50c@$1.50; Calif, crate, $2@3; poor, 50c@$1.75. KOHL RABI, N J, bchs, 3@4c. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $3@4. MUSHROOMS, Penna, 3-lb bskt, 50c@$1.25. ONIONS, Texas, crate, yellow, No 1s, $3.50@3.75; No 2s, $2.50@3; Texas, white, crates, No 2s, $3; Egyptian, 100-lb sacks, $5@5.50. PARSLEY, N J, bu hmpr, $1.25@1.50. PEAS, Eastern Shore, hmpr, 50c@$1.50; N J, hmpr, 75c@$1.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 40c@$1. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, green, $4; choice, $2@2.25; red, $2. POTATOES, S C, bbl, No 1s, $4@4.50, few $4.75@5; heated, $3.50@3.75; No 2s, $1.25@2; N C, bbl, No 1s, $4@4.50; poorly graded, $3.50; Norfolk, bbl, No 1s, $4@4.75; poorly graded, $3@3.75; Eastern Shore Va, bbl, No 1s, $4.50@5; No 2s, $1.25@2. RADISHES, red, hmpr, $1@1.50; 100 bchs, $1@2; white, 100 bchs, 75c@$1.75. RHUBARB, Penna and N J, 100 bchs, $2@3. ROMAINE, N J, crate, 50@75c; ⅝ bskt, 15@25c; Penna, bbl, 85c@$1. SQUASH, N C, hmpr, $2; S C, bu, $1.50@2.50. SPRING ONIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1@2.50. SPINACH, N J, bu, 50@85c; ⅝ bskt, 35@50c. SWEET POTATOES, N J, ⅝ bskt, No 1s, $1.50@1.85; fancy, $2@2.25. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $3@4.50; choice, $2.25@3.50; S C, crate, fancy, $3@5.50; choice, $2.25@3.50; Texas, crate, bad order, $1@3; Miss, crate, No 1s, $1.65@1.85; No 2s, $1.40@1.60; hot house, Penna, lb, 20@30c. TURNIPS, N J, white, 100 bchs, $2@3; Eastern Shore, yellow, bbl, $2@3.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6@6.50; Va, Winesaps, $5@6.50. Boxes, Wash, Winesaps, extra fancy, $3.50@3.75. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $5@7; standards, $5@6.50; ponys, $4@5.50; flats, $1.75@2.50; Mexico, crate, standards, $4.25@5; ponys, $3.50@4.25; flats, $1.75@2. STRAWBERRIES, N J, 32-qt crate, $4@8.50; Md and Del, 32-qt crate, $3.50@8. PEACHES, Ga, crate, Uneedas, $2.25@3.25; Arp Beauty, $2.75@3; Early Rose, $4@5; Ga, bu, Dixie

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 30c; medium quality, 27@29c. Mixed breeds, fancy, fat, 28@29c; medium quality, 26@27c; common, 24@25c; Leghorns, 26@27c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2-lb avge and over, 45c; 1@1½-lb avge, 40@43c; mixed breeds, 2 lbs and over, 42c; 1@1½-lb, 37@40c; Leghorns, 2 lbs, 35c; 1@1½-lb, 25@30c. Roosters, old, 15@17c. Ducks, 15@20c.

Eggs—Firsts, new cases, 32½c; second-hand cases, 30½c. Extra firsts, 36c; seconds, 28@29c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.50@10.40; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $11.50@12; fair to good, $10@11; common, $8@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $7.50@8; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $5.50@6; spring lambs, Maryland, $15.50@16; Virginia, $15.50@16.

Hogs—Western, best, $14; nearby, handyweight, $12.75@13.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal; No 2, $18@19; No 3, $16@17; light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18; No 2, $15@16; straw, straight rye, $15@15.50; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran—In small supply and firm. Car lots, including sacks, per ton: Winter bran, city mills, $39.50@40; western spring bran, $37@37.50.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.89@1.90; No 3, $1.86@1.87; No 4, $1.84@1.85; No 5, $1.81@1.82; mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.33@1.34; No 3, $1.30@1.31.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 61@62c; No 3 white, 58@59c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 44½c; higher-scoring goods, 45½@48½c the latter for small lots, 91 score, 43½c; 90 score, 40½c; 89 score, 39½c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 36½c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 48@50c, cartons, 48@50c; good prints, 89@91 score, 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 38@43c.

Cheese—Quiet but steady. New York, whole milk, flats, fresh, 22@23c; held, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 24@24½c; jobbing, small lots, 26@26½c, single daisies, fresh, 24@24½c; held, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 8, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@55c lb; creamery butter, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 32@35c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2 ea; springers, 75c@$1.35 ea; squabs, 35@40c ea; ducks, $1.40@2.50 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 2 bchs for 25c; beans, 20c qt; beets, 10c bch; cabbage, 8@26c hd; cauliflower, 25@35c hd; celery, 10@15c stalk; corn, $1.20 doz; cucumbers, 10c ea; lettuce, 5@20c hd; onions, 10c qt; sprouts, 5c bch; parsley, 5c bch; peas, 35c ¼ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 18@20c ½ pk; new potatoes, 25c ¼ pk; poke, 10c bch; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; carrots, 10c bch; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 20@25c ¼ pk; cherries, 30c qt; strawberrie,s 20@30c qt; cantaloupes, 35c ea.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.70; corn, $1.25; hay, baled, timothy, $13@15; straw, $12@13.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; ton; shorts, $42.50@43.50 ton; hominy, $50@51 ton; middlings, $46@47 ton; linseed, $54@55 ton; gluten, $49@50 ton; ground oats, $43@44 ton; cottonseed, **41 per cent, $52@53 ton; dairy feeds,** 16 per cent, $39.50@40.50; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50; **20 per cent, $45.50@46.50; 24 per cent, $50@51; 25 per cent, $52@53; horse feed, 85** per cent, $50@51.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market:—Cattle market slow **on good to choice offerings; other grades** show a fair movement. Beef steers, **steady;** quality mostly medium; top, $10.25; average weight, 1422 lbs; bulk of sales, $8.75@9.50. Bulls, she stock and canners slow, about steady. Bulk of fat cows, $5.50@6.50. Calves, steady to strong; top, $12.50; bulk of sales, $11.75@12.25. Hogs, weak to 25c lower; top western, $13.75; bulk of sales, $13.30@13.50. Receipts on today's makret: Cattle, 446 by rail; 181 driven and trucked in; total cattel 627; 295 calves, 271 hogs.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .43	$ .43	$ .41
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.33¼	.33¼	.30¾	.26¼
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.42½	.35	.52½	.50
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)......	9.87½	9.58½	10.00	9.75
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)..	18.50	18.50	18.50	28.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)..	1.89½	1.89½	1.52½	1.19
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)..	1.33½	1.32½	1.25	.95½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)..	.61½	.60½	.52½	.60¼

Review at local yards for week ending June 6, 1925:—Market slow, early trading light compared with week ago. Beef steers, good to choice grades, strong to 25c higher:

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.50@10.25
Fair to good	8.85@ 9.50
Medium to fair	8.35@ 8.85
Common to medium	7.00@ 8.35
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	3.25@5.00
Canners and cutters	1.50@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	$11.75@12.50
Medium	10.75@11.75
Common	4.00@10.75
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200-250 lbs	13.50@14.00
Mediumweights, 150-200 lbs	13.00@13.75
Lightweights, 100-150 lbs	11.50@13.00
Rough stock	10.25@11.50

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—30@32c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, live, 20@25c; dressed, old, $1@2; springers, 65c@$1.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 50@60c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, 5@10c hd; lettuce, 10@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; tomatoes, 5@10c; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; onions, 10c box; 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 8@18c bch; rhubarb, 3@5c.

Fruits—Apples, 15@35c ¼ pk, $1@3 bu; strawberries, 15@25c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $1.90; middlings, $2.10.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25; rye, 95c; oats, 60c; bran, $34; middlings, $40.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

June 8, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, small, doz bchs, $1@1.50. BEANS, Miss, ⅞ bu hmpr, $1@1.50. CABBAGE, Miss, 100-lb crate, best, $4@4.25; poor stock low as $3; Va, 100-lb crate, $3.50@3.75; poor stock, $2.25; Tenn 60-lb crate, $2.25@2.50. CARROTS, Texas, bu bskt, 75c@$1; La, ⅞ bu hmpr, 75c@$1. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $3.25@3.50. CUCUMBERS, hot house, Ohio, chip bskt 2 doz, $2.25@2.50; Ala and S C, bu hmpr, fancy, $2@2.25. EGGPLANT, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $2.75@3. LETTUCE, Calif, Iceberg, crate 4@5 doz hds, $3@3.75; poor stock low as $1.50. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $3.75@3.85; Calif, $3.90@4; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. PARSLEY, La, bu bskt, curly and plain, $1; bbls, $4. PEACHES, Ga, Uneedas, 6-bskt crate, $2.50@2.75. PEAS, Va, 1½-bu hmpr, $2.50@3.25. PEPPERS, Fla, 40-qt crate, fancy, $5. POTATOES, 150-lb sack, U S No 1 grade, N Y whites, $2@2.25; Maine Gr Mts, $2.35@2.50; new stock, S C, bbl, Cobblers, No 1, $5.25@5.75; N C, bbl, No 1 Cobblers, $5.75. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@25c. SPINACH, home grown, bu bskt, 50@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellow, $3. TOMATOES, Texas, 4-bskt crate, $2; Miss, 4-bskt crate, $1.75@1.90.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6@7.50; Russets, $6.50; bushels, N Y, Baldwins, $2.25@2.50; boxes, Washington Winesaps, $3.50@4. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, standards, $6.50@7; flats, $2@2.50; jumbos, $7@7.50. DEWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, $6.50@7; poor stock low as $3.50. STRAWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, Del and Md, $9@9.50. WATERMELONS, Fla, 18@20 lbs, 35@40c; 22@24 lbs, 50@60c; 26@27 lbs, 75@85c; 28@30 lbs, $1@1.10 each.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light; market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.60; good, 1300 to 1400 lbs, $9.85@10.25; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.50@10.25; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $9@9.65; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 doubledecks; market steady. Prime heavy, $12.50; heavy mixed, $12.60@12.70; mediums and heavy yorkers, $12.70@12.75; light yorkers, $12.25@12.50; pigs, $12@12.25; roughs, $9.50@10.50; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $7.50@8; good mixed, $7@7.50; fair mixed, $6@6.75; culls and common, $2@4.50; culls to choice lambs, $7@12.50; spring lambs, $10@15.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market lower. Choice, $10@10.50; heavy and thin, $1@7.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Receipts—P R R, 8 cars hay, 3 cars straw, 1 car shelled corn, 2 cars oats, 1 car feed; B and O, 3 cars hay, 3 cars oats.

Hay—No 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $15.50@16.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16@17; No 1 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, $1.29@1.30; No 3 shelled, $1.26@1.28; No 2 ear, $1.40@1.42.

Oats—No 2 white, 59@60c; No 3 white, 56½@58c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 8, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter steady; receipts, 4281 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; do, extras, 92 score, 43c; do, firsts, 88@91 score, 41@42¾c; packing stock, current make, No 2, 28c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 14,136 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33@33½c; do, storage packed, 33½@34½c; fresh gathered firsts, 31½@32½c; do, storage packed, 33@33½c; fresh gathered seconds, 30½@31c; do, storage packed, 31½@32½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 40c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 31@38c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 37@39c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 41½@42c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 37@40c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 116,157 pounds; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22@23c; do, average run, 21½c; state, whole milk, flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27½c; do, average run, 25½@26½c.

Live Poultry steady; no freight quotations; broilers, by express, 35@50c; fowls, by express, 29c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, fresh, 34@41c; do, frozen, 26@42c; fowls, [illegible] frozen, 30@40c.

Beans—Market generally dull; fair to choice pea beans, lb, [illegible]; marrow, 9@9½c; white kidney, [illegible]; red kidney, 10¼@10½c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 990 head; steady; steers, $6.50@10; state bulls, $3@5.75; cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 820 head; irregular; veals, common to prime, $7.50@11; culls and little calves, $5@6.25; buttermilk calves, $4@5; fed calves, $6@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6150 head; irregular; sheep, $3@7; culls, $2.50@3.50; lambs, medium to prime, sorted, $11@15.25; medium to choice, southern, $14@15.75; culls, $9@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 630 head; steady; light to medium weights, $12.50@13; pigs, $11@12.25; heavy hogs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $10.75@11.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $36; middling, $38.50, in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $50.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $34.75; standard middling, $36; flour middling, $43@43.50; red dog, spot, $49.50@50, all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $36; white hominy feed, $44.75, all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45; linseed oil meal, $48.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed—No 1, $25@26; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $19@21; sample, $10@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $2.05; No 1 dark spring, c i f, domestic, $1.88½; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.89; No 1 N Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $2.01½; No 2 mixed durum, f o b, export, $1.76. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.35; No 3 yellow, $1.33; No 2 mixed, $1.34½. OATS, No 2 white, 64c; No 3 white, 62c; No 4 white, 61c; ordinary white, clipped, 65½@67½c; fancy white clipped, 69@70½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.30. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.05½@1.08½.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter, creamery, fancy, 44@45c; do, choice, 42@43c; do, good, 40@41c; do, prints, 45@47c; do, blocks, 44@46c; do, ladles, 30@31c; storepacked, 28c; Md, Va and Penna, dairy prints, 28@30c.

Eggs—Nearby fresh-gathered firsts, 31c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 27@28c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 25@26c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 23@24c; Leghorns, 23@24c; old roosters, 16c; springers, mixed colored, 2 lbs and over, 50c; do, 1½@1¾ lbs, 40@45c; do, smaller, 35@38c. Ducks, young, White Pekins, 3½ lbs and over, 20c; do, puddles, 29c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, old, as to quality, 15@20c. Pigeons, pair, 20@30c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts, 500 head. Compared with week ago: Fed steers, grading medium and better, 25@35c higher. Week's bulk prices follow: Beef steers, $9@11.15, fat cows, $5@7.50; heifers, $7.35@9.50; canners and cutters, $2@4.15; veal calves, $9.50@11; stockers and feeders, $5.65@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5600 head; uneven, steady to 10c lower; bulk 225@325-lb butchers, $12.10@12.30; bulk, 170@210-lb kind, $11.90@12.15; bulk packing sows, $10.75@11.15; strong weight slaughter pigs mostly $11 down.

Sheep—Receipts 4000 head. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs, $1@1.50 lower; culls, $3@3.50. Bulk prices follow: Western lambs, $15@16.15; natives, $15@16; culls, $10@12; yearling wethers, $12.75@13.75; fat ewes, $5.50@6.50; feeding lambs, $12.50@13.65.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 5, 1925.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 50@52c; ½-blood combing, 50c; ⅜-blood combing, 48@49c; fine unwashed, 42@43c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 48@49c; ½-blood combing, 47@49c; ⅜-blood combing, 48c; ¼-blood combing, 47@48c; fine unwashed, 39@40c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England, ½-blood 46@47c; ⅜-blood, 47@48c; ¼-blood, 46@47c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 5, 1925.

Cloverseed, cash, $17.15; October, $15.50. Alsike, August, $13.25. Timothy, cash, $3.75; September, $4.20.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 8. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	36.75
Spring bran	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat bran	[illegible]
Hard winter wheat bran	36.00@37.50
Standard middlings	[illegible]
Soft winter wheat middlings	41.00@43.00
Flour middlings	43.00@44.00
Red dog flour	49.50
White hominy	[illegible]
Yellow hominy	45.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal	44.75@46.00
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.75@48.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.75
34 per cent linseed meal	48.75@50.25

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 25c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton); for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points, add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Heavy demand, light production. Prices advancing.

Blair County, Pa.—There was a very high wind on the twenty-third and the thermometer registered about ninety degrees all day. The following day it rained and in the higher sections snow and sleet fell. The corn is nearly all planted, but growing very slowly. Wheat and oats are doing nicely. The fruit in some places is damaged by frost. Pastures are good. Wheat sells for $1.75; oats, 50c; corn, $1.30; hay, $20 a ton; straw, $15; eggs, 25c. Some farmers are plowing for wheat.—H. E. H., May 27.

Bradford County, Pa.—On May 24 we had a three-inch fall of snow. The corn crop is now mostly planted. Few potatoes being planted this year. Oats and wheat doing nicely. The outlook seems to point toward a large hay crop. Young chickens doing nicely. Cockerels selling at from 35c to 40c. Butter brings 48@50c.—G. E. F., June 2.

Cumberland County, Pa.—May 23 was the hottest day in nineteen years, and May 25 the coldest day in the history of the local weather bureau, the mercury registering thirty-eight degrees at eight o'clock in the morning. Farm crops are looking fine, especially wheat and grass. Corn about all planted. Some farmers are complaining about cutworms working in the corn. Thru the efforts of County Agent Paul L. Edinger a quince club was organized with over 100 members. Cherries will be but a half crop and peaches and apples seventy-five per cent of a crop. Farm labor is more plentiful at $25@30 per month. Hogs and pigs are scarce; farmers are raising more chickens than ever. Eggs, 30c; butter, 50c; lard, 20c; milk, $2.75; wheat, $1.50; corn, $1.25; oats, 60c; hay, $15.—A. L. B., May 30.

Fulton County, Pa.—The prospect for a hay crop is very poor at present; pasture short, quite a lot of the early sown wheat will be almost a total failure owing to the fly. Corn in general has a very poor stand; oats are looking fine. There has been more than the usual number of baby chicks bought in the county. Spring pigs very scarce. Fruit crop will be almost a total failure, with the exception of a few varieties of apples, for the reason that not as much spraying has been done as formerly. Eggs, 25c; butter, 32c; lard, 18c, bacon, 22c; pigs, $5; potatoes, 80c.—T. H. T., May 25.

Juniata County, Pa.—The outlook for an average grain and hay crop in the county is good. The recent cold weather has retarded the growth of the corn. Virtually no peaches will be produced this year and the sweet cherries will be a total failure. Altho wheat got a poor start last fall there will be an average crop. Oats are in good shape since recent rains; it is predicted that the crop will be harvested three weeks earlier this year than usual. Twelve herds in the Juniata Cow Testing Association averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat for the year ending March 31. Wheat $1.75; eggs, 28c; butter, 40c.—C. B. L., June 1.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—Meadows are looking good. Oats not quite all sowed. Winter grains frozen out in spots. The early truck crops of corn, tomatoes, and potatoes were frozen on the night of the 26th. The 23rd was unusually hot, followed by severe thunderstorms; it turned cold with a light fall of snow on the morning of the 25th. Several times during May ice froze one-quarter inch thick. Where I have examined the early fruit I find more damaged. Eggs, 40c; butter, 43c; early potatoes, 5 lbs. for 25c; strawberries have been 25@35c qt.—E. A. K., May 31.

Lebanon County, Pa.—The clovers and alfalfa in most places have made excellent growth; wheat is heading; prospects are for a good crop. The heavy frost of May 25 damaged the early planted corn and garden vegetables. Some of the early planted potatoes are ready to be sprayed. [illegible] this spring. It seems the baby chick business is growing in this county. Wheat, $1.70; corn, $1.20; potatoes, 75c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c.—P. L. M., June 1.

Lycoming County, Pa.—Vegetation of all kinds has been springing forward with a speed almost visible to the human eye. New potatoes are selling at from 5c to 8c per pound; the old crop raised here is nearly a thing of the past. Eggs, 30c; butter, 50c; hay at barn, $14; pressed, $19; veal, hog dressed, 14c per pound.—C. L. C., June 2.

Montgomery County, Pa.—The rain of last week banished fears of a short hay crop. Oats showing up well but wheat still looks rather ragged. Almost all corn is planted but complaints of very uneven germination are heard. Fruit prospects are fair but strawberries will be about one-half a crop. The cow testing association was reorganized the first of the month with several new members. Some cows still being shipped in, good beef animals are in demand. Pigs are also scarce. Wheat, $2; oats, 70c; potatoes, old, 90c; bran, $2; gluten, $2.20; oil meal, $2.75; dairy feeds, $2@2.50; timothy hay, $14; veal calves, 12c; chickens, 28c; eggs, 36c; butter, 55c.—C. N. D., May 28.

Snyder County, Pa.—Oats and clover look extra fine due to frequent rains. Corn slow in coming up. Fruit prospects are below normal. Milk production is well maintained. The milk business is being put upon a basis on a par with the Standard Oil Company, so far as transportation, trucks and volume handled, go. The dairy farmers see money in this branch and push it vigorously. Old corn scarce and commands $1.25 with prospects for a sharp rise.—W. K. M., May 30.

Sullivan County, Pa.—We have had frosts nearly every night; the 25th saw a slight snowfall. Just now the weather is warming up. It is feared that nearly all fruit is frozen. Oats and winter grains are doing nicely. Corn does not look so good. Many farmers are plowing for buckwheat. Pigs are very scarce. Many farmers are selling butter. Potatoes, 50c; butter, 42c; eggs, 28c; beef, 15c.—M. G., June 1.

Tioga County, Pa.—On May 23 Tioga County experienced the hottest weather of any May 23 on record, and May 25 was the coldest May 25 on record,—a drop of fifty-two degrees with snow all over the county. Many electrical storms, accompanied by high winds, have caused much loss, and also many fires have occasioned severe losses. Farmers are losing heavily on their potato crop as potatoes have been sold here recently at 30c per bushel. Eggs, 28@30c; butter, 45@52c.—C. B., May 29.

Warren County, Pa.—An unusual amount of frosts in May. Early apples, peaches and pears all gone; strawberries almost all gone. The late varieties, such as Big Late and Big Joe, were hurt the most while the Premier seemed to be injured the least. Potatoes peeping thru the ground and corn up. Oats looking good. Farmers have their work three weeks ahead of last year. Bees swarming early. Crows are getting so bold in some localities that they pick up chickens right at the doorsteps. A convention of the county Sunday schools will be held at Warren on June 5 and 6th. A county picnic for all Sunday schools will be held at the fair grounds on June 25.—H. C. J., June 2.

Lancaster's Tobacco

BUYING of the 1924 crop of Pennsylvania tobacco is about at an end. The wind-up of the movement of last year's tobacco was marked last week by the belated delivery of several crops to Lancaster warehouses—probably the last deliveries to be made this year.

Prices during the last several weeks have fallen to the lowest scale for many seasons, considering the quality of the leaf. While it is true that the best crops had been taken during the early buying movement, much good tobacco was sold at extremely low prices. Many growers, hard pressed to move their 1924 tobacco from their stripping quarters, were forced to sell at the buyer's price which ran from 10 cents down to 5 and 6 cents per pound.

Planting is going on apace, and much of the 1925 crop is already in the ground. The threatened reduction in acreage will in all likelihood fail to materialize to a sufficient extent to radically lower the normal planting. It is doubtful whether the 1925 crop will be cut more than five per cent below the 1924 acreage.

Slight Reduction in Acreage

The first direct approach to the grower in the move to organize a cooperative marketing association in this section was made today with the mailing of a letter to the more than 7000 tobacco farmers who will be solicited for support in the project. The organization committee states that it aims thoroly to inform all growers of the fundamentals of cooperative marketing before the drive for members is started.—Garden Spot Farmer, Lancaster, June 4.

Fat Cattle Show

AT LANCASTER'S annual Fat Cattle Show the grand championship in Classes 1 and 2 was won by M. H. Hoffman, of Landisville, Pa., with his pen of sixteen Herefords.

The grand championship in Classes 3 and 4 was won by M. Metzler, of Mt. Joy, who entered seven head of Aberdeen Angus.

J. A. Smith's Aberdeen Angus won top place in the class for single fat steers.

There was a special baby beef class, in which the Chester County Boys' Baby Beef Calf Club exhibited their animals. Gale Martin won first prize in this class on his Hereford steer.—T.

IF THE LIGHTS DIDN'T, WHAT DID?

(Continued from page 3)

Whether or not Mr. Weatherby's electric light trap venture is successful, publication of the article in your columns may have a tendency to cause dust to fly from the heels of some entomologists in order that they may be able to keep pace with a practical eighty-year-old farmer.

Since the infestation of the moth science seems to have accomplished very little, while the ravages of the pest are growing greater each year. In 1923 my orchard showed a very small attack while in 1924 the infestation was heavy. I believe from my observation that in general most all the orchards in this section showed the same ratio of attack.

Something Caused Decrease

Just what caused the decrease in attack in Mr. Weatherby's orchard last year is a question in my mind. It must have been due to either the light venture, the natural enemies of the moth or his method of cultivation. If it were natural enemies all peach growers should have witnessed the same effect. If his time and method of cultivation had been the same in the years 1923 and 1924 then I could not believe that there would be any decrease in attack.

Mr. Weatherby's plan of combating the moth is an experiment and needs more years to form a definite decision. The idea is sound enough if the moths and not too many of its enemies are attracted to the lights. I did not observe his fruit at picking time but I am quite sure he has given facts.

I admire his courage to make so extensive an experiment, and believe the entomologists would do well, rather than condemn his experiment, to accept his invitation to visit his farm, and have a chat. It might be that their knowledge of the research work and Mr. Weatherby's original mind will do wonders for the peach grower.—A. L. Gaventa, Buttonwood Farm, Swedesboro, N. J.

Less Moth Injury

REPLYING to your letter will say that Mr. Hurff Weatherby is carrying on an experiment in his orchard with electric lights that is surely of interest to fruit growers. The Oriental moth is getting to be a very serious pest and as near as I can determine the entomologists as well as the growers are at a loss to know just what methods are best to combat it. And it may be that Mr. Weatherby has hit the right thing. One year is not sufficient time to prove anything along that line positively, but the fact remains that Mr. Weatherby had much less injury to his fruit last year than did most of the rest of us who did not have lights. Whether the lights should have the credit for this I am not prepared to say, but from what I know of Mr. Weatherby I am sure he is absolutely sure himself that the lights were responsible, otherwise he would not be using them again this year.

Puts Younger Men to Shame

As stated by your correspondent, Mr. Weatherby is a man getting along in years, but when it comes to downright interest in his work, faith in the business of growing crops, originality of ideas and then the grit and determination to work out his plans, he puts many, many of us younger fellows to shame. I count it a privilege to live near such a good farmer and fruit grower as Mr. Weatherby and I expect to keep a close watch over this light experiment this year. Perhaps there is a lot more to it than our entomologists think.—Willard B. Kille, Trucker and Market Gardener, Swedesboro, N. J.

Examined Many Orchards

THE cold weather of this spring has not delayed the apearance of the Oriental moth to any extent in the peach orchards of Gloucester County. A trip thru some of the largest orchards in the vicinity of Swedesboro, Mullica Hill, Glassboro, Franklinville and other towns showed that the moth has made appearance and was at work in the twigs of the trees. The outstanding fact of the investigation was the difference in the amount of damage in the various orchards visited. In some orchards as many as eighty per cent of the trees showed twig injury, while in others the number was as low as eight to ten per cent.

The Hurff Weatherby orchard that is under lights showed up less injury than any other one visited. However, where we found the twig injury in the Weatherby orchard, it was further advanced than anywhere else. This can probably be ex-

(Concluded on next page)

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"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10c. and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

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PENNSYLVANIA CHICKS

BIG, STURDY, HEARTY CHICKS from pure bred, inspected, heavy laying flocks. Prices Postpaid. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	25	50	100	500
S. C White and Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.00	$8.50	$40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	5.75	10.50	50.00
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Mixed Chicks for Broilers	3.00	5.00	8.50	40.00

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World's Champion Mashes

Make your own—or let your dealer make them for you. Save money and get better results—more eggs, better health, less trouble.

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The Blood of Champions

PINERY FARMS

Purebred Holstein Cattle

Third Annual Sale

June 27, 1925 at 2 P. M.

to be held at OLD ORCHARD FARM, Mentor Ave., Stop 71 on C. P. and E. Ry.; east of Cleveland; one mile west of Painesville, Ohio.

This sale includes blood of King Ona, best known bull of the Ona family, and King Pieterje Jewel Korndyke, grand champion at last two Ohio State Fairs, also last New York and Maryland State Fairs and Brockton and York Fairs. Address inquiries to

Pinery Farms, Ralph King Owner, Mentor, Ohio

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In use over 30 yrs.

Booklet Free

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Free Range Stock CHIX

Mixed Stock - - - - $ 7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns - $ 8 per 100
Barred Rocks - - - - $ 9 per 100
R. I. Reds - - - - - - $10 per 100
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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHIX

From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
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Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	7.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

One-Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

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QUALITY CHICKS

Big hatches of sturdy lively Chicks every week. My chicks will please you and deliver the goods. Satisfied customers everywhere. RED ROCK PRICES. For May, Barron White Leghorns, 11c each; for June 10c each. Barred & White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, for May 12c; for June 10c. Jersey Black Giants, 20c each. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Free Circular.

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Chicks With Pep

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. 100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

SHIP YOUR EGGS to ZISKIN, BENJAMIN & TIEGER

222 DUANE ST. NEW YORK CITY

HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS

Give us a trial and be convinced. Ref:—Franklin National Bank, N. Y. C. And All Commercial Agencies.

BABY CHIX

From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns... $8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds...... 10.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers .... 7.00 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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CHICK PRICES SMASHED

GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR CUT PRICES

S. C. White, Brown, Black, Buff Leghorns.$8 per 100
S. C. Minorcas, S. C. Anconas..........$10 per 100
Special White Leghorns, Special Pape Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes $11 per 100
R. I. Reds ....$12 per 100
[illegible]

14 years experience. 100% live delivery to your door. Illustrated Cat. and price list free.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Big Reduction for June on the Following High Class Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds at $11 per hundred; Hollywood and Tancred Leghorns of extra quality $12; English, Brown and Buff Leghorns $10; White Wyandottes $11.50; Anconas $11. In 500 lots, one-half cent per chick less. All first class stock.

NEW LONDON HATCHERY, Box PF., New London, Ohio

If Lights Didn't, What Did?

(Continued from page 21)

plained,—the soil in the Weatherby orchard is very sandy and probably warmed up earlier than any of the other orchards visited.

In the Weatherby orchard, the lights are being used nearly every night and will be continued regularly just as soon as the weather moderates a little more. They were turned on about May 15 and were used ten nights during the rest of the month. Mr. Weatherby now feels that they should have been turned on sooner. Large numbers of moths of all kinds, bugs and beetles are being caught in the pan. As many as 300 were counted in one of the hundred or more pans in the orchard. I can't say that there was a single Oriental Moth in any of the pans inspected.

Large Number of Moths Caught

This brings us to the point of difference over the efficiency of the bait pans and the lights in catching the moths. It seems to be almost impossible to find any two men, scientists, orchardists or spray experts that are united on the exact description or the identification of the moth. One orchardist will tell one thing and the next man will tell something else, both claiming to know the moth on sight. From observations and interviews among the many orchardists in the county, the men carrying on the experiments are somewhat divided as to the exact indentity of the moth.

On this recent trip thru more than 200 acres of orchards, we made observations on the following points: age of trees, method of cultivation, pruning, spraying or dusting, thinning of fruit, cover crops, and the use of gas in destroying borers and any special methods followed by the different orchardists.

In practically ever case, we selected men who are good orchardists,—men who leave nothing to chance. Mr. Weatherby is no exception; he is second to none in orchard management. We are convinced that Mr. Weatherby devotes more time and care to his orchards than any other man in Gloucester County. The tractor and the double disc harrow figured in nearly every orchard visited. Mr. Weatherby has been using the tractor for about ten years, and cultivates early and late making about eight cultivations a season. His cultivation is probably more thoro than the average and he practices clean cultivation. The use of gas is universal for the borers and all treat in the fall. One farmer thinks it would be a good idea to work paradichlorobenzene into the soil to kill any moths that might be wintering over in the ground. He suggested spreading it broadcast and working it in the ground with a double disc harrow or some other similar implement.

All Were Good Orchardists

The greatest variation in orchard management is in the spraying of the trees. These farmers are divided into two groups and are following these methods with equally good results in controlling the other pests that infest the peach orchards. Mr. Weather is a very strong advocate of the use of sprays at all times in the orchards, while most of the other growers interviewed are using the different dusts with satisfactory results. Five to six applications are made on all the farms visited with both the dust and the liquid sprays.

Lime sulphur is used in most instances for the dormant spray. Mr. Weatherby applies an additional spray or a wash to the limbs, trunks and especially to all rough places on the bark of a strong solution of lime sulphur in the fall. This is applied in the fall or early winter when other work is not pressing. The use of dust is on the increase and those men using it are doing so because it saves so much in labor and time over the wet sprays.

Our investigation does not disclose any one factor or practice that gives Mr. Weatherby any advantage over his neighbors in the control of the Oriental moth,—unless it is the lights or his good orchard management plus the lights and the bait.

The outstanding point at this time is the small amount of damage to the trees in comparison to his neighbors. We can find no other element that can account for the small number of infested twigs unless the lights have played a part. Mr. Weatherby is thoroly "sold" on the idea of lights. He told us, "This plant and equipment cost me $2500 before a light was turned on, and after one year's experience, I would not sell it for $10,000 if I could not get another plant to take its place or get lights from some other source. Tell your readers not to buy a plant until after this season and see if we get as good results in 1925 as we did in 1924. This is only an experiment and it should be tested out before it is taken up or recommended."

Offered to Replace Infected Fruit

"Last year," says Mr. Weatherby, "I offered to replace any basket of fruit in which the buyer found a peach that showed any Oriental moth infection. I sold about 50,000 baskets and not one came to ask for a replacement. In all the solid carloads which we shipped, we did not have one complaint, and our brokerage house told me that every car of fruit which he sold for us was accepted without a complaint."

Every orchard visited reported more damage in 1924 than in 1923, with the exception of the Weatherby orchard which was under lights and the bait traps.

In his interview with a neighbor who does not grow peaches and is noted for his unbiased opinions, we gathered a testimonial that should have weight, especially while the moth control is still in the experimental stage. He said, "Mr. Weatherby has always been a leader in new ideas and the growing of improved varieties. He has always been a pioneer, and if a thing did not make good or was not adapted to the Swedesboro conditions he soon dropped it and usually one year was enough to convince him if it could be grown successfully. In every case his judgment has held true by continued experiments among the farmers in this territory. There must be something to the lights if he continues them for the second year."

In conclusion, our observations lead us to give Mr. Weatherby the benefit of any doubts as to the merits of the lights. He has backed up his idea with good money and feels that he has made a profitable investment.

Mr. Weatherby is now working on a line of experiments to control the small amount of twig injury in his orchard. He is still experimenting to find some method of control that will be cheaper than the lights. Despite his nearly eighty years of active life, he has a vision of solving this perplexing problem. Until some better method of control is found, the lights should receive serious consideration. The experts in the investigations of the moth have no definite remedy to offer the fruit grower that is much more conclusive than the lights.—Amos Kirby

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BALE HAY *MakeMoreMoney*

You can make good money baling hay and straw. The Farquhar "Peerless" puts up a nice, attractive bale which commands the high price—more money for the operator and the farmer. Has large capacity and long life. The simplest Baler built.

Write for Bulletin which contains valuable information.

Also ask about Farquhar Dependable Steam Power Sawmills, Threshers, Cider Presses. You can make money operating a Farquhar Rig—thousands have done it.

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The Improved "Riggs" Walking Cultivator

Superior to any Riding Cultivator on the market, BECAUSE they cut ALL the ground between the shares, leaving no hard ridges hence

Kill All the Weeds

They cost less than ONE-HALF as much as a good Riding Cultivator. They do more and BETTER work, yet will give THREE TIMES as many years of satisfactory service. Send for Catalogue.

If you can not buy them of your local Dealer we will ship direct.

THOS. PEPPLER, SON & CO., BOX 20, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

We Also Manufacture the Perfection Sprayers and Marke

CHICKS

S. C. B. and White Leghorns.........$8.00—100
Barred Rocks .... 9.00—100
White Rocks .... 12.00—100
Reds .... 10.00—100
Light Mixed .... $6.50—100; Heavy .... 8.00—100
[illegible] 100% live delivery [illegible]

JACOB NIEMOND, Box 6. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00

Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Order direct from this ad. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, WM. NACE, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from [illegible] bred to lay flocks. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; [illegible] Leghorns, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, [illegible] Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk Minorcas, 11c. Mixed chicks, 8c. Less of less than 100 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY -POST PAID-

Per 100 S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns $10; Barred Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas $12; White & Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds $13. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $14; Mixed $8. Booklet free.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Dept. D. Bucyrus, Ohio

CHICKS Vigorous quality chicks, from free range. America's greatest layers.
[illegible] and Tancred White Leghorns ..... 8c each
Park's Barred Rocks. Owen's S. C. Reds.....11c each
Sheppard's Mottled Anconas ....10c each
Martin's Regal White Wyandottes.......... 12c each
Prepaid 100% live delivery. Order direct.
WM D. SEIDEL. WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 8c; Barred Rocks 9c; R. I. Reds 10c; Mixed 7c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular.
TWIN HATCHERY. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Hatched from our own Standard Free Range flock of [illegible] 100% live arrival guaranteed.
I. L. REAVER. McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS now [illegible] each. Parks Pedigreed strain, none better. Special Matings at [illegible] hatched strong. 100% delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Bank reference. Order now. [illegible] S. W. Kline, Box 50, Middlecreek, Pa.

FRY'S PURE BRED POULTRY for 1925. All the leading Breeds. Stock and Hatching eggs in season. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet and prices.
SAMUEL T. FRY. Box 8. Elizabethtown, Pa.

70,000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks [illegible] bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs [illegible]
Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks [illegible] Mixed 7c. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Circular free. L. E. STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

COUGH.—I have a cow eight years old that has a cough; she has had it for three or four months. She is in good flesh, gives a good flow of milk, has good appetite, runs on pasture and is not fed grain. She has never been T. B. tested. Is her milk fit for use? Occasionally she coughs, but seems to be healthy.—Mrs. V. A. S., Grampian, Pa. Her cough will perhaps leave her soon as warm weather sets in. Rub her throat with equal parts turpentine and lard once a day. For your own safety and satisfaction the writer believes it would be no mistake to have her and balance of herd T .B. tested.

BITTER TASTING MILK.—I have a cow three years old that came fresh last March. She gives fourteen quarts of milk a day and it is rich milk; but when I churn the buttermilk is bitter, the butter also has a bitter taste. We feed her bran at each milking, her pasture consists of sweet clover and orchard grass. I take the best of care of the milk and cream. The cow does not seem sick in any way and is full of pep.—Mrs. J. D. D., Malvern, Pa. It sometimes happens that off-flavor in milk or cream is caused by bacteria in the milk utensils. Sterilization ends that, but ascertain if the water used for washing the utensils is not the cause. It should also be remembered that milk is readily tainted by exposure, while warm, to strong odors in the stable or elsewhere, also feeding of some strong tasting or smelling feed. Eating certain herbs in pasture lot may be causing most of your trouble. Dissolve one pound of Epsom salts in three pints of tepid water and give at one dose. If she is not with calf and if a change of feed fails to remedy this ailment, it will not pay to keep her for dairy purposes.

INDIGESTION.—My cow's breath has a bad odor, so has her milk, and if her milk is mixed with the other cows' milk it seems to spoil it all. Lately I have fed it to the chickens. I gave her one dose of Epsom salts.—B. G., Armstrong County, Pa. Mix equal parts of gentian, ginger, powdered wood charcoal, baking soda, and salt together and give two tablespoonfuls in feed three times a day; also change her feed.

Boy Growing Baby Beef

ADAMS COUNTY now boasts of having the largest baby beef club in the Keystone State. It is probably the largest of such clubs in any one county east of the Mississippi River. Fifty-six Hereford steer calves have been distributed to members. The calves were purchased in the Kansas City Stock Yards and cost $49.00 delivered to Gettysburg. Lots were drawn for the calves by the members and payment for them made on the basis of weight. An additional sum of $4.00 was paid by most of the members to cover insurance for one year.

The steers will be fed until January, 1926, when the round-up will be held during the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. After competing in the show ring the steers will be sold.—A. L. B.

Fair Passenger—Captain, mother feels seasick! What shall I tell her to do?

Captain—Needn't tell her nuthin'. She'll do it.—Darthmouth Jack o' Lantern.

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 90,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 8 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 3 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department. Minimum, ten words.

Send All Orders To

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500, Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—25, 50, 100 lots. Reds, $3.25, $6, $11; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

OLNEY CHICKS—As low as $10 a hundred. Week old chicks, same price as day old while they last. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Anconas, Brahmas, Pekin ducklings. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fishers Avenue, Olney, Pa.

2000 WHITE LEGHORNS for sale, March and April hatches. These pullets are well bred for egg production and range grown. Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Box 297, Dover, Del.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. 100 Leghorns, large assorted $9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10. Orp., Wyn. $12. Lt. Brahmas, $15. Assort. $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICKS 7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and Mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 8c; Mixed, 6½c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

STRONG pure bred chicks, 8c June and July. White and Black Leghorns. Circular free. Midway Poultry Farm, Seven Valleys, Pa.

MAMMOTH White Pekin Duck eggs 12—$2.75; ducklings, 35c. Postpaid. D. Wright, Bayville, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Auker, Liverpool, Pa.

SWINE

BERKSHIRES PUREBRED REGISTERED
Brood Sows, Boars, Male and female pigs.
WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old, $6.50 each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS
E. P. ROGERS,
Wayville, N. Y.

DUROCS EXCELLENT TYPE AND BREEDING, MATURE STOCK, PIGS.
ELMWOOD FARMS, P. O. Box 15, Bradford, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE service boar, gilts and pigs, ready to ship, pure bred, good type, get our prices.
BRUBAKER BROS., R. 2, Mifflintown, Pa.

60 REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS—Eight bred sows, farrow in early September. One good service boar.
GEO. M. RUPRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

Chester Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs, National prize winning bloodlines.
Pusey Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval.
G. C. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

FINE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS 3 to 6 mos. old. One extra nice boar pig.
W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. PIGS—6 weeks old, $6.00, 8 weeks old $7.00.
OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

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Invest in an English Shepherd Pup
or young dog that will soon get the cows. Grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

HAVE YOUR PROPERTY PROTECTED, own an Airedale with the alertness bred into him. Litter of large type, heavy boned pups for sale. Three months old. Palmyra Quarry Farms, Palmyra, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, Intelligent. Real quality. Superior breeding. Special bargains in females now at $10 each. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS and grown dogs. Males $10.00; Females $5.00. Guaranteed to please. Will ship C. O. D. Order from ad. C. K. Bey, Clarington, Ohio.

POLICE PUP—1 German, 8 weeks old (male), highly pedigreed, reasonable price. Mrs. Herman B. Bramble, R. F. D., Kennett Square, Pa.

DOGS WANTED I buy entire litters Collie pups.
Miss Georgie Gordon, R. F. D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

WHITE COLLIES—Sable markings, eligible for registration. The kind you are looking for.
T. S. INGRAM, Route 2, CORRY, PENNA.

DAIRY CATTLE

FOR QUICK SALE
at the famous Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa. Financial Commander No. 222163. Son of the [illegible] Bull Financial Sensation No. 153793. Dam: Greystone Beulah No. 457078. Record AAA [illegible] lbs. of fat at three years. Born June [illegible] 1922. [illegible] $100.00 f. o. b. West Chester, Pa.

FOR SALE REG. GUERNSEY BULL 15 mos. [illegible] May Rose family. Accredited herd.
S. W. TOWNSEND, COCHRANVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE [illegible] Holsteins, fresh springers [illegible] and bulls. J. C. REAGAN, Propr., Sool Farm, Tulla, N. Y.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN dairy calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

TWO PURE BRED BULLS—Nice individuals out of excellent dams. May Rose blood. Reasonable.
HAYES C. TAYLOR, P. O., Embreeville, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS Yearling service bull [illegible] May Bell Calf, May Rose Strain.
LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, ELVERSON, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 526, Salina, Kans.

FREE BOOK on sorting and sizing apples and peaches. Send for copy today. Cutler Manufacturing Co., 348 East Tenth, Portland, Oregon.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write C. G. Alden, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness. Box 64, Chemung, N. Y.

RED FOXES BOUGHT—Any number. Wm. G. Merion, Ward, Pa.

PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions extra fine field grown cabbage plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield. Special for June only—5000, $5; 10,000, $9; 50,000, $40. Tomato plants, 10,000, $15 cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Varieties, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall and Big Stem Jersey. Tomato Plants, varieties, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe and Earliana. Prices Parcel Post paid, 500, $1.60; 1000, $3.00. Express Collect, $1.50 per 1000. We ship the size plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Tomato, Cabbage, Collard, Celery, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Kohl-Rabi. Post paid. 100-30c, 300-75c, 500-$1.00, 1,000-$1.50. Pepper, Egg Plants. Postpaid. 100-40c, 300-$1.00, 500-$1.50, 1,000-$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS—June, July delivery. Strong, stocky, guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid, 100, 45cts; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

FIELD-GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS—Grown from best selected seeds. Wakefields, Copenhagens, Succession and Flat Dutch. 300—$1.00; 500—$1.25; 1000—$2.00. Postpaid. 10,000—$11.00 expressed. Take no chances. We guarantee to satisfy or money refunded. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce $1.00 per 1000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3.00 per 1000. Egg Plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

PLANTS POSTPAID—Transplanted Celery, Pepper, Tomato. 4 doz. 50c, 100 85c, 1000 $5.50. Field Grown Cabbage. All varieties, 100 45c; 1000 $2.00. Egg plants, doz. 40c, 100 $1.75. Rohrers Plant Farms, Smoketown, Pa.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Hardy Field grown standard varieties. 100, 50 cts., 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Wilt-Resistant Tomato, 100 75 cts.; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. Farmers Plant Co., Fruitland Park, Mississippi.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—1000-$4 postpaid, 5000 or more $3 per 1000 expressed. Cabbage—1000-$2 postpaid, 10,000 and up $1 per 1000 expressed. R. I. Councill, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Large, healthy, open-field grown Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00-1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00-1000. Tomatoes $1.00-1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants $1.50-1000. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

1,000,000 CABBAGE and Cauliflower plants. Cabbage, 500 for $1.25; 1000 for $2.25 postpaid. Cauliflower, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $3.50 postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

PLANTS—Cabbage: $2.00-1000; Tomatoes: $2.00-1000; Peppers, $3.00-1000; Cauliflower: $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

MILLION PLANTS—Leading varieties Cabbage, $1.00—1000; Tomatoes, $1.00—1000. Ruby King Pepper, $2.00—1000. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and receipt free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

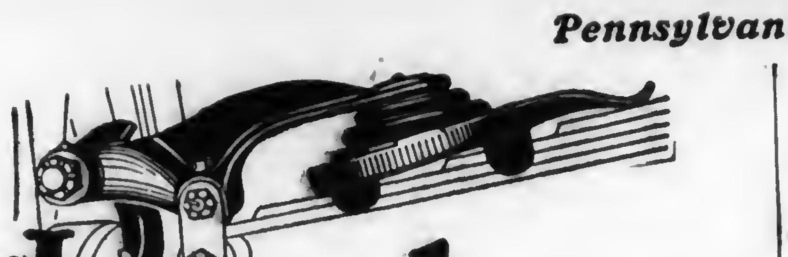
AGRICULTURE
THE KEYSTONE OF
NATIONAL PROSPERITY

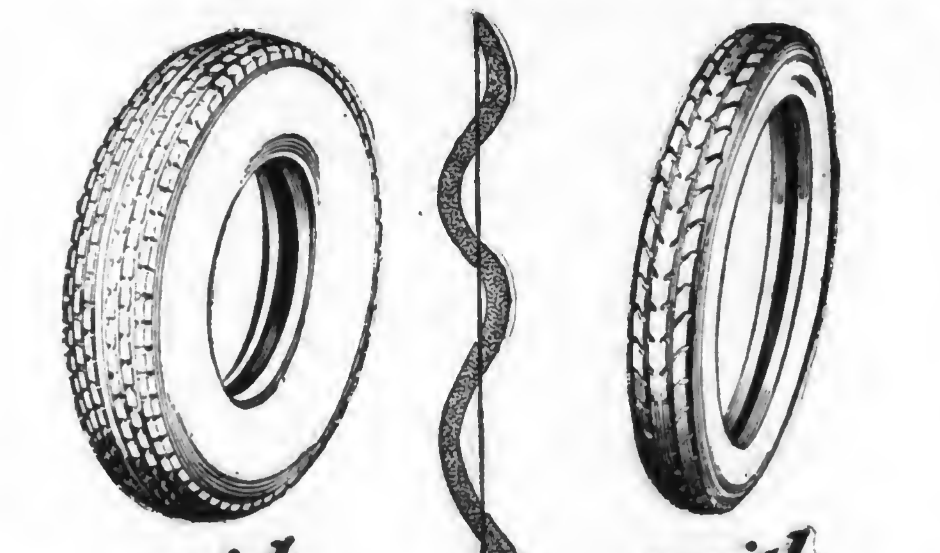
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

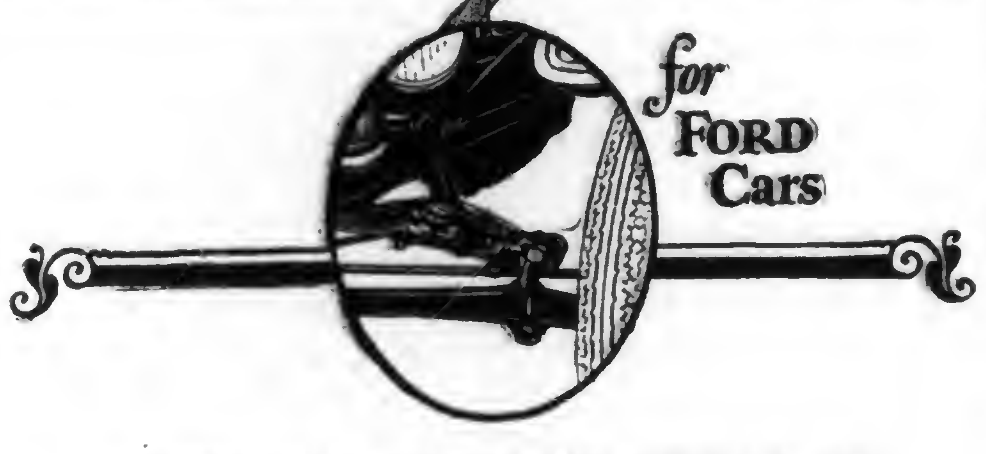
Vol. 91—No. 25 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925 $1.00 a year

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

A report on results obtained in recent baby chick feeding experiments at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.—Page three.







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National Holstein Meeting

Annual Convention Followed by Consignment Sale

THE annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was attended by 133 delegates from forty states. This was the first convention held under the delegate plan adopted last year and the plan made good. The business of the great organization had a full and frank discussion by the delegates. The 1926 convention will be held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. L. L. Oldham, of Wisconsin, made a strong plea that the national association keep its feeet on the ground and keep the smaller breeders well sold on the fact that the real purposes of the organization are intensely practical and that all activities are directed toward helping the business dairyman.

Ex-governor Frank O. Lowden was unanimously reelected president. Two new directors were elected: Harold Stimson, of the state of Washington, and Mrs. Ruth McCormick, of Illinois. Mrs. McCormick succeeds Geo. A. Fox, of Illinois, who declined to run again. Directors unanimously reelected are: D. B. Armstrong, New York; Fred Pabst, Wisconsin, and Prof. T. E. Elder, Massachusetts. L. M. Thompson, Pennsylvania, was again named vice president.

New Members in 1924

During 1924 there was an addition of 1689 new members, making the present enrollment 25,040. States having greatest gains are Wisconsin, 278; New York, 192; Minnesota, 176; Michigan, 143; Pennsylvania, 137; Ohio, 121.

During the year there were 111,529 registrations in the association herd book—a decline of 3.12 per cent from 1924. There are now registered nearly one and one-half million animals. During 1924 there were 87,635 transfers, a decrease of four and one-half per cent from the preceding year. Despite decrease in revenue, however, the association has a surplus $36,349 and a reserve fund of $325,673. There were 9070 boys and girls enrolled in Holstein calf clubs in thirty-eight states in 1924.

S. T. Wood defended the qualities of Holstein milk. He called on his hearers to remember that the value of milk as food was not entirely its fat content. There are other ingredients that are just as valuable. He urged breeders to put more thought into selling the product, which is milk, rather than the plant, which is their herd. Do constructive advertising and boost the industry by pulling together.

High Spots of the Sale

The sixth National Holstein Sale was held June 4 at the West Michigan fair grounds, Grand Rapids Mich. There were fifty-eight consignments which sold for an average price of $763. The top price of $3700 was paid by F. B. Ainger, Jr., for that calf of royal breeding, King Rose Ormsby, 457282, consigned by Hargrove & Arnold, of Iowa. The high mark for females, $2800, was paid by C. Goodhue, of Quebec, for Miss Aaggie Johanna Mercedes, 511762, consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Company. The fifty-six animals sold brought $44,250.

This was the best consignment sale the association has had for several years and while there were some real bargains, the consignees were well pleased as a rule.

Deep Cutivation Cut Yield

THIRTY-SIX years ago the Illinois Experiment Station made some tests in which it was shown that if weeds in corn fields were kept down by scraping with a hoe without any attempt at forming a dirt mulch, the yield was the same as with ordinary deep cultivation, and only slightly less than with ordinary shallow cultivation.

Twenty years ago the United States Department of Agriculture made similar tests at a number of stations over the country and obtained similar results.

Now the Illinois Station has secured some figures which further substantiate the former tests. As an average of twenty-four years of experiments at that station it was found that a field of corn in which the weeds were removed by scraping them off with a hoe gave a yield almost exactly the same as a field cultivated with a surface cultivator. Deep cultivation gave a yield of one or two bushels less on the averag than either shallow cultivation a scraping with a hoe. Many deep cu tivations decreased the yield furth

These experiments indicate clea that the deep cultivation is harmf Cultivation should be as shallow possible, altho deep stirring is l injurious at the first cultivation th later. The feeder roots of the co plant leave the stalk about inches below the surface of the no matter how deep the grain h been planted. Plowing close to th stalk and deeper than these roots in jures many of these roots and resu in decreased yields.

It appears, says the United Sta Department of Agriculture, that th top three inches of soil contains mo available plant food than that fu ther down and that it is of m value as a feeding ground for co roots than as a mulch. Recent ex periments have shown that the val of the mulch in corn culture prob

Five Counties Shipped Bulk of Potatoes

TWO-THIRDS of the more than 4000 cars of potatoes loaded at Pennsylvania points for rail shipment during 1924 originated in five counties. Over one-third of the total shipments, or 1464 cars, were from Lehigh County points. Most of these, as well as many other carloads form southeastern Pennsylvania counties, rolled to the Philadelphia market. Potter County was second with 547 cars, some of which were seed potatoes. The table stock from this county moved to various markets, altho Pittsburgh was an important outlet. Northampton County followed with 360 cars, most of which were sent to Philadelphia. York ranked fourth with 277 cars, practically all fall shipments; Baltimore is a prominent market for York County Potatoes. Berks, with 176 cars, was the fifth.

Other counties which shipped over or about 100 cars of potatoes during 1924 are: Erie, 156; Tioga, 142; Crawford, 129; Schuylkill, 124; Somerset, 119; Bradford, 102; Lancaster, 98.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

91—No. 25 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1925 Whole No. 1466

New Experiments on Chick Feeding

rotozyme in Dry Mash Promoted More Rapid Growth in New Brunswick Tests

By RALSTON R. HANNAS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

HAT are enzymes and why feed them to poultry? To begin with, enzymes are known emists as catalytic agents, that is, agents h hasten a chemical reaction—something is added to a combination of chemicals to n the action that would normally take place. question will immediately be asked: What his to do with feeding poultry? Just this: all our poultry feeding and experiments up e present time we have considered the comion of the rations and methods of feeding of importance, laying particular emphasis the kinds and amounts of nutrients cond in the rations and the balancing of these ents in such a manner as to make the ra- most suitable for the purpose for which it o be fed, as for egg production, flesh pro- on, or body maintenance. This work was sary and of vital importance, but the high of feed that have prevailed recently have it very necessary that something be done to increase the effi- of our present day feeding ices.

Enzymes Aid Digestion

e way to this increased effi- has been pointed out by a study of the digestive system. ut the digestive system, not of the fowl, but also of any animal, are certain agents, as enzymes, that attack cer- substances and aid in their di- n. For example, one kind of e acts on carbohydrates, an- on starches, another on sugars, er on proteins, and so on. Each ance is broken down by its par- r enzyme that will act on noth- lse.

entists have discovered how of these enzymes may be made. enzymes in various forms have on the market for some time for aiding weak human digestive systems, but not been until recently that there has been of an effort to use them with poultry or livestock. Most of the enzymes that are on market have something that prevents their used in poultry feeding; they act on one only as starch or protein; or they are too sive; or they are unstable.

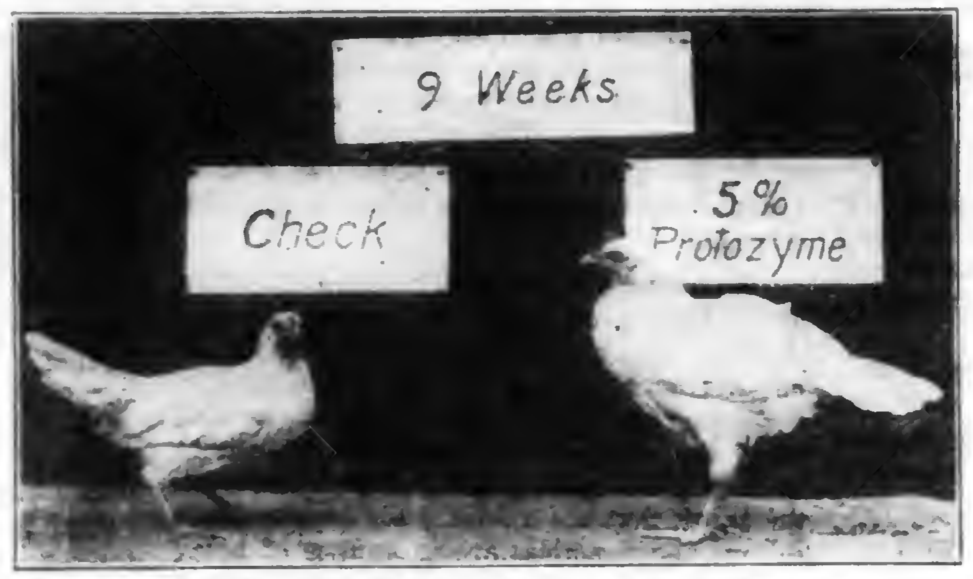
enzyme has been discovered, however, as protozyme, that will react on both and protein and is inexpensive, making it practicable to feed to poultry. It comes form and has very nearly the appearance [illegible] dry mash that is given to poultry; merely added to the dry mash before feeding.

Results of Tests Prove Interesting

eriments have been carried on at the New Agricultural Experiment Station during [illegible] weeks to see how digestion of chicks therefore the resultant growth would be af- The results were most satisfactory in that crease weight was obtained. Five lots of chicks each were used in the experiment. One given the ordinary ration, receiving no whatever; another lot received one per of the enzyme in the dry mash; a third lot ed two per cent, a fourth lot received three nt, and the fifth lot received five per cent of zyme.

he chicks receiving five per cent and three ent showed an increased weight of .12 of a each over those that received no protozyme. two per cent pen showed .07 of a pound gain the one per cent pen .04 of a pound gain. the [illegible] of chick [illegible] enzyme looked better than those not receiving it, and the mortality was greater in the pen not getting the enzyme than in the others. Furthermore, qualitative tests upon material taken from the crop and gizzard of chicks six weeks old indicated increased starch and protein digestion in individuals consuming the enzymic material over those not consuming it. The weight figures quoted above are at the end of the seventh week of brooding.

A similar test was made on the gizzard of two adult birds to determine the difference of digestion. One bird was fed four feedings of ordinary, home-mixed dry mash, each feeding half an hour apart. In the same manner another was fed the same mash except that it contained some of the protozyme. At the end of a half hour, both birds were killed and their gizzards examined. The one not getting the enzyme showed that starch was still present in the gizzard, while the bird getting the enzyme showed no starch present whatever, indicating the preliminary digestive processes had already taken place.



The photograph shows the difference between a normally grown chick nine weeks old and one fed the enzyme known as protozyme.

These facts indicate clearly that our feeding systems can be improved greatly by the addition of some such material. It can readily be seen how this will help the farmer and poultryman [illegible]. The [illegible] of the feed that [illegible] will be obtained [illegible] with less strain on the digestive system. This will not only give better results [illegible] growth or egg production are concerned but should also reduce the mortality rate of the flock [illegible] twenty-five to thirty per cent [illegible] digestive disorders.

The question may be raised [illegible] danger of feeding too much of these enzymes with the result that the system will be [illegible] and [illegible] altogether? The answer is No because only the enzymes that are needed are used and those [illegible] of them [illegible]. The enzymes, therefore, will not do any harm, and will [illegible] do some good. They [illegible] in any way [illegible] and [illegible] results are not to be expected.

Double Profit in the Woodlot

ABOUT eight years ago I purchased seventy-two acres of woodland adjoining my farm for $550.00. This woodland I had long coveted and the owners wanted me to buy it but I did not have the cash before.

The saw mill was in it about thirty years ago and cut all the valuable timber. By this time a good many large trees had grown up again ready for the mill. I cut about 25,000 feet of lumber, using only mature and dead trees.

The first five years I did not cut more than enough for our own use as firewood, but recently we have cut $6000 worth a year and sold it to town customers.

What do we cut for firewood? Only the trees that do not amount to much, such as dead ones, crippled weaklings, dogwood, sassafras and all such varieties which have no lumber value.

By thinning this way we have a nice forest of straight, healthy, thrifty trees. Not only does it look better, but the trees grow faster after the thinning. The varieties, after the thinning, are ash, poplar, white oak, chestnut oak, black oak, hickory, white pine, spruce and maple.

There is nothing more beautiful than a fine growing forest. There are some woodsmen who see nothing in a nice young growing tree but a piece of firewood. It hurts me to see a man cut a growing tree of a good valuable variety.

We have a crosscut saw and tractor with which we can do fast work. We are running two farms as one, 175 acres in all, and we have six to eight men nearly all the year. This way I have work for my men in winter. We haul five to six loads from the mountain in a day with one team. I think we can do it as economically as anybody. We also have an up-to-date saw mill on the farm with water power.

Nothing Goes to Waste

I have remodeled our house and have used white pine from our own woodland and sawmill for all doors and windows. When I have white pine boards I take them to the planing mill and have them planed and matched; then I consider I have the very best lumber. I utilize everything, even the saw dust; we sell it to butchers for spreading. We get $6.00 a truckload for sawdust and $6.00 to $9.00 a load for wood.

Our wood lot is a profitable proposition. It is profitable in two ways—it brings in money and it keeps my men on the farm.—C. P. Bashore, Berks County, Pa.

A Cure for Quack Grass

NUMEROUS experiments have been carried on to devise means for the destruction of quack grass, one of the most [illegible] and most persistently spreading pests that can get into a field and one that is causing no end of trouble in certain sections. Smothering it seems to be the most efficacious way of getting rid of it, but more easily said than done.

The principle involved is that by preventing leaf growth the root growth is deprived of needed substances elaborated by the leaves and will be [illegible] and ultimately die.

South Dakota has devised a crop rotation which is proving excellent in suppressing the quack without loss of crop. Briefly it is this: The land was fall plowed, disced and harrowed. In the spring a heavy seeding of buckwheat was made as a smother crop. The land was again plowed and cultivated in the spring and put into corn. The following crop after plowing was sixty-day oats, sown immediately after preparation. The oats were cut short with another fall and spring plowing and corn, carefully cultivated, was the next crop. Under these ministrations the quack grass seemed to disappear rapidly and no crops were sacrificed.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1860 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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Vol. 91, No. 25. Phila., Pa., June 20, 1925 Whole No. 1466

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Tho we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Emerson.

Alfalfa Slogans

A FARM BUREAU in New Hampshire recently conducted a campaign to elicit slogans to popularize alfalfa in the state. A large number of slogans were submitted but the one selected was,

"Milk flows where alfalfa grows."

It is recommended that it be used on stickers, letterheads, etc., in order to further the movement to have at least a half-acre grown on every farm.

The slogan winning second prize was,

"Alfalfa hay will make the farm pay."

"Sow alfalfa—reap success." was another contribution.

The Small Wheat Crop

TIME does not improve the estimated wheat crop for 1925. It is believed now that it will be but little over 650,000,000 bushels, or about enough for domestic use. This yield is over 200,000,000 bushels short of the crop in 1924. If the estimate proves to be correct it will afford a good illustration of the production of only enough to supply the home market. If the smaller crop will automatically set a price which is sufficiently high to make a profit for the grower it will be a concrete example for use by those who advise against producing surpluses. Theoretically, the price should be one made in America rather than in Liverpool as is the case when we have an exportable surplus.

Counterfeit

COUNTERFEIT is an odious word to everyone. No one is willing to have his character or his goods known to be counterfeit, yet there are those who would try to palm off both as genuine if they could. The manufacturers of oleomargarine under the plea of wishing to help the poor man proposed to the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a set of resolutions deprecating the passage of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleo, and of the taxes imposed upon the trade. The resolutions start out by saying that, "Beef fat, pork fat, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, cocoanut oil, milk, salt and butter are wholesome and nutritious foodstuffs," and then proceed to argue the legitamacy of oleo as an article of commerce.

Learning of the proposed resolutions the National Dairy Council got busy and drew up another set of resolutions, paraphrasing those of the oleo makers. The Council's resolutions began as follows:

"Whereas, silver, copper, nickle and tin are substantial and useful metals used in one form or another every day"—then they go on and "deprecate the passage of laws and the efforts to pass laws prohibiting the manufacture and use of counterfeit money." This was sent to the Chamber's committee on resolutions, and when the committee's report was read the resolution sponsored by the oleo people was omitted. This is a concrete illustration of the necessity of live farmers' organizations to look after agriculture's needs at critical times.

Community Picnics

THERE seems to be a falling off in the interest which was once manifested in neighborhood picnics. We have attended several during the past few years and, except in communities remote from the larger centers, many of them were flat failures because of the lack of attendance. In many places the practice of holding an annual picnic has been discontinued. In others where an effort is still made only the older people in the community attend. It is said that picnics are too slow for the young people. The automobile and good roads have made it so easy to get far away in a short time to places where there is more excitement.

We do not condemn the practice of getting away from home and the community occasionally. It is a good thing to do and should be enjoyed by every member of the family. But,—and we have called attention to this many times,—there is a tendency at present to overdo the getting away from home with the result that the valuable community institutions and practices are in danger of being lost entirely. The neighborhood that comes to depend entirely upon outside sources for its recreation and entertainment is doomed to disintegrate sooner or later. Everyone owes it to his community and to himself to contribute his presence and his ability to the activities which make the country community a good place to live. We are just now in danger of losing the qualities of neighborliness and hospitality for which the country places were once noted. Good old-fashioned picnics are good places to revive these qualities.

Mounting Taxes

TWELVE cents out of every dollar earned in America must go to pay taxes,—local, state and national! So much have we multiplied government activities that, counting all persons over sixteen years of age, one person in twelve draws his living from the other eleven. During the war when immense things had to be done in a short time, there was some excuse for the great sums collected, but with the return of peace conditions there should have been a lopping off of these costs. But so great is the army of public servants (?) that it is almost impossible to combat their combined efforts to hold on to their jobs. Nothing but an aroused and united public opinion will impress the politicians with the fact that they must reduce their political patronage army. The public has an unusual opportunity just now under the leadership President Coolidge to reduce government penses by a much needed retrenchment, the public's aid is necessary to overcome concerted efforts of government employ stay in office. And what is true of the nati government is true of state and county ernments as well.

Defense Day

DEFENSE DAY, set last year as a day "peaceful mobilizations," proved to something of a "flivver." This year, July has been named for that purpose. Many ne papers express doubts as to the suitable of the time and fear that the showing will be any better than it was last year when th was little observance of the event outsid some of the principal cities. People look u the Fourth of July as a day for purely holi enjoyment and it is doubtful whether considerable number will voluntarily fo their pleasure to engage in activities which they have no particular liking. I this reason that many people think choo that day will prove to have been a mistak

Referred without Comment

UNDER this heading we publish an torial on some current topic taken f the columns of a contemporary paper. publication does not necessarily mean that sentiments expressed are the sentiments Pennsylvania Farmer.—Editors.

OUR WEAK SPOT

Now that all the state legislatures h adjourned and further danger from law ing this year has passed, some intere figures have been compiled, which may give serious pause to thoughtful Ame citizens.

In thirty-eight of the states a legis session was held and the total grist of statues ground out reaches the amazing ber of 10,800, North Carolina at the with 1773 new laws placed upon its st books. More enactments emanated from year's sessions than in any previous period in American history. Few peop the several states have the slightest idea these thousands of new statutes com them either to do or not to do; and it is ously to be doubted whether as much as per cent of the entire grist met any a need. We are "lawed" to death and in multiplicity of enactments find ours hopelessly baffled—and oftentimes law-m ers as well, tho wholly unwittingly so.

Before condemning, however, too se ly the apparent willingness of law-make cumber up the statute books with new e ments, we should recognize the fact th the same thirty-eight legislatures 38,44 ures were introduced and for the most pressed for adoption. That nearly t fourths of these proposals were discarde flects more credit upon legislative assem than might at first be accorded them; a furthermore a significant comment upon public in general, in whose brains legisl proposals originate.

The time for a reformation has come can be most effectively expressed, not by making biennial legislative sessions ob tory upon every state, with further re tions upon the session length; but princip in a campaign of education to convince that "there ought to be a law" is not effective answer to either local or nati troubles. It is high time to call a ha American law making.—National Gr Monthly.

Washington Letter

FARMERS INTERESTED IN EAN SHIPPING.—What is to be one about the merchant marine? his question promises to be given uch attention when Congress eets. If we would believe those who re in favor of government aid to ipping, there are two alternatives the maintenance of a merchant arine flying the American flag. One a direct subsidy to the ship owns. The other would give a bonus t of the federal treasury to the mployes of the steamship companies.

The United States Chamber of ommerce has started a study of the hole situation. Four committees ave been named and are now at ork outlining plans for the investiation. Representatives of Agriculure have been appointed on all four ommittees, indicating the business nterests have discovered that farms have some little interest in the ansportation of their products by ater. Among the farmer representives are T. C. Atkeson, of the Naional Grange; President O. E. Bradute, of the American Farm Bureau ederation; W. L. Stockton, presient of the Montana Farm Bureau; eorge N. Putnam, manager of the ew Hampshire Farm Bureau, and M. Loomis, secretary of theAmeran Dairy Federation.

A REMINDER OF COLONIAL AYS.—The farmers' Fourth of uly picnics promoted by the Meran Farm Bureau Federation and e national defense day programs ake a good combination, according War Department officials. "The rmers are the most peace-loving roup in America," says President radfute of the Farm Bureau, "but ey are vitally interested in adeate national defense. The present an of mobilization for defense day, rking back as it does to colonial ys when farmers gathered together muster day with their own rifle musket, expresses such a defense stem totally free of militarism. e of the purposes of our Fourth July picnics is a renewed, patriic devotion to our nation. In carng out our picnic plans we have ught and secured the active coopation of a number of large national ganizations."

MANY TAKE COLLEGE COURSE Y RADIO.—The National Farm adio Council organized recently in icago is receiving encouraging enrsements from the farm organizaons. It aims to promote better rm programs and to remove duplition of effort in the air so that rmers will receive the largest meas e of benefit and satisfaction from dio it is possible to obtain.

Referring to the radio as a means disseminating information among rmers, Secretary of Agriculture rdine speaks of the rapid growth the radio school at the Kansas ate Agricultural College. Some ,000 farm students had enrolled d were taking much interest in e course when he left the college March. Lectures on agricultural bjects are broadcasted by the colge instructors five nights a week. om four to five hundred answers to estions are received daily from rmers who are taking the course.

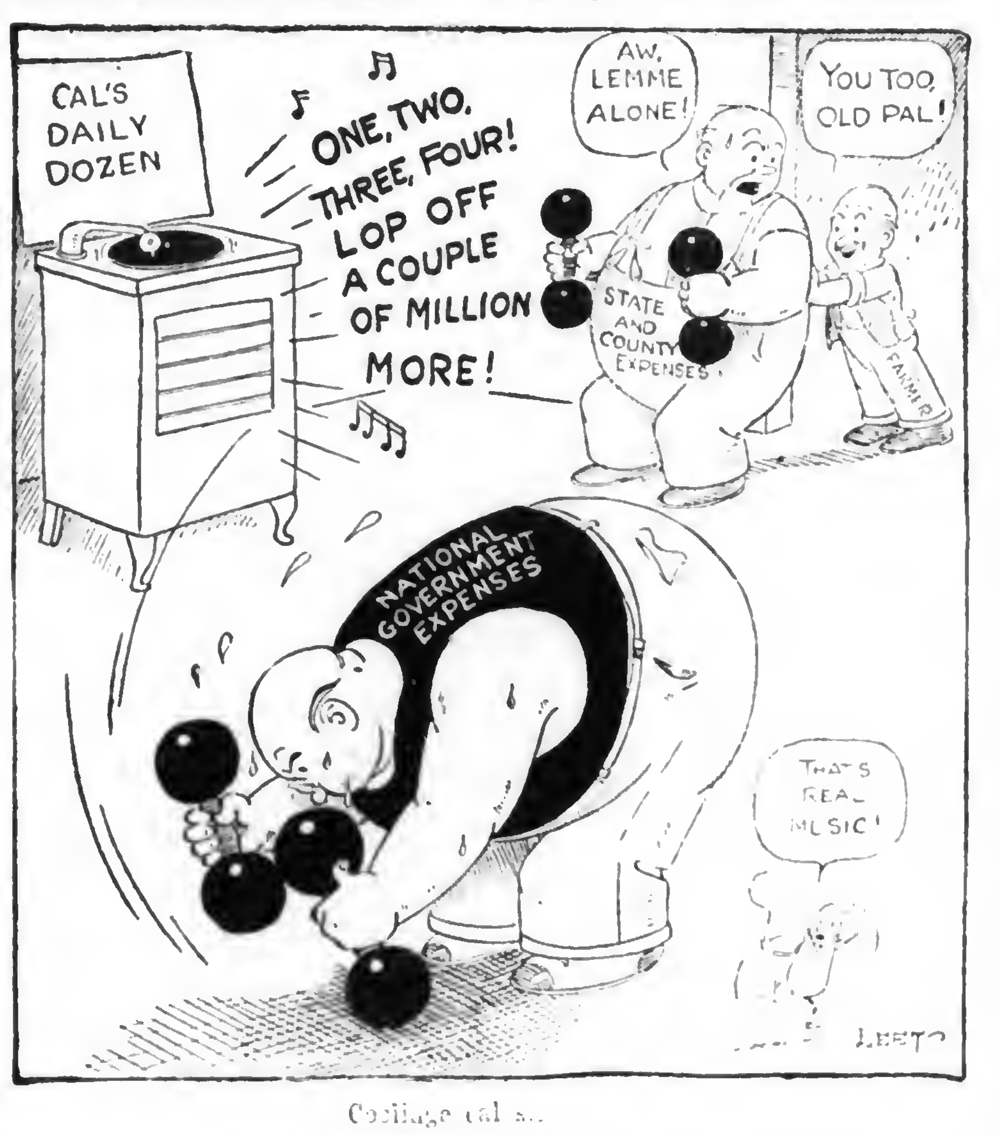
FARMERS GOING TO EUROPE.—veral thousand American farmers planning to visit Europe this mmer according to representatives the Farmers' International Travel b, under whose direction the trip ll be [illegible]. This organization, which is being [illegible] by the National Farmers' [illegible] other farm organizations, [illegible] plans whereby farmers [illegible] Europe at a small cost, and [illegible] with farming conditions there. The trip will be [illegible] and will be made [illegible] States owned steamship [illegible].—F. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

MORE VOCATIONAL TRAINING. —Plans of the State's Department of blic Instruction for the coming hool year will show a marked trend ward expansion of vocational eduion, particularly in rural districts ing high schools. This change in policy is the result of the extended surveys made by the select committees on educational work the last year and a half and some of the appointments in the reorganization of the department indicate importance to be attached to the vocational side. It is commencing to dawn upon educators that too many young folk are being prepared for the professions.

MORE CONSOLIDATIONS.—Dr. L. L. Driver, who has been giving much attention to the problems of consolidating schools, has been placed in charge of that branch of educational supervision in Pennsylvania and will carry out some of the plans for merging of school facilities. Money going into construction of consolidated schools this year will aggregate a large sum it is said.

SALARY ADVANCES.—While the state pay roll will go up over $125,000 a year as a result of the semiannual reclassification and promotions announced in June, it is an interesting fact many of the specialists and technical men in the agricultural and forests and waters departments will get increases in salaries which will bring them into line with some college professors. This is the first time in which the people trained in various lines dealing with agriculture have received advances in pay on anything like a substantial basis.


CAL'S DAILY DOZEN
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR! LOP OFF A COUPLE OF MILLION MORE!
AW, LEMME ALONE!
YOU TOO, OLD PAL!
STATE AND COUNTY EXPENSES
FARMER
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES
THAT'S REAL MUSIC!
LEETO

Coolidge calls...

THIRTY TOWNSHIPS A MONTH. —Real activity in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis will begin after July 1 when the combined state and federal funds will enable it to be carried forward more vigorously than ever before. It is expected at least thirty townships a month will be cared for under the area system of inspection.

ACRES OF FIGURES.—The state's first farm census will be finished in a month if people in half a dozen townships get a move on and file their statements. There are acres of figures being made up some of which have been called for by county authorities who were instrumental in assembling the data. Results of studies as to farm population, bearing [illegible] in machinery have been surprising for some counties.

WHEAT TO THE FRONT.—While the crop reports issued by the State Department of Agriculture for the first of June show fruit and some staple crops in rather poor prospect, the fact remains there is a holding up of wheat reports which has led the Bureau in charge of figures to calculate the average yield per acre of winter wheat will run over seventeen bushels. The aggregate crop will exceed that of 1924 by many thousands.

URGE HORSE BREEDING.—State authorities are calling attention of farmers and horse owners to the opportunity for horse breeding in Pennsylvania now due to the decline of the number of horses on farms in this state from 506,000 five years ago to 466,000. It is contended there is a good market for horses right in this state. Many farmers have inquired for prices and stock.

THE MILK TEST LAW.—Notice has been given the new milk testing law will go into effect August 4, which means by that time all creameries and other establishments buying milk will have to take out state permits and their employes will have to be especially examined. This is the first time the state legislature has stepped in to protect the milk seller.—Hamilton, Harrisburg.

New Jersey Letter

JUNIOR BUILDING AT FAIR.—The boys' and girls' club exhibits will be housed in a new building at the Trenton Interstate Fair this coming September. The construction of the buildings is such that the exhibits of crops grown by members of the clubs, livestock, foods and clothing, will be prominently displayed. The general exhibit hall will measure 26 by 100 feet and will constitute a front wing of the new building. Three wings project from the center hall, one capable of housing 100 dairy animals, another providing for poultry and the third for swine exhibits. The building is to be of frame construction and with concrete floors and will be completed just previous to the opening of the fair.

COLLEGE FERTILIZER CONFERENCE.—The College will be host to fertilizer manufacturers and dealers from New Jersey and neighboring states at a conference at the College farms on June 23. Managers of [illegible] selling fertilizers are also being called [illegible] and [illegible] Station will address the meeting. A special [illegible] of the experimental plots at the College which have been conducted for twenty-eight years. Previous conferences of a like nature at the College have called out a large crowd, resulting in a better understanding between those in the fertilizer industry and farmers. Acknowledgements of invitations received to date indicate a large turnout this year.

STATE MEMBERSHIP MANAGER. —A. R Scully, of Morris County, member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, was appointed State Membership Manager for the farm bureau, effective June 15. Mr. Scully has been active for some years in farm bureau affairs and is a prominent farmer and Guernsey breeder in Morris County. He took part in the state-wide membership drive a year ago last fall when the farmers renewed their allegiance to the farm bureau on a three-year basis. Mr. Scully will work in Middlesex County as his first assignment, later visiting many other sections of central and southern New Jersey.

DRY WEATHER DAMAGE.—Farmers thruout New Jersey have been seriously handicapped by a backward season, coupled with some damage from the extremely hot weather of very early June. Mid-June, however, brought some relief from rains and farm work progressed rapidly. The dry weather with fruit growers, however, was helpful in curbing the inroads of some of the fruit tree pests. The warm weather also started the summer touring season in earnest and roadside markets flourished on the main highways adjacent to practically all of the large cities.

FARMERS REPRESENTED.—Dr. Frank App, of Cumberland County, prominent grower and associated for some years with several of the state farm organizations and the College, was elected a trustee of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. More recently he was elected as the official delegate representing the Farm Bureau in that organization.—B.

New York Letter

WEEK LONG HEAT WAVE.—A heat wave that has had no equal since July, 1921, has held the state in its grip for a week, breaking with a storm that did some damage but quite thoroly soaked the suffering crops.

CATTLE EVIDENCE SECURED —Cortland herds have been thoroly combed for "T" brands, but sixty-three having been found among about 40,000 animals. Some of these came from another county, while it is suspected that more were either slaughtered or driven away. Most of the inspectors and veterinaries have left the county. Three carloads of the branded animals will be slaughtered in Sherburne this week under personal supervision of state and federal inspectors. The Grange and Farm Bureau of the county have demanded that those dealers and butchers or others guilty of fraud be punished to the limit, that the reputation of the dairy industry in the county be protected against future suspicion. District Attorney A. R. Haskell, of Cortland County, has evidence in the case of five cows bearing the "T" brand that were sold as reactors by an Onondaga County dairyman to a Cortland butcher and which have been found in a Cortland herd. This case will be pushed first. Little criticism has been made of the area plan of eradication, or of state or federal inspection. But in future a plan will be worked out taking extreme care of reactors in such a way that substitutions will be impossible. Cortland physicians report that gland tuberculosis is very prevalent among Cortland babies and school children and a new milk ordinance requiring the pasteurization of all milk from tuberculin tested cows has been passed.

OLD THEORY UPSET.—Dr. H. M. Pollock of the New York State Department bureau of statistics, [illegible] American Psy[illegible] [illegible] the two [illegible] in the cities [illegible] the state [illegible] and that [illegible] women are likely to fall victims. This [illegible] but false ideas are thus completely routed, and the [illegible] for lonesome, isolated farmers' wives may now be used in a better cause, so far as the Empire State is concerned. —M. G. Fount.

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Early Green Grass is
A Spring Tonic.
New Pasture is
The cow's idea of
A swell vacation
But neither of them
Saves you any money
On your feed-bill.

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When the cow
Is kept going
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Right through
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To keep down
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The Neshaminy Gardens
(OUR FARM)
Where an Editor Works and Thinks

SWELTERING! That is the right word to use in describing the weather during the first week in June. For eight days the thermometer ranged from 92 to 100 degrees. But it certainly did warm up and dry out the top soil. It also hatched out every fertile nit and insect egg, and every such egg is always fertile so far as we know. However, we kept the beets and carrots growing by applying water. We can apply 1000 gallons per hour with our temporary system of pipes and nozzles. And, oh, how they did drink it up! The water was pumped from the well we had drilled last fall and which was located by a peach limb!

✦ ✦ ✦

THAT fact was not admitted in this column last fall when the subject was under discussion because,—well, you know. Just at the time plans for a well were being made, I made a visit to a Pomona Grange up state when the subject of locating water by peach limbs and other divining rods came up. Several men strongly defended the idea and cited several cases to prove it. One man ridiculed it and went so far as to say that, altho he thought very highly of "Our Farm" column, he would quit reading it if he thought I believed in such nonsense. Well, I don't know whether I believe in it or not. There seems to be no sense in it. Neither logic nor reason furnishes any grounds for accepting it as a basis for action in locating a well. But we played with it here. The peach limb invariably turned down at this point. We stuck in a peg and told the well drillers to drill there, without saying why. We have an abundance of good, cold water and we don't care a rap whether the peach limb's action was a coincidence or an indication.

✦ ✦ ✦

ONE of the almost universal neglects of farmers is that of keeping their tools sharp. Men work month after month with hoes without once using a sharp file on them. Cultivator teeth are worn to stubs without being taken to the blacksmith. This neglect makes work harder and less effective. A good, sharp tool or implement is twice as effective as a blunt one. A whole lot of the tri and troubles of some farmers is to their own carelessness.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE Dr. Van Fleet rose which friends, the Weigleys, sent us year to be planted in honor "Snookums" is blooming now and is a beauty. We appreciate it many reasons. First, because it to be very hardy; second, because delicate pink and white color is snal; third, because it is firm solid; and lastly, because it so tingly represents the one in wh honor it was planted. The intense hot weather has not been favora for bringing roses to perfection th year. They have opened too rapid and when they do this the petals not retain their color so well nor so long. The Van Fleet has suffer less in these respects than some the others.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE hot week made setting celery plants an uncertain propo tion. We had a thousand shipped us and they arrived on Wedn when the ground was dust-dry top and the thermometer registe 97 in the shade, and it was that f four succeeding days. However, th were splendid, transplanted plan and we set them at once. Rows w furrowed out rather deep (if straight) with a shovel plow (yes, we found one and bought it and water was run in the bottom using a hose. The plants were cli ped and set in wet soil, after w dry dirt was drawn about th Boards were used to shade them few days, then we used the sp kling system on them. Further rep will be made later.

✦ ✦ ✦

IN SPITE of the extreme cold heat this season crops have be growing fairly well. We have had to June 7, radishes, lettuce, stra berries and red raspberries to and to sell. Corn and potatoes coming along nicely and have ed two and three cultivations. orchard trees are making growth, and the newly-set stra ry plants are all getting a good We have tried to keep all crops c and for this the hot week wa blessing.—R. P. K.

"I couldn't serve as a juror. One look at that fellow convince he's guilty."

"Sh-h! That's the district at ney."—Columbia Jester.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN
Doctoring the Dog

CHEER UP, BOY!

MY OLD dog Scrub ha prained limb and I have nur tored him for six full week is as patient as an oak, many honest folk, the gam beast! He knows the h should come to rub in oint thumb and bathe the swoll he is always right on ha to know and understand head and heart.

One neighbor says, "Why man al You fool around, and fuss and s with that old worthless hound as if he were an injured chil you m be doting, weak, or wild, or foolish, I'll be bound!

"When any colt, or dog, or cat, I own gets sprained as I have him shot at once; that way the creature suffers less and doesn't mi it much, I guess; I hate to act the dunce! This sentimental stuff I say overdone in every way in this extremists' age; so I prefer to keep my he as balanced as a watershed, I try to be a sage!"

"Your views don't land with me!" said I, "for there's no weighty re son why I should neglect a friend. This dog and I have long been chu so now when grief and sorrow comes I'm with him to the end. Perha we're living in an age where simp abounds in place of sage, of that I c not say; if it is sickly sentiment to aid a dog that's hurt and spen I'm g I'm built that way!"—J. Edw. Tufft.

, 1925

CROPS OR THREE?

May Be Injured if Is Cut Too Early

HEN is the proper time to cut alfalfa for hay and how ttings shall be made per

ments in Wisconsin carried several years showed that lfa was cut at the time the th started from the crown oot the stand was weakened r two or three years became and less productive than tting was delayed until the were well out, according to Dickey, crops specialist of sylvania State College. Cutly gave three crops per seae latitude of Wisconsin and at the full bloom stage ally two.

in labor and better curing for the first and last cuttings n advanced as arguments two crop systems. Against owever, Mr. Dickey points early cuttings give better digestibility, and higher content, and for the first east, larger yields from three n two, at least in the south of Pennsylvania where the long and where even four ve been cut in favorable

a Practical Standpoint

a practical standpoint the should generally be cut as er the new shoots start as her promises to be fair. Det to result in loss of leaves opping and rotting, more , and less digestible and hay. The second and third y be allowed to stand until bloom if desired, since the is not apt to deteriorate. rompt cutting, however, ala better fall growth for overing. If at any time the rop turns yellow or spotted th stops, it seems best to nd allow the next crop to If the yellowed crop is not thering, cut it anyhow and on the ground.

n State Parents

SSIFICATION of the occuens of fathers of the 3483 duate students in attendthe Pennsylvania State Colng the first semester of the school year has recently been d by the registrar, Wm. S. According to his report the of parents in each of the ading occupations is as folarmers, 423; storekeepers, ntendents and managers, ilroad employes, 146; labor; salesmen, 109; clerks, 94; urers, 84; physicians, 77; s, 76; contractors, 69; ma61.

umber of parents engaged in ve occupations just mentionrise about sixty per cent of the number classified, while the first three groups; farmtekeepers, and superintenmanagers total nearly one the present "Parents of Pe —A. L. B.

a Boom in Lehigh

REST in alfalfa growing is ly increasing in Lehigh according to County Agent Hacker, who reports an ine eighty-two per cent in the acreage of 1925 as compared at of 1920. The 1910 census Lehigh County with but ix acres of alfalfa which ina ten years to 2229 acres as the 1920 census report. During past five years, 1850 additional acres have been seeded.—B.

Firestone BALLOONS Win Battle of Tires
The Mark of Quality
At Indianapolis, May 30
Setting a New World Mark of 101.13 Miles per hour—500 Miles without Tire Trouble

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2	Lewis-Hill	100.82
3	Shafer-Morton	100.18
4	Hartz	98.89
5	Milton	97.27
6	Duray	96.91
7	De Palma	96.85
8	Kreis	96.32
9	Shattuc	95.74
10	Bordino	94.75

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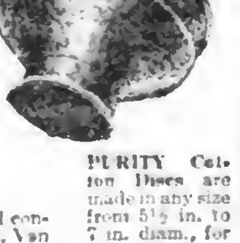

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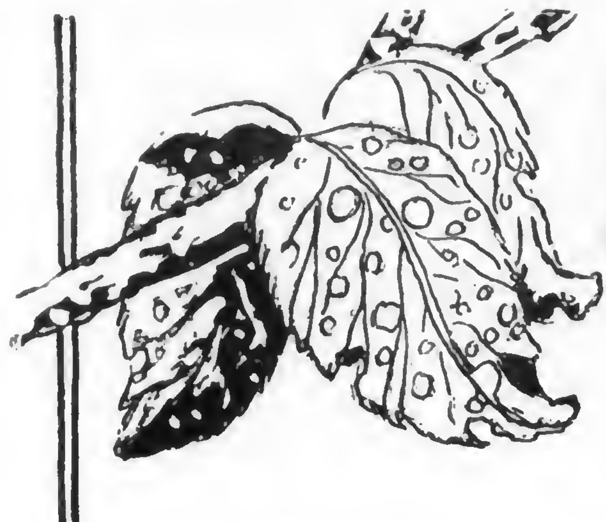

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Cabbage	.35	1.50	1.00
Pepper	.60	3.50	3.00
Cauliflower	.60	3.35	2.50
Brussels Sprouts	.40	2.50	1.50
Celery	.50	3.50	3.00

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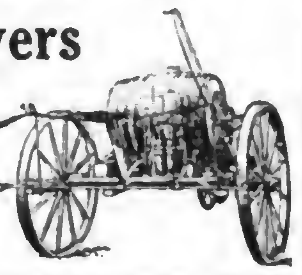

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Garden and Truck Crop

W. C. PELTON, Staff Contributor and Adviser

Manager Pomona Gardens, Newark, Delaware

Move Celery Seedlings

We have a small bed, about three by six feet, full of celery seedlings, pretty thick in spots. Do you think we should transplant them? We need about 5000 plants. Can that many be grown on a space this size?—M. S., Tioga County, Pa.

If you figure a little you will find that if 5000 plants are grown on a space the size you mention, each plant will have only about a half square inch of space. This is too little for strong plants. If there were a perfectly even distribution of the plants over the area, each one having about this much room, I would be inclined to let them stand, because celery transplanting is no easy job.

Since you say that the plants are thick in some places, thin in others, I suggest that you leave the widely spaced ones alone, moving only those that are crowded. Set these in rows six inches apart, or more for wheel hoeing, and an inch apart in the rows.

A Back-saving Implement

If you set the plants in a cold frame and use the narrower spacing, buy a ten-cent hand weeder and fasten it to the end of a three-foot stick. This will let you cultivate to the middle of the bed without much stooping.

In making a bed to receive celery seedlings it is just as important to have the soil porous and non-baking as it is to provide these conditions in the seedbed. Hard soils seem to prevent quick growth in the celery, and if there is any slope to the surface it will be very hard to water evenly and thoroly on crusted soils, because the water runs away without entering.—W. C. P.

Tip Burn—Mulches

ALTHO head lettuce of the crisp head, or Iceberg type, is thought to be hard to grow in warm weather, our own small crop shows no signs of tip burn or running to seed after a week of the warmest and dryest June weather that the oldest inhabitants can remember. What trouble we have with the plants consists in a soft rot that works among the outer leaves in the headed part of the plant, these leaves not showing on the outside. If this soft rot is due to wet weather, it must have started several weeks ago, as there has been little rain in that time, and the weather has been unfavorable for rots.

Tip burn is thought to be due to an insufficient supply of sap at the ends of the leaves. It may arise either because the sap-conducting vessels cannot supply sap fast enough, or because the supply of water in the soil is not great enough. Irrigation, however, does not wholly prevent injury.

Mulch Would Save Tomato Plants

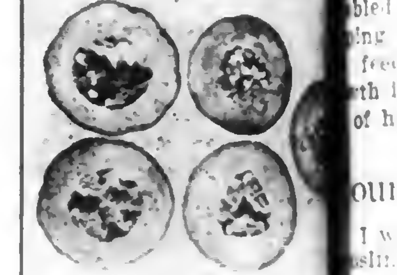
Very warm and dry weather following moist weather brings more tip burn. It seems likely that the root systems of the plants are not large enough to supply the water needs of the leaves, when the roots have been made in a wet soil. Probably a drier soil with less favorable conditions for top growth would bring about a better balance between roots and tops.

This condition has prevailed in the case of our New York lettuce, which has held up perfectly this year in spite of heat and drought. The heads have been smaller th grown earlier in the spring anything they have been be proportion to size.

Observations among toma beds this year indicate the i portance of using mulches rows both to prevent drying to prevent crust formation o

Before and After

Melons like these look temp sell well on the retail market



But when they look like this at cent, can you blame the buyer if to risk his money on melons? mented ones are sure to squashes.

soils. Two beds that I ha failed for lack of a mulch. on very light sand, and the early in May and germina poor. The other was on a h which baked after late Apr With ideal weather either have been sucessful, and mulch of tankage or leaf peat moss, both would have chances of success in spite weather.

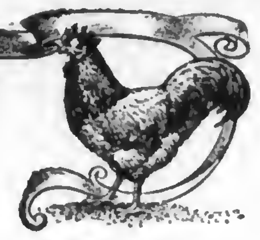
The usual plan adopted ers to ensure germination seeding, the crowded plan able to raise a surface cr plan works in this direction there is no economical way the plants if they are to there is danger that they too slim and tender.—W. C.

Dusting for Green W

IF YOU look closely at plants affected by the green worm, you usually worms on the inner surface younger leaves, many of the sight from above. Earlier in son, in cool weather, the w on more exposed parts, but suns of May and June drive shade. This fact has an bearing on the control of the worm by use of poisons, beca the insects working far dow center of the plant we must poison close in there and not outer leaves.

This thoro work can be hand dusters of the cheese cloth type, the dust is needed. Even du the crank type are not very unless each plant is given in attention with the nozzle downward. This takes time as the insect becomes more as the plants grow larger, is good business to start the or sprayer very early when injury can be seen.—W. C. P.

POULTRY



R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

hicks Need Clean Soil

Please tell me what I can do relieve little chicks afflicted ith gape worms. What can be one to keep the worms from etting into the flock?—A. D., rmstrong County, Pa.

ape worms can often be dislodg- rom the throats of little chicks a twisted horse hair wet with entine. The best remedy is to ent serious trouble from gapes aising the chicks on fresh soil. worms can live over in the soil year to year and chicks are often bothered on land where ks have been raised on the same ted area for many years in suc- ion. Plowing and liming old soil re the chicks range over it will control gapes.

edicating the drinking water five or ten drops of a five per solution of saylcylate of soda seemed to help some chicks bled with gape worms. We find ing the soil as clean as possible feeding the chicks for rapid th is the most satisfactory man- of handling these pests.—R.G.K.

oung Goslings Ailing

I would like to be advised on slings. The older ones are do- g nicely, but the younger ones e dying. They live for about o weeks, eat good and act ry. Then they stop eating, and around with their eyes osed, and shake their heads. have a flock of forty-three.— R. M., Bradford County, Pa.

eak in goslings may be due ck of vigor in the breeding stock. osure to the hot sun will some- s cause losses. A pasture with ty of shade is necessary for the results. Too much corn meal is as good a starting feed as stale d soaked in milk mixed with fine pped boiled eggs. One-third corn l and two-thirds middlings may better results as a mash feed all corn meal. Add five per cent to the mash.

Bowel trouble causes some loss among goslings and is often due to drinking stagnant water or eating too much soft feed. Goslings sometimes have congestion of the brain, due to indigestion or intestinal worms. Two teaspoonfuls of castor oil may help a gosling with digestive trouble. If the droppings show signs of worms try giving each gosling a half teaspoonful of turpentine. This can be placed deep in the young bird's throat with a medicine dropper.

Another remedy for goslings weak in the legs because of worms consists of one-fourth pound of sulphur, one-fourth pound of Epsom salts, and two ounces of powdered copperas. This is mixed and placed in twenty-five pounds of the mash formula used for the goslings. One feeding of the mash containing the medicine is given each day until the worm infestation seems under control.—R. G. K.

To Stop Toe Picking

TOE picking is usually noticed among chicks that are confined or where they are kept in large numbers. It is a bad habit developed largely because chicks have too little to do and insufficient variety of feed. Toe picking may start from an injury or blood, exciting the chicks' appetite for fresh meat. This is usually followed by cannibalism during which time many chicks are picked on until they are killed.

As soon as chicks are turned out of doors on grass, given an opportunity to range and something else to think about besides toe picking, the trouble usually ceases. The chicks that are picked on should be removed from the flock and any affected parts greased with tar or carbolated vaseline. This will assist in healing the wounds and cover up the blood. Chicks are easily excited by the sight of blood or fresh meat and can, thereby, be easily started on the bad habit of toe picking or cannibalism.

oultrymen Should Swat Flies

HE New Jersey State College of Agriculture cites the experience oseph Hoch, Jr., of Camden Coun- New Jersey, as evidence that the e fly is an enemy of poultry as as [illegible]

ck 1921, Mr. Hoch was near- ut of the poultry business by cause of tape worms in his ck. No one seemed to be able to e the mystery of where the ms came from, so he decided to stigate for himself. After read- ery thing that he could find t tape worms, he began [illegible] the flock. [illegible] was finally [illegible] on [illegible] Mr. Hoch found them [illegible] in the maggot stage in [illegible] dropping and in barn- [illegible] week the [illegible] developed into flies which [illegible] produce more maggots.

Flies Carried Tape Worm

[illegible] at the State experi- [illegible] of several tape worms [illegible] Mr. Hoch's infected fowls show- [illegible] being two varieties com- [illegible] carried in house flies.

Mr. Hoch immediately took steps wipe out flies on his place. Drop- boards were cleaned daily and droppings put where flies could get at them. Where land became bare it was plowed and limed. One-half acre of clover or alfalfa was allowed for each 100 pullets, and the land was rotated so that a range would be used only one year at a time.

The result has been that flies could find no place to multiply and have therefore practically disappeared from Mr. Hoch's poultry farm. Since then tape worms have disappeared.

"You can't raise flies and poultry too" is Mr. Hoch's belief.

Cornell Judging School

THE Eighth Annual Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School will be held the week of June 29 to July 4 inclusive. Instruction is confined to the judging of fowls for egg and meat production and the judging of eggs. Approximately 100 persons [illegible]. Tuition is free except for a [illegible] laboratory fee of $5.00. The school is open to persons residing outside of New York State.

The announcement giving full details of the school will be mailed free upon application to the Poultry Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Barred Rocks and Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds and White Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Wh. Wyandottes and Black Minorcas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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SPECIAL MATING					
Mating A White Leghorns	$4.25	$7.75	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
Black Leghorns and Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.50	140.00
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[illegible]

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box L, Holgate, Ohio

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

Boarding Guests Bring Dollars

City Folks Would Enjoy Your Country Home

THE boarding guest affords many a dollar of extra money for the country woman who appreciates the opportunity. This means of making money may seem very hard, exacting and unremunerative but disappointment is usually due to the lack of business management and not to the business itself.

There are always more vacationists who want a good country boarding place than there are farms offering it. Besides these, there are many sick people well enough to wait upon themselves, but in need of invigorating air, plain, good food with green vegetables, milk and eggs, a simple, clean and attractive room and the life-giving atmosphere of a country home. But these are hard to find. Either the country woman is neglectful of the dainty tastes of the convalescent, or she attempts to supply city dishes and the luxuries of a modern hotel instead of the simple things these people really want.

Some One to Look After Guests

If there are growing girls in the family, an aunt or even a grandmother, (and almost every country home does have some of these), much of the waiting upon the guests can be done by them, so that the regular demands of the summer,—canning, harvesting, etc.,—need not be neglected.

The bedrooms should be airy, the windows screened if only with netting and some arrangement made for baths—either in the bathroom, which many country homes have, or by the plentiful supply of both warm and cold water for the guest. Provide plenty of inexpensive huck, damask and turkish towels, made plain enough to launder easily. Some guests like one kind, some another, so it is always thoughtful to offer them all. When you have learned their tastes, only one kind need be placed in the rooms. Most people bring their own special soap but you should provide the little guest cakes anyhow, bought for a small sum in the city shops.

Old Furniture an Attraction

Don't think that the old fashioned furniture is a drawback! If the mattress and springs are comfortable and the chest of drawers is substantial and the mirror clear, such furniture will add greatly to the charm of the room. Perfect cleanliness is always the greatest asset. A painted floor with home made rugs or just matting with some curtains and covers of bright cretonne make the rooms a most welcome place to those who long for rest. Be sure to provide some sort of table at which the guest can write and don't forget the little kindness of keeping fresh flowers in the room. If the home garden cannot supply them, the woods and fields will.

If there are a number of men to hurry thru an early breakfast it may be most convenient to serve trays to the rooms later. This is less work than serving several breakfasts in the dining room. Preparing trays sounds like a lot of work, but it need not be and if the guests are those who prefer that sort of thing, let them pay for it.

The simplest black trays covered with cloths made by fringing unbleached linen or simply featherstitching in a color, served with pretty china, food in nice proportions (fruit, toast, coffee and a soft-boiled egg) and a flower laid across the napkin, cannot help but add to your success.

Give Them What They Came For

People who come to the country, expect country food — vegetables, milk and egg desserts, berries and fowl. Don't kill yourself making pies and cooking city dishes. If they had wanted them, they would have gone to the places which make specialty dishes. Keep the garlic taste out of the milk, serve it chilled. See that there are no flies in the dining room, that the cloth is unstained, the water cold.

Make paying guests a success and worth your while by planning to give them their money's worth and getting your time's worth. Charge enough to make a profit. The guests will think your place more desirable if it is not too cheap. Tell your city patrons, your doctor and all your friends that you are open for guests, and then, cater to them.—E. M. P

Creamed Dishes

MAIN dishes or vegetables dressed with cream sauce, not only go further and seem richer, but are more nourishing and much more appetizing. The sauce may be made plain, seasoned only with salt, pepper and butter or it may be given zest and piquancy by adding stoned olives, a few pieces of mint, chopped mushrooms, chopped peanuts, a little curry powder, a tablespoon of tomato sauce or chopped spiced pickle — according to the ingredients to be dressed.

White Sauce and Brown Sauce

Make a foundation sauce as follows:—

Heat a tablespoon and a half of butter slowly in a hot pan. Sift into this, gradually, two tablespoons flour, stirring constantly to prevent burning. Add milk slowly, stirring the mixture to prevent lumps and when it is smooth and thick, season with salt and pepper.

If a brown sauce is desired, bacon drippings or beef drippings from the roasting pan may be used instead of the butter. The flour, carefully watched, may be allowed to brown slightly. This will have a very different flavor from the plain white sauce and is very good to serve with cold meat.

CREAMED EGGS WITH CHIPPED BEEF

Boil four eggs fifteen minutes, chill and slice. Pour hot water over a quarter pound of dried beef, twice, to remove some of the salt. Tear into small pieces. Pour the white sauce over the sliced eggs and dried beef and serve on toast.

CREAMED POTATOES WITH NEW PEAS AND HAM

A small amount of ham will go far in this dish. Scrape a dozen small white potatoes and boil in salted water until done. Cook two cupfuls of new peas in salted water for half an hour and drain.

Make a double amount of white sauce, season well with salt, pepper and paprika. Fold in a cup of diced cold ham (boiled or fried) add the peas and pour over the potatoes in a deep dish. Serve with shredded parsley on top.

CREAMED COLD MEAT

Cut cold ham, lamb or beef into thick slices. Make a brown sauce, adding mint for lamb, diced sweet pickle for ham and either tomato sauce or mushrooms and olives for the beef.

CREAMED CHICKEN

To two cups of diced chicken (cooked or canned) add a cup of mushrooms, a tablespoon of pimento strips and two cups of new potatoes, whole if very small, diced if large. Serve in ramekins with grated cheese and cracker crumbs browned on top.

CREAMED LIMA BEANS

When lima beans are in season, cook them in salted water, drain and cover with a heavy white sauce, seasoned well with butter. This sauce may be made with bacon fried out, leaving the browned pieces to serve with the beans, the fat serving instead of butter to mix with the flour. —Effie Maurine Paige.

VEAL LOAF

3 lbs. uncooked veal
½ lb. salt pork
1 cup fine cracker crumbs
2 eggs, well beaten
1½ cup water
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon pepper

Grind the meat fine, mix with the other ingredients and make into a loaf. Bake in a greased pan 1½ hours in a hot oven. Serve with catsup.—Mrs. H. W. B.

BETTER HEALTH

Orchard, Garden and Dairy Win over Drugstore

WHEN you stop to think of it, aren't we mortals queer? In any gathering, you can be sure of hearing two topics discussed—the shrunken condition of the dollar and the poor health enjoyed by the majority of those present.

That in itself wouldn't be so if there was no help for trouble. Our queerness lies in fact that, while we deplore our erty, we continue to spend earned dollars for things that our health instead of improving

The thousands of laxatives, appetizers, cough syrups, dig tablets and breath sweeteners loom so large on our yearly ex accounts, are worse than when taken without expert advi

Of all our funny false econo there is none funnier nor more than "saving money" by dosing selves with patent medicines of consulting a physician and ing a balanced ration. But sup that we really did know what to prescribe for ourselves in ness, it would still be a foolish of money and man-power to buy take artificial substitutes for God-given foods of orchard, and dairy.

False Economy Is Wasteful

Compare the "initial cost" "upkeep" of depending on beef-and-wine, with the saving that from Nature's tonic, sun-air-and amins.

Do you remember what the doctor said when asked whether cough syrup that the patient prescribed for himself was all r "Yes, if you take it properly" how is that, Doctor?" "Open window and throw [illegible] the medicine. And forget to shut window!"

If milk, spinach and prunes fixed up with patent [illegible] we should pay a pretty penny for strength-giving qualities they tain.

If the young demonstrator in picture advertised [illegible] he had covered the elixir of [illegible] and willing to donate a sample to person in the audience the would not hold the [illegible]. doing that very thing when she pares delectable dishes [illegible] the terials her table hol[illegible] Perha these things didn't [illegible] should have more fa[illegible] cure "for what ail[illegible]

Our dollars would [illegible] one health better if w[illegible] tonics from the farm [illegible] the drug store!—I. S. H.

Preparing a meal that's good for you —and good to eat.

If You Do Your Own Sewing

Finishing Touches Make a Great Difference

"I'M NEVER quite satisfied with my own sewing," declared a home dressmaker. "My home made dress may be of better material and just as good a design but the ready-mades have a finish that I cannot obtain."

"I know what you mean," answered a friend. "I used to feel just that way about my own sewing. Then I began studying to see why this should be.

"I think the truth is that, too often, our home made things never are really finished.

"We home sewers are busy with a multitude of diversified duties and the sewing has to be crowded in wherever we can make a spare hour. So often we need the new dress right away. It would be interesting to know how many home made dresses are pressed into service before the fastenings are on or the girdle or other accessories are quite finished.

Finish Them Before Wearing

"Sometimes these items never are finished as they should be. Sometimes they are rushed thru at the last moment and the frock is hastily donned with a feeling that it isn't just right or as satisfactory as a ready-made even of the least expensive variety!"

On the other hand, we sometimes feel that the cheap ready-made is mostly finish. Poor workmanship and crooked seams are concealed beneath a bit of trimming and pressed and tailored into shape. If we are going to take time to make a dress let's take time to properly finish it.

See that every fastening is properly adjusted. That collar, cuffs and all accessories are properly arranged. That pleats hang true and that the length is becoming. Then, with a properly heated iron and plenty of cloths, press.

Pressing Adds So Much

Pressing costs only the time consumed in doing it and it adds more to the final effect of the garment than expensive trimmings. Press all the garment to give the material the desired new unwrinkled appearance. Press all seams, hems and pleats. Press the shoulder seams to give a tailored effect.

When the pressing is completed have a final trying-on and if everything is pronounced correct hang the dress carefully away on a hanger. Follow this rule if it is only a gingham or percale house dress and if you are a neat seamstress you never will have that uncomfortable feeling that your dress doesn't look right.—Alice Margaret Ashton.

Mother Was Right

AFTER having read in a recent number the article describing what a wonderful time Kennie had with his automobile chains I would like to say that in my estimation his mother dealt very wisely with him. I see no reason for punishment of any kind for such experiments.

Just the other day while at work in my kitchen I heard my little boy, almost five, crying pitifully. When I went to the door to investigate I heard the men say, "Take it right in and show your mother what you have done!"

He Was Only Investigating

When he came to me he handed me a chick which was almost drowned. He was so frightened! The poor little chick did look as tho it were almost dead, as he had put it into the watering trough several times.

As he handed the chick to me, he said, "Mamma, I didn't mean to hurt it. I only wanted to see if it could swim like a ducky."

Instead of punishing him, I showed him the toes of the chick and explained that chickens' feet are not webbed like ducks', and also how the feathers differ. Then as we talked we wrapped the chick up and made it warm and dry.

If a child never tries to discover things, his little brain will not be working, and it must work in order to develop properly. In the "Life of Robert Fulton" we are told how in his childhood he was determined to learn what that steam would do that came out of his mother's tea kettle.

Experiments Should Be Encouraged

My motto is to encourage instead of discouraging children in their little experiments. A few factory made toys may be all right, but children should make many things for themselves. These will interest them far more than ready made ones.

My little boy of eight has had no end of pleasure this spring with a toy he calls his tractor. He made it of a spool, a match stick, a rubber band, a piece of paraffin and a button. It was several days before he could get it to running, but finally when they did see it rolling across the floor, great was the glee of both big brother and little brother.—M E.

SPINACH WITH CREAM

Pick over and wash one-half peck spinach, steam until tender, drain and chop fine. Melt three tablespoons of butter in pan, add spinach and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Sprinkle with one teaspoon flour, continue stirring and pour in three-fourths cup of hot sweet cream. Season with salt to taste, simmer five minutes, stirring often, and serve.

SPINACH SALAD

Wash, drain and cook spinach, putting as little water as possible in pan. Usually the water clinging to the spinach from washing is enough. Drain and chop fine. Season with salt, pepper and vinegar. Cut six slices of thin bacon in shreds lengthwise and fry crisp.

Remove from fat and add one tablespoonful of this fat to the cooked spinach. Pack your butter molds solidly with spinach. Chill, unmold, and arrange on thin slices of cold boiled ham, tongue or bologna sausage, each piece being a little larger than the mold of spinach. Arrange each piece in a nest of cress or lettuce, dot with the bits of crisped bacon and a teaspoonful of mayonnaise, and serve.—L. M. T.

Childrens Croquette's

THAT left-over roast can be made into a very appetizing dish, not too rich for the kiddies. Put meat (whether beef, pork or chicken) thru the meat grinder. Use whatever gravy or stock you have on hand for the binder. To three cups of ground meat add one cup of gravy (quite thick).

Tid-bits of left-over vegetables,—peas, lima beans, corn, or carrot, add occasional zest. Shape into cones with hands. Dip or roll in cracker crumbs or crumbs of toasted bread. Set them on an oiled pie pan or in an uncovered casserole and brown in a hot oven. Serve hot.

I often add variety by pouring over them tomato sauce or hot gravy just before serving.—G. S. S.

Editor's note.—In calling this recipe "not too rich for the kiddies," the writer has reference, of course, to the older children. Made-over meat dishes have no place in the dietary of the child under nine or ten.

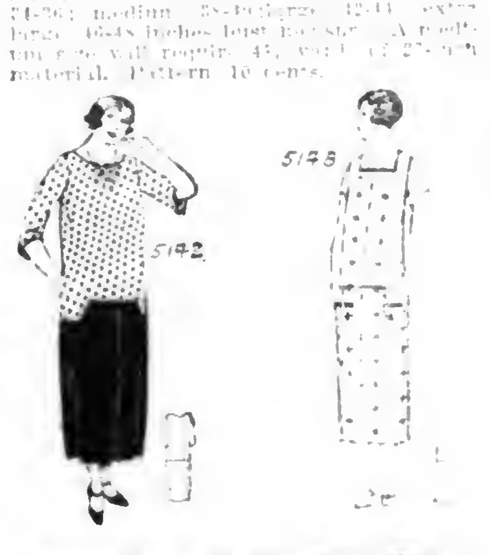
Syrup left from preserved pears can be added to the vinegar used in making pickles to give them a specially fine flavor. It is also nice used in place of molasses in ginger cake, etc.—Mrs. E. M. C.

What Your Folks Would Like

Directions for Ordering.—[illegible] and letters [illegible] printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirts, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5112.—A Stylish Frock for Mature Figures.—[illegible] good for the [illegible] Sizes: [illegible] 42, 44, 46, 48 [illegible] To make as illustrated will require 1¾ yard of plain material 40 inches wide and 2 [illegible] for a 44-inch size. The width at the foot is two yards with plaits extended. Pattern, 10 cents.

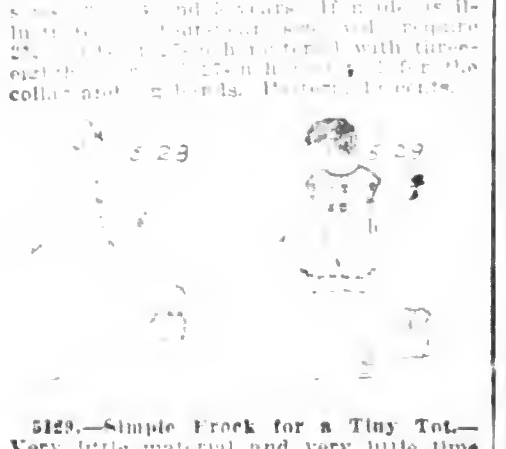
5118.—A Cool Apron.—Gingham or percale could be used [illegible] Four sizes: small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4¾ yard of 27-inch material. Pattern 10 cents.



5051.—A Good "Sport's Shirt" Style.—This is a good model for an outing shirt. The sleeve may be in wrist length or short to the elbow. Flannel, broadcloth, cambric or silk could be used for this style. Seven sizes: 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches neck size. To make the shirt for a 15-inch size requires 3¼ yards 36 inches wide. Pattern, 10 cents.

5098.—A Practical Undergarment.—This model has waist and body portions joined together with a band that [illegible] The straps from the shoulder [illegible] and also to hold the [illegible] Six sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 [illegible] requires 1½ [illegible] inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5128.—Pretty "Play" Garment.—[illegible] Pockets are a feature of this garment [illegible] Four sizes: [illegible] and 4 years. If made as illustrated [illegible] with three-eighths [illegible] for the collar and [illegible] bands. Pattern, 10 cents.



5129.—Simple Frock for a Tiny Tot.—Very little material and very little time go into the making of a little dress of this kind. Voile or batiste are favorite materials but one could use chambray or the new printed tissues—or tub silk. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A three-year size will require 1¾ yard of 27-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—How are all the cousins these days? I enjoy reading the letters each week, also looking at the pictures and drawings. I am copying some recipes in a book. My town cousin enjoys reading the letters in our paper, too.

Our school closed on April 30th. I was very glad. I like spring when the fields and trees get green. This spring my father bought another farm; now we have 400 acres. We have horses, cows, sheep, lambs, hogs, chickens, cats and dogs. It surely keeps us all very busy. I like to work on the farm.—Pauline L. Wible, Fulton County, Pa.

It's a good idea to copy recipes into a book. Some day you'll have a cook book all your own. I wonder if any other Forum girls are keeping a collection of recipes that appear on our page.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Have any of the Forum friends had Field Day in their school? We had Field Day on May 20 and had a fine time. We had several races. They were three-legged race, relay, sack, potato, peanut, dashes, broad jump, high jump, basket ball throw, physical training, a game for the little folks, a May pole dance. We sold ice cream and soft drinks for refreshments. I did not win any prize. My little sister won the running race.

Our school closes June 12th. We have had our English exam. and I passed in that. I hope I pass in all the rest. If I do I will be in the fifth grade next year. I like to go to school but will be glad when it is vacation time. We expect to have a picnic the last day of school. We also have a treat of ice cream.

I have just started taking music lessons and like it very much.—Margaret Mount, Burlington County, N. J.

A WAGON LOAD OF FRIENDS
Helen Goughler, Venango County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I still live on a farm and like to live on a farm, too. My brother had two rabbits but they froze. He has six old pigeons, one squab and five eggs. We have a little kitten at our house. I like it very much. It is gray, red and white. My father has ten chickens. My brother also has two bantams. They are very pretty. We have a big garden with a lot of flowers in it. We haven't any more school now so I have to work on a farm.—Catherine Hoenis, Cologne, N. J.

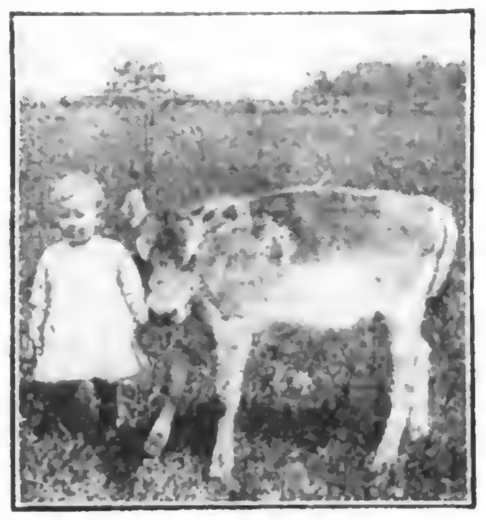
Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Isn't this a lovely spring? Every year I appreciate its coming more and more.

We have a very large, beautiful lawn. I love to see the grass grow greener and greener while the shade trees are awakening from their long refreshing sleep.

Oh! I would not exchange places with the town or city girl for anything. Imagine what they are missing.

I have an idea of city life because I go to school there every day. I love school very, very much. But only wish the building was situated out in the country where everything is quiet. I think nice quiet surroundings promote study. Because I can study much better at home than at school as I find it so hard to concentrate where it is noisy. Some do not mind but I do.

I live on a small farm about five miles from where I attend school. During the summer vacation I work and earn my school expenses. I like a vacation of work. I wonder how many Forum friends do this, too.


OUT IN THE FIELD
Harry Sharp, Venango County, Pa.

I have seven classes daily at school and enjoy studying every subject but I love the study of things scientific best, doing experiments and learning what's and why's of things.

I also am taking a course in music (piano) which I enjoy.

How many love to read good interesting books? I spend most of my leisure time in this way. I think it is the best way to spend leisure time because in that way we are able to visit all sorts of places and meet many people.—Katheryn Irene Weiss, Snyder County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Now I am going to write a few lines so Montgomery County will be represented in our Y. P. F. page as I don't see many letters from Montgomery County.

I live on a farm one and one-half miles north of Royersford. We have three horses and ten cows. The horses' names are Lady, Maud and Bill.

I live about one-quarter mile from Ba[illegible]low. I am thirteen years old and am in the eighth grade.

I expect to continue school for I want to be a school teacher and I hope to see some of the boys and girls of Montgomery County write a letter for this page.

With best wishes to yourself and Forum friends.—Frances Hellybower, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—This is my first letter to the Forum page. I live on a farm of seventy acres. We have three cows, a calf and two horses. I go to Elm Tree School and this is my second year. I did not miss a day and was not tardy. I got a present from my teacher for the most [illegible] in my class. He gave me a box of handkerchiefs. I passed the third grade examination.—Verna Mae Gruber, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Well, I think we Forum friends have quite a name on our page. It has been quite a while since I have written the Forum. I see our friends are waking up a little. Our page is getting quite large the way it looks. I have six little bantams a couple of weeks old and five about a month and a half. I think they are the prettiest little things I ever did see.

My birthday was the 15th of May and I got quite a few presents. I am going west the 6th of July and when I come back I think I will have an interesting letter to write. We have eighty-six little chickens. They are Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Did you have a nice time Memorial Day? I had a very nice time.

I didn't try for the last contest but I think I will try this next one. Hope our page still gets larger. We are just dong fine, I think. Dont you, Cousin Ruth?

With best wishes for Cousin Ruth and Forum friends.——Philura Klipple, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I suppose you have room for me yet because I would like to join this happy circle.

We live on a farm of sixty-five acres and have several cows, also three horses. For pets I have three cats which I like very much.

How many are ready for the strawberry season? I surely am. Our school closed May 11 and we had a very nice time on the last Friday. We had refreshments and played games.

I cannot understand why the boys and girls of Carbon County do not wake up and write a letter as I saw very few letters from Carbon County so far. Good luck to all.—Frances G. Haas, Carbon County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I thought I'd put my head in and see how Cousin Ruth and all Forum members were. I thought the snapshots were pretty. I am nine years old and in the third grade. For pets I have two calves and six cows.

I have one brother, his name is Earl. I will say good-bye and good luck.—Ruth Hunt, Crawford County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a lively country girl twelve years old and live on the "Sunny Side Farm" of about seventy acres, one-half mile east of Logantown.

We have pigs, cows, horses and chickens and about 200 young chickens.

Our school closed the last of April. We had a picnic on the last day of school. We all had a fine time. Next fall I will go to the junior high school.

I have two brothers and three sisters. My youngest sister is ten months old. I like to play with her.

I like to milk and work in the garden. I also like to ride my brother's bicycle.

Cousin Ruth, as this is my first letter to the Forum, I will close, hoping to see more letters from Clinton County.—Celia E. Stamm, Clinton County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—We have taken Pennsylvania Farmer for a long time. Every Friday I always watch for the mailman to get the paper. I enjoy reading the Forum page. This is my second letter and I like to write to the Forum friends.—Anna Smith, Butler County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am just a little girl but I am going to write anyway. I am eight years old and am in the second grade. I have two sisters and five brothers. I live on a farm and have many pets. I like horses and kittens best. I have a dolly and I like her very much. I can sew and I made her lots of clothes.

Dear Cousin Ruth, how I would like to visit you sometime! Wouldn't it be nice if we could meet each other sometime accidentally?—Virginia Irene Montgomery, Berks County, Pa.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

BERKS COUNTY.—Virginia Irene Montgomery.
BUTLER COUNTY.—Anna Smith.
CARBON COUNTY.—Frances G. Haas.
CENTRE COUNTY.—Gladys Houser.
CHESTER COUNTY.—Hilda M. H[illegible]dleson.
CLINTON COUNTY.—Celia E. Stamm.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Ruth Hunt.
ERIE COUNTY.—Bertha Voet.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.—John Miller [illegible].
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—Philura Klipple.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Verna Mae Gruber.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Frances Hellybower, Helen J. [illegible].
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Minnie Mounts ([illegible]).
WAYNE COUNTY.—Teresa A. [illegible], Anna [illegible].
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Gladys Clawson.

NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Grace Helen Lippincott.

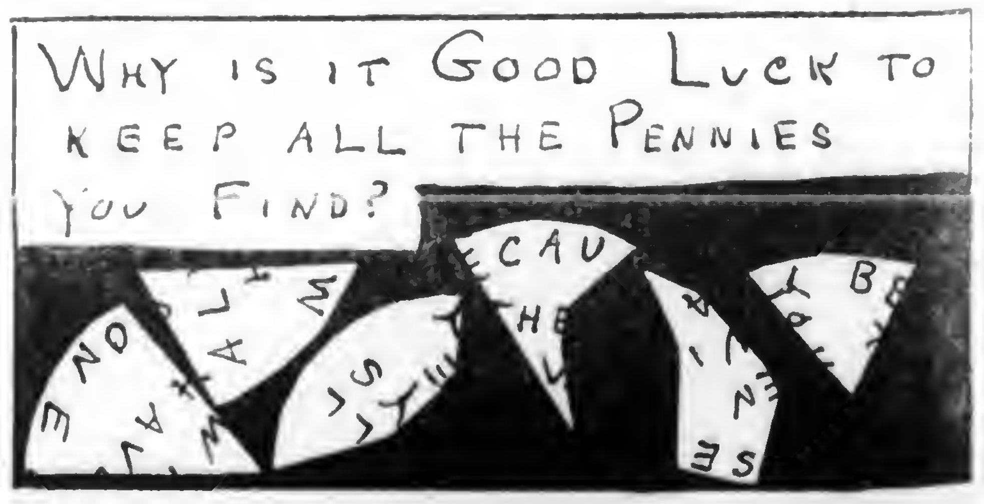
MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Elizabeth Holland.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS PUZZLE CORNER

Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS:—You can learn about this particular sort of good luck by cutting out and piecing together the white pieces with the letters on them which you see in the blackened part of the picture. You will find that these pieces will form a circle if properly placed, and then you can read the answer. When you have found the answer sent it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it will reach me by June 27. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each be awarded a prize.

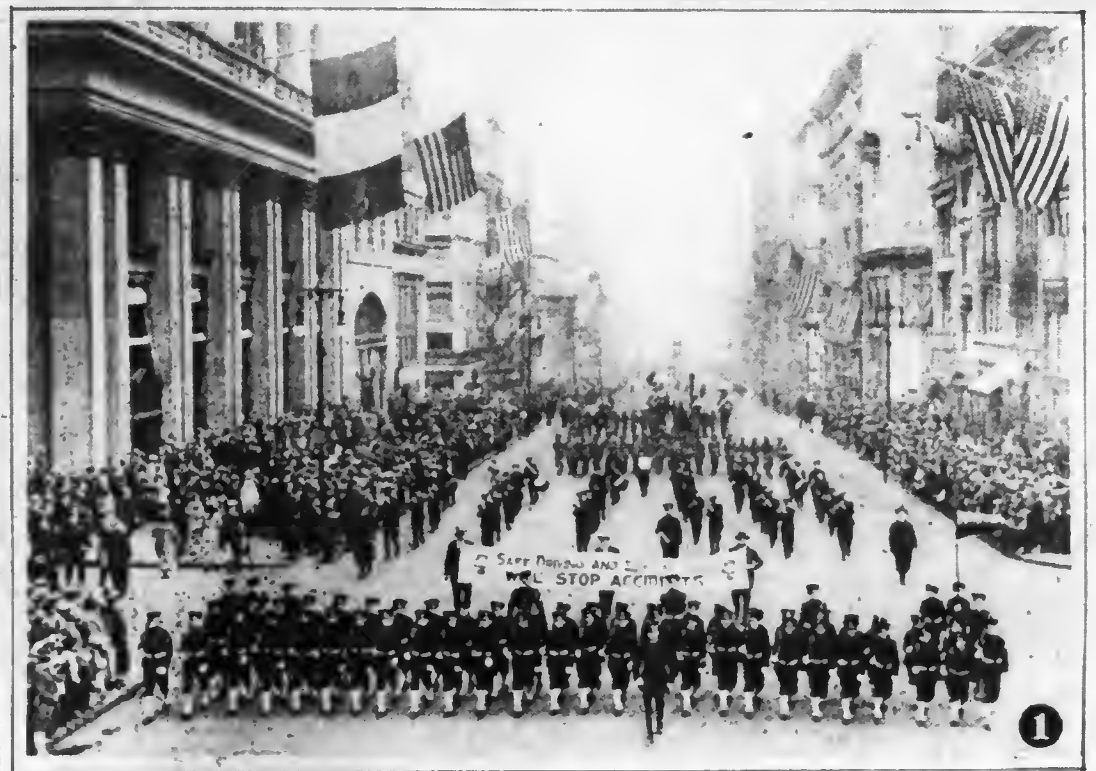

WHY IS IT GOOD LUCK TO KEEP ALL THE PENNIES YOU FIND?

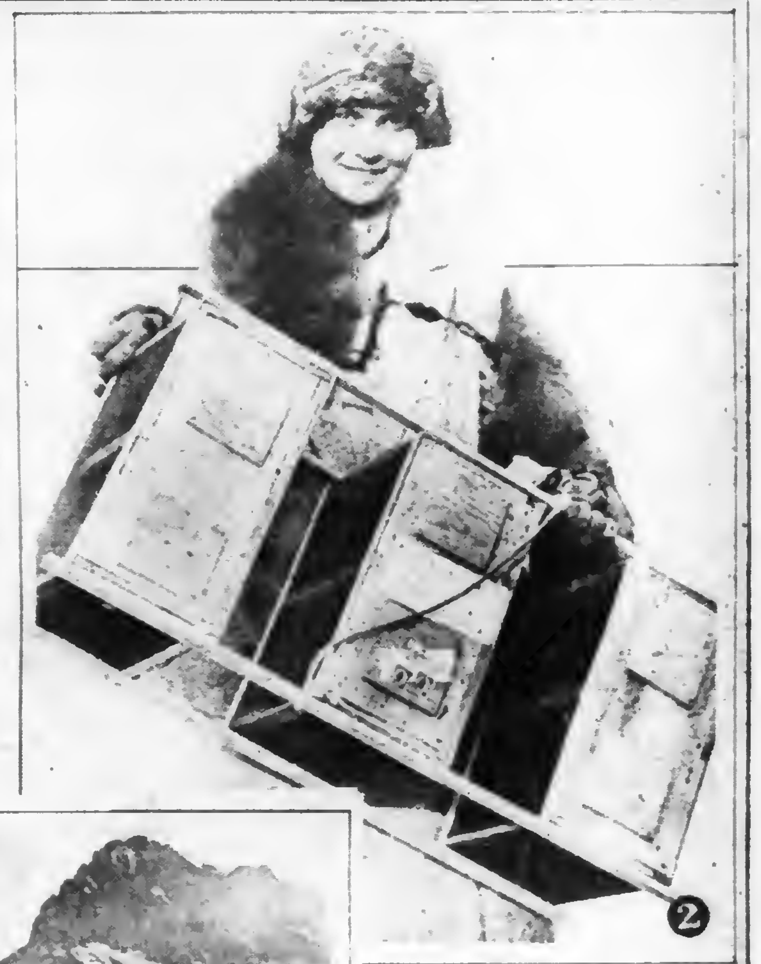
Puzzle Prize Winners

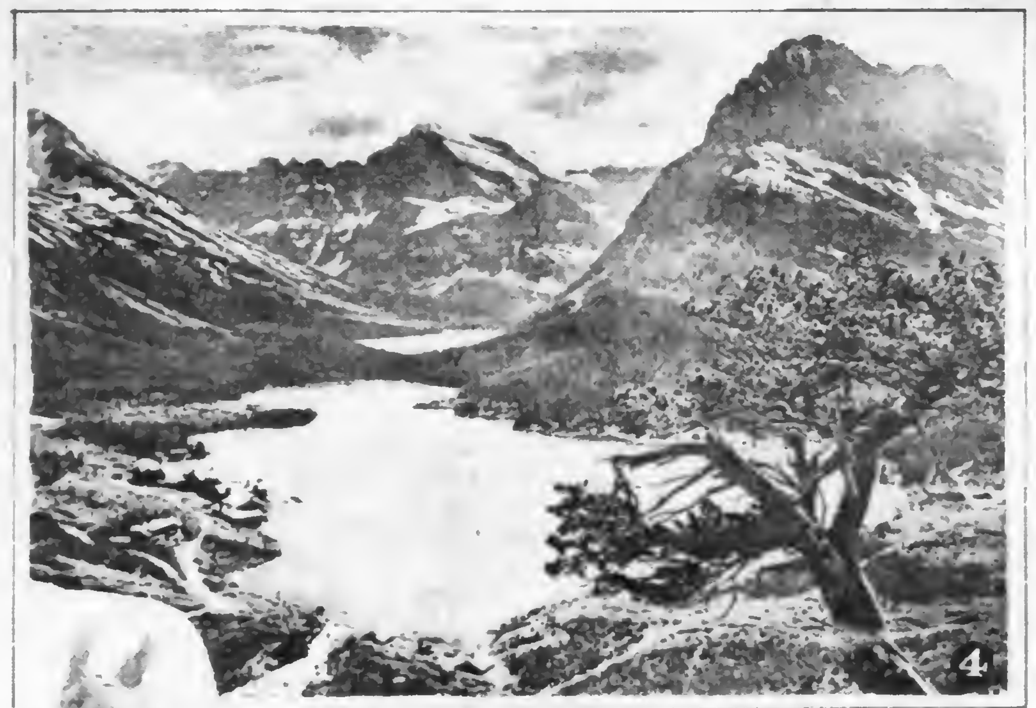
The answer to the puzzle in the May 30 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GAME, SAME, SOME, ROME, ROSE, HOSE, HOST, LOST, LAST.

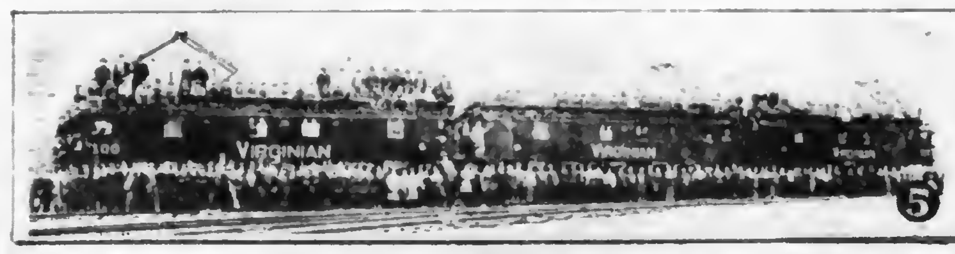
The prize winers are: Vardie Adams, age 9, Embreeville, Pa.; Elizabeth Cook, age 11, Tyndell, Pa.; Eleanor Coughanour, age 11, Jacobs Creek, Pa.; Frances R. Buchanan, age 8, New Paltz, N. Y.; Frances Hellybower, age 13, Montgomery, Pa.; Mary H. Hemminger, age [illegible], Newville, Pa.; Jean Hower, age [illegible], Danville, Pa.; Freda Know, age [illegible], Berwick, Pa.; William C. Pugh, age 10, Oxford, Pa.; M. Irene Stauffer, age 9, Gordonville, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES









(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—Looking up Fifth Avenue on New York's Safety Day parade.
2.—Three two-pound packages of bees, shipped from the South by mail to a progressive northern beekeeper.
3.—Rear Admiral Billard, commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, who is responsible for the blockade of the rum fleet off the Atlantic coast.
4.—Lake McDermott in the foreground and Lake Josephine in the distance,—photograph taken high up in the Rocky Mountains of Glacier National Park.
5.—Electric locomotive, the largest in the world, proves itself in initial test at Pittsburgh, where 300 men were engaged in its construction.
6.—One of the many birdhouses which F. L. Hunt, of Maryland, has built up around his home.
7.—Blue ribbon winners at spring horse shows, and their proud owner, Miss Priscilla Mitchell.
9.—Gar Wood, at the helm of Baby Gar V. This speed boat recently raced the Twentieth Century Limited down the Hudson River—and won.

The Stove

By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall

Continued

A FIGURE, lithes even under the furs, a face hidden in the cowl he had drawn forward above his fur cap, a certain strange immobility that vaguely chilled her, but surely—help? So swift is thought, that in the transitory seconds before she spoke again her brain had shown her a picture, a memory of a wild-cat which she and Garth had vainly tried to corner in the yard—of the creature's utter immobility until it launched itself and struck.

"The stove! "Oh: the stove."

She thought, as her hands went out to that motionless figure in the shadows, that she had spoken all the desperate appeal that was in her heart. But she only repeated: "Oh, the stove, the stove!"

"What stove?"

"The stove. The stove in our cabin. There's—no more wood for it!"

She waited. Surely he understood. But he remained as he was, motionless, staring down at her.

She looked up at him with a burning appeal. She had forgotten to rise from her knees. She kneeled at his feet in the snow. Her breath came in gasps. "There," she repeated, helplessly, "there—in the cabin—the stove! It's going out!"

Still he waited.

"There's a sick man there—my brother! Oh!" she finished, as he did not stir, "help me, if you're a man!"

"Oh, b'gosh, yes, I'm a man!" She fancied that he was laughing in the shadow of the cowl. "But why should I help you?"

She had no more words. Silently she lifted and held out to him her bleeding hands.

After a long minute he stirred slowly. Without a word he laid his gun crosswise on two fir branches that grew above her reach, easily within his own. He lifted the ax from the snow. She watched him. Four sharp cross-cuts, and the trailing branch fell. He set his foot on it, chopped it quickly into four or five pieces. As each piece rolled free, Dorette snatched it as a starving woman might snatch bread.

"That enough?"

Staggering under her load, she stared at him. "No, no!" she stammered. "It's not enough for the night. For the pity of heaven, cut me some more!"

She turned away and hurried towards the cabin. Half-way there he overtook her. Without a word he lifted the logs from her arms into his own. She was too spent to thank him. Dumbly she moved at his side, conscious only that strength was here, help was here, that she might yet save Derek.

Entering the cabin, there was no glow, no light at all. With a low sound, Dorette swung open the door of the stove. Nothing was there but a handful of red ash ringed with grey.

With trembling hands she gathered a few splinters and thrust them in; she crouched before the gaunt, iron thing, as tho she would hold it in her arms and warm it in her bosom. But the man, who had followed her, thrust her aside curtly enough. She watched him as he shaved a stick into delicate ribbons of wood—watched him as he coaxed them into flame. He tickled the appetite of the sullen, devouring thing in the stove with scraps of resinous bark and little twigs. Presently the fire laid hold on the larger logs, and fed upon them, hissing. He shut the door then, and turned to her.

She had lighted a lamp, and in the light stood looking at him, softly bright. Her eyes were stars of gratitude. She said at once: "My brother's still living."

She gestured towards the bunk. His eyes did not follow the gesture, or move from her pale face, as he said, abruptly: "You stay here with him. I'm going to get you in some more wood."

HER eyes flashed suddenly with tears. She said, brokenly: "You're good. Oh, you're a good man! While you're cuttin' the wood, I'll thank God you came!"

He went out into the night without answering her.

He returned in half an hour loaded mightily. Sitting on the end of her cot, she smiled at him, falteringly. She had been weeping.

He did not speak to her. Light-footed as a cat, he busied himself about the humming stove, then went forth again.

When he came back the second time, she was asleep.

Her face—very pale, very pure, fragile for one of her life and race—was rosed in the glow of the stove. Her hurt hands were curled within one another, like the hands of a child. Moving in his noiseless way, the man went again, and looked down at her.

His furred cowl had fallen back. His face also caught the light of the stove. Dark, keen, predatory, it was the face less of a man than of some embodied passion of hate or revenge, the face of an Ishmael, the face of Cain. It looked strange now, so little was it shaped or accustomed to the gentleness of expression it momentarily wore, as a breath blurs the gleam of steel. Light and silent as all his movements were, they showed no gentleness. But he seemed gentle when he lifted the end of one of Dorette's dark plaits, which had fallen to the soiled floor, and laid it on the cot beside her just because he hesitated and was clumsy.

The plait of dark, silken hair was warm; his hand lingered over it. He leaned above her, and her breath was warm. That strangely unmoving regard of his was on her face. As if it had called her from her dreams, she woke, and lifted to him the clear eyes of a child. "I—did thank God—you came," she whispered, with a child's simplicity. Sleep held her again, almost before she had finished speaking.

The young man drew back, noiselessly lifted the axe, and once more went out.

Sinewy, silent, untiring, he toiled for her all night. And all night she slept.

She had slipped into unconsciousness as a child does, worn out with anxiety and fatigue. She woke a woman, and flushed to her hair, as she realized what she had done.

THE man who had helped and guarded her all nght, was standing in the doorway. The door was open; there was a freshness in the air, which the roaring stove raised to the warmth of summer. The world outside was a dazzle of sun; silver drops rattled from the eaves; a crow called in the forest. It was the first sun of spring, the year's change. In Dorette's heart was a change also, a quickening, a birth of something new and unknown, that almost brought tears to her eyes. For the first time in her hard life she had rested on another's strength; unconsciously she had found it sweet. That simple heart was in her look as she went to the stranger. She said softly, "I did not mean to sleep. Why did you let me?"

He said, almost roughly: "You were all tired out."

The tears brimmed over. She did not know if pain or happiness moved her. She went on: "I said—I knew—you were a good man."

"Well," he answered, but not as if he was answering her, "for one night."

His furred hood hid his face. The wakening blush dyed her clear face again, as she said: "Let me see you. Let me see your face."

"Why?"

On the word she faltered, confused. She did not know why. She stammered: "Because of what you have done—of what we owe you."

"We?"

"My brothers and I. Derek's still alive. I almost think he's sleeping better—more natural. When—when Garth comes home, he'll thank you as I'd like to."

She looked up into the shadowed face, wistfully. He had turned from her again, and was gazing down the trail. After a moment, he said: "There's coffee on the back of the stove, and some cornbread. You'd better eat it. I've had some."

SHE went meekly, shamed that she had slept while her saviour served himself. She would have liked to serve him. Something strange and stormy was shaking her; she had no name for it. The food choked her, hungry as she was, but she ate it obediently.

She had scarcely finished, when he called her. She ran and joined him at the door. Something in his voice thrilled her; she saw in him again that strange and threatening immobility of the night before.

He said, swiftly: "You're lookin' for your brother to come back?"

"Yes, yes. Any time."

"With another man?"

"With the doctor. Why?"

He raised his arm and pointed. In the blinding dazzle of sun on snow, she saw two small, dark figures, just rounding the curve of the trail.

Her heart rose and flooded her with a passion of thankfulness. She said, quietly, after a minute: "Yes, yes, it's him and the doctor. Now—now, you'll let him thank you, as you—won't let me."

Her words ended almost in a question, for she saw that, while she had been eating, he had taken his rifle on his arm and put on his snowshoes. Suddenly, she began to tremble a little, aware of something in his stillness, which vaguely threatened.

He swung upon her suddenly—one would have said, savagely, but that he was laughing. Those two black figures down the trail were sweeping rapidly nearer. All the latent fierceness of the man had flamed into being, at their approach. He laid a hard, slim hand on Dorette's shoulder and turned her, so that, at less than arm's length, she faced him. He said, softly, in the midst of his almost noiseless laughter: "I'll show you how you can thank me."

She looked up at him, her face colorless, her lips parted. In the shadow of the hood his eyes gleamed at her, his face bent nearer. The world fell away from her; there was nothing left in life for a minute but that face, that voice.

She just breathed: "Who are you?"

"You'll know in a minute!" He looked swiftly from her to the two men down the trail. They were coming on fast. He seemed to be measuring his distance from them.

WHEN they were so near that their faces were all but discernible, he caught the girl to him. She was slack in his hold; all her life seemed to be in her dazed eyes; she would have fallen, but that he held her with an arm like a steel bar. And twice and three times he kissed her.

"That's how you can thank me!" He released her laughing still.

She staggered, her hands over her red mouth. With the movement of release he thrust her, rough and swift, within the door of the cabin. A bullet sent a spray of dusty snow over him. She saw, in one reeling instant, Garth on his knee down the trail, rifle levelled for another shot; the other, a laughing shadow, slipping from her hands, from her life, into the shadow of the forest from which he had come.

Another shot, wide of mark; Garth leaping to his feet again and tearing towards her, followed by the doctor who was to save Derek, and whom he had found at last, thirty miles beyond Mandore. But she had no eyes for them—for a moment, no heart.

Eyes and heart were on that other figure at the edge of the trees, swift, terrible, laughing, calling to her with raised hand—

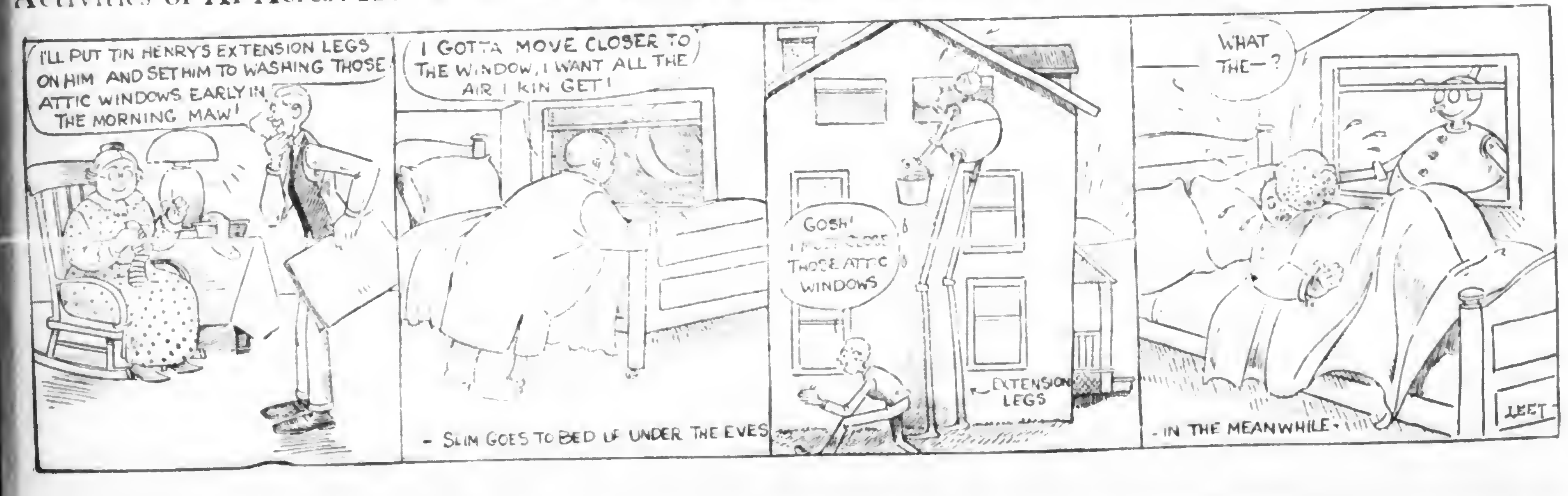
"Tell him you kissed Maxime Dufour!"

When Garth reached her side, she was on her knees, laughing and sobbing, striving with her scarred small hands to obliterate his trail in the snow.

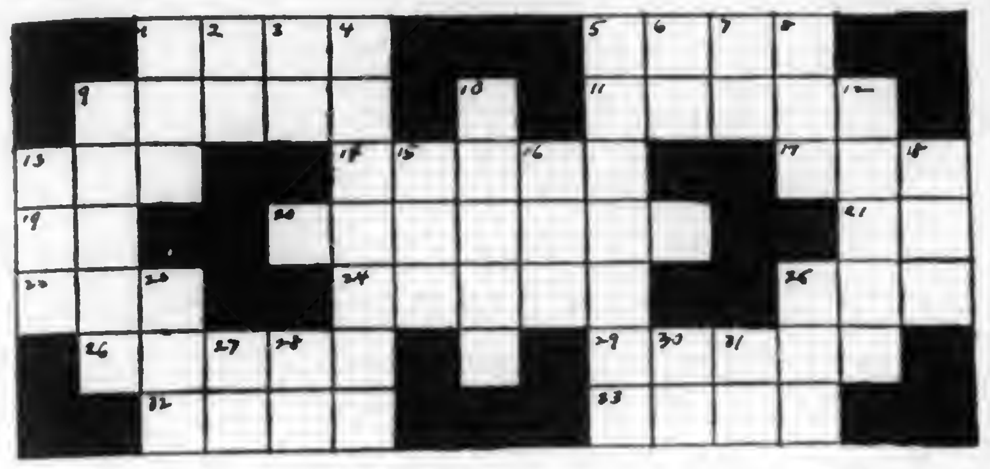
(The End)

Activities of Al Acres: *As A Window Washe Tin Henry Makes a Good Alarm Clock*

By Leet


I'LL PUT TIN HENRY'S EXTENSION LEGS ON HIM AND SET HIM TO WASHING THOSE ATTIC WINDOWS EARLY IN THE MORNING MAW!
I GOTTA MOVE CLOSER TO THE WINDOW, I WANT ALL THE AIR I KIN GET!
- SLIM GOES TO BED UP UNDER THE EVES
GOSH! I MUST CLOSE THOSE ATTIC WINDOWS
EXTENSION LEGS
WHAT THE—?
- IN THE MEANWHILE -
LEET

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle



TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill in the white squares with letters forming the words defined in the list below. For example: 2 (down) is UR, 16 (down) is AMO, and 24 (across) is IDIOM. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

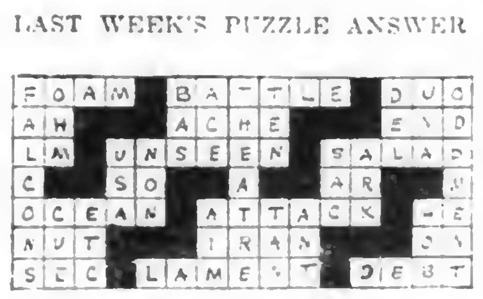
READING DOWN

1. To move slowly
2. City of ancient Babylonia
3. Unto
4. The language we speak
5. To try
6. Master of Arts, abbreviation
7. Printer's measure
8. Not old
9. A rod formed of twigs used for punishment
10. To transmit, as money, bills, etc.
12. Eaves
13. To court
15. To deliver or free by violence
16. Latin verb meaning "I love"
18. A grain
20. A label
21. To assist
23. A continent of the western hemisphere, abbreviation.
28. Dental Surgeon, abbreviation
30. Area, abbreviation
31. Road, abbreviation

READING ACROSS

1. A musical instrument
5. "So be it"—a response used in prayers
9. Title of an English peer of the lower rank
11. One who takes
13. False hair worn on the head
14. Large, or of importance
17. Armed conflict
19. Conjunction
20. To glow faintly
21. The name of the "Empire State," abbreviation
22. A fall month, abbreviation
24. Distinctive characteristic of a language
25. Devoured
26. What we shake when we meet a friend
29. The capital of France
32. A deep or gaping wound
33. Walked upon

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER



Did you ever hear this one?—

The Women's Home Companion held a "shortest short-story contest. Stories were limited to ten words. No theme was assigned. Thirty thousand entries were received, some humorous, some patriotic, some dramatic and some pathetic. Some prize-winning stories follow:

Sunrise—Majestic virgin forest.
Midday—Receding voices.
Sunset—Blackened waste.

Dad: Polly Marsh got married today. So did I. Dick.

"Now when I was young," roared grandfather. Grandma entered. Silence.

Lost: My little dog, Spot. Forty cents reward. Billy Brown.

Wanted: Mechanical toy liked by children better than adults.

Smith. Law—Real Estate—Insurance. Office: Mrs. Smith's Boarding House.

Wiring ninety dollars, come home. Love, Mother.

A boy beating rugs: "Sure ma's home—you dumbbell!"

Feb. 12, 1809. "Any news, Hank?" "Tom Lincoln's gotta son."

Honor Roll American History, Course C:
Isaac Rosenstein.
Ping-hi Ching.—Pathfinder.

Irvin Cobb was a guest at a dinner party in New York where table rapping and other phenomena were discussed.

"Are you a clairvoyant?" a woman asked Mr. Cobb.

"Not that I know of," he answered.

"Do you ever talk in your sleep?" she went on."

"No, but I often talk in other people's," he said. "I'm a Chautauqua lecturer."

"Y[illegible] 'usband' [illegible] up, a victim of f[illegible]."

"But I didn't know 'e even played the game."

"'E doesn't. 'E perished 'is larynx at the match last Saturday!"—The Passing Show (London).

Rastus was dressing to go to Sunday school. He couldn't find his clothes and pestered his mother, in his efforts to discover them. On this particular Sunday he seemed worse than ever. Finally he was dressed except for his feet.

"Ma," he said plaintively, "does you know whereabouts my shoes and stockin's is?"

"Rastus," said this mother, exasperated, "yo' is de good-for-nothin'-ness nigger dat I knows. Yo' shoes am behind de do', yo' stockin's am undah de bed and yo' feets am on you. Now, see if you can mingle em."

A man leaning over the parapet of a bridge looked so glum that a kindly pedestrian stopped to make sure the gloomy one was not contemplating suicide.

"No, it's this way," explained the latter. "I like to come here once in a while to rest my face. I get tired of smiling all day at the store and I don't think I ought to be grouchy at home."

Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3½ (Cl.)	34 x 4½ (S.S.)
32 x 4 (S.S.)	30 x 5 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4½ "	34 x 5 "
35 x 5 (S.S.)	

For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes

TIRE costs worrying you? Just you try the new Goodyear HEAVY-DUTY Cord Tire! Thicker, tougher, more massive. Built to stand hard knocks. The extra-heavy carcass is made of the famous Goodyear cord fabric SUPERTWIST. The stout tread is a full All-Weather. Even the sturdy sidewalls are reinforced against rut-wear. A great tire, this HEAVY-DUTY Goodyear—made especially for the man whose driving calls for extra-strength and extra-stamina. An economical tire, too, because of the extra mileage in it.

Good tires deserve good tubes—Goodyear Tubes

GOODYEAR

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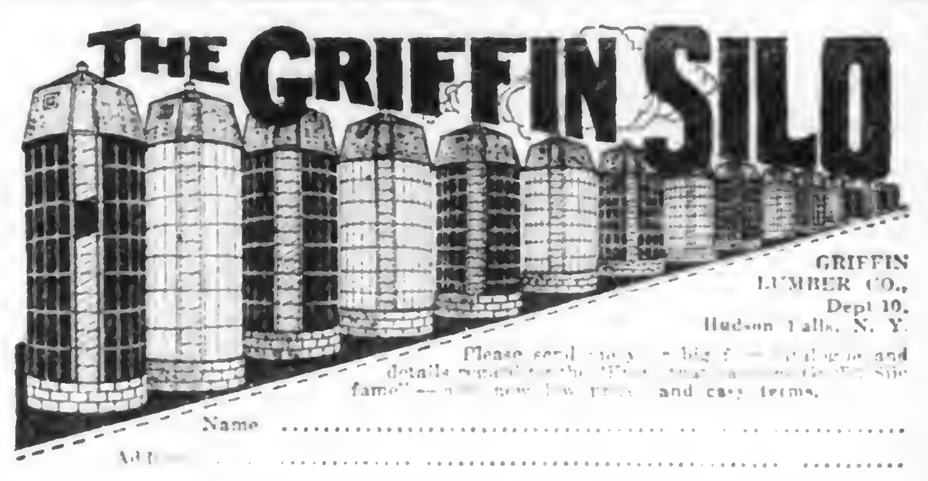
Goodyear Means Good Wear


THE GRIFFIN SILO

GRIFFIN LUMBER CO.,
Dept 10,
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Please send me your big free catalogue and details regarding the [illegible] famous [illegible] new low prices and easy terms.

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PINERY FARMS
Purebred Holstein Cattle
Third Annual Sale
June 27, 1925 at 2 P. M.

[illegible] OLD ORCHARD FARM, Mentor Ave., Stop 71 on C. P. and E. Ry. [illegible] New York and [illegible] Address [illegible]

Pinery Farms, Ralph King Owner, Mentor, Ohio

$3 down Brings Any Size
American SEPARATOR
GUARANTEED
New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan.
Full year to pay.
Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning.
30 Days Trial!
Old separators taken in exchange
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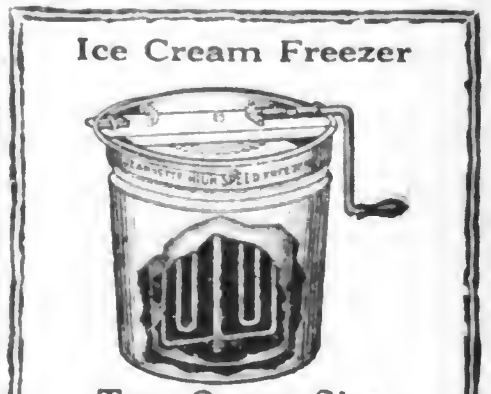
SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Ice Cream Freezer


Two Quart Size

Freeze your own ice cream, fruits and water ices with a Jeannette High Speed Freezer. Ten to fifteen minutes does the trick.

Full directions and many recipes for making ice cream, fruits and water ices accompany each freezer. We will send you one of these wonder freezers parcel post prepaid for 2 yearly subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer at $1.00 each or with your own renewal and $1.00 additional.

Pennsylvania Farmer 251 S. 3rd St. Phila. Pa.

Markets

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 15, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, N J, doz bchs, green, $1.50@4.50; white, 60c@$3.50; Penna, doz bchs, green, $1.50@4.50. BEANS, N C, hmpr, green, bu, 75c@$2; wax, $1@1.75; Norfolk, hmpr, green, 5-peck, $1@2.50; wax, $1.25@1.75; Eastern Shore Va, hmpr, green, bu, $1@2; wax, $1@2; N J, ⅝ bu, green, $1.50@2; wax, $1.50@2. BEETS, N J, 100 bchs, $3@4; poor, $1.50; Norfolk, Va, crate, $2; Miss, hmpr, 75c@$1. CABBAGE, Eastern Shore Va, bbl crate, $3.50@4.15; Norfolk, Va, bbl crate, $2.75@4; Baltimore, Md, 5-peck hmpr, $2.50@2.75; N J, ⅝ bskt, 65c@90c. CARROTS, La, hmpr, 75c@$1; Norfolk, Va, crate, $1.25@2; N C, 5-pk hmpr, $1; nearby, N J, 100 bchs, $2@3; very small, $1. CELERY, N Y, bch, 75c@$1.25. CORN, Texas, bu, $1.50@2.50; La, bu, $1.75@2. CUCUMBERS, Fla, hmpr, $1.50@2.25; S C, hmpr, extra fancy, $2.50@3.25; fancy, $2@2.50; choice, $1@2; S C, bbl, $1@3; N C, hmpr, fancy, $2@2.25; choice, $1.50@2; Ga, hmpr, $1@2; Norfolk, hot bed, hmpr, $3@3.50. EGGPLANTS, Fla, crate, $1.75@2.50. KALE, N J and Pa, bbl, 75c@$1.25. KOHL RABI, N J, 100 bchs, $2@3.50. LETTUCE, N Y, crate, $1@1.50; Great Meadows, N J, crate, 50c@$1; nearby N J and Penna, Iceberg, bbl, $1@3; Calif, Iceberg, crate, $3.50@4.50; poor, $1@2; Wash, Iceberg, crate, $[illegible]. LIMA BEANS, Fla, hmpr, $2@4. OKRA, Fla, hmpr, $3@4; crate, $3.50@4. ONIONS, Texas, yellow, No 1s, $[illegible]; No 2s, $2.50@3; Calif, yellow, crate, No 1s, $3.75@4; Egyptian 100-lb sack, $[illegible]. PARSLEY, N J, bu hmpr, $1@1.25. PEAS, N J, ⅝ bskt, 75c@$1.75; poor, 50c. PEPPERS, Fla, crate, $2.50@[illegible]. POTATOES, N C, bbl, No 1s, $4.50@5.25; field runs, $4@4.25; No 2s, $2.25@3; S C, bbl, No 1s, $4.75@5.25; poorly graded, $3.50@4.25; No 2s, $1.75@2.25; Norfolk, bbl, No 1s, $4.50@5.25; culls, $1.50@2; East Shore, Va, bbl, No 1s, $5@5.25; poorly graded and scabby low as $1; Eastern Shore, Va, field run, $3.50@4; No 2s, $1.75@2.[illegible]; culls, $[illegible]; Maine, Spaulding Rose, 150-lb sack, $1.50; N Y, 150-lb sack, $1@1.50. RADISHES, Penna, 100 bchs, $1@2. RHUBARB, 100 bchs, $2@3.50. ROMAINE, Penna, bbl, 75c@$1.25; N J, crate, 50c@$1. SQUASH, N C, hmpr, $1@2. STRING ONIONS, N J, 100 bchs, $1.50@[illegible]. TOMATOES, Fla, crate, fancy, $2.50@[illegible]; choice, $1.75@2.50; repacks, $1.2[illegible]; S C, crate, fancy, $3.25@4; choice, $2.50@3; Texas, flat crate, $1.40@1.75; Miss, flat crate, $1.25@1.60; Penna, hot house, lb, No 1s, 20@25c; No 2s, 15@18c. TURNIPS, Va, yellow, bbl, $1.75@2.25; N J, white, washed, ⅝ bskt, fancy, $1@1.10; N J, white, bch, 2@2½c.

Fresh Fruits—APPLES, bbl, N Y, Baldwins, $6@7.50; Ben Davis, $4.50@5; Va, Albemarle Pippins, fancy, $6.50@[illegible]; box, Wash, Winesaps, extra fancy, $2.75@3.75; fancy, $2.35@3. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, jumbos, $3.75@4.75; standards, $3.50@4.25; ponys, $2.75@3.50; flats, $1.25@1.75. HONEYDEW MELONS, Mexico, crate, $2@3.50. PEACHES, Ga, crate, Carmens, large, $3.75@5; small, $2.75@3.50; Queen of Dixie, $3@3.50; Early Rose, $4@5; N C, crate, Alexanders, $1@3. STRAWBERRIES, N Y, 32-qt crate, $10@11; Penna, crate, fancy, $9@11; smaller and poorer, $5@8.50; N J, 32-qt crate, $3@6. DEWBERRIES, 32-qt crate, N C, $4.50@6; poor and soft, $2@[illegible]. CHERRIES, sour, N J, 32-qt crate, $[illegible]; [illegible] bu bskt, $1.75@2; lb, 9@11c; 12-qt Climax, bskt, $1.50@1.75. HUCKLEBERRIES, 32-qt crate, $7@10. RASPBERRIES, N J, 60-pt crate, $9@11. WATERMELONS, Fla, car, large melons, $700@900; small, $350@550.

Live Poultry—Fowls, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, fat, 31c; medium quality, 28@30c; mixed breeds, fancy, fat, 28@29c; medium quality, 26@27c; common, 24@25c; Leghorns, 25@26c. Chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 2-lb avge, 50c; 1@1½-lb avge, 35@48c; mixed breeds, 2-lb avge, 45c; 1@1½-lb avge, 40@53c; Leghorns, 2-lb avge, 34@35c; 1@1½-lb, 25@30c. Roosters, 15@17c. Ducks, 15@20c.

Eggs—Penna and other nearby firsts in new cases, 32½c; second hand cases, 30½c; extra firsts, 35c; seconds, 28@29c. Storage packed firsts, 34c; extra firsts, 35½c.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $[illegible]@10.25; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1.50@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@[illegible]; fair to good, $1.50@5.5[illegible]; calves, choice, $11@11.50; fair to good, $8@10; common, $7@8; Tenn, choice $[illegible]; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; common, $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $6.50@7; fair to good $5@6; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $[illegible]; lambs, Maryland, $16.50@16.75; Virginia, $[illegible]@16.50.

Hogs—Western, best, $11; nearby, heavyweights, $12@12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Hay, timothy, No 1, nominal, No 2, $18@19, No 3, $16@17, light clover-mixed, No 1, $17@18, No [illegible] wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat [illegible] 14.50.

Bran—Car lots, including [illegible] ton: Winter bran, city mills $[illegible]; western spring bran, $[illegible].

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.80@1.81, No 3, $1.77@1.78; No 4, $1.75@1.76, No 5, $1.72@1.73; No 2 red winter garlicky, $1.80@1.81; No 3, $1.77@1.78; No 4, $1.75@1.76; No 5, $1.72@1.73. Mixed wheat, 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade—No 2 yellow, $1.31@1.32, No 3, $1.28@1.29.

Oats—Car lots as to location—No 2 white, 65@66c, No 3 white 62@63c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Receipts, 4452 tubs. Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 43½c; higher scoring goods 44½@47½c, the latter for small lots, 91 score, 42c, 90 score 40½c; 89 score, 39½c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 36½c; packing stock, 20@25c; best prints, 92@94 score, 47@49c; cartons, 48@50c; good prints, 89@91 score, 43@45c; cartons 44@46c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@42c.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged. N Y, whole milk, flats, fresh, 22½@23½c; held, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots 21@21½c; jobbing, small lots 26@26½c; single daisies, fresh 21@21½c, held, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 15, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 50@60c; creamery butter, 53@62c; fresh eggs, 32@35c doz.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@2 ea; springers, 75c@$2 ea, squabs, 25@40c ea, ducks, $1.45@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 15c bch; beans, 25c ¼ pk; beets, 10c bch; Brussels sprouts 30c qt; carrots 10c bch; celery, 10@25c stalk; corn, $1@1.20 doz; cauliflower, 5@25c hd; cucumbers 5@10c ea; cantaloupes, 20@25c ea; lettuce, 5@20c hd; mushrooms, 20c pt; onions 10c qt; spring onions, 5c bch; parsley 2c [illegible]; peas 15@30c ½ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, 18@20c ½ pk; new, 20@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5c bch; spinach 10c ¼ pk; tomatoes, 25c qt.

Fruits—Apples 15@20c ¼ pk; apricots, 15c qt; peaches, 15c qt; plums, 15c qt; strawberries, 15@25c qt.

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.65, corn, $1.25, hay, baled, $13@15; straw $12@13.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $41@42 ton; [illegible] middlings, $[illegible]; [illegible] gluten, $[illegible]; [illegible], $47; [illegible] cottonseed, 41 per cent, $52@[illegible] ton; dairy feeds, 16 per cent $[illegible]@40, 18 per cent $43.50@44.50; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50, 24 per cent, $50@[illegible]; 25 per cent $[illegible]; horse feed, 8[illegible] per cent, $53.50@52.50.

LIVESTOCK

Monday's Market—Cattle market opened very slow, with medium to fat steers, heifers and in-between kinds lower; calves. Beef steers steady, most sales $8.50@9.25. Fat bulls heavy, $[illegible]. Bulls; she stock and canners draggy. Calves steady, top $12, a few select $12.50. Hogs fairly steady, top western $13.75, bulk of sales, $13.40@13.65. Receipts—Cattle, 855 by rail, 165 driven in. Total, 1020 cattle, 24 calves, 502 hogs.

Review of local market for week ending June 13—Market closing slow. Beef steers compared with week ago, 15@35c lower;

Steers:—	
Good to choice	$9.50@10.25
Fair to good	8.75@9.50
Medium to fair	8.25@8.75
Common to medium	7.00@8.25
Cows:—	
Good to choice	6.00@7.50
Medium to good	5.00@6.00
Common to medium	[illegible]@5.00
Canners and cutters	[illegible]@3.25
Calves:—	
Good to choice	11.50@12.00
Medium	10.75@11.50
Common	[illegible]@10.75
Hogs:—	
Heavy [illegible] lbs	$1[illegible]@13.75
Medium weights, 150@200 lbs	13.00@13.50
Lightweights, 100@150 lbs	11.25@13.00
Rough stock	10.25@11.25

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Butter—[illegible] choice, [illegible] ladles, [illegible] roll, [illegible] Md, Virginia and Penn dairy prints [illegible] @26c; [illegible] butter.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, [illegible] lbs and over, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs [illegible]; [illegible] and poor, [illegible]; roosters, [illegible]; [illegible] ducks, [illegible]; White Pekin, [illegible]; puddles, 20c; old [illegible] and mongrels, [illegible].

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

June 17, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—ASPARAGUS, home grown, [illegible]. BEANS, La, [illegible] 1.75; Virginia [illegible]; poor, 75c. BEETS, [illegible] 2; Miss, 5-lb hmpr, $1[illegible]. CABBAGE, Va, 100-lb crate, $[illegible]; 60-lb crate, $2@2.50. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $3.50@4; poor, $[illegible]. BEETS, hot house, Ohio, chip bskt of 2 doz, fancy, $2.00@2.75; Ala and S C, bu hmpr, fancy, $1.75@2; poor, $1. EGGPLANT, Fla, 10-qt crate, fancy, $2.50@2.75. CORN, green, La, bu bskt, $1.50; Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@2. LETTUCE, home grown, box 2 doz, leaf, 50@65c. ONIONS, Texas, bu crate, No 1 yellows, $[illegible]; Calif, $2.50@2.85; Egyptians, 100-lb sacks, yellows, $5.75@6.25; home grown, doz bchs, 20@25c. PARSLEY, La, bu bskt, curly and plain, $1; bbl, $4. PEAS, Va, bu hmpr, $2.50@3; poor, 25c. PEPPERS, Fla, 10-qt crate, fancy, $3.50@4; choice, $2.75@3. POTATOES, new, bbl, Cobblers, N C, No 1, $5@5.25; poor, $1; Va, No 1, $5.75@6; old stock, 150-lb sacks, U S No 1, N Y, whites, $2@2.10; Maine Gr Mts, $2@2.35. RHUBARB, home grown bundle of 1 doz bchs, 20@30c. SPINACH, home grown, bu bskt, 50@75c. SWEET POTATOES, Del, bu hmpr, No 1 yellows, $2.75@3. TOMATOES, Texas, 4-bskt crate, $1.50@1.60; Miss, 4-bskt crate, $1.25@1.40.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, $6@7; Russets, $6@6.50; bu bskts, N Y, Baldwins, $2.50; boxes, Wash, Winesaps, medium to large, fancy, $3.50; extra fancy, $3.75. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, standards, $3.25@3.75; ponys, $2.50@2.75; flats, $1.25@1.50; jumbos, $3.25@4.25. CHERRIES, home grown, 16-qt chip bskt, $1.25@1.50. DEWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, $5.50@6; poor stock, $3.50. HUCKLEBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, best, $9@9.50; poor, $4. STRAWBERRIES, home grown, 18-qt trays, $5@6.50. WATERMELONS, Fla, 18@20 lbs, 35@40c; 22@24 lbs, 40@50c; 26@28 lbs, 65@75c; 28@30 lbs, 85@90c; 32 lbs, $1 each.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, light; market slow. Good to choice, $10.50@10.90; mediums, 1200 to 1300 lbs, $9@9.75; tidy, 1050 to 1150 lbs, $9.50@10.50; fair, 900 to 1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700 to 800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@7; heifers, $5@9.75; fresh cows and springers $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 8 double decks; yorkers and medium weights 10c higher, other grades steady. Prime heavy hogs, $12.75@12.90; heavy mixed, $12.90@13; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $12@13.10; light yorkers, $12@12.25; pigs, $11.50@12; roughs, $9.50@9.75; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers $6.75@7; good mixed, $6@6.50; fair mixed $5@6; culls and common, $2@4; culls to choice lambs $[illegible]@12; spring lambs [illegible]@16.50.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $1[illegible]@10.50; heavy and thin, $4@7.

HAY AND GRAIN

Hay—No 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover mixed, $15.50@16.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16@17; No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $1[illegible]@19.

Straw—Oats $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14, wheat $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No [illegible] shelled, $1.20@1.21; No [illegible] shelled, $1[illegible]; No 2 ear $1.[illegible] $1.11.

Oats—No 2 white [illegible]; No 3 white [illegible].

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .43	$ .45	$ .43	$ .42½
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.28[illegible]
Chickens, broilers, extras (New York)	[illegible]	[illegible]	.55	[illegible]
Steers, good to choice (Chicago)	9.87½	9.8[illegible]	9.75	[illegible]
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.[illegible]	18.[illegible]	18.50	27.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.8[illegible]	1.29
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.41½	[illegible]
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.65½	[illegible]	.58½	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 15, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter [illegible] tubs; creamery, higher than extras, [illegible]; do, extras, 92 score [illegible]; firsts, 88@91 score [illegible]; packing stock, current [illegible].

Eggs irregular. Receipts, 18,759 cases, fresh gathered extra firsts [illegible], do, storage packed [illegible]; fresh gathered firsts, [illegible]; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, [illegible].

Cheese [illegible]

Live Poultry [illegible]

Dressed Poultry [illegible]

Beans [illegible]

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts [illegible] head; steady; steers [illegible]; bulls, $3@5.85; cows $2@[illegible].

Calves—Receipts [illegible] head; steady; veals, common to prime, $7.50@12; culls and little calves, $5@6.25; buttermilk calves [illegible]; fed calves, $6@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 660 head; steady; sheep, $3@6.50; culls, $2@3.50; lambs, medium to choice, southern, $15@17; sorted, $11@15; culls, $9@10.

Hogs—Receipts, none; steady; light to mediumweights, $12.50@12.90; pigs, $12@12.25; heavy hogs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $10.25@10.50.

HAY AND GRAIN

Feed—Quotations were as follows: City bran, $36.50; middling, $38.50 in 100-lb sacks; red dog, $50.50, nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, $36.60; standard middling, $38.60; flour middling, $44.10; red dog, spot, $50, all in 100-pound sacks, all-rail and lake-and-rail shipments; rye middling, $36; white hominy feed, $45.60, all in 100-lb sacks, cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.25; linseed oil meal, $49.80, in 100-lb sacks.

Hay and Straw—Hay, large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $25@26; No 2, $22@24; No 3, $19@21; sample, $16@18. Straw, large bales, rye, $19@20.

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f, dom, $1.99⅛; No 1 dark spring, c i f, dom, $1.75⅝; No 2 hard winter, f o b, export, $1.79⅛; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, f o b, export, $1.63⅛. CORN, No 2 yellow, $1.33¼; No 3 yellow, $1.31¾; No 2 mixed, $1.32½. OATS, No 2 white, 65c; No 3 white, 6[illegible]c, No 4 white, 62c; ordinary white, clipped, 65½@67½c; fancy white, clipped, 69@70½c. RYE, c i f, export, $1.20. BARLEY, malting, c i f, dom, $1.13@1.16.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 15. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Spring bran	$36.25@37.00
Pure spring bran	37.00@37.50
Pure soft winter bran	39.00@39.75
Standard middlings	39.75@40.25
Choice soft winter middlings	41.20
Spring flour middlings	43.50@44.50
Choice soft winter flour middlings	45.20
Red dog	49.50@50.00
White hominy feed	45.50@46.00
Yellow hominy feed	46.50@47.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal	45.25
41 per cent cottonseed meal	47.75@48.00
43 per cent cottonseed meal	49.75@50.00
45 per cent peanut meal	48.50
34 per cent O. P. linseed meal	49.70@51.70

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton), for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Heavy demand, light production. Prices advancing.

YORK PRODUCE

Eggs—30@32c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, live, 20@25c; dressed, old $1@2 springers, 65c@$1.

Butter—Country, 50@55c; separator, 50@[illegible].

Vegetables—Potatoes, 10@20c ½ pk; cabbage, old, 5@10c hd; new, 5@15c hd; lettuce 5@20c hd; celery, 5@15c stalk; tomatoes 5@10c; oyster roots, 5@10c bch; parsnips, 5c bch; onions, 10c box 5c bch; carrots, 5c bch; soup beans, 15c pt; lima beans, 40c qt; asparagus, 8@15c bch; rhubarb 3@5c bch; turnips, 12c box; peas [illegible] ¼ pk.

Fruits—Apples 15@25c ½ pk; $1[illegible]; strawberries, 15@25c qt.

Retail Grain Market—Wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.50; rye, $1.15; oats, 80c; bran, $[illegible]; middlings, $2.10.

Wholesale Grain Market—Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.25, rye, 95c, oats, 60c, bran, $[illegible]; middlings, $40.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 12, 1925.

Domestic—Ohio and Penna fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 53@55c; ½-blood combing 5[illegible]@52c, ⅜-blood combing, 51c; fine unwashed, 45@46c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 51@52c; ½-blood combing, 4[illegible]@50c; ⅜-blood combing, 5[illegible]; ¼-blood combing, 50c; [illegible] unwashed, 42@44c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—½-blood [illegible]; ⅜-blood, 48@49c; ¼-blood, 47@48c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Good to choice fed steers, 50@10c lower; [illegible] lower grades weak to 25c lower. Extreme top long yearlings, $11[illegible]; heavies, $11.60, strictly [illegible] up to $11.50. Week's [illegible] follow: Beef steers, $9[illegible]; [illegible] cows, $4.75@7.25; heifers, $7[illegible]; [illegible] cutters, $2.75@3.75; [illegible] $[illegible]@9.25; stockers and feeders, $[illegible].

Hogs—[illegible] head; mostly [illegible] bulk, 210@275-lb butchers [illegible] weight [illegible] 12.2[illegible]; 140@150-lb kind, largely [illegible] 11.85; bulk [illegible] sows, $11.1[illegible]; [illegible] killing pigs, $1[illegible] 11.[illegible].

Sheep—Compared with week ago [illegible] yearlings, 25@50c lower; [illegible] sheep steady to weak, feeders [illegible] mostly 50c lower. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $1[illegible]@16; top westerns, $16.[illegible]; natives, $16, culls, $10.50@11; [illegible] wethers, $13@13.50, fat ewes, $5.50@[illegible]; feeding lambs, $13.50@13.50.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 13, 1925.

Clover, cash, $17.35; October, $15.80; December $15.15. Alsike, August, $14.25. Timothy cash, $3.30; September, $4.20.

County News and Comment

Allegheny County, Pa.—Extremely hot weather. Soil very dry and packed by last rains which were very heavy. Much damage done by frost. Many reports of total losses in way of berries and early vegetables. Meadows and pasture are not making rapid growth. Wheat needs to have favorable growing weather if the crop is to be of much account here. Oats the most promising of grain crops just now.—C. K., June 4.

Armstrong County, Pa.—Your correspondents, generally reported most unfavorably of the behavior of May, in a seasonal sense, I conjecture that reports for the first third of June will be much dissimilar. In this locality we have not had a single day thus far in the month when at sometime between 6.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. the temperature has not climbed above ninety and in some instances above 100 degrees. While we have had a shortage of moisture the corn has made a remarkable start. Potatoes and oats have not done so well. Here and there when alsike was seeded alone it is ready for cutting and some alfalfa meadows have been cut. Pastures are good with not nearly sufficient stock to consume the grass. Wheat will be short in straw. Peaches are an entire failure and the heavy frosts and occasional freezes during May materially lessened the promise of apples, pears and cherries. Strawberries about half a crop. The community was treated to a "close-up" view of the great dirigible Los Angeles on the eve of the 8th. Much disgust is expressed among farmers over the present inheritance tax law and the writer of these notes is in the very large class of disgusted ones. Feed prices are so high that many farmers with small herds are eliminating it almost entirely for their dairy cows. There was an equally small crop of spring farrowed pigs. Wheat, $1.60; rye, $1.25; corn, $1.25; oats, 55c; potatoes, $1@1.25; eggs, 30c; good butter, 45c.—W. M. R., June 9.

Berks County, Pa.—The great heat which lasted for days came to a sudden end by a heavy downpour of rain on June 9th. It seemed almost like a cloudburst, with a strong wind, lightning and thunder accompanying it. Some trees were blown over and some chimneys struck by lightning. The cultivation of corn has started for the first time and very few farmers do any second planting, and where it is done it is to replace the few kernels which did not germinate. Oats have a good start and grow nicely. Young clover and timothy in the wheat fields coming up well. Wheat is making good headway, looks good and will be long in straw. Grass for making hay is almost ready to cut and indications promise a good crop. Alfalfa is ready to cut and some have started. The spraying of apple trees is finished for the last time. More spraying was done this year than any previous year. Spring pasture is plentiful. The spraying of potatoes has started. The surplus hay and straw is being baled and sold to make room for the new crop. All wheat was sold in order that the bins may be thoroly cleaned and fumigated. All good corn has been sold, mostly in the cob. The spring meeting of Pomona Grange No. 43 of Berks County was held at Topton on June 6 with two sessions with a record attendance. Farmers seemed to be inclined to cooperate more than ever before, especially in buying.—W. N. M., June 10.

Clearfield County, Pa.—Spring planting has been finished in good time and the soil was in fine condition. Garden crops are up and there is the usual army of insects to devour the plants, the striped cucumber beetle is here in great numbers. Our orchard power sprayer was turned on these using arsenate of lead with plenty of lime to neutralize the burning effect of the lead. During the latter part of May we had a number of frosts, some of which injured early planted corn and some fruit was killed at low altitude. Plowing for buckwheat is now in order. Pastures have been fairly good but are now getting thin on account of dry weather. Rains have been few and very light. Some of our farmers are now signing application to have their cows tuberculin tested. Good seed buckwheat is selling in the local market at $1.30; potatoes, $1; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c.—D. H. W., June 4.

Frederick County, Md.—Weather unusually hot for June. The dry weather has already shortened the hay crop and if it continues a couple of days longer will ruin the oats. Grain looks good but needs rain to make a heavy turn out; from present indications harvest will be earlier this year than usual. Considerable damage was done recently in many sections of the county by hailstorms. Corn is all planted but is not looking so good. Many are complaining that the ants and cutworms eat it off as it comes up. Some have planted whole fields over on this account. Fruit crop seems to be slightly below normal. Eggs, 30c; butter, 40c; hay, $10@12 ton; cattle, 8@9c; corn, $1.50.—R. J. W., June 8.

Gloucester County, N. J.—A hailstorm of great severity swept over a part of the best trucking section of this county on the afternoon before Memorial Day. All truck crops were destroyed and the fruit so injured that it will be unsalable. The damaged area was about one and a half miles wide and five to seven miles long. This week, we have had a spell of intense heat, that is delaying the planting of tomato plants. Most of the farm work is up to normal. Corn looks good, and most of the farmers have secured a good stand. Early tomatoes look poor, the worst in years. There will be very few early tomatoes before the first of July. Asparagus prices have held up good until the last few days. The hot weather rather than heavy supplies broke the market. Prospects are good for a big crop of early apples, but a light crop of the fall and winter varieties is looked for. Very few peach men speak of a heavy crop, even if there is no June drop.—A. K., June 6.

Indiana County, Pa.—We have been having exceedingly warm weather lately. Warm nights and very warm days. The corn has been growing very well but everything needed the rain we got last night. Clover is out in blossom and is from six to ten inches in height. Oats have kept a steady growth and look very well. Eggs are 30c; chickens, 25c; hogs, 24c, and very scarce.—H. A. N., June 8.

Lancaster County, Pa.—It is hot and getting dry. Tobacco planting is on in full swing, about the average being planted from ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. Plants are selling at $1@1.50 per thousand. Early plants brought as high as $3 per thousand. There is some tobacco in the growers' hands yet. Haying will be soon on; crop will be good. Wheat has good long straw. Fruit not plentiful. Apples a good crop. Wheat, $1.60; corn, $1.30; fat hogs, 13@14c; chickens, 22@25c; broilers, 40@45c; eggs, 31c for best white. C. R. E., June 10.

Middlesex County, N. J.—Weather conditions have been favorable for the development of most vegetable crops. Rain is needed at the present time. Alfalfa looks well but other hay crops will be short. Wheat, rye and oats in fair condition. Much corn has been planted over due to poor seed and injury by wire worms. Cabbage maggots have caused a great deal of injury. Asparagus has been a short crop to date but the price has held up well, fancy asparagus selling at from $4 to $6 per dozen two-pound bunches. The stand of potatoes is very fine but the development of the crop is not up to last year. Peaches will be about one-third of a crop, apples about two-thirds. Strawberry picking under way with a fair crop. Eggs about 35@40c.—O. G. B., June 11.

Monmouth County, N. J.—Nearly an inch of rainfall two days before the beginning of the hot spell saved the situation. The majority of potatoes started off in good shape, yet the severe hot weather seems to have checked those fields planted with seed from Virginia and South Jersey. The northern seed from Canada, Maine and New York continues to grow and hold its dark green color. At present many potato fields look rather discouraging. Many corn fields appear to enjoy the hot weather as they have made from three to five inches growth during the week. Several fields came up poorly while others which looked fairly good in the beginning have been affected by root rot. Root rot has been especially noticeable in fields of sweet corn. Germination of sweet corn was poor. Evidently a number of the later fruits were affected more by the cold weather than was thought. Many of the fall and winter varieties have at present not more than half a crop, while some of the summer and early fall ones have a satisfactory set. Vegetables are up to normal. Can house tomatoes being set. Egg prices range from 40c to 45c. Production up to normal. Majority of young birds on range growing well.—E. D., June 8.

Perry County, Pa.—We have been having very dry weather; many crops in places are suffering. There have been a few local showers but they have supplied only very small areas. In the early plowed and worked down sod, the ground has held enough moisture to make the corn grow very good during this period of extreme heat night and day, but in other places the corn is suffering. The early wheat had rain enough to give it good length but the late wheat is going to be short in the straw but one would think the wheat ought to fill well on account of the dry weather during blossoming time. The oats are well set on the ground but are in need of rain now. In spite of the difficulty to secure good seed corn the farmers took the necessary precautions and most report a good stand. Quite a bit of interest is shown in T. B. testing. Prices: wheat, $1.70; corn, $1.40; chickens, old, 20@24c; young, 29c; eggs, 28c; butter, 40@50c; milk, $2.67 cwt. for four per cent butterfat delivered at Duncannon to League.—J. L. B., June 9.

Potter County, Pa.—All fruit, except late blooming berries, has been killed or severely injured by frosts. Now for days the mercury has hovered around ninety-six in the shade; the ground is parched and dry and water supply low. Oats have a promising start and corn and potatoes are up and growing but need rain. It was not an ideal spring for poultry raising, the cold wet weather resulting in poor hatches. Reports from the potato raising sections of the county indicate nearly the usual acreage planted. Eggs, 29c; butter, 50c; seed corn, $2.50@2.60 bu.; peas, $3.75 bu.—M. C. S., May 8.

Salem County, N. J.—The white potato acreage is about the same as a year ago. Farmers have taken more interest in the planting of good seed than ever. Most of the fields are planted with certified seed or seed of very high quality. The fields look poor for this time of the year. The stalk is good, but the growth is very uneven. The hot weather is hurting the potato crop. Hay will make only a fair crop, it is being cut short this week. There is a big increase in the late tomato acreage. Farmers have cut down on the acreage of wheat and planted tomatoes. The community plant beds have been swamped with orders for the plants they have been able to grow. The demand has exceeded twice the number that can be produced. Frost destroyed a part of the acreage, which has helped to increase the demand. The Farmers' Exchange plans this year to machine grade all the potatoes they load at any of their fourteen stations.—E. M. B., June 9.

Tioga County, Pa.—There have been several very heavy electric storms. One, on May 23, accompanied by hail, was followed by a very decided drop in temperature. May 21, rain fell, freezing on until trees and shrubs were bent to the ground with their burden of ice. During the night, about six inches of snow fell, thawing the ice away gradually. Very little damage seems to have been done by the freeze. Many fruit trees were in bloom; these, with early berries, were somewhat damaged. Hay looking fine, and about two weeks earlier than last year. Corn coming fine, except an occasional field, due probably to poor seed. Many gardens just planted. Eggs, 29c; chickens, 14@20c; hay, $10.—P. W. L., June 8.

Lancaster's Tobacco

IT WAS reported in packing circles last week that several buyers intend to purchase a few more crops of 1924 tobacco before they complete their packing for this year. The amount that will still be purchased will be very little, according to these buyers, since they state that the bulk of the good tobacco has all been bought and their purchases will be confined to only a few of the best crops still in the hands of the growers who have not yet packed. And they add that they expect to buy this leaf "right."

Some fairly large sales of 1923 tobacco were made last week. With the tobacco business showing general improvement and the cigar industry going at a faster pace than it has for some months, packers state that conditions should improve.

Heat Makes Replanting Necessary

Planting of the 1925 crop is at least eighty per cent completed. Some of the plants that were set out will have to be replanted because of the extremely hot weather which killed off a slight acreage. The damage will not be great if plenty of rain falls.

The membership drive for the proposed cooperative tobacco marketing association in Pennsylvania will soon be gotten under way. Informative and educational literature is being placed in the hands of the 7500 growers who will be solicited for support and membership, and concrete plans for the drive are mapped out. The Organization Committee has met in the rooms of the farm bureau with Frank M. Payne, well-known farm leader of the East, to discuss the formation of the "Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association," as the organization will be known. A charter has already been applied for and will doubtless be granted shortly.—Garden Spot Farmer, Lancaster, Pa.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the famous orange growers' cooperative organization, sold more than 50,000 cases of oranges in Europe last year. Most of this trade-marked fruit was shipped direct from California to European ports by way of the Panama Canal.—W.

New Jersey Crop Prospects

WHEAT.—The condition of the crop on June 1 was 92 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield of 19.8 bushels per acre and a production of 1,582,000 bushels, as compared with 1,369,000 bushels last year and 1,517,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

OATS.—The area seeded this spring is estimated at 108 per cent of last year's acreage or 72,000 acres. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 91 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield of 30.9 bushels per acre and a total production of 2,228,000 bushels, as compared with 2,144,000 bushels last year and 2,223,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

RYE.—The condition of the crop on June 1 was 93 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield of 17.8 bushels per acre and a production of 1,154,000 bushels, as compared with 1,138,000 bushels last year and 1,187,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

HAY.—The acreage of all tame or cultivated hay this year is estimated at 314,000 acres compared with 321,000 acres last year. The condition of all tame hay on June 1 was 79 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield of about 1.19 tons per acre and a production of 372,000 tons, as compared with 584,000 tons last year and 482,000, the average production for the past ten years.

APPLES.—The condition of the total agricultural crop on June 1 was 68 per cent of a normal, as compared with 85 per cent last year and 75 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years.

PEARS.—The condition of the crop on June 1 was 65 per cent of a normal, and the estimated production 497,000 bushels, as compared with 624,000 bushels last year and 513,000 bushels, the five-year average production (1920-1924).

PEACHES.—The condition of the crop on June 1 was estimated at 58 per cent of a normal, indicating a production of 1,612,000 bushels, as compared with 2,480,000 bushels last year and 1,921,000 bushels, the five-year average production (1920-1924).

BERRIES.—The condition of blackberries and raspberries on June 1 was about 87 per cent of a normal, as compared to 93 per cent last year and 89 per cent, the average production for the past ten years.

WHITE POTATOES.—From information gathered from numerous sources; i. e., reporters' estimates; seed, fertilizer and machinery dealers' estimates; percentage increase in actual plantings over the growers' March intentions to plant and rail receipts of seeds in certain counties, indicate a reduction in New Jersey's potato acreage from 14 to 18 per cent, compared with last year's acreage. The largest decrease apparently has taken place in Monmouth County. The concensus of dealers' estimates of the percentage of total potato acreage in Monmouth County planted to Giants is about 5 per cent. This compares with 18 per cent. last year's estimate, and over 50 per cent several years ago. The percentage of the acreage in Cobblers is estimated at about 70 per cent, an increase of 10 to 15 per cent over last year's estimates. The remainder of the acreage is planted to late round stock. The condition of the crop on June 1 was estimated at 87 per cent of a normal, which compares with 85 per cent last year on June 1, 55 per cent on June 1, 1923, and 90 per cent of a normal crop in prospect on June 1, 1922. Movement of early Irish potatoes starts from South Jersey shipping points about the second week in July, with active shipping after the last week in July, reaching the peak about mid-August.—Bureau of Statistics and Inspection, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

BEN FRANKLIN *said:*

"The Safest Investment is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank; it is surest and pays the best."

BEN FRANKLIN "broadcast" these words of wisdom 'way back in the 18th century, yet at the present time the waste of farm fertility is appalling. Authorities have estimated that from ⅓ to ½ of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about $800,000,000. Nor is this loss confined to poorly managed farms; it occurs on many that are operated efficiently otherwise.

What is the solution? It is not enough simply to put manure on the fields in haphazard manner. A Nebraska farmer who kept records for 3 years discovered a difference of 252 bushels of corn in favor of machine spreading over pitchfork spreading. This on two 6-acre plots. Think what a difference is possible on your acreage. You cannot afford to overlook so important an item!

The local McCormick-Deering dealer can show you the McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader in a size to fit your farm. We recommend purchase and regular use of this money-making machine to restore and maintain the fertility of your crop acres.

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DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

The Right Proportion of Nutrients in Milk Ration

What is the proper proportion of digestible nutrients in a milk ration? I have ensilage, alfalfa hay (very coarse). The grain available is brewers' grains, bran, hominy, linseed meal (o. p.) and gluten. What proportionate amount of salt should be mixed in? Is charcoal or bone meal desirable, how much of each? I have been feeding as follows: Two parts bran, two parts brewers' grains, one part hominy, one part gluten, one-half part linseed. As I have a large stock of these grains on hand in the above proportionate amount, I would prefer to change as little as possible; do you think this is enough protein? What is the formula of digestible nutrients in brewers' grains? Should the fat content be high, low, or medium?—D.

The proportion of digestible nutrients in a milk ration for dairy cows would depend upon the character of the roughage. If roughage such as alfalfa hay and silage, the following grain mixture would be satisfactory: 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds of linseed oil meal, and 8 pounds of blood flour. If you had one pound of salt for every hundred pounds of grain, you will probably have approximately the right amount. Charcoal or bone meal or other mineral preparations are usually unnecessary when the cow gets plenty of good leguminous roughage such as alfalfa or clover hay. The best way to feed these minerals, however, is to mix three or four parts of finely ground bone meal with one part of salt and put it into a box where the cattle can have access to it at will. They will then get what they need.

Fuel for the Animal Machine

Your present grain mixture of two parts wheat bran by weight, two parts brewers' grains, one part hominy feed, one part gluten feed and one-half part linseed meal ought to be fairly satisfactory to feed with such roughage as leguminous hay such as clover and alfalfa, and corn silage in addition. If your roughage is timothy hay and corn silage you will need more high protein concentrates such as linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal.

The digestible nutrients in brewers' grains are as follows: 21.5 per cent of digestible protein; 30.5 per cent of carbohydrates, and 6.1 per cent of fat. The fat content of the grain mixture may be either high, medium, or low, depending on whether the carbohydrate content is correspondingly high. Carbohydrates and fat are used for the same purpose in the animal's body. The purpose of these nutrients is to furnish energy to the animal machine. These nutrients are burned up in the animal's body very much as gasoline is burned up in a gasoline engine to furnish the energy to run the animal machine. Therefore, it makes little difference whether the animal gets carbohydrates or fat so long as there is a sufficient amount of the two to supply the animal machine with fuel.—A. A. B.

With the County Agents

COUNTY AGENT W. A. ROSS reports that Cameron County is now ready for the area testing plan for the eradication of tuberculosis. With very few exceptions, every cattle owner in the county who had not previously signed a blank for the test, was visited, and as a result of this survey and the work previously done, ninety-six per cent of the dairy cattle owners have now made application for the test.

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A clean county within a year, which will be an attraction to buyers of cattle, is one of the possibilities for the improvement of dairy conditions in Susquehanna County, according to G. P. Miller, county agent. But five townships in the county remain to be canvassed for signatures.

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County Agent C. K. Hallowell reports the organization of the first potato spray ring in Philadelphia County. This community spraying ring includes eight farmers in the vicinity of Torresdale who have listed seventy acres in potatoes to start with.

• • •

The Iona and Prescott spray ring in Lebanon County have held meetings and are planning on active work, according to County Agent A. C. Berger. Both rings are prepared to start the sprayers when needed.

• • •

County Agent D. R. Pheasant states that at a meeting of the Academia Pig Feeding Club in Juniata County, good growth of pigs belonging to the members was reported. Among the activities planned by the club members is a trip to State College. In order to raise money for the benefit of the club the boys are planning to hold a festival on Saturday evening, June 20.—A. L. B.

New Law to Protect Dairymen

WEIGHERS, samplers and testers in the employ of milk stations, cheese factories, creameries and condenseries in Pennsylvania must be examined by the Pennsylvania State College and licensed by the State Department of Agriculture, according to the provisions of a new milk sales law which goes into effect August 4, 1925.

It is believed that the new regulations will put an end to the losses which have been suffered by producers thru the carelessness, ignorance, or crookedness of buyers. A severe penalty is provided by the law for the under-reading, over-reading or other manipulation of the butterfat test.

"What was the row with Alec?"

"Well, when he heard that my dress bill was over $10,000 a year he broke off our engagement—and married my dressmaker."—London Mail.

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Poultry, swine and dairy cattle must have protein and minerals if they are to get the best from their farm ration. Mix Oberco with the feed you are using and see the difference.

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A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.60. At druggists, or sent by mail.
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BABY CHIX
From heavy laying flocks.

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S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers	7.00 per 100

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ZISKIN, BENJAMIN & TIEGER
222 DUANE ST. NEW YORK CITY
HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS
Give us a trial and be convinced. Ref:—Franklin National Bank, N. Y. C. And All Commercial Agencies.

BABY CHIX From pure bred, inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	7.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

BINDER TWINE
at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Sample free.
THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO.

IT pays to keep your horses in shape all summer. Lots of work to do. Delay may mean money lost to you. Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Known and used everywhere for 41 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't leave scars or discolor hair. Buy it today. $1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

your helper!

Helping you *earn more* money every year. That's what a good, dependable Unadilla Silo means to you.

Year after year it gives you plenty of good, succulent, low cost home grown silage. Silage which loses none of its valuable juices and is protected against frost.

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Box P Unadilla, N. Y.

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We want a reliable energetic sales agent, in your locality. Big profits for the right man. Write for our money-making proposition.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

2000 GRADE DELAINE YEARLING EWES, large size, heavy shearers.
F. H. RUSSELL, Box 30, WAKEMAN, OHIO

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

HOLE IN SIDE OF TEAT.—I have a two-year-old heifer, freshened the middle of this month, but she has a hole in side of the teat situated about half way up the teat. Can this opening be closed, and if so, how?—G. W. B., Clarks Mills, Pa. Either you or your veterinarian will find it almost impossible to close this opening until she is dry, then it is easily done without infecting the quarter of udder.

BRUISED HEAD.—I have a cow four years old, who sometime ago got a small lump upon her head. How she got it I don't know, but since then it has swollen until her head is almost twice its ordinary size. Until a few days ago she made a gurgling noise when she breathed, now she does not. We have no veterinarian near here and I am at at a loss to know what to do.—J. Y., Hawley, Pa. Doubtless her head has been bruised, the result may be an abscess, which will open, or if it points, then open and allow the pus to escape; then swab out cavity with tincture of iodine daily. If left alone she will perhaps recover, but turn her out to pasture, without shade.

INDIGESTION.—I have a horse that is always thin and low in flesh. His appetite is good; sheds old coat all right, but there seems to be too much motion in the bowels. Can you tell me what to do for him?—C. J. S., Hampton, Pa. Feed him one part dry wheat bran and six parts oats. Mix equal parts powdered gentian, powdered fenugreek, powdered cinchona, bicarbonate of soda, common salt, together and give a tablespoonful at dose three times a day.

BRUISED TENDON.—The cords of right hind leg of one of my horses are some swollen, but he is not lame. Have been advised to blister the leg, but before doing this, I would like your advice. We need his work.—J. H. T., Morton, Pa. The writer considers it not good practice to apply medcine which acts as a blister to a bruised leg of this kind. If the tendons had been sprained a blister might be necessary, but milder remedies will give you better results; besides you can work the horse while you apply them. Following the application of an active blister, always rest the animal. Dissolve one-quarter pound of acetate of lead in one gallon of cold water and wet swollen leg three or four times a day. Occasionally, shower leg with cold water. Does he not strike his shin and tendons with opposite foot while traveling?

TWIN CALVES.—In the case of twin calves being male and female will both be likely breeders?—R. H., C., Erie County, Pa. When one calf of twins is a male, the female is seldom known to breed; however, the male will generally prove to be a calf-getter. It can be safely stated that such a calf as yours will prove barren, they are called "Free-Martin."

The man of only one idea may travel far, but he never seems to enjoy the scenery.

It never does a smile any harm to crack it, nor are wrinkles ugly if they are the tracks left by smiles.

Don't be afraid to laugh. The human face can stand a lot!

The man who took the advice of everybody met the fellow who never took any one's advice, in the bread line. Tho the day was cold, neither had an overcoat.

POULTRY

CHICK PRICES SMASHED
GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR CUT PRICES
S. C. White, Brown, Black, Buff Leghorns...$8 per 100
S. C. Minorcas, S. C. Anconas...$10 per 100
Special White Leghorns, Special Pape Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes $11 per 100
R. I. Reds...$12 per 100
Broilers or Mixed Chicks...$7 per 100
14 years experience, 100% live delivery to your door. Illustrated Cat. and price list free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00

Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Order direct from this ad. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, WM. NACE, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

S. C. Buff and White Leghorns	$8.00—100
Barred Rocks	9.00—100
White Rocks	12.00—100
Reds	10.00—100
Light Mixed...$6.50—100; Heavy	8.00—100

1c added for less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 6, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS
Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy bred to lay flocks. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S.C. Reds, 9½c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., Blk Minorcas, 11c. Mixed, 8c. Lots of less than 100 1c more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c; B. P. Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. Special price on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or free circular.
VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
N. J. Ehrenzeller, Propr., R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

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20,000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs low. Catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old, $6.50 each. Ready to ship. Include $1.00 extra if you will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS
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DUROCS EXCELLENT TYPE AND BREEDING. MATURE STOCK. PIGS.
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CHESTER WHITE service boar, gilts and pigs, ready to ship, pure bred, good type, get our prices.
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Chester Whites Sept. Gilts, March Pigs. National prize winning bloodlines. Pusey Cloud, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval.
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FINE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS 3 to 6 mos. old. One extra nice boar pig.
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Invest in an English Shepherd Pup or young dog that will soon get the cows. Grit and spunk with courage to drive at the heels all kinds of stock. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The handsome and intelligent kind. Also, Fox Terriers.
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COLLIE PUPS WANTED Will buy entire litters.
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COLLIE PUPS and grown dogs. Males $10.00; Females $5.00. Guaranteed to please. Will ship C. O. D. Order from ad. C. K. Bey, Clarington, Ohio.

WHITE COLLIES—sable markings, eligible for registration. The kind you are looking for.
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DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL
PURE BRED—REGISTERED
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FOR SALE—100 Pure bred Holsteins, fresh springers and fall cows, heifers and bulls. J. C. REAGAN, Propr., Scot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN dairy calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten $2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; ten, $2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and receipt free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 105,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department.
Minimum, Ten Words.

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300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for June and July. Best months for layers and capons. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500, Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500, Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—25, 50, 100 lots. Reds, $3.25, $6, $11; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

OLNEY CHICKS—As low as $10 a hundred. Week old chicks, same price as day old while they last. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Anconas, Brahmas, Pekin ducklings. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fishers Avenue, Olney, Pa.

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2000 WHITE LEGHORNS for sale. March and April hatches. These pullets are well bred for egg production and range grown. Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Box 237, Dover, Del.

ENGLISH Ringneck pheasant eggs $2.50 per 15. Fawn and White Indian Runner duck eggs, $1.50 per 11. Roy Weber, Woodsfield, Ohio.

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FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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RED FOXES BOUGHT—Any number. Wm. G. Merion, Ward, Pa.

WANTED—Second hand Fanning Mill. P. Cherry, Clymer, N. Y.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions extra fine field grown cabbage plants—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield. Special for June only—5000, $5; 10,000, $9; 50,000, $40. Tomato plants, 10,000, $15 cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS—June, July delivery. Strong, stocky, guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid, 100, 45cts; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower and Aster, 100, 70cts. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce $1.00 per 1000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.15 per 1000. Tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3.00 per 1000, Egg Plants, $4.00 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Hardy Field grown standard varieties. 100, 60 cts.; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 Wilt-Resistant Tomato. 100, 75 cts.; 500, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50, postpaid. Farmers Plant Co., Fruitland Park, Mississippi.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—1000-$4 postpaid; 5000 or more $3 per 1000 expressed. Cabbage—1000-$2 postpaid, 10,000 and up $1 per 1000 expressed. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO, Cabbage, Collard, Plants, leading varieties, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Postpaid, 100—30c, 300—75c, 500—$1.00, 1,000—$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

1,000,000 CABBAGE and Cauliflower plants. Cabbage, 500 for $1.25; 1000 for $2.25 postpaid. Cauliflower, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $3.50 postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

PLANTS—Large, healthy, open-field grown. Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00-1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00-1000. Tomatoes $1.00-1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants $1.50-1000. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS—Cabbage: $2.00-1000; Tomatoes: $2.00-1000; Peppers: $3.00-1000; Cauliflower: $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered. Strong, healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

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AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

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Let us know your requirements for we can supply you with a press to meet your needs; also Apple Butter Cookers, Grape and Tomato Crushers, Evaporators, Racks, Cloths, etc.

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2 TIRES for $1 MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

Limited time offer. Order now. These tires guaranteed against punctures, rim cuts and stone bruises. Reconditioned and double-treaded in our own factory

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30x3 Fabric, $6.00, 2 for $7.00, tubes $1.35. OVERSIZE CORDS

	List for 1.	For 2.	Tubes ea.
30x3½	$8.50	$9.50	$1.65
32x3½	9.00	10.00	1.75
31x4	10.00	11.00	2.00
32x4	10.50	11.50	2.25
33x4	11.00	12.00	2.50
34x4	11.50	12.50	2.00
32x4½	13.00	14.00	2.95
33x4½	13.50	14.50	3.00
34x4½	14.00	15.00	3.15
35x4½	14.50	15.50	3.50
35x5	15.60	16.50	3.65

All orders must be accompanied by money order or check.

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NORTH WALES *Liquid Asbestos* **ROOF COATING**

Makes your old leaky roof waterproof and equal to new at little cost. Guaranteed 10 years, usually lasts a lifetime. Write for our special offer.

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Get rid of engine shaking that loosens nuts, screws and bolts, causes body and chassis squeaks and rattles and runs up repair bills. Get rid of engine jolting and jerking. A Pioneer Engine Support stiffens the frame. Prevents breaking of crankcase arms. Permanently repairs them if broken. Holds engine firmly in line. Stops excessive vibration. Makes driving a pleasure. Easily attached in 30 minutes. No holes to drill.

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Pioneer Engine Support

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

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It would interest you to read the thousands of letters Chrysler owners have written about their cars.

Naturally they speak of performance and riding qualities with the utmost enthusiasm, because the Chrysler Six delivers results that are not equaled on the market today in any price field.

But of all the car's superiorities these writers place the main emphasis on Chrysler sturdiness and absolute dependability.

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But they prize even more highly the fact that the car is unsurpassed for stamina—that it stands up—that it delivers unfaltering, unfailing service.

These are the results of Mr. Chrysler's understanding of transportation needs; his knowledge of the value of dependability in any mechanical product.

These are some of the reasons why the Chrysler Six sales are mounting to new high records each month.

If you are not yet familiar with this new kind of car, your nearest Chrysler Six dealer is eager to give you any kind of a demonstration you desire.

CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY

ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

(Pittsburgh Market Edition)

Vol. 91—No. 26 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925 $1.00 a year

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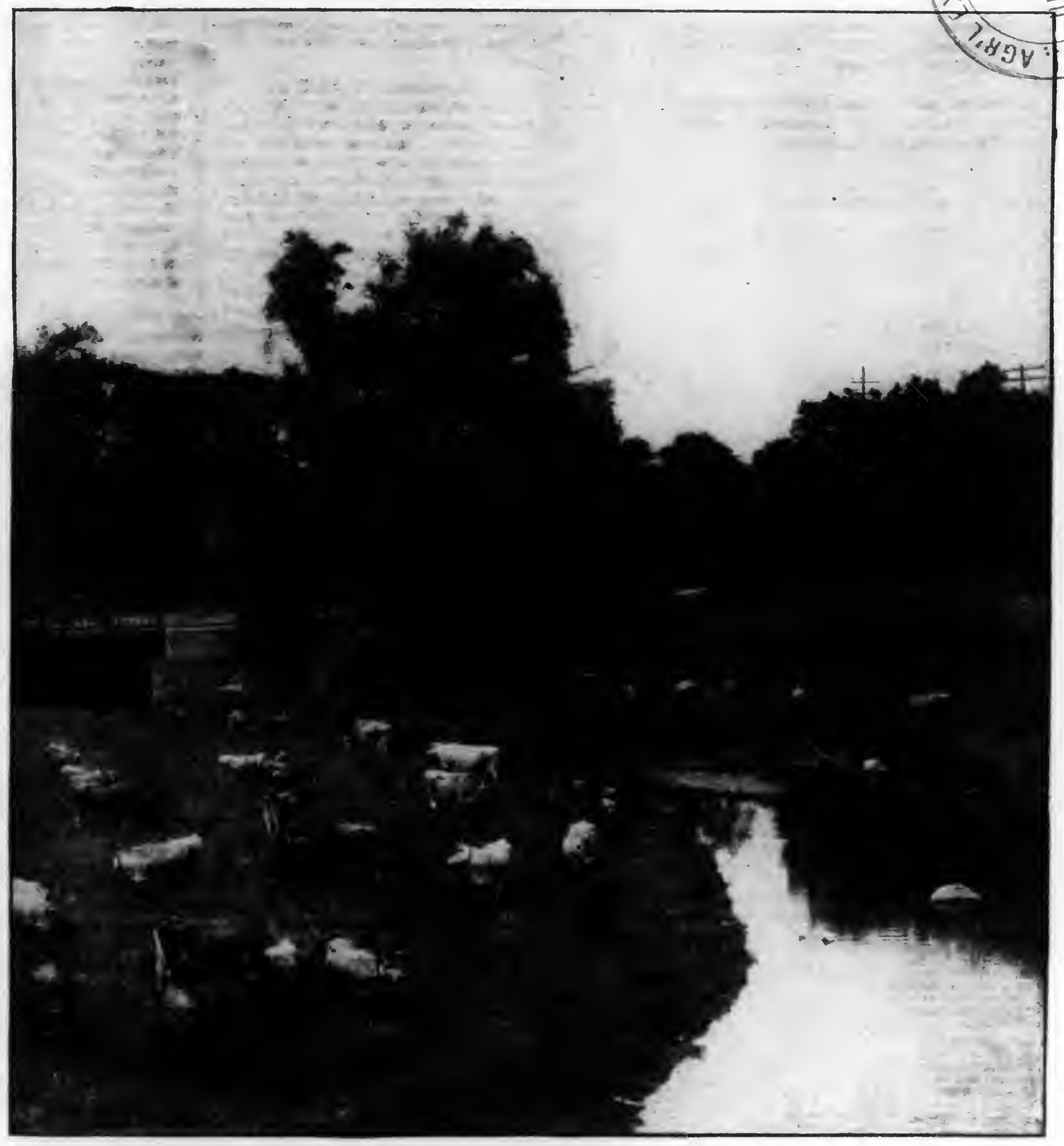

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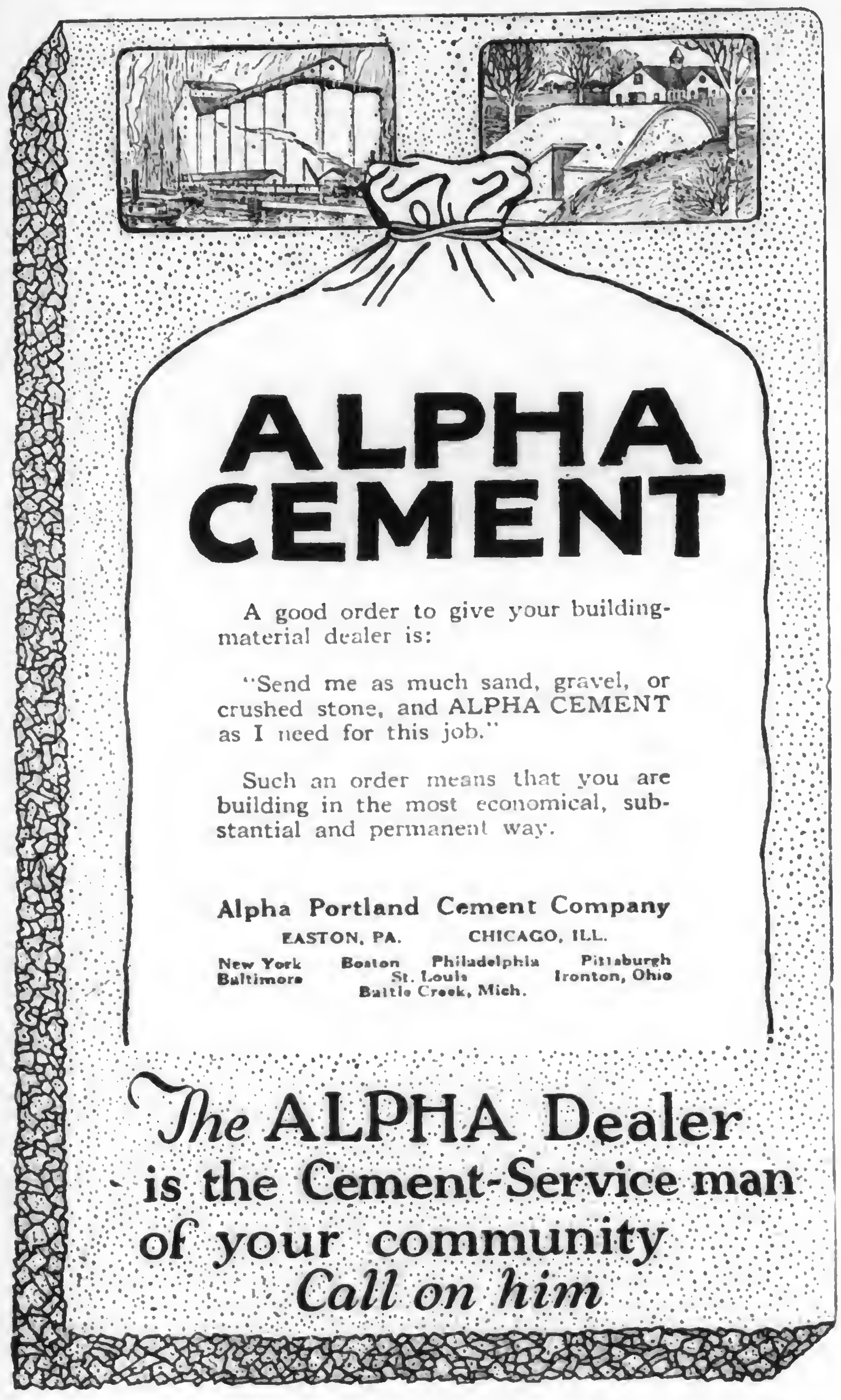

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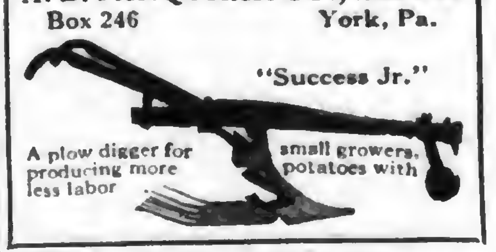

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OUR most valuable cover crop is winter or hairy vetch. It is hardy, well adapted to our sandy loam, furnishes an enormous amount of organic matter, and, if plowing is delayed at maturity, it will not prove as troublesome as overgrown rye. In addition to vetch we use crimson clover and rye. The combination used and the amount of seed per acre depend upon the time of planting, the condition of the soil and the comparative prices of the seed.

We attempt to put in our cover crops at the last cultivation of the growing crop. The first seeding is made in the field corn about the fifth or tenth of August. This consists of crimson clover alone or a mixture of clover and vetch.

We hesitate to sow very much vetch so early in the season, because it is more susceptible to winter killing than later plantings. When the clover is sown alone twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed are used per acre.

Proportion of Vetch Used

In combination with vetch we use fifteen pounds of clover and nine or ten of vetch. As the season advances the proportion of clover is decreased and the vetch increased. One and one-half pounds of vetch will replace a pound of clover. From the second week in August until the first week in September many fields are sown to vetch alone at the rate of thirty pounds per acre. A good mixture consists of ten pounds of crimson clover, ten pounds of vetch and one-half bushel of rye.

During the second and third weeks in September vetch and rye are used at the rate of twenty pounds of vetch and three-fourths bushel of rye. After that time rye alone is used at the rate of two bushels per acre.

Rye can be sown until late in November. Even if it will not germinate until the following spring, it will still furnish green growth for plowing under, especially for a late planted crop like sweet potatoes. Crimson clover and vetch will not do well on poor soils. Poor soils may have to be built up with stable manure and non-legumes or such summer legumes as cow peas and soy beans before vetch and clover can be used.

We make a special effort to sow the leguminous cover crops on all fields that have received an application of manure in the spring. Likewise we often apply a coat of manure on the cover crop during the winter, for we find that a combination of green manure and stable manure is always more profitable for some crops like lima beans than either alone.

One City's Needs

THE average distance of shipment of the fruits and vegetables sold on the New York City market is 1500 miles. California shipped more of these commodities to New York last year than any other state, tho Florida was not far behind. These two states alone accounted for one-third of the total supply in the New York market.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are the most important traffic at the Manhattan produce terminals. About 150,000 freight cars are required to transport the quantity of these perishables consumed each year in the New York district. If placed end to end, these cars would make a train over 2000 miles long, with the engine in New York and the caboose in Denver. This contrasts with a total of only 60,000 carlots of butter, fish, eggs, fresh meats, dressed poultry, combined.

Legume on All Manured Fields

We always attempt to have the cover crop plowed under at least two weeks before the following crop is to be planted. Furthermore, we always try to have the plowing done before the cover crop has began to head. Otherwise it fails to rot quickly and dries out the soil.

Crimson clover is a good catch but about seven times out of ten it will not be there after winter gets thru with it. And that is the reason we always use a combination of rye and vetch. We are sure to have some kind of cover crop when they are used, too.—C. A. U., Atlantic County, N. J.

Pennsylvania's Shorthorns

OF THE 2276 records of Milking Shorthorn cows that have been accepted and published in the Milking Shorthorn Yearbooks, compiled and distributed annually by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 449, or practically twenty per cent have been sent in from the Keystone State, and 278 of those records or over ten per cent of all the records of Milking Shorthorn cows that have been accepted for the Record of Merit to date have been made and sent in from Glenside Herd, owned by Mrs. L. D. May, Granville Summit, Pa.

Doris Clay for many years the champion Milking Shorthorn butter-fat producer in this country, but now in seventh place in milk and fat yield among the leading Milking Shorthorn cows of the United States, still stands at the head of the fat producers in Pennsylvania with 17,241.5 pounds of milk and 653.67 pounds of fat. Rose of Glenside leads all Milking Shorthorn cows of the state in milk yield and is third among all the cows of the breed in the country in this respect with a record of 18,075.2 pounds of milk and 624.76 pounds of fat.

The senior four-year-olds are led in both milk and fat production by Rose Bradford, owned by Howard Baxter, Granville Summit, with a record of 12,423.1 pounds of milk and 517.7 pounds of fat.

Records by Younger Animals

Junior four-year-olds are led in fat production by Red Lily, owned by the George E. Tener Estate, Sewickley, Pa., with 8462.8 pounds of milk and 362.15 pounds of fat; and in milk flow by Red Bess, owned by Frank Brace, Columbia Cross Roads whose record is 10,668 pounds of milk.

The George E. Tener Estate owns Walgrove Graceful who leads the senior three-year-olds in milk and fat yield with 11,293.7 pounds of milk and 470.20 pounds of fat.

Edith Cranford, owned by Howard Baxter, has the high record for a junior three-year-old with 9379 pounds of milk and 400.65 pounds of fat; and Lottie Clay, owned by May & Otis, Granville Center, leads in milk flow with 10,373 pounds of milk [illegible]

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Lawrence
Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Vol. 91—No. 26 PHILADELPHIA, PA., SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1925 Whole No. 1467

The Timely Question of Thinning

Experienced Orchardists Find That Pruning Raises the Standard of Production

By S. W. FLETCHER
Staff Contributor and Adviser

THE June drop is over in most sections of the state, and there are a few fortunate men who are now considering whether or not it will pay to thin the crop of fruit that remains. If this is heavy, usualy it will pay to thin provided labor can be secured at a reasonable rate. Very little, if anything, is gained by thinning by way of insuring annual bearing, especially in the apple, because the fruit buds for next year's crop are mostly formed before the operation of thinning is begun.

The advantages are mainly to the crop of the current season, and to the protection of the tree from breakage. Thinning always pays if the load is heavy enough to cause serious danger of breaking the limbs. Props are a poor corrective for an over-loaded tree and faulty training.

Value Grows with Size of Fruit

If thinning only to prevent tree breakage, it may be more practicable to wait until the fruit is sufficiently matured that the thinnings may be sold. This is especially true of early apples. Starrs and Yellow Transparents, picked when at least two and a half inches in diameter, usually sell well. They are unripe and sour,—but since they are sold for cooking purposes, not for dessert, no objection can be raised to this practice.

The main advantage of thinning is an increase in size. Every quarter inch added to the size of an apple or peach may increase its sale values thirty or fifty per cent. A three-inch apple is worth more than twice as much as a two-and-one-quarter-inch apple. Size is money and thinning gives size. We must not forget, moreover, that the major cultural operations—good pruning, good feeding, and an adequate moisture supply thru tillage or mulching—all have the same objective.

Incidental benefits of thinning are the more effective control of pests, because the fruits are more perfectly covered with the protective chemicals; the saving of labor, for the crop of fruit on the thinned tree may bulk almost as great as the crop on the unthinned tree, but perhaps with only half as many fruits to pick; and possibly a slight gain in color.

Thinning should be done as soon as possible after the normal June drop. This year, when the injury to blossoms from cold has been widespread, there is likely to be prolonged dropping of injured fruits. Thinning shears may be used on varieties with long stems, like the Rome, but on short-stemmed varieties, like the York, and on peaches, hand thinning is best. Thin at least enough so that fruits will not touch; beyond this point the distance must be determined by the variety and the vigor of the tree. Grimes and Winesap, which tend to run small, should be thinned harder than Yorks and Staymans. The distance will vary from four to ten inches.

Cost of Thinning May Save Money

In large apple orchards thinning gangs are at work from the middle of June until within a few weeks of harvest, perhaps going over the same trees two or three times. For apple trees capable of bearing fifteen bushels or more, it will cost fifty cents to a dollar a tree if the load is heavy. That seems like a lot of money to pay for merely pulling off part of a crop and dropping it on the ground. Yet the harvesting expenses will be materially reduced, and the fruit undoubtedly will be worth more money. It is a question, not only of possible benefit to be derived, but also of expediency, whether the grower has the time and money to invest. Some have not, and hence are forced to omit an operation that they know would be beneficial.

Pruned Trees Better Producers

All cultural operations affect the size of the fruit, but pruning most of all. The difference in this respect between a neglected, thick-topped apple tree, and an open-pruned tree, is often very striking. Four weeks after the blossoms drop the fruits on the open-pruned tree will be larger than the fruits on a brushy tree, and the difference will increase as the season advances.

Hand thinning of the fruits is tedious and expensive; it is very much easier and cheaper to do as much thinning as is practicable with the pruning tools.. In the case of peaches we have a very definite means of controlling the size of the crop by the amount of wood left on the tree. The same is true of apples, tho to a less degree.

Twenty-five years ago practically no thinning was done except on a limited number of peaches and plums. Now peaches are thinned almost universally, when overloaded, and the practice is becoming quite common on apples. This is evidence of the steadily advancing standard of what constitutes "good fruit."—S. W. F.

Cooperative Potato Association

Growers in Schuylkill County Have a Successful Seven-year Old Organization

By W. L. BOLLINGER

FARMER'S cooperative organizations commonly thought to be a big factor in farm life in the West only, have recently become of great importance to farmers in the East. For the number of farmers in its territory, few cooperatives have done a larger volume of business or done it more efficiently than the Schuylkill Cooperative Potato Growers' Association of Schuylkill County, Pa.

Organized in 1918

The association was organized in 1918 by men connected with the Food Administration during the war. These men had only a vague conception of what a potato growers' association ought to do, but they felt that on general principles a county growing as many potatoes as Schuylkill, ought to have an association. They did suggest that the association might sponsor variety tests and the buying of seed potatoes, but farther than that they would not venture. With this hazy idea of the functions of an association, a group of farmers were willing to make the start.

Soon after its organization and incorporation the association began to buy fertilizer and spray materials. It had very little to do with the conducting of potato variety tests and relatively few seed potatoes were bought at any time thru the association. Its purchases of fertilizers and spray materials, however, justified its existence. When the break came in fertilizer prices after 1920 the association was the first agency in the country to give the farmers the benefit of the lower prices.

Even when market conditions were most favorable and conducive to the greatest success of cooperative associations, this organization did not do the volume of business its prices warranted. Just once previous to 1924 did the fertilizer tonnage for a season reach the 1000-ton mark. Usually it was nearer half that mark. The failure of the association to do the volume of business its sponsors hoped for was due largely to the fact that it did not secure the cooperation of established farmers' organizations such as the Grange. So it was that in 1924 a joint meeting of the directors of the association and a committee of the Pomona Grange was held for the purpose of finding some means of presenting a united front for cooperative buying in the future.

An Agreement Reached

The understanding arrived at in this meeting was something like this: The Potato Growers' Association would maintain its own organization as in the past, charging its members one dollar dues per year and having a paid secretary and business agent as before. The Grange would retain its purchasing agents and make any financial arrangements with them they saw fit. The directors of the association and a committee of the Pomona Grange would secure bids for the supplies

[to page 19]

Keystone State's First Boy's Forestry Club

Sixteen members comprise the first 4-H forestry club in Pennsylvania, the Loyalsock Forestry Club of Sullivan County. Each club member planted 500 trees of eight different species this spring; 500 more trees will be planted next year.

The boys in the picture are Ulmon Hatch, Clyde Norton, Ivan Norton, Roscoe Burgess, Victor Cott, Leo H. Lewis, Egbert Axlesworth, Corbin Lewis, Jacob Yeagle, Stafford Randall, and Russell Edler, all of Forksville; and Walter L. Norton, Irvin Davis, and Ray Kanally, of Hillsgrove.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
AGRICULTURE THE KEYSTONE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY
ESTABLISHED 1880 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Phila., Pa. under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

ARTHUR CAPPER, Pres. PAUL LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
MARCO MORROW, Vice-Pres. F. H. NANCE, Secretary

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Five Years, 260 copies, $3.00 Three Years, 156 copies, $2.00
Two Years, 104 " 1.50 One Year, 52 " 1.00
Remit by draft, postoffice or express money order or registered letter. Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to
The Lawrence Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Vol. 91, No. 26. Phila., Pa., June 27, 1925 Whole No. 1467

OUR JOB is to serve our readers. Whenever you are puzzled write to us and we will help you if we can.

Not failure; but low aim is a crime.—Lowell.

Wide Extremes

THE figures showing the results of a year's work of a cow tester with twenty-four herds in Montgomery County, Pa., are probably typical of a like number of herds anywhere, so far as variation is concerned. The lowest cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk is accredited to a herd of six cows which produced it at a feed cost of $1.13. This herd also holds the record for low butterfat cost, the cost per pound being 29 cents. The average milk production per cow was 6043 pounds. The cost of producing a pound of butterfat from another herd was 62 cents, while the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk was $2.23. The highest cost of producing milk was found to be a herd of twenty cows showing an average test of 5.7 per cent butterfat. The milk from this herd cost $2.50 per hundred pounds. The averages for the twenty-four herds were as follows: Fat, per cent, 3.7; milk, pounds, 7563; feed cost per hundred pounds milk, $1.55; butterfat, per pound, 42 cents.

Only the Beginning

THE real progress that is being made toward the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania should blind no one to the fact that this first great clean-up campaign is only the beginning of what must be a never-ceasing war against this dreaded disease. After the tuberculous stock have been removed from a herd, steps must be taken to insure that the remaining animals shall be kept in healthy surroundings, and that no diseased stock shall be brought in to infect them.

While this problem of preventing disease from getting a fresh start is very much simplified where all the herds in a certain area have been tested, neverthless the dairymen will have to be on the watch constantly. The installation of modern barn ventilation systems, individual drinking cups and other sanitary equipment will help keep the stock in condition to resist disease. A strict quarantine against all untested livestock and animals of unknown origin will keep them from exposure to infection from the outside. An occasional retest will then prove just how effective are the precautions that are being taken.

The experience of men who have tested on the individual, accredited herd plan has shown that it is a comparatively simple matter to keep a herd clean after it has been tested two or three times. The county-wide campaigns now being carried on against the disease in Pennsylvania should make it still easier to keep the plague under control. The fewer are the possible sources of infection, the less is the danger.

Institute of Cooperation

THE newest thing proposed in the line of an educational institution is the American Institute of Cooperation which will open a four-week term in the University of Pennsylvania July 20th. No line of work among the small producers of the nation has received more agitation during the past five years than that of cooperation, but it has been found that there is a lack of knowledge and understanding concerning the fundamental principles of effective business team work. It is for the purpose of arriving at and disseminating these fundamental principles that the proposed institute was conceived. Teachers, experts and experienced men from every branch of agriculture and from every part of the country will be brought to the institute to assist in the educational work. It is recommended that every cooperative association, in fact every community, have a representative attend the institute so that he might take back to his neighborhood the facts and inspiration gained at these sessions. A full program and other information may be had by addressing C. W. Holman, 1731 Eye St., Washington, D. C.

"Won't You Please Reform?"

THE eratic and more or less disastrous action of the wheat market between January first and April first has at last been explained. The explanation is giving the apologists for and the defenders of the existing order of things a good deal of discomforture. Certain men have openly acknowledged that they purposely manipulated the markets—buying and selling millions of bushels of phantom wheat for the purpose of forcing the price up or down as they wished. So brazen is the explanation and so harmful were the effects that the apologists and defenders of the "system" are begging the Chicago "wheat pit" to clean up before the wheat growers can move upon Congress and threaten the country with more "radical legislation." Nothing raises a louder cry from the big gamblers in necessities, and certain other lines of "big business," than a move on the part of farmers to obtain laws which would adequately protect agriculture. This class is just now more worried over the possible results of the wheat market scandal than they are over the morals involved.

"Too Many of Us"

A CONTEMPORARY trade journal has been doing some figuring and has come to the conclusion that there are too many persons engaged in farming. The writer assigns three people to each of the 7,000,000 farms which makes 21,000,000 farm producers. This number subtracted from a total population of 120,000,000 people leaves 99,000,000 persons to be supplied from the surplus from the 7,000,000 farms, or thirteen persons per farm. He argues that this number is too small to make it possible for the average farm to make a profit in supplying its needs, and that a foreign market is absolutely necessary if American farms are to be run to capacity.

We believe the latter contention is true, but the logic of the article as a whole may be questioned by many. As a matter of fact many of the 7,000,0000 places listed as farms are not farms at all in the sense of being producers for the market. This unknown number when subtracted would reduce the actual farms materially and automatically increase the number of consumers per farm. However, the number of consumers per farm would still remain too small to make farming pay for all engaged in it, if all really made their entire living by farming. But another proportion of the 7,000,000 farms are mere places of residence, producing a few chickens and a few vegetables for those who live on it, while the occupants make their chief income at something else. While there are no figures to fortify our contention, we are of the opinion that not more than one-half the occupants of the 7,000,000 places listed as farms make producing for market their chief business. If this be true, it would increase the number of consumers per farm from thirteen to twenty-six. Is that enough? We think not if the markets are over-supplied so that gluts force prices to low levels.

Referred without Comment

UNDER this heading we publish an editorial on some current topic taken from the columns of a contemporary paper. Its publication does not necessarily mean that the sentiments expressed are the sentiments of Pennsylvania Farmer.—Editors.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

The U. S. Bureau of Census has recently made public some exceedingly interesting figures on the subject of state taxes and state debts.

In comparing the years 1919 and 1923, it is shown that the state government cost has increased in every one of the states, the increase in New York, for example, being from 63½ millions to 108 millions of dollars, while West Virginia increased from $4,600,000 to $16,800,000 and Iowa increased from $10,900,000 to $40,500,000.

The same report gives a comparison between state debts in each state in 1919 and 1923. The only state which has decreased its debt is Massachusetts. The largest increases in state debt recorded were in the states of Oregon and South Dakota. South Dakota holds the record as to per capita debt. In 1923 it had a debt of $90 per capita. In Iowa the state debt increased from 25c to $6 per capita.

The grand total of all the state debts in the United States increased in this period from 744 to 1419 million dollars, while the annual cost of state government increased from 542 to 933 million dollars.

It seems to us the time has come to take stock of this situation and to call a halt.

Many thousands of farmers are already in distress because of the amount of their taxes. So also are the most of the railroads as well as large numbers of this country's other institutions and about the only ones who apparently are indifferent are the members of the various state legislatures and those for whom state jobs are thus made.

The government at Washington is setting a pretty good example thru President Coolidge and Director of the Budget Lord, and, while we are hopeful that this good example will prove contagious, there does not seem to be very much ground for that hope.

We believe therefore that the time has come, as we have already said, to call a halt.

We are looking for a Moses to lead us out of bondage.—Price Current-Grain Reporter, **June 10, 1925.**

Washington Letter

WITH REFERENCE TO THE TARIFF.—Pointing out that our farmers who produce crops for export are subject to fortuitous circumstances in other parts of the world over which we can have no control, the President maintains that as a nation we should be independent as far as we may of overseas imports of food, and it is most important that our farmers, by diversification, shall have an opportunity to adjust their crops as far as possible to our domestic rather than foreign markets, if we would attain higher degrees of stability in our agriculture.

In taking this position President Coolidge follows closely that taken by the farm organization representatives during the hearings when the Fordney-McCumber tariff act was under consideration by the congressional committees.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The proposed reorganization of the personnel of the Department of Agriculture to meet the approval of Secretary Jardine, is making some progress. Charles J. Brand, marketing specialist, has resigned to become executive secretary of the reorganized National Fertilizer Association. Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific research, whose resignation was accepted by Secretary Jardine some time ago, is still with the department, but is expected to leave soon. L. H. Goddard, another specialist who was called to the department by the late Secretary Wallace, has resigned and will return to his farm at Washington Court House, Ohio. It is expected that several bureau chiefs who were close to Mr. Wallace will be replaced by other appointees whose views are in line with those of Secretary Jardine.

McNARY-HAUGEN BILL NOT DEAD YET.—Notwithstanding the prospect that there will be no wheat for export, advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill in the Middle West are said to be actively raising funds and developing propaganda to continue the fight for this proposition when Congress meets in the fall. The friends of the Yoakum cooperative marketing board plan are spending considerable effort and money in propaganda work. Congressman Dickinson, of Iowa, is stumping the West for his combination foreign export corporation-cooperative marketing board bill. The Capper-Haugen cooperative marketing bill, recommended by the President's commission and strongly favored by Secretary Jardine, has strong administration support, and the backing of Pacific Coast cooperatives. It is not thought that the Yoakum or Dickinson scheme has any chance, and that the fight next winter will be three cornered between the Capper-Haugen and the McNary-Haugen bills and those who are opposed to any legislation affecting cooperatives.

MUSCLE SHOALS COMMISSION.—Chairman McKenzie and other members of the commission have expressed the belief that the Muscle Shoals project should be treated as a nitrate proposition, as was intended by Congress that it should be, and that a temporary power lease would hinder the development of the nitrate feature. This stand on the part of the commission gives good grounds for the belief that the great Muscle Shoals project will be operated by the government or under lease primarily for the production of fertilizers in time of peace and for national defense in time of war.

POSTAL RATES.—The increased postal rates are not meeting expectations. They will not meet the $68,000,000 postal pay advance, according to present indications. The increase in parcel post rates, and especially the unwarranted service charge on perishables, is evidently tending to discourage such shipments thereby reducing the revenues while the overhead expenses are going on without reduction.—E. E. Reynolds.

Harrisburg Letter

TO PUSH CONSOLIDATION.—Plans for the state Department of Public Instruction in the reorganization of the educational branch of the state government not only call for a greater measure of attention to vocational education courses in township and borough high schools and in as many other schools as it can be emphasized with the means at hand, but for consolidation of rural schools where advantageous. Much of the success attending the consolidation projects of the last three years has been largely due to Dr. Leo L. Driver, who will hereafter devote himself to this phase of work and will shortly begin new tours. A special report upon results and opportunities for consolidation will be made with a view to meeting some of the criticisms and objections to merging of schools. As the new schools are being built there is more attention paid to attractive surroundings.

TOMATOES IN TOBACCO FIELDS.—One of the interesting matters turned up in state crop reports from southern Pennsylvania counties has been the fact that owners of farms on which tobacco was formerly extensively cultivated have this year put in tomatoes and other vegetables for which there is a ready demand from canneries. This is especially true in some sections of York County, where the canning industry has been expanding. In Lancaster County there is not so much change in spite of market conditions.

It isn't only the farmer's problem.

BEETLE BAN ON.—Men in charge of enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine in southeastern Pennsylvania will be reinforced in a short time by the state's fleet of automobiles bought for this purpose. This will give greater mobility in the patrolling of roads and the stopping of shipments of vegetable products likely to spread the infestation. Orders have been given to prosecute where necessary.

BULLETIN ON BORERS.—The life of and the way to bring death to corn borers is treated in a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is one of a series and was written by Dr. C. H. Hadley, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The state quarantine on the borer is centered in northwestern Pennsylvania.

PLANNING ON POWER.—State administration people are commencing to bring advantages of the giant power program to the front again and it is very evident it will come near being an issue in next year's campaign. Some special attention is being given to the beneficial effects of more power on farms and in communities where housing conditions are backward. Much is going to be heard in rural communities during the coming winter on power possibilities. Another matter which is getting administration attention is the recruiting of children for work on truck gardens in New Jersey and a jealous eye will be kept on some communities in Pennsylvania when the canning season starts.

OIL LOCAL ROADS.—Between now and the first of July State Highway Department oiling crews have been ordered to stick to earth roads. The local roads are now getting attention for dust laying. The work is being done unusually early. Contracts for new construction since the first of June have run considerably beyond a million dollars.

UP TO THE MILLERS.—State Bureau of Markets people have decided, as the result of inquires conducted as to chances for improvement of home markets for wheat that if millers will do their share and pay a premium for good wheat and do uniform milling a first class blended flour can be worked out in Pennsylvania, assuring a steady market for growers and meeting the demands of the bakers. This year's crop is declared to have prospects of high quality and large yield, affording a chance for what is termed a try-out.

TO TEST NORTON LAW.—According to word coming here people in some sections of the state are planning to make a test of the Norton law punishing the taking of fruits or vegetables. It is claimed the law does not afford protection to all farmers, while some people, who fear they may get into trouble by picking flowers, want decisions.—Hamilton, Harrisburg

New Jersey Letter

POTATO COMMITTEE BUSY.—The dealers' committee which grew out of the operation of the State Potato Improvement Committee this spring, has been active in recent weeks to promote the standardization of potatoes shipped out of New Jersey this season. At a recent meeting in Princeton it completed plans for the employment of two inspectors with federal-state training, who will visit loading stations from now on to see that grade requirements are known to all growers and shippers. The committee is composed of Ira D. Baird of Freehold; A. F. Reed, of Tennant; S. E. Bennett, of Prospect Plains, and W. B. Duryee, newly appointed State Secretary of Agriculture.

DESIGNATE INTERSTATE ROADS.—New Jersey highway officials joined with those of other eastern states at a meeting in New York City on June 15 to define the important interstate roads and arrange for their uniform designation as United States highways. New Jersey, with its excellent roads is actively back of the program. The plan is an outgrowth of a conference this last spring of the Joint Board of Interstate Highways, and the meeting last week was one of several regional conferences which will enable New Jersey highway officials and those of neighboring states to tie up the designated eastern highways with those thruout the country. New England will hold a similar conference shortly.

RURAL SCHOOL TAXES.—The rapidly increasing school tax in New Jersey has called forth a meeting of the Rural School Committee of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture. The committee will meet shortly to work out a study of rural school taxes and several other important phases of the rural school situation in New Jersey. For some time requests have been made to the State Office of the Farm Bureau for such a study, with a view to placing the responsibility for the rapidly increasing school tax upon the proper sources.

STRAWBERRIES RIPEN RAPIDLY.—The warm weather of early June matured strawberries rapidly thruout the state and the marketing season came on with a rush. The crop is smaller than a year ago, due to decreased acreage and frost damage early in the season. The condition of the fruit under rapid maturity has been good and altho prices have fluctuated sharply, depending upon the weather and the supply, the season promises to be a better one for strawberry growers than in the last few years.—B.

New York Letter

DAIRYMEN'S BIGGEST MEET.—The meeting of 2000 representatives of the 65,000 members of the Dairymen's League in New York this week will be the biggest event of the kind ever held. Two features of the program mark new developments in the growth of this greatest dairy cooperative. They are the address by Francis H. Sisson, one of the leading bankers of New York, and the address to the women of the League by Dr. Ruby Green Smith, secretary of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus. The new Home Department of the League aims to interest and educate farm women in cooperative principles and to bring recreation to the farms of the state.

LIVESTOCK TOUR.—The farmers of the state were this week invited to attend a tour of the livestock yards of Buffalo and to see how the animals are handled after they leave the farms. A trip thru a big packing plant was one feature of the trip.

CHEESE POSSIBLE FROM PASTEURIZED MILK.—The New York State College of Agriculture has perfected a method of making cheese from pasteurized milk. The yield is about three per cent greater, this increase alone paying the cost of pasteurization. In the aroused state of public interest in prevention of infection from bovine tuberculosis this help will be welcome to the public which [illegible] food as carefully protected as is the milk and whey fed to calves and pigs on the farms.

HIDDEN CARCASSES AND HERDS OF BRANDED COWS.—After the fifty odd inspectors had left the county following three weeks of investigation into the cattle frauds in Cortland County state troopers have this week found two more branded herds hidden away on remote farms. Carcasses of two lots of animals hastily slaughtered by those in the cattle "ring" were found by investigators working for the state.—M. G. F[illegible]

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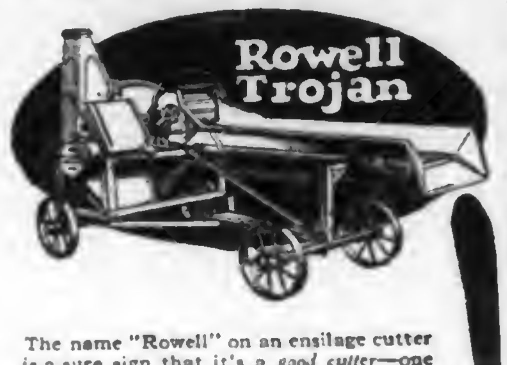

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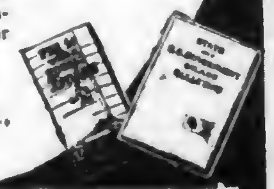

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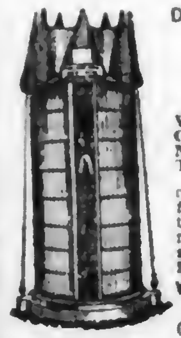

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The Neshaminy Gardens

(OUR FARM)

Where an Editor Works and Thinks

DRY weather and fertilizer are no doubt the primary and secondary causes of imperfect stands of potatoes in this section this year. When sufficient rain follows heavy applications of commercial fertilizer there is little danger of damage, but when the rainfall is short the fertilizer is very likely to injure the seed, especially if the two come in contact. We find at Neshaminy Gardens that many hills are missing, and sometimes several feet of a row is found without any plants. On digging down we find the pieces of seed are decayed. The seed was sound when planted. We are coming more and more to the conclusion that it is not safe to place any kind of seed in direct contact with even a small amount of fertilizer, and the sooner implement makers evolve machines and seeders that keep them definitely apart the better it will be for farmers.

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CLEM says that the water applied by irrigating systems "don't do as much good as dat which God sends down in rain," and he is probably correct, but we do know that it is better than none at all. This has been a good season to test irrigation and we have done so to our satisfaction. The beets, carrots and celery to which we have applied water have grown right along thru the hot, dry weather. Our system is a makeshift, composed of some pipes and several pieces of hose with nozzles attached. These are moved about and held in place by attaching them to movable stakes.

✣ ✣ ✣

OUR opinion of the St. Regis (Ranere) red raspberry does not rise with closer acquaintance. Its quality is good and it is a good bearer, but we don't like the long harvest season. We harvested the first berries the first week in June and if they do this year as last we will be picking berries up to October. The first crop is born on last year's canes. The berries of this crop are rather small but they are good. New canes have grown this season and are now two to three feet high. Soon they will begin to blossom and will bear berries of much larger size, and will continue until fall. But it is our experience that the Cuthburt will produce as many berries in four pickings as the St. Regis does in four months.

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IT MAY be remembered that some bragging was done in this column about the growth and behavior of the Cooper and Gibson strawberry plants set last season. All that was said was fully justified so far as plant growth is concerned. They are without doubt the most vigorous and promising plants we ever raised. We never had a better set of blossoms and fruit. The berries are large, but we don't like the color nor the quality. Of the two, the Gibson is probably the better but it is not first class, and we are glad we set only one hundre dplants of each.

✣ ✣ ✣

SINCE it was published in this column that our son had quit a good salary job in the city to take up farming a good many letters from young men have been received. The example seems to have caught the fancy of a number of young men who evidently needed a concrete example of the "back-to-the-farm" idea to give them courage. The latest one writes:

"Would you advise a farm boy of twenty-one years to take out $5000 life insurance as a means of saving money with which to buy a farm later? I am making five to six hundred dollars per year, have a good farming education, and live with my parents. No time set for buying a farm."

Yes, life insurance is a good thing for any young man. Take out only what you feel reasonably certain of keeping up and have a definite agreement with yourself that you will meet the premium every year. The reliable companies offer policies of very attractive investment nature and it requires only a few years until they reach a borrowing worth which is of great value to a young man buying property. Or, if the policy is of the endowment kind, maturing in ten, fifteen or twenty years the holder has a stake coming to him at maturity which the average young man is not likely to save otherwise. There is no reason why an intelligent, energetic young man who has vision and nerve may not succeed in his determination to own a farm, and by the same token to make a success of the business. The truth of the old saying, "Where there's a will there's a way," still holds. The reason why so many see no "way" is because they do not have the "will." Entirely too many young men are spending their money as they make it in jazz parties and gasoline instead of investing it with an idea of buying a farm and home later. My advice is: Go to it and may success be yours—R. P. K.

THE CHEERFUL PLOWMAN

Conservative Taste

WHO invented all these broods of many-fibred breakfast foods! They come in boxes, sacks and cakes, in biscuits, powders, puffs, and flakes! They're made of corn, and rye, and wheat, of rice, and bran, and sugar-beet!

They come in boxes, sacks and tubes, in squares, in ovals, and in cubes! They're seasoned fresh and seasoned salt, with sugar, peanut shells, and malt! Some should be cooked and others not, some should be cold and others hot!

Now I would most sincerely hate to be considered out of date, but when I was a younger lad one breakfast food was all I had,—a muscle builder, good, and real, old fashioned oats rolled into meal; a porridge cooked in steaming pot and always taken piping hot; a breakfast food as smooth as silk when fixed with sugar, cream and milk; a breakfast food with ample powers to keep one working many hours!

While I suppose these later things, endorsed by all from kids to kings, are worthy stuff and very nice, good tissue builders worth the price, yet none the less I'm here to say I still eat porridge every day, for nothing takes the place, I feel, of good old oats rolled into meal!—J. Edw. Tufft.

Spray for Cut Worms

THERE have been numerous reports this year of serious damage by cut worms in plantings of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits and vegetables. For quick results in controlling these pests the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station recommends an inexpensive poison bait. It is either broadcasted in the field or, in the case of small fruits, sprinkled about the base of each plant. The following formula will provide enough material for five acres: Bran, 20 pounds; paris green, 1 pound; cheap syrup, 2 quarts; three lemons; and 3½ gallons of water.

Should Be Used in Evening

The bran and paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The syrup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture, and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroly in order to dampen it evenly.

If a smaller quantity is wanted, the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. It is recommended that the poison bait be applied in the evening, because the cut worms are night-feeders, and the bait will thus be in a fresher condition than if applied earlier in the day.

New Seed Test

SEVENTY-FIVE plots of certified potato seed was grown by seventy-five farmers in Bradford, Cambria, Potter, Somerset and Sullivan Counties have been planted on the farm of the State Hospital at Harrisburg under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The potatoes from each county have been planted separately and each man's seed is placed in a row with stake bearing his name so that visitors can easily compare the counties as well as the seed of individual growers.

It is the plan of the Department of Agriculture to invite the potato growing public to visit the experimental plots at blossoming time to note their condition. Later, the yield of each plot will be checked as well as the per cent of disease present.

Ton Litter Club

TO DATE 304 litters have been nominated for the Keystone Ton Litter Club in forty-three of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania.

The four chief breeds in Pennsylvania are represented in the nominations by twenty per cent Berkshires, 29.7 per cent Chester Whites, 23.3 per cent Duroc-Jerseys, and 26.9 per cent Poland Chinas.

York County, which led all the counties at the end of the season last year with eleven litters which reached the 2000-pound mark in 180 days, is first in the number of nominations with forty-seven, the largest number yet reported for one county in the entire United States. Lancaster is second with twenty-seven, Adams third with nineteen, and Jefferson fourth with eighteen. Westmoreland County has seventeen litters nominated, Northumberland and Cumberland, 14 each, and Centre has twelve.

Last year the total nominations were 250, of which fifty-eight successfully passed the 2000-pound mark in the prescribed six-month period. With more litters nominated and last year's experience as a guide, swine growers are expected to do even better than last year when Pennsylvania ranked second only to Illinois in the number of ton litters.

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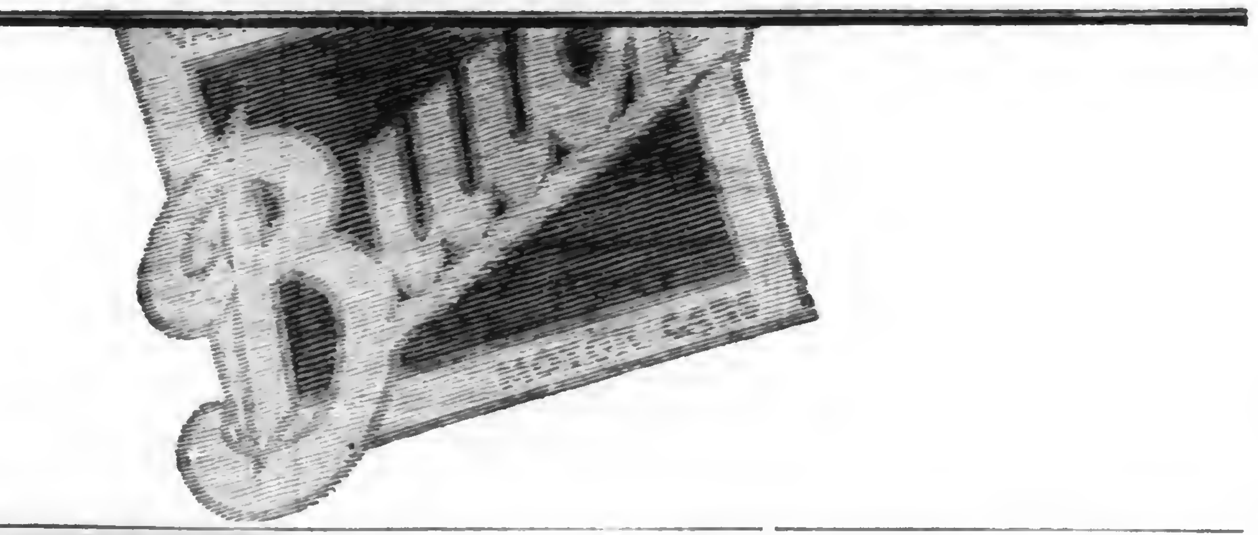

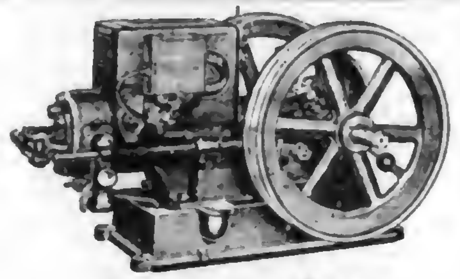

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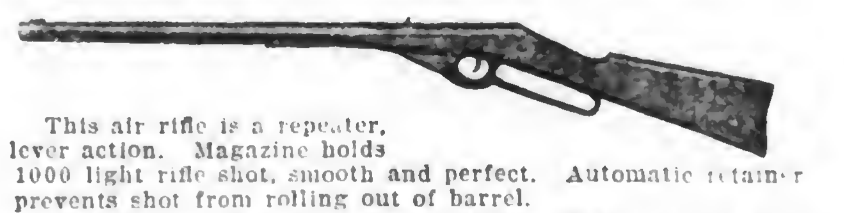

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Objections to Mulch

A neighbor of mine plans to apply a manure mulch around tomato and eggplants and along celery rows. He says this is the best way to use manure for these crops. Is that a fact?—H. A. N., Salem County, N. J.

Manure mulches furnish plant food, at least when there is rain enough to reach the manure, and they also protect the soil from rapid drying. Unless they are made very thick, however, they favor weed growth, and this growth can hardly be removed except by hand without destroying the mulch.

In the case of very dry weather long continued, altho the manure serves to protect the soil from drying, its own plant food is not available. Under these circumstances you cannot get its full value.

Would Work It into Soil

When manure is scarce and high priced I should by all means plow it into the soil, or work it into the surface if it is well decayed, rather than use it as a mulch. You may remember that the plowed-in manure, altho it does not act as a mulch, yet saves soil water in another way, just as a sponge holds water.

There is another point that should make you think twice before using manure generously as mulch, except on a small scale. The labor of applying such a mulch is all hand labor, whereas manure may be broadcasted on uncropped land with a spreader at a fraction of the cost.—W. C. P.

Home Grown Peas

Nearly every year part of our early peas and string beans are left on the vines at the end of the picking season. Last year there was so much rain during pea harvest that we could not get more than half the pods picked. Usually some of the beans grow too tough before they can be sold as snap beans. Can the peas and beans be allowed to ripen and the seed threshed and used next year?—W. H. N., Gloucester County, N. J.

There are two objections to using these peas and beans for seed. The first is that both these crops seem to make better seed in a northern climate. This is especially true of peas. Some varieties of beans are saved every year even by growers in the South, but as a rule the best seed comes from points north, where diseases are less troublesome.

Commercial Seed Better

In many seasons the pod spot or anthracnose of beans causes trouble and this may be carried over on the seed. There is plenty of it on commercial bean seed, but likely to be more on home-grown beans because these are sometimes worked in when the vines are wet with rain or dew.

The second objection is that both peas and beans get weedy as the season advances, and the land where they have been grown is likely to be well infested with weed seeds if the plants are allowed to mature their seed. Then, too, the pea ground at least cannot be worked with a cultivator after the vines are of full size, and if left long unplowed after that the soil may get very hard and unworkable for the rest of the season.

This objection, of course, is not an important one where land is plentiful, but holds for small gardens and even farm gardens of limited size.—W. C. P.

Better Tomatoes—Less Labor

TOMATO plants should be pruned and trained, in the home garden at any rate, and many market gardeners find it profitable to do it on a larger scale. Rot, the great enemy of tomato growing, can ususally be avoided by having the fruit away from the ground and exposed to plenty of light and air. The fruit ripens earlier also and is much smoother and more regular when kept off the ground.

We are very fond of large, solid Ponderosas. Many claim that they grow too rough and irregular to be good; but trained on stakes or trellises I have found them very free from these faults. We rarely find a rotten tomato, and then it is only on one side, where a sudden shower, followed by hot sun, sometimes scalds the fruit.

Must Reduce Amount of Work

I have tried a number of different methods of training, some of which involved too much labor for the results produced. Sometimes I have trained the plants to a single stem the whole season, making them climb a bean pole, to which they were tied at intervals. All side shoots were cut off just beyond the first blossom. This produced the finest fruit of all, but only a moderate quantity.

An easier method of training is to nip off all but a few shoots on the growing plant and set four stakes around it, slanting outward. A cord runs around the top of these to confine them and the shoots are trained across from one to another, forming a considerable bush. This gives a large amount of pretty good fruit, as the sun and air can get into the whole plant, and it is well up from the ground.

A modification of this plan is to place a single stout stake four feet high by the plant and nip off all shoots till the plant has reached the top, tying it firmly at intervals. Then let the plant grow freely, its branches trailing down to the ground again. This makes some excellent early fruit along the main stem and furnishes an abundance of tomatoes, large and small, later in the season.

The Writer's Favorite Plan

The plan I have followed for several years is this: Having a lot of old poultry netting, I made long trellises, using stakes every five feet, the trellises being about thirty feet long. The wire does not need to come nearer than one foot of the ground, so the two and one-half foot width will make a trellis three feet high. The trellis is used for early peas, and they are thru with it in time for the tomatoes.

The plants are set four feet apart in the rows and trained to four or five branches, which are spread out fan-shaped over the wire. After they have grown to the top I prune only where the foliage is getting too thick. One can cultivate along the rows the whole season and keep the plants growing. They get an abundance of light and air, giving a large crop of first class fruit.—J. A. U.

POULTRY

R. G. KIRBY
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Kirby Poultry Farm

How to Take Care of Baby Chicks in Summertime

IT IS a common complaint for a poultryman on the farm to say, "My first hatch of chicks have been doing fine, the second hatch have been getting along fairly well, but the last hatch have been mauled and trampled by the old hens and the older growing stock until many have died and most of the others are stunted and looking rather rough."

The best remedy is to furnish the late hatched chicks with a range fenced away from the old hens and the early hatched chicks which are now large and strong. The next best method is to furnish the young chicks with a supply of feed and water which cannot be reached by the older chicks.

Especially for the Baby Chicks

If the late hatched chicks are in colony houses bore a few little holes in the side of the trapdoor if it slides up and down. Raise the door just high enough to permit the little chicks to go out and in. A small stick or a spike placed in one of the holes will keep the trapdoor at the proper height. It can be raised another notch as the chicks grow.

Inside the colony houses keep a fountain of fresh water and a hopper of growing mash. Feed the chicks most of their fine scratch grain inside the house where they will not be trampled at feeding time. Keep the front of the house as open as possible during hot weather but have the openings covered with hardware cloth to keep out poultry and sparrows.

If you lack colony houses use some of the small brood coops to house special feeding and watering equipment for the late hatched chicks. A poultry shipping crate can be thoroly cleaned and placed on the range where the young stock feed. Keep a water fountain and a mash hopper in the crate. Throw the fine scratch feed for the chicks into the crate. They will dart between the slats where larger chicks cannot go and receive plenty of feed without being trampled into the dirt by the heavier birds.

Shade Necessary

When young chicks can get all the feed they require they often develop enough vigor to keep out of the way of the old hens on the range and can use the same range. But if they have to fight for feed with stronger birds they are soon weakened. Their bodies become thin and the feathers roughened and the chances of making fall and early winter layers out of such stock diminishes rapidly.

Late hatched chicks are in need of shade during the hot summer days. If no shade is available where they are ranging, try to move the colony houses or brood coops near a patch of raspberries, corn or sunflowers. The edge of a corn field is a fine summer range for chicks. During the heat of the day they range over soil that is apt to be cool and moist compared with the baked ground in an unprotected yard. The scratching of the chicks is good for the corn.

The shade of corn or sunflowers is a protection for hawks. These birds seem to hunt with their eyes and the chicks they do not see they cannot catch. At the approach of a hawk our chicks will flock under the corn and the hawk usually goes sailing along. Hawks do not seem to swoop down and then dart under a screen of foliage to hunt for their prey. They seem to like to make their catches in the open fields. This is very fair and considerate of the hawks and a great help to the producer of poultry.—R. G. K.

Baby Beef Club

ELEVEN members of the Unionville Baby Beef Club of Chester County, Pennsylvania, exhibited animals at the Lancaster Fat Stock Show, June 3 and 4. The champion of the sixteen animals was shown by Dale Warren. This calf weighed 850 pounds, and he was bid in at 20¼ cents a pound in the sale, bringing a total of $171.20. An average of $14.87 per hundred weight was paid for the sixteen baby beeves which averaged 866 pounds in weight. The total price of the lot was $2067.82 or an average of $129.23, the highest on record for club calves in the Keystone State.

Club Was Organized in Fall

The members of this baby beef club are all pupils in the Unionville Joint Consolidated School. Last fall they decided to feed some purebred Hereford calves for exhibition and sale at the Lancaster show. At the beginning of the project on October 1 the calves averaged 481 pounds. They were immediately put on a good grain ration of corn, oats, bran, and oilmeal, which was gradually increased until in thirty days they were on full feed.

Each boy spent considerable time and effort in training his calf for the competition in the show ring. The calves were first taught to lead and then trained to pose and stand for the judges' inspection. The boys spent a great deal of time polishing horns, trimming feet, washing, curling hair, and practising other details of the herdsman's art.

Spotting the Boarder Hen

THESE are the characteristics of good and poor egg producers as summarized by J. C. Taylor, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Taylor recommends that the flock be culled regularly once a month if the production falls below fifty per cent.

POOR EGG PRODUCERS:—Pale, dry, shriveled comb, covered with whitish scale; dry, puckered, and yellow vent; yellow pigment in beak and shanks, or yellow returning; molting over neck and body, also wing molt; shallow body; pelvic bones only one finger width apart; and hard, dry skin.

GOOD EGG PRODUCERS:—Red, full, soft combs; large, white, moist vent; pale beaks; not molting; deep body conformation; pelvic bones spread two or three fingers apart; and soft and pliable skin.

Cholerine
FOR FOWLS

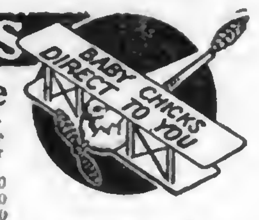
Cholerine Brings Profit Eggs

Know why? Because Cholerine given to your hens in mash or water enables them to get every bit of strength, energy and egg-making material out of the feed they eat.

Cholerine does this job in a natural way by keeping the glands and intestines thoroughly clean and by stimulating hens appetites and assisting digestion.

Cholerine keeps poultry up on their toes and vigorous. Disease never has a chance. Each egg is fertile—and every fertile egg hatches a live chick. 90% of the biggest poultry feeders and shippers use Cholerine. Should you be without it? See your merchant for a free sample of Cholerine today.

Germo Mfg. Co., Dept. F, St. Louis, Mo.
Germo Creosote Dip Protects Your Stock
J873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OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
They Cost No More---and You Can Feel Safe

Chicks from our hatchery come up to the standard set by Ohio State University for pure-bred chicks. They have been inspected and have stood the test. Order today for immediate delivery, or send for catalog. Order our chicks and feel safe.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br. and Buff Leghorns	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
S. C. Buff and White Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00	97.00	[illegible]
Heavy assorted (Not Accredited)	2.50	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00
Light assorted (Not Accredited)	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	60.00

Immediate shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 6, Gibsonburg, Ohio

CHICKS SINCE 1906
EARLY SUMMER AND HARVEST HATCHED CHICKS

Prices effective June 1st.

100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$2.50	$5.00	$9.00	$40.00	$80.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs	3.00	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00

A Hatch every Monday until July 15th. You will make good money on these Chicks at these prices. Order right from this ad. Ref. City National Bank. To help us fill orders promptly name first, second and third choice, in case of shortage on one variety we can then fill on another choice. Send for Catalog.
LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX K. TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.

Baby Chix C.O.D. From pure bred inspected and culled flocks. Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	7.00

Free Catalog and prices on larger lots.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box 103, Bellefonte, Pa.

Feeds Are Important

We have on hand at all times ready-mixed Chicken and Pigeon feeds or separate ingredients for your own mixing.

Write in for complete price list. Get on our active mailing list.

Wm. G. SCARLETT & CO.,
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SHIP YOUR EGGS
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HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS
Give us a trial and be convinced. Ref:—Franklin National Bank, N. Y. C. And All Commercial Agencies.

BABY CHIX
From heavy laying flocks.

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns .. $8.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds .. 10.00 per 100
Mixed Chix or Broilers .. 7.00 per 100
Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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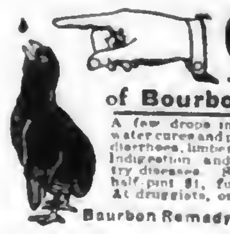

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of Bourbon Poultry Remedy
Cures Gapes

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, limberneck, cholera, indigestion and other poultry diseases. Small size 60c, half-pint $1, full pint $1.50. At druggists, or sent by mail.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 6, Lexington, Ky.

Free Range Stock

Mixed Stock	$ 7 per 100
S. C. W Leghorns	$ 8 per 100
Barred Rocks	$ 9 per 100
R. I. Reds	$10 per 100
Brown Leghorns	$ 8 per 100

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postage Paid. Prompt service. JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR CUT PRICES

S. C. White, Brown, Black, Buff Leghorns $8 per 100
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Special White Leghorns, Special Pure
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JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA

Schwegler's **"THOR-O-BRED"** Baby Chicks
"LIVE AND LAY"

They live because they are bred from healthy, free range flocks, that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They lay because they are from selected, tested and culled high egg power stock. Leghorns, Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 10c. and up. Order early. 100% live delivery, Postpaid. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Write now for our FREE CHICK BOOK.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 201 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N.Y.

OUR HOME PAGE

Conducted by

Mrs. IDA S. HARRINGTON

A Canning Pointer or Two

One Housekeeper Manages a Profitable Business

TO HOUSEKEEPERS who are contemplating the purchase of a canning outfit, I hope that my experience will prove of benefit. I wish to show how a little expense and spare time can turn many of the by-products of the farm into a valuable asset. I ordered 2000 cans. I also ordered a capping steel. This is the best investment I ever made in canning supplies, far superior to the cappers for sealing.

Something else I have found very necessary is a rotary peach and apple parer. It does beautiful work cutting the peel as thin as paper and very evenly. It does the work of half a dozen people.

How I Marketed My Goods

Our stock consisted of strawberries, red raspberries, blackberries, peaches, tomatoes, beans and grapes. I used only perfect fruit and vegetables and attractive labels, and the berries and peaches had the standard amount of sugar. I sold part of my stock to boarding houses in our town.

By Christmas I advertised my canned fruit for sale in our town paper, and our trouble was soon ended, as I received orders for all I had and could have sold more. In addition to the 2000 new cans, I also filled 125 cans I had left over the year before, which made 2125 cans.

There is a nice profit and quite a lot of pleasure to one who is painstaking and loves the work. My outfit looks as good as new and I do all my own work.

How the Canning Is Done

To can peaches, peel them nicely, remove the stone, leaving the pieces as large as will go in the can. Pack the cans full of fruit, fill crevices with syrup, wipe clean and dry. Solder on the caps by using a capping steel, leaving an air hole in the cap for the air to escape.

Place the cans in the top tray of the canner. Have the water in the canner boiling, and lower the tray of fruit into the boiling water, leaving an inch of can above the water. Process seven minutes, take out, make air tight.

Change to the lower tray of the canner, sink entirely below the water in the canner, and watch for bubbles of air from the cans. If there is a bubble the can is not tight. Take it out and make it air-tight. Return to the water and cook fifteen minutes. Remove and set in a cool place.

Pears and apples are done the same as peaches, but berries I cook only ten minutes.

Figures Show Profits

I will give the exact account of my last season's canning: Expenses, cans, capping steel and five pounds solder, $70.25; canner, $15.50; labels and crate, $8.25; sugar, $12.50 Total, $106.50.

Receipts, 60 dozen No. 2 can peaches, @ $1.85 per dozen, $111.00; 40 dozen No. 2 can strawberries, @ $1.50 per dozen, $60.00; 20 dozen No. 2 cans beans, @ $1.25 per dozen, $25.00; 10 dozen No. 3 cans apples, @ $2.00 per dozen, $20.00; 20 dozen No 2 cans tomatoes, @ $1.25 per dozen, $25.00. Total, $241.00.

This is what I sold, but look what we used in our home, a family of ten! So there is a dandy profit, and you know just what you are eating when you do your own canning at home.—Mrs. A. C. U.

A Reader's Problem

DEAR PENNSYLVANIA FARMER:—I have been a subscriber of Pennsylvania Farmer for six years and would be pleased to have a few questions answered. 1. How to can spinach. Can it be canned in glass jars? 2. How to can green peas with or without acid. 3. How to can green string beans. 4. How to can corn. 5. How to can green lima beans. 6. How to can sweet potatoes.

I shall be pleased to get the information. We have used a small amount of some kind of acid they called "sweet acid."—Anxious.

A good many experiments have been tried of adding from one to three tablespoons of vinegar to each quart jar of peas, beans and corn, (all of which are lacking in acid of their own) and slightly shortening the time of processing. If you do not object to the flavor, you may like to try this.

Acid May Be Unnecessary

It is not, however, necessary to use acid of any kind if your products are strictly fresh and clean, your jars and rubbers perfect, and if you follow the rules exactly. In any case it is not advisable to use an acid that you know nothing about.

Some of your questions have been answered in the series of articles by Grace E. Fitts, published on the Home Page for April 4 and succeeding numbers. In addition, the following suggestions may help you.

Beginning with Spinach

1. Spinach (as well as all other vegetables and fruits) may be successfully canned in glass. Pick the spinach over very carefully and wash thoroly clean. Fold it loosely in a large square of cheesecloth and steam it for fifteen minutes. Then dip it for a moment in very cold water and cut it into convenient lengths for packing.

Have your glass jars sterilized and hot. Pack the spinach into the jars fairly close, but do not force it down too hard. As soon as one jar is packed, fill it to within one-quarter inch of the top with boiling water, add one level teaspoon of salt to every quart jar (half that for pints) adjust rubber and cover and fasten top wire. Or, if you use screw tops, screw tight and then loosen by one turn. Put each jar into the hot water bath as soon as ready.

When all the jars are in (the water should come over the top of the jars) and the water is boiling process for two hours. Remove jars at once, fasten, test for leakage, and let cool as rapidly as possible without exposing them to a draft.

Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes

2. Peas. Wash and shell. Steam (as in 1.) for five to ten minutes. Cold dip and proceed as in (1), but process for three hours.

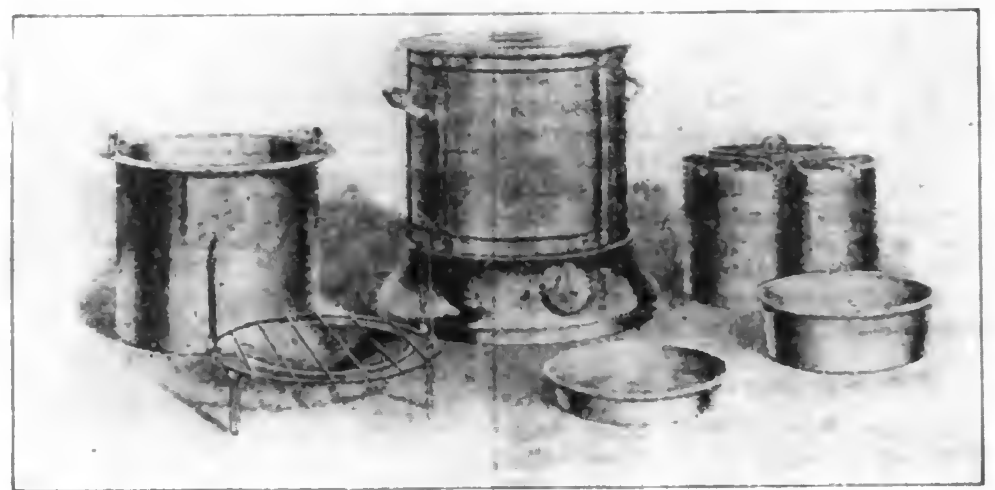
3. String beans. Wash and string, process as for peas, but process only two hours.

4. Lima beans. Wash and shell, and proceed exactly as with peas.

5. Corn. Remove husk and silk. Steam (on the cob) for five minutes. Cold dip. Cut from cob and pack, being sure not to pack jars entirely full, as corn swells. Add water and salt as for other vegetables. Proceed as before. Process three hours.

6. Sweet potatoes. Wash, pare and cut in convenient pieces for packing. Steam for five minutes, cold dip, pack and process for one and one-half hours.—I. S. H.

Possibilities of an Electric Cooker



VERY economical because it operates on three heats; high, medium and low. The "low" is only ninety watts, which is enough to keep food simmering. Ninety watts is only half as much as the ordinary lamp light. With special dishes, the cooker will cook three things at once. Ideal for baking small cakes and pies. With top shell removed it is an ideal electric stove. The initial cost is offset by great utility and satisfaction. Requires no attention while cooking.

BEST EVER CONSERVE

1 quart strawberries (hulled and cleaned)

1 quart rhubarb (using only the delicate pink stems) cut into half-inch lengths

1 small pineapple, or 1 No. 2 can of pineapple, cut into shreds.

Combine the three fruits and weigh. Place over a slow fire, adding three-fourths as much sugar, by weight, as you have fruit. Simmer slowly, shaking kettle to prevent sticking if necessary. Stirring is apt to crush the fruit.

A small shaving of orange or lemon peel is pleasing for variety. Add this after cooking starts.

When thick, pour into glasses and seal as you do jellies. It will keep till spring (if you hide it).—G. S. S.

TO WASH PILLOWS

It Might Be Well to Give This New Way a Trial

I HAVE always renovated my feather pillows by steaming, emptying the feathers into a thin bag or worn pillow case, then laying them on two sticks across a boiler of boiling water and steaming them thoroly.

This spring I had some that had been in use so long that I wanted them washed. As I had never cleaned them that way I dreaded it. I knew they could be washed but I hardly knew how to go about it.

I emptied the pillows into old pillow cases, washed the ticking and dried it. Then I made a good suds, filling my washer two-thirds full. I put the feather-filled sacks into the water, gradually wetting every part. Then very carefully I tore the pillow case on the under side and kept pushing the feathers under the water until all were wet.

Easy When You Know How

Then I closed the top down and washed them ten minutes in the suds. I screwed the wringer down tight and turned them thru into a big tub of clear blue-water. For the last floating feathers I used an old discarded colander (made by punching holes thru an old tin milk pan). It was a great success, as no feathers were lost that way.

Then I pinned a bag to the rinse tub and wrung the feathers thru the wringer into the bag. When all were thru I fastened the bag shut and hung it in an airy place out of the sun on the porch.

Into the end of each pillow I sewed a pillow ventilator. They are small spool-shaped affairs made of rubber, hollow, with small pin holes in each end.

I am well pleased with the result of my experiment, and pass it along. I suppose some of our dear old housekeepers will laugh. Well, let them; I can laugh at myself, too, over some of my experiments, even when they are not the success that this one was. —Mrs. E. A. Kern.

Chrysanthemums

A FRIEND of mine in the Middle West who is famous for his crysanthemum gardens told me several secrets that are responsible for his success.

They are: 1, weekly cultivation; 2, weekly feeding (sheep or chicken manure being best); 3, snipping out the crown of each stem not later than the first week in the three months June, July and August,—never later than August 10.

After that date just let the chrysanthemums alone in every respect until ready for cutting.—G. S. S.

Ever-Useful Kerosene

A piece of cloth one by twelve inches, saturated with kerosene and placed in each dust box of the sweeper will keep the dust from scattering.—Mrs. E. M. C.

On the floor is shown Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug No. 323. The 6 x 9-foot size costs only $9.40.

CONGOLEUM
GOLD SEAL
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Facsimile of Gold Seal that is pasted on every guaranteed Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rug.

The sewing room of your dreams—

What a charming sewing room! And so practical! Note, for instance, the Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rug. Would you ever dream that this rich, colorful floor-covering could be kept dust-free and new-looking simply by an occasional light mopping?

Easily and Quickly Cleaned

Lint, broken threads, scraps of material—all the odds and ends of sewing—can be removed in a jiffy from Congoleum's smooth surface. No tedious, time-taking sweeping as is necessary with dust-collecting woven floor-coverings. Every busy woman will appreciate the freedom from drudgery that Congoleum *Gold-Seal* Rugs afford.

Patterns for Every Room

So varied and appropriate are Congoleum patterns that it's easy to find a design which will harmonize with any room in the home. There are fascinating Oriental motifs, dainty and charming floral effects and extremely neat tile and wood-block patterns.

Congoleum Rugs are laid without any kind of fastening. Tacking or cementing is never necessary. Just unroll them—and in a few hours they hug the floor. They never kick up at the corners or edges to trip unwary feet or interfere with swinging doors.

And though unqualifiedly guaranteed for service, they are amazingly low in price.

Note These Very Low Prices

6 x 9 ft.	$ 9.40	The patterns illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The smaller rugs are made in designs to harmonize with them.	1½ x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.70		3 x 3 ft.	1.30
9 x 9 ft.	14.05		3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	16.40		3 x 6 ft.	2.60
9 x 12 ft.	18.75			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

"*Things Every Woman Should Know About Congoleum Rugs,*" an interesting booklet by Anne Lewis Pierce, shows all the patterns in their actual full colors. It will gladly be sent to you free upon request to our nearest office.

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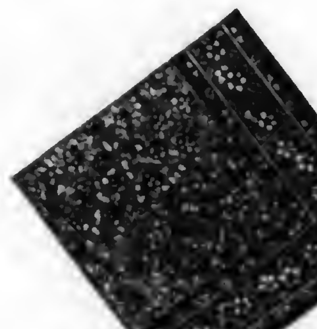
As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay $100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the name "Congoleum" and look for the gold seal



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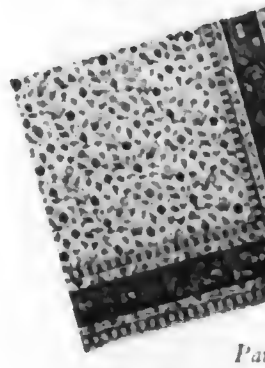

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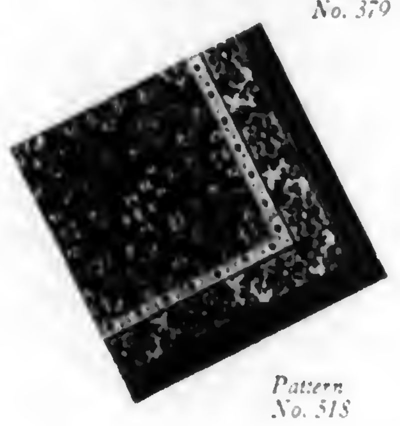

Pattern No. 518

The Hood Flat Tread principle is one more demonstration!

This tread was developed in the Hood laboratory to minimize the side-wall flexure so dangerous to balloon tire life. It is another demonstration of Hood's intent to build more miles into any tire bearing the Hood White Arrow mark.

The Hood Flat Tread puts more rubber on the road—distributes the load over the greatest number of square inches—and gives the utmost protection against skidding. It provides an easier handling car, with greater traction in every kind of weather and on every type of road.

The Hood Dealer will be glad to demonstrate these facts to you. It will pay you to 'Look for the Hood White Arrow' on the tires you buy.

HOOD

Look for the Hood White Arrow

The Hood White Arrow is a time tested guarantee of design, materials, and workmanship. Look for this identifying mark—for safety, economy and dependability.

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc
Watertown, Massachusetts

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BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Rubber Specialties

Fresh Onions to the Fore

Ways to Prepare Dishes That are Seasonable

THE onion fresh, sweet and tender from the summer garden seems like a different vegetable from the onion well ripened and stored for winter, and the cooking of the two should be radically different.

Winter demands fried onions for steak and roast onions with beef or pork, while summer calls for a delicate, light dressing of cream or butter in order to get all the flavor and sweetness of the vegetables.

CREAMED ONIONS

Peel and wash as many white onions the size of a small egg as are needed and put in the casserole with salt and pepper. Watch until enough juice develops to cook without scorching. Cook until tender in a slow oven.

Fifteen minutes before dinner is to be served make a pint of cream sauce in a sauce pan with a lump of butter added when it is smooth and creamy. Pour over the onions and return to the oven until ready to be served.

BUTTERED ONIONS

Take a granite sauce pan with a lump of butter the size of a walnut for about a dozen large onions. Peel and slice the onions thin. Season and put with the butter in the pan without water.

Put the pan on the back of the range and occasionally stir the onions without making them mushy. Cook at least two hours very slowly. They will then be golden brown and delicious.

ONIONS WITH MEAT DRESSING

Cook the required number of onions till tender and drain as dry as possible. In the frying pan where you have cooked ham put a half pint of cold milk and thicken with flour made smooth in cold milk for thin gravy.

When the sauce is smooth and rich pour over the onions. If there is too much fat from the ham pour part of it off. Fryings from steak can be used in the same way.

ONION SOUP

Parboil for thirty minutes a dozen large onions and drain. Chop rather fine and add to meat broth that has been well seasoned. Cook slowly for several hours, the last hour adding half a cup of rice and one cup of potato peeled and cut in thin slices.

This makes a nice white soup.

ONIONS WITH HAM

Take one cup of cold boiled or fried ham, lean and fat mixed, and run thru the grinder. Cook as many onions as needed in salted water till tender.

Drain well and put in a granite pan with a little flour, butter, seasoning and a tablespoon or two of milk. Over the top sprinkle the ham and put in the oven for thirty minutes.—Hilda Richmond.

Roadside Sandwiches

WE ARE a half mile off the main market road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh. It is said that one does not need to go hungry on this road for there is always a sandwich fifteen feet ahead.

A few weeks ago some friends of ours were out from Cleveland to call. They brought with them their picnic supper. Mrs. G— said: "We brought all of our lunch save sandwiches. We were told by some friends about the sandwiches served at Stacy's lunch room near here, and we drove out last week and sampled them. We want more for they are delicious."

They had passed several lunch stands in the five miles before reaching those chicken sandwiches, but those particular sandwiches had a reputation.

Worth More Than Others

I said to the friend: "How much are those sandwiches?"

"Why really I don't remember what I paid for them, but I know I would pay more for those than any other sandwiches I have had along this road."

Those farm people are selling their old chickens off of the farm in a high class finished product. They are making money, for when people stop for sandwiches they will buy gas and other things on sale there, too.

I stopped there last night and tried one of their sandwiches again.

If one is going to be in the lunch room business it pays to serve a high class product, for the sandwich itself is the best sort of advertising.—May H. Mumaw.

THE BRIDES' NEEDS

A List of Kitchen and Dining Room Ware

FOR the bride who is going into her own home, the question of what she needs in dining room and kitchen ware becomes a puzzling one, especially where the question of cost must be considered.

Thoughtful friends may give her a linen, kitchen or aluminum shower, and many pretty pieces will come to her. Yet the most needed articles may be missing. What shall she buy? We will assume that she has her linen.

A set of dishes can often be secured in a stock pattern for as little as twenty dollars. Sometimes the bride-to-be can get her dishes in return for a small outlay of time during her leisure hours, by getting subscriptions for a magazine or doing similar work. It is often possible to secure silver in the same manner.

In addition to china and cutlery for everyday use, she may want a water glass set, a fruit dish, a cake set, a salad set, a bread plate, jars for syrup, marmalade, pickles, etc., and perhaps a cocoa set. Other articles may be purchased as their need arises.

For the Kitchen

While the dining room ware (if everything must be bought) will take a big slice out of one hundred dollars, the kitchen necessities may be covered by an expenditure of forty dollars. These should include three saucepans, one covered kettle, one four-quart tea kettle, one two-quart double boiler, an iron frying pan, two light weight frying pans, a coffee pot, a tea pot, a set of muffin tins, a measuring cup, a set of measuring spoons, a bread board, a rolling pin, a flour sifter, a set of mixing bowls, an egg beater, one cake tin, two broad pans, two pie pans, one pudding mold, six custard cups, one roaster, two mixing spoons, one spatula, one paring knife, one bread knife, one carving knife and fork, one potato masher, two case knives, two forks, two tablespoons, two teaspoons, one food chopper, can opener, dish pan, dish drainer, pail, mop, dustless mop, dust pan, broom, dust brush, bottle brush, vegetable brush, colander, strainer, containers for dry groceries, lemon squeezer, griddle, bread box, tray, garbage can, knife sharpener, ice pick. Dish towels, dish cloths, dusters and holders have presumably been provided with the linen.

Other articles will suggest themselves, but the above list covers what the bride will need in her new home.—L. M. T.

For Your Summer Needs

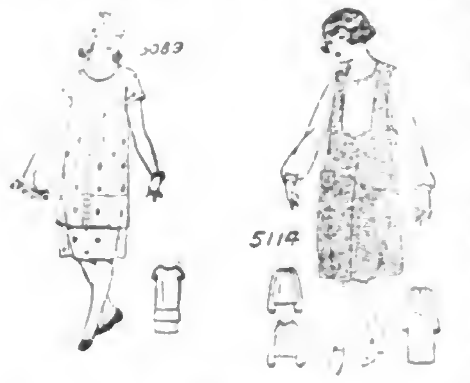
Directions for Ordering.—Give figures and letters of each pattern exactly as printed at beginning of each description. Give bust measures when ordering waist patterns, waist measure for skirt, and age for children's patterns. Address Pennsylvania Farmer, 261 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5143.—An Attractive Negligee.—Comfortable and with new features, this popular garment can be developed in silk, crepe, flannel or blanket cloth. Four sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4½ yards of 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

5150.—House Dress for Stout Women.—One could use crepe, percale, gingham or linen for this style. The closing is reversible from left to right or right to left. Eight sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make a 42-inch size as portrayed, will require 5⅛ yards of 27-inch material with 1⅜ yard of contrasting material. The width at the foot is two yards. Pattern, 10 cents.

5089.—Frock for the Growing Girl.—Any of the new prints will be good for this design, also cotton or silk broadcloth, rep or linen. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2⅝ yards of figured material and one-quarter yard of plain material 36 inches wide, if made is illustrated. If made of one material 36 inches wide, 2⅞ yards are required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5114.—A New and Popular Style.—Jumper styles are in vogue in every conceivable material. The model here portrayed was developed in the new cotton prints, with rep for the guimpe. Gingham, flannel, tub silk and linen are also attractive. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require two yards of 26-inch material for the dress, and 1⅝ yard for the guimpe. Pattern, 10 cents.



5131.—Play Dress.—Printed crepe or challis would be good for this design. The bloomers may be joined to an underbody. The smock may be finished with sleeves in short or wrist length. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A four-year size requires three yards of 27-inch material with three-eighths yard of contrasting material for collar facing and leg bands, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves one-eighth yard less is required. Pattern, 10 cents.

5100.—A Dainty Dress.—Dotted swiss or dimity as well as other soft materials are ideal for this little garment. It is cut in one piece, with seams at the underarms and may be easily developed. Five sizes: for 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size will require 1⅜ yard of 27 or 32-inch material. Pattern, 10 cents.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

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An Up-to-Date Bathroom $55

White Enameled Kitchen Sinks, $9.50 up. White Enameled Kitchen Sinks with Drain Board Attached $18 up. White Porcelain Wash Tubs $10 up. Ranges, Furnaces, Steam, Hot Water Boilers and Radiators, Pipe Fittings, Valves, Septic Tanks, Oil Burners.

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Send us two subscriptions to Pennsylvania Farmer for the balance of this year and all of next at $1.00 each and we will send you a flag by prepaid post. Given with a single subscription and 75 cents extra.

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261 So. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM.

From Forum Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I live in the good old Keystone State and am a real farmer girl. I do almost all the work on the farm with my father. I was graduated this term for high school. I am not sure whether I am going or not.

Isn't it hot? I'll bet Cousin Ruth is about roasting from the heat and we all will have a roasted cousin.

I am fifteen years old today. I have a good name for my birthday. I'm named for roses.—Rosie Volpe, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am a girl of twelve. We had a picnic at Oakford Park the last day of school, May 22. I did not miss a day of school this year. My teacher gave me a book about Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people.

I live in the country on a farm. I have five brothers. My brother has a pony, it's name is Topsy. I often ride it in the evenings. For pets I have two dogs and two cats. Their names are Bill, Trix, Flossy and Tabby.—Belva F. Kauffman, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school was out May 19 and I was glad but I like to go to school. I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade.

There was a robin built its nest on our front porch. I watched it and I soon found one egg in it but something has happened to the robin because she does not come back.

Here are some riddles:

1. Why is the grass on which the cow feeds older than yourself?
2. When is a chicken's neck like a bell?
3. What is taken before you get it?

—Ruth Vogle, Sullivan County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—We have been taking Pennsylvania Farmer for a number of years and I enjoy reading the Young People's Forum page very much. I am twelve years old and live on a farm of fifty-five acres. I have three sisters and three brothers and they all are older than I am.

For pets I have a black cat and a tiger cat. The tiger cat has five little kittens. They are so pretty and playful. I love to watch them. My brother has a tan and white dog named Sport.

My school closed the 11th of May. On the last day we had a short program consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues. After the program we had cake, ice cream, lemonade and candy. I passed in all my subjects in examinations. I shall be in the eighth grade next year.—Harold James Sweitzer, Wayne County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—The weather is very warm here, the warmest I have ever known for June. Our school closed May 22 and I was promoted to the seventh grade.

I shall be eleven years old in August. I love my home on the farm and am so thankful I am here this hot weather. I am studying music and sewing this summer.—Sarah Frances Wheaton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am twelve years old and I go to Pine Grove School and am in the eighth grade. I think that you have a nice lot of boys and girls.

I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is eighteen months old and he is just getting nice. I think I like little ones when they learn to walk. We live on a little farm near Honey Brook.—Ruth Kessler, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and All:—I enjoy reading the letters every Thursday or Friday when we get Pennsylvania Farmer.

There is a little wren building a nest below our house. I love all birds. I am ten years old and I am in the fifth grade at school.—Grace Douthit, Jefferson County, Pa.

Just yesterday I saw a tiny wren's nest balanced on a small limb of a great buttonwood tree. While we were looking at the nest Mother Wren flew home and settled down on the eggs.

COUSIN RUTH.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Our school stopped May 7th. I had three different teachers. My first teacher got married at Christmas and then we had another for two days. Then we had the third the rest of the term. I will write a few riddles.

MY COUSIN AND MY CHUM
Minne Mounts, Washington County, Pa.

1. What color is the wind?
2. What color is this riddle when you get thru with it?
3. Why is the letter "A" like a honeysuckle?
4. What is it that can't run or jump or hop or have any fun at all and still has three feet?

—Alice E. Hesser, Mifflin County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth:—Hello, everybody. I haven't seen very many letters from Bucks County and I wonder why our Bucks County boys and girls don't write.

I was thirteen years old on the 13th of May but had a lovely time, not unlucky at all, and I am in the eighth grade in the Perkasie school. I live in Perkasie but we (my brother Charles and I) go to our grandfather's farm in the summer time and that is how I got acquainted with Pennsylvania Farmer, and I always liked it very much. I know by your page that you all love birds and that is why I love to write to you, because I just love them too.

My daddy works at the race track in Quakertown and he takes care of six horses, which I like very much. Up at the track are a pair of birds of a very queer species to me for they are real, real little and then they have real long legs. This pair made a nest and there are little birds there now. They look very queer with their long legs and small bodies. They are real tame and walk right up to daddy when he feeds them.—Mildred Kerber, Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—I am nine years old and live on a large farm. I go to Tunkhannock school and am in the fourth grade. I can hardly wait till the next paper comes. I always dart for this page.

I wish this page success. It is the best in the paper.—Albert L. Mann, Wyoming County, Pa.

Dear Cousin Ruth and Forum Friends:—Since vacation has returned I found time to write to the Forum. I belong to four other clubs and have been working for them but now I am sure I will find time to contribute to the Forum.

I am thirteen years old and I will be a freshman in high school when school begins again. I live on a large farm. My mother milks six cows but I do not help her as our house is so large and I help my older sister do this work.

We have one dog, three cats, one of which is a black Angora; three calves, and a lot of chickens.

Perhaps Cousin Ruth and other members would like to hear about the other clubs I belong to?—Dorothy Ann Sterbutzel, Fayette County, Pa.

Indeed we would like to hear about the clubs you belong to. Why don't you join the next contest?

COUSIN RUTH.

My Bird Friends

Dear Cousin Ruth:—I am ten years old and I have lived in a city in Colorado until the last four years. We came here to visit my grandparents who lived on a large farm in Delaware County, New York.

The birds here are different from the ones in Colorado. I will tell you about some of them around our house.

At present there are only a few birds here as the spring has been so cold.

We have a pair of robins building a nest in a tamarack tree which can be seen from our pantry window. They gather great bunches of long broad grass and sometimes it is not very easy to pull from the ground and they jerk themselves off their feet. They carry great bills of this grass and they wind it around and sometimes seem to stand on their heads getting it placed as they want it. Then they go to a pine tree which is in front of our kitchen window and doors and gather great bunches of dried pine needles and grass. At present they have it about half finished.

Then there is a pair of house wrens making a nest right beside our kitchen window among our wild roses. They scold while making their nest and just as the sun goes down one will stand on our doorstep and sing a pretty song as if it were saying "good-night."

In a corner of the kitchen under the eaves of the house a pair of Starlings have nested all last summer and winter and have begun to make a new nest in the same place. They carry large twigs and grass to build with and sometimes the twig is so large they can't get it in use for building.

Every year for three years a pair of bluebirds have built their nest in a hole in a mountain ash tree beside our house. They are here now but do not seem to be building their nest yet altho they visited the place quite often.

We have orioles, canaries, and goldfinches in the tamaracks and maples also apple trees around our home every year. They have not come yet because it is early for them.

There are several red-wing blackbirds building in a swamp near here now. They call so pretty. It sounds like they are saying "clarkalee" and as my name is Clark Leal mother always calls me like the birds.

In summer we see a different kind of bird nearly everyday. They seem to all gather around our home. We are glad because we enjoy them and hope they will always come.

This is a very long letter but I wanted to tell you about all our bird friends. I hope I may write again some time.—Clark Leal, Delaware County, N. Y.

Will Hazel F. Huffman, from Mifflin County, Pa., please let me have her post office address, so that I can send back the photograph she asked me to return?

COUSIN RUTH.

Answers to riddles sent in by Edna A. Fortna, Lebanon County, Pa., published June 13, 1925.

1. When it's a bad one.
2. None, they both burn shorter.
3. Tie him to a post.
4. On the outside.

Week's Forum Members

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY.—Gladys Walter.
BUCKS COUNTY.—Mildred Kerber.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Rose Gooding, Sarah F. Wheaton.
FAYETTE COUNTY.—Dorothy Ann Sterbutzel.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Grace Douthit.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Ruth Kessler.
LEHIGH COUNTY.—Irene H. Bittner.
MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Alice E. Hesser.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Ruth Vogle.
VENANGO COUNTY.—Marian E. Collins.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Naomi M. Johnston.
WAYNE COUNTY—Harold J. Sweitzer.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Belva F. Kauffman, Rosie Volpe.
WYOMING COUNTY.—Albert L. Mann.

NEW YORK

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Josephine Troski.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS' PUZZLE CORNER

Dear Little Folks:—The white blocks above the numbers in the picture are to be filled with letters. In order to find what the two words are which these figures will help you to spell, I'm giving you a key to the numbers. For instance: 7, 2, 5, 10 spells a word meaning "slender"; 13, 3, 11, 12, has twelve months; 6, 9, 12, 10, grows on an ear; 2, 9, 1, is the way the sun makes you feel; 12, 11, 8, 10, something wet; 6, 2, 11, 5, 12, something to sit on; 4, 11, 13, has twenty-four hours. When you have filled in the letters you will be surprised to find that you have spelled something that contains many more words than those you have been working out.

When you have found the answer send it to me on a POSTAL CARD so that it reaches me by July 4. BE SURE TO SAY HOW OLD YOU ARE. The ten children, sending in the correct answer, whose cards are the best in grammar, spelling, punctuation, penmanship and general appearance, will each receive a prize. Address all replies to the PUZZLE EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 261 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

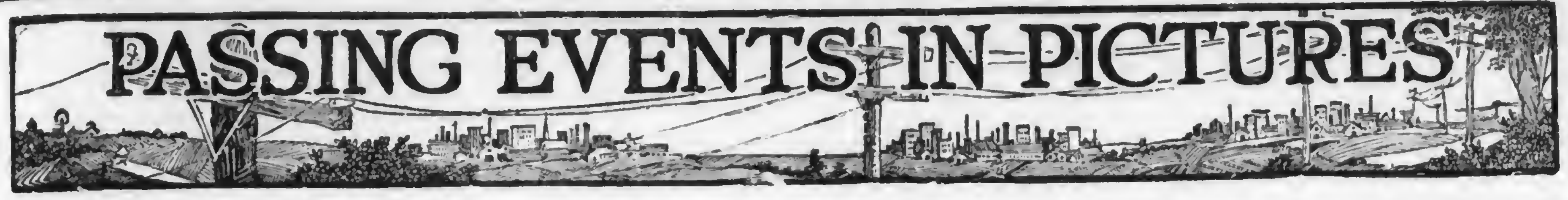
Puzzle Prize Winners

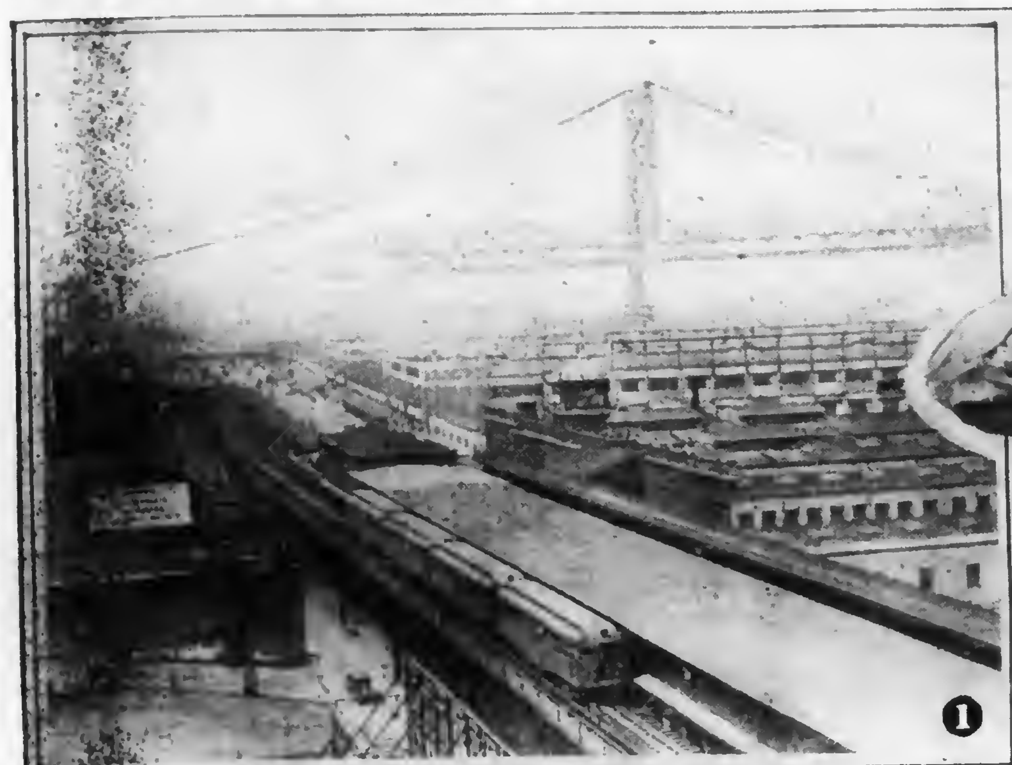
The answer to the puzzle in the June 6 issue of Pennsylvania Farmer is: GEORGE, ALBERT, THOMAS, HOWARD, WALTER.

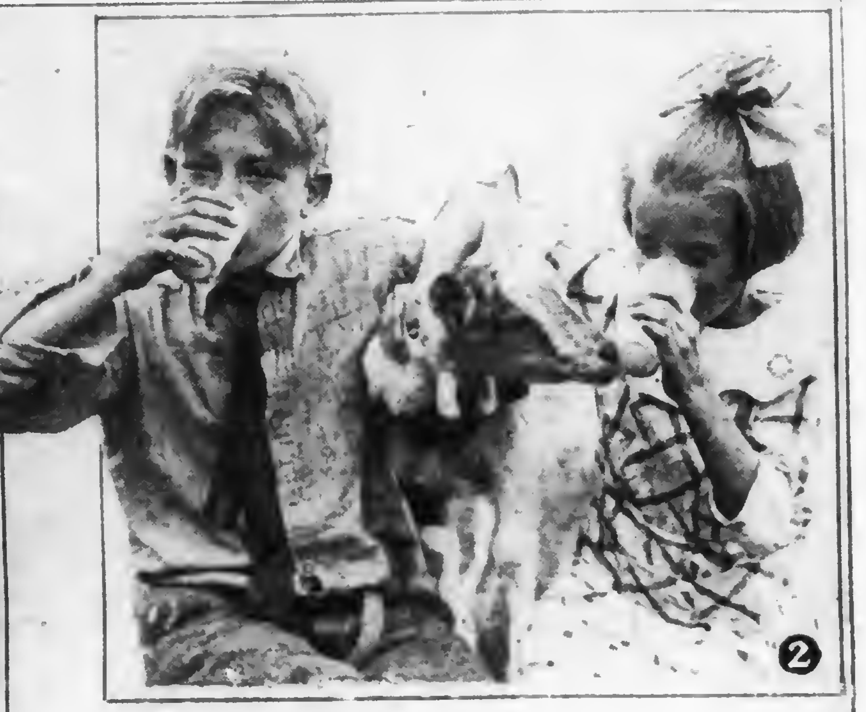
The prize winners are: Dorothy Barefoot, age 10, Alum Bank, Pa.; Robert Crowl, age 7, Oxford, Pa.; Francis Donahue, age 8, Bedford, Pa.; Helena Feighner, age 9, Carrolltown, Pa.; Eugene A. Hoover, age 10, Newville, Pa.; Audrey Lee, age 10, Sudlersville, Pa.; Ruth E. Shaw, age 11, West Chester, Pa.; Benjamin Somers, age 7, Denton, Md.; Nora Thoman, age 10, East Berlin, Pa.; Clide Yocum, age 11, Lebanon, Pa.

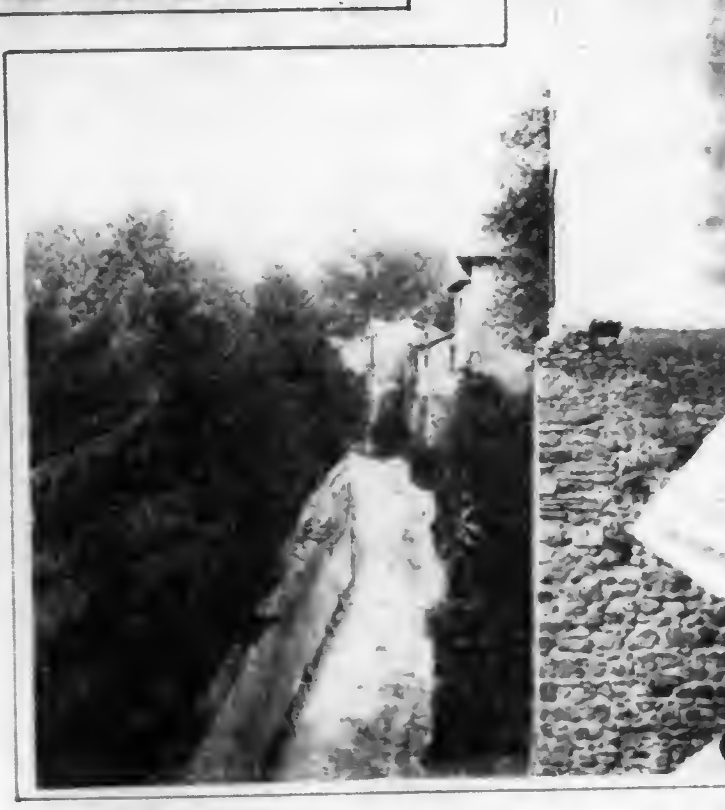
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

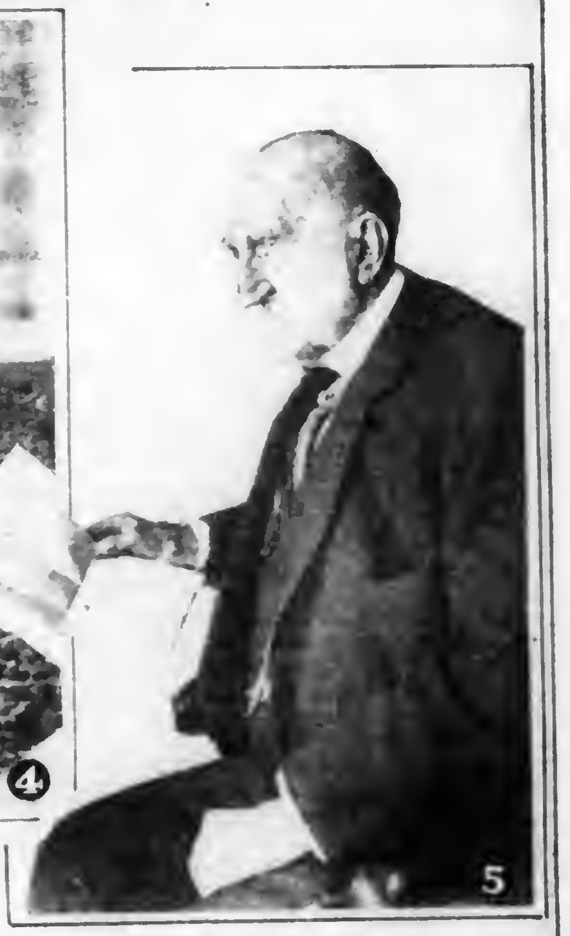
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

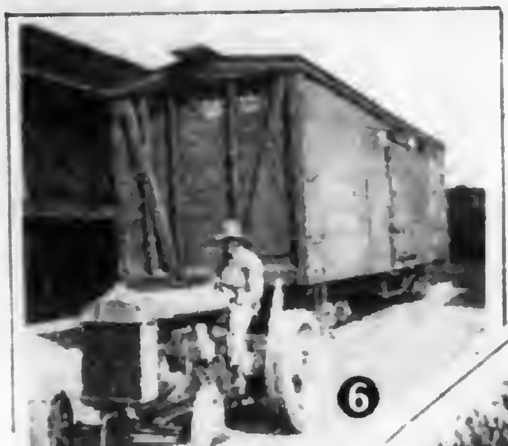


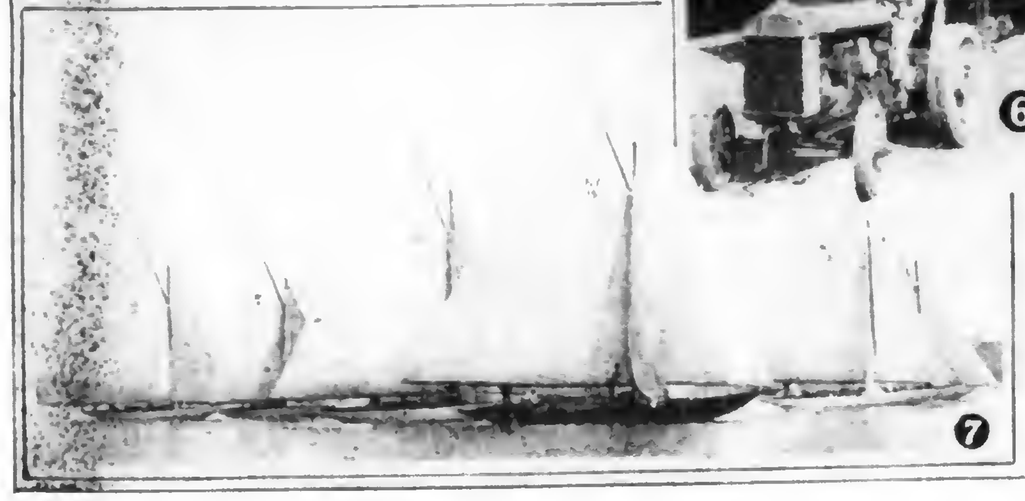


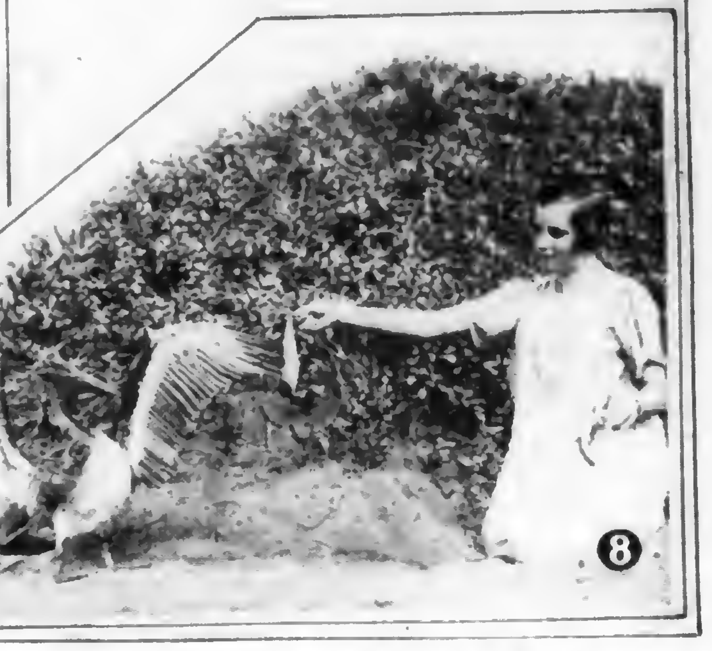












(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood)

1.—The Delaware River bridge as it looks from above the elevated tracks on the Philadelphia side.

2.—Two Los Angeles youngsters enjoy their glass of goat milk while an interested third party looks on. No more tin cans for them after this feast!

3.—A wee bit of the cabin of the Shenandoah at the time of the presentation of a plaque commemorating the flight across the continent.

4.—Picturesque street on Monte Pincio, a hill just within the walls of Rome.

5.—The country's oldest railroad official, Chauncey M. Depew, recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday. His advice is to keep busy, take physical culture exercises and be moderate in everything.

6.—A switch engine run by gasoline—tractor equipped with rubber tires, used at Binghamton, New York.

7.—The New York Yacht Club's thirty-footers under sail during the anniversary race at Port Washington, N. Y.

8.—Making new friends—Little Miss San Francisco entertains Mr. Pelican; the refreshments were fresh fish.

The Education of Billy Stream

By Frederick William Wallace

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BILLY STREAM arrived in Anchorville after two years at college, and Captain William Stream, senior, fish merchant, vessel owner, and proprietor of the plant which turned out Stream's famous "Morning-Glory Finnan Haddies and Fillets—the Nation's Breakfast," was reviewing his son's university career in language which caused the young man to squirm.

"Yer ma was foolish to imagine that the likes o' you 'ud ever be anything," raved the old man. "She had an idea that ye'd git yer degree an' be an engineer or somethin', an' what hev ye done for th' last two years? Ye've wasted yer time an' my money boozin' an card-playin' an' bummin' around town with yer good-for-nawthin' pals. About all ye learnt was to write home for money. Ye got scrappin' with waiters in resturongs an' I had to pay yer fines; ye were tourin' around the country playin' football an' hockey when ye sh'd have bin studyin' yer books, an' now ye've come home with nawthin' but a bad reputation an' dressed up with yer fancy clothes like a blasted picter post-card!"

Billy attempted to speak but his father checked him.

"Gimme none o' yer guff!" he stormed. "I'm talkin' and you'll listen. I've lost fifteen hundred dollars over your eddication, an' I'll have it out o' yer hide. I was a fool to ha' sent ye to college. I sh'd ha' sent ye to sea. Ye'd ha' learnt more useful knowledge out on th' Banks haulin' trawls.

"I've had enough o' you at college. Ye'll git them fancy duds off an' git down to th 'fish-house. Ye'll work there from seven in th' mornin' to six at night at whatever th' foreman likes to put you at, an' you'll git three dollars a week an' your board at home here. Ef ye git sassy an' sojer yer work, I'll kick ye out an' ye'll never darken my doors again."

"Won't you give me something better than that, dad?" pleaded Billy. "Put me in the office or let me take the little vessel and pick up the fish down the shore ports—"

"Put ye in the office?" sneered the elder Stream. "A white-collar job a-slingin' ink! That 'ud suit ye nicely, wouldn't it, but it won't suit me. Ye'd soon be struttin' around town as the young boss, and as for lettin' ye have the little vessel—why, I wouldn't let ye take charge of a dory. You'll go to work in the fish-house or git out o' this."

The old man gave his son a contemptuous glance and stamped out of the room.

Young Bill Stream, a husky, broad-shouldered handsome fellow of twenty-two, sat silent for a while and felt that he deserved all he got. He had become a star football player, a crackerjack coverpoint at hockey, but his college accomplishments ended there. In his studies he was a laggard, but in his social life he was a shining light. He could dance and he could drink, smoke and play cards.

He was a noted scrapper, not a bully, but a hard-hitting young demon when aroused, and among the college crowd he was known as an "Indian," a reputation which was well enough in college fights and differences with authorities, but detrimental to his prospects with the faculty.

"Well," murmured Billy after a mental retrospect, "there's no use kicking, for 'that's all shoved behind me—long ago an' far away,' as Kipling says. I'll simply have to knuckle down to the old man or get out."

Next morning at seven he reported to the foreman at the Stream Fish Company's plant, and the latter gave the young fellow a contemptuous look and set him to work loading fish gurry into a scow. Billy pitched in, and being a powerful young buck did the work well, but evidently not well enough for Jack Hemsley, the foreman, who nagged at him all the time. Jack had his orders from the elder Stream, and having no use for Billy rather exceeded his orders.

In the afternoon two young ladies came down the wharf to fish. One of the girls was a particular pal of Billy's, and she stopped to talk to him while he shoveled the gurry off the dock to the scow below.

"Daddy mad, Billy?" she said smiling.

"Some mad, Ethel," he answered, knocking off for the moment to speak with her. "I've got a fine job here now."

"Oh, but you'll do something better than that, I hope. You must buck up—"

The eagle-eyed foreman spied him resting from his task, and strode over, bawling:

"Now, then, git to work, you! What d'ye think ye are? None o' yer sojerin'!"

Billy turned very red and faced the big foreman with his eyes blazing. Hemsley was a rough fellow and did not choose his language before ladies, but Stream resented the hectoring tone.

"Be careful how you speak, Hemsley. There are ladies present!"

"I don't care a cuss ef thar were fifty ladies present!" roared Hemsley. "Don't you imagine because there is a skirt on the dock that you kin hev a spell-oh to yarn with them. Git on with yer work, you blasted college dandy!"

This was too much for Billy. Forgetting everything, he hove the shovel down and went for the foreman, striking him on the jaw.

Short Stories for Summer Reading

IT IS proposed to publish during the summer months some short stories in Pennsylvania Farmer. These short stories will occupy the space in from two to four issues each and will be of varying quality both as to subject and treatment. This deviation from our practice of publishing serials is in deference to numerous requests that have been made during the past years. We should be glad to hear from our readers as to how they like short stories in comparison with serials.—Editors.

HEMSLEY cursed and put up his hands. He was a big man and as tough as iron, but while he had the strength, yet he lacked the science, and a beautiful fight soon brought all the fish-workers from the sheds to form an appreciative audience.

The scrap was hot and heavy while it lasted. Some of Hemsley's sledge-hammer blows got home and Billy lost a tooth and had one of his eyes bunged up. It served to cool him off however, and he fought more scientifically. Getting a straight right to Hemsley's jaw, he hit in with his left, and while the man was dazed for a second, gave him the right again smash on the nose.

The foreman saw stars and Billy gave him a crack which knocked him down into the gurry-heap. The foreman was tough and jumped to his feet and grabbed Billy around the waist, and both men wrestled and struggled around the slimy dock.

For a moment they clinched in a deadlock, and Stream remembered the wrestling tricks of the college gym. He made a rapid movement and hove his opponent from him into the gurry-heap again. As he went down, Hemsley swung his rubber-booted foot up and caught Billy a staggering smack on the side of the head.

The young man saw red and hurled himself on the prostrate foreman. Grabbing him by the collar of his shirt, he yanked him to the cap-log of the wharf and hove him down into the scow-load of gurry, in the midst of which he landed with a gurgling plunk.

Panting and sweating, he stood up and became aware of the fact that the spectators had vanished. A savage kick from a rubber-booted foot caused him to jump around and look into the angry face of his father. The foot rose again and Billy grappled with an enraged parent.

"Don't you try that again, dad!" he panted. "I only gave Hemsley what he deserved."

"Keep your hands off me, you beach-comber," yelled the old man. "Git away out o' this. Git out now! You're a disgrace to the town! Clear out, or by Godfrey I'll have you thrown out by the men!"

Billy released his hold.

"Father," he pleaded, "listen to me a minute—"

"Not a word!" roared his parent. "Clear out!"

THE young fellow saw the look on his father's face, and having a certain amount of pride, did not feel like doing any cringing before the interested eyes peeping out from the windows of the plant. He turned shortly on his heel, picked up his coat from a spile and strode away. As he walked down the wharf he could hear his father talking to the discomfited Hemsley.

"Why didn't ye hit him with a billet o' wood—the infernal young sculpin."

Feeling sick at heart, Billy Stream left the waterfront and walked up the fields.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him," he muttered, and threw himself down on the grass to think.

"I won't go home," he decided after a mental survey of the case. "Dad is mad and he'll nurse his temper for months. He thinks I'm no good—and, by Jove, I don't blame him or mother. It's up to me to retrieve myself."

He lay for a while looking up at the sky and thinking. The thoughts were not pleasant. He realized that for the past two years he had idled and wasted his time without a thought for the future.

Billy wasn't a bad fellow. He was like a young colt—a little wild, but strong and full of life. The college crowd idolized him for his prowess in athletics, and he liked their admiration. It took away his individuality, however, and he became too much of a good fellow.

"I've got to buck up," he resolved. "I'll cut out drinking and fooling and get down to solid work. I'm no good for an office, but I might be some good aboard a vessel. Dad won't have me, but maybe Uncle Ben will. I'll go over to Port Anthony and see him. He'll put me up for a few days anyhow."

Rising to his feet he cleaned some of the signs of conflict from his person and swung out on the road to Port Anthony and Uncle Ben Anthony.

"So Will licked you out?" repeated Ben Anthony, with a smile creasing his bronzed visage.

Uncle Ben ran a small fish-plant in the village of Port Anthony, but unlike his brother-in-law, who was energetic and ambitious, Ben was good-humored and easygoing.

William Stream began as a fisherman and built up an immense plant by dint of sheer hard work. The toil of his early days had ingrained itself into his nature, and he was a hard man, tho kind enough at heart. Between him and Ben Anthony there was no love lost, as they were rivals in business. Both men packed and smoked fish for market, and when any of the inland dealers came down to Anchorville, William Stream would show them over his fine plant and draw odious comparisons between it and the establishment of Ben Anthony's at Port Anthony.

"Ye've seen our modern sanitary plant," Stream would say; "now ef you want to look over a wrack of a place go to Port Anthony an' see whar' them Excelsior Brand fish are put up. A dirtier, lousier hole ye never saw, sir. It's fair fallin' to pieces an' sh'd be condemned. I wouldn't eat a fish put up by Ben Anthony for fear I'd be poisoned."

As Port Anthony was a little out of the way, the visitors seldom went there, and it was just as well that they did not, or Stream's words would have been confirmed. Dealers, however, are human and understand the libels of rivals, which understanding allowed Ben Anthony to keep a certain amount of trade from the Stream Fish Company—a trade he would not have kept were the dealers to take the trouble to visit Port Anthony.

"So the old man cut up rough an' hoofed ye?" reiterated Ben Anthony again. "An' ye trimmed Jack Hemsley an' hove him inter the' gurry-scow? Ha! ha! I kin imagine it. Ho! ho! Well, well, boy, I'd give ye a place for that alone. Now, what d'ye want to do—go in the office an' keep th' books?"

"No, uncle," replied Billy. "I think I'll go to sea. I have a fancy that I might make good as a fisherman and take a vessel out as skipper after a while. I'd been in the dory before I went to college. I put in a whole summer with Arthur Thompson in the Leonora shacking, and I can rig gear, bait up and haul a trawl fairly good."

Uncle Ben laughed.

"Fishin's hard work, boy. Sometime's not bad, but the winter haddockin' is a tough proposition. However, ef ye'd like to try it, go ahead. My vessel, the Jennie Anthony, will be in any day now an' ye kin go in her. Make yer home here with me. I'll do anythin' for ye jest to put one over Will. Tell me about that scrap ye had with Bully Hemsley!"

A week later, William Stream, senior, heard the news that his son had gone to sea in the Jennie Anthony as a fisherman, and he laughed grimly:

"Ha! ha! Gone as a fisherman—th' lazy, good-for-nawthin' sculpin. A college-eddicated fisherman! Huh!"

He felt exceedingly bitter, the more because Ben Anthony had taken his son to his home, and he said to his wife:

"Don't you go a writin' to that young whelp, May. Let him work out his own traverse with Ben. We'll see what kind o' stuff's in him tho I cal'late he's too much of an Anthony to amount to much."

Noting the dangerous look in his wife's eyes he added:

"Th' womenfolk o' that family are the best o' the breed."

Mrs. Stream said nothing, but felt all a mother's sympathy for her son just then beginning his apprenticeship in the toughest and hardest college in the world—that of the deep-sea fishing fleet.

IT WAS a hard school and Billy Stream cursed the endless monotony of it. Here he was, overhauling hooks on apparently endless trawls, baiting the same hooks with herring, pulling a pair of oars in a heavy dory, hauling the gear, pitching out and gutting cod, haddock and hake, and doing the same work all over again from daylight to dark, day after day.

Waking and sleeping, he lived in a world which swung and pitched with the restless heave of the ocean. He herded in an odoriferous forecastle with a crowd of rough-spoken, tho kindly, men, and with them, toiled and fought the ceaseless menace of the sea. Tho not at all enamored of a fisherman's life, yet he made up his mind to stick to it, and knowing how his father would be keeping track of his work, he toiled the harder just to spite the "old man."

After his third trip to the Banks, Johnny Wilson, his dory-mate came aboard one night after visiting Anchorville.

"Saw your old man, Billy," he said.

"Did he speak to you?" queried Stream.

Our Weekly Cross Word Puzzle

TO SOLVE this puzzle, fill in the white squares with letters forming the words listed below. For example: 17 (across) is ADVOCATED, and 15 (down) is SALLY. You may begin anywhere in the puzzle. Follow the definitions carefully and, by noting letters common to two words, you will soon have a clew to help you. The solution of this puzzle will appear in an early issue.

■	1	2	3	4		5	■	6		7	8	9	10	■
11					■	12	13		■	14				15
16		■	17		18			19				■	20	
21				■	22		■	23		■	24			
25		■	26	27			28			29		■	30	
31		32			■	33			■	34		35		
■	36						■	37						■

READING DOWN

1. An instrument used for writing
2. Between midnight and noon
3. Parched by exposure to heat
4. Also
5. Mental agitation
6. Fabulous animals, represented as winged serpents, etc.
7. Madam, abbreviation
8. A fashionable dressmaker
9. Early Victorian, abbreviation
10. Shrinks away from
11. Homes of wild beasts
13. Accredited, abbreviation
15. A sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers
18. Latin for "by way of"
19. Latin prefix meaning "three"
27. Returned, abbreviation
28. Point of the compass, abbreviation
29. To tell an untruth
32. Each, abbreviation
35. Aluminum, abbreviation

READING ACROSS

1. A procession or military display
6. Less bright
11. A citrous fruit
12. To injure
14. Changes position
16. Indefinite article
17. Plead the cause
20. Central America, abbreviation
21. Frozen fruits
22. Pronoun
23. Greek, abbreviation
24. An object of worship
25. The smallest state in the Union, abbreviation
26. Oils obtained by boiling whale's blubber
30. Roman for 49
31. Icey rain
33. To possess
34. Land in which Columbus was born
36. To make sad
37. Iron refined and combined with carbon, plural

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE ANSWER

■	■	L	U	T	E	■	■	■	A	M	E	N	■	■
■	B	A	R	O	N	■	R	■	T	A	M	E	R	■
W	I	G	■	■	G	R	E	A	T	■	■	W	A	R
O	R	■	■	G	L	I	M	M	E	R	■	■	N	Y
O	C	T	■	■	I	D	I	O	M	■	■	A	T	E
■	H	A	N	D	S	■	T	■	P	A	R	I	S	■
■	■	G	A	S	H	■	■	■	T	R	O	D	■	■

"Sure thing. Came up to me an' says, 'You're Will's dory-mate, ain't you?' I says I was, an' he asks me ef I wasn't tired o' havin' a blasted college guy to look after as well as my own work?"

"What did you say?"

"I ups an' tells him that Billy Stream needed no man to look arter him, an' that you was jest as smart a fisherman as any what shipped out o' the bay."

Billy slapped his dory-mate on the back.

"You're a good sort, old man," he murmured feelingly, "and I won't forget it."

Hating the monotonous toil of the dory, Billy read up on navigation and perfected himself in the art of handling a vessel, with the fixed idea of going out as skipper as soon as possible. To that end, he studied the Bank charts, noted the best fishing bottoms, watched the set of the tides on the various grounds and picked up a vast store of knowledge from his shipmates, men who had fished all over the Western Ocean. The little learning he had assimilated in science during his two years at college, helped him wonderfully—especially in navigation and weather lore.

The Jennie Anthony was a poor vessel for winter fishing and Ben Anthony usually hauled her up for the winter months. She was a bad seaboat and rather cranky, and the skippers who had ventured out in her in wintertime usually made but [illegible] voyage. Fish prices were high during the fall that Stream fished in [illegible] and Ben Anthony induced her skipper to keep her fishing as long as possible.

This he did until they took a November snifter in the bay and swept the decks clean of dories, cable and gurry-kid. It was Billy's first experience of a breeze and it failed to frighten him, tho it scared the skipper and some of the gang.

While the gale was at its height, Stream, oil-skinned and sea-booted, sat astride of the furled-up mainsail and watched the schooner's behavior. The water came aboard very heavily and the vessel lay-to like a log with no lift in her. The skipper watched her apprehensively and spoke to Billy.

"Reg'lar barge, ain't she?" he growled. "Heaves-to like an' old bucket. Look at her diving!"

"I'd like to try her on the other tack," shouted Billy above the roar of the wind and sea. "Let me make an experiment, skipper!"

The other laughed.

"Go ahead, son," he said. "Ef you kin make her lie easier, you're a wonder."

Billy got the gang up an, taking the wheel wore the ship around.

"Now slack off that jumbo an' the foresheet!" he cried. "So! That'll do!"

HE TOOK the wheel and watched the compass, putting the helm down slowly. Scanning the run of the sea, he kept a careful eye on the motions of the vessel and finally lashed the wheel.

"We'll try her at that, skipper," he said, and went below.

Half an hour later, the watch came below.

"She's lyin' nicely since Billy fixed her. She ain't makin' near as bad weather of it as she did afore an' it's blowin' jest as hard."

Billy, in his bunk, felt a thrill of pleasure at the words. The men would remember the incident, he knew, and it made him feel strangely confident.

"She's a bad barge in a breeze, anyway," growled the skipper, "an' I'm a-goin' to knock off soon's we git in. She's no vessel for winter fishin' an' never was."

Stream, however, thought otherwise.

The bulk of the business carried on by Ben Anthony was in dried salt fish. He owned the ninety-five-ton Bank schooner Jennie Anthony and two shore-fishing motor-boats, each run by two men. The haddock caught by these craft were smoked and packed for market under the Excelsior Brand, and Ben Anthony shipped them up to various jobbers in the inland cities who disposed of them. The other fish—cod, hake, pollock and cusk—were salted and dried and sold to traveling buyers who exported them to the West Indies and South America.

The Stream Fish Company was a large organization owning three Banking schooners, the Leonora, Eugenora, and Astronora, fine modern semi-knockabout vessels, each carrying ten dories. In addition they owned a pick-up gasoline shooner which plied between the fishing villages on the bay, buying fresh fish. The company also bought the fares of the motor-boat fishermen running out of Anchorville. The fish handled by them were shipped to market fresh and in a cured state; the mainstay of the business being the marketing of the famous "Morning-Glory Brand of Finnan-Haddies and Fillets, Kippered Herring and Bloaters." To market their products, the company had sales agencies thruout the country.

The bete noire of the sales agents was the Excelsior Brand. Every time Ben Anthony procured a stock of fresh haddock, he smoked the fish and his jobbers undersold the products of the Stream Fish Company and played havoc with the market. William Stream, senior, tried many times to put his brother-in-law Ben out of business, but could not manage it, and as Ben had no regular and steady trade in his products, Stream considered that he was an interloper and disorganizer.

WHEN the Jennie Anthony tied up to her dock in Port Anthony, the skipper resigned and Ben made preparations to haul her up above high water for the winter months. Billy then broached his ideas to his uncle.

"Look here, Uncle Ben," he said, "if you could keep the Jennie fishing all winter wouldn't it pay you well?"

"Sure it would," replied Ben, "but who'll go afishin' in her? She's cranky an' wet an' no skipper'll take her out winter fishin'."

"You let me have her," said Billy. "I'll take her out."

Ben Anthony looked hard at the young fellow and then he laughed.

"Waal, by heck, you hev a nerve, son! Three months a' fishin' an' ye want to go skipper on that cranky barge in wintertime. Ha! Ha!"

"Uncle Ben," said the other seriously, "I mean what I say. I put in three months aboard of her just to get the hang of things so's I could take charge of a vessel. Did you think I meant to stick at the grubby drag of work in the dory? Not on your life! Not on your life! I've been keeping my eyes open and learnin, and I'm confident of my ability to skipper the Jennie Anthony. With ordinary luck, I'll catch fish, too."

"Even supposin' ye can sail an' navigate her," demurred his uncle, "that won't alter the fact that she ain't a winter fishin' vessel. She's too cranky for heavy weather, an' ye'll never git a gang to sail in her."

"That schooner can be made seaworthy, uncle," replied Billy decisively. "I've been watching her. She's badly ballasted, and if you'll agree, I'll draw off her lines and reballast her properly. With a little money spent on her I can fix her up."

The other waved his hand.

"We've tried that," he said. "We've overhauled her ballast lots of times—"

"Yes," interrupted Billy, "you have. That's just the trouble with you fishermen. You get monkeying about with a vessel and, instead of ballasting her the way the designer meant her to be ballasted, you go ahead on your own ideas.

"That's what you did in the Jennie. You've got a big pen of sand placed in her fore-hold—a regular dead-weight in the fore-end of her—that takes all the life out of the vessel. No wonder she's cranky. I'll make a safe bet that her pig-iron and stone ballast was dumped in under her floors and levelled off anyhow. I've done a little yacht sailing up West and I know how much ballast affects a vessel's trim and sailing qualities."

At last, with many misgivings, Ben Anthony gave his consent, and for several days Billy spent his time measuring the schooner and drawing off her lines, a piece of work he credited to the little knowledge he picked up during his two years at college. Procuring the plans of a similar vessel—the original designs of the Jennie were lost—he figured out displacements with certain loads, and with his plan of the Jennie's lines and a small wooden half-model, he calculated the centers of buoyancy, gravity and lateral resistance.

When the designs were finished to his satisfaction, he got men to work unloading the schooner's ballast, and personally supervised its replacing. Uncle Ben, as an interested looker-on, felt impressed with the careful manner in which his nephew restowed the ballast in a cigar-shaped form along the keelson fore and aft.

(Continued on page 21)

Did you ever hear this one?—

Doctor—Have you taken every precaution to prevent the spread of contagion in your family?"

Rastus—Absolutely, doctah. We've done bought a sanitary cup.—The Baptist.

"Good heaven, man, what is the matter with your face? Were you in an automobile accident?"

"No, I was being shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor."

White — They're nice looking horses of yours—appear to be well matched.

Green—They are. One's willing to pull and the other's quite willing to let him.—London Answers.

Minister—Why do you not get a wife, Donald?

Donald—I might get a bad one.

Minister—Trust to Providence and you'll be all right.

Donald—I'm no' so sure, minister, for ye ken Providence has to dispose of the bad as well as the guid.—London Humorist.

Mrs. Nuvorich — And all that money goes for just current expenses, Mrs. Kratt?

Mrs. Aristah Kratt—Why, yes—it's not excessive.

Mrs. Nuvorich—Seems to be a large sum for just that one kind of preserves.

"I've got you at last," he cried; "move if you dare move. It's taken me many years, but at last I've got you where I want you! Now I dare you to move!"

"Yep," you're right," replied his friend, "it's the first game of checkers you ever did win from me."—Treat 'Em Square.

"Madam," said the dignified gentleman, "your dog bit me on the ankle."

"He did?" cried the lady. "Oh, I must send for a doctor!"

"Oh, I assure you it isn't as bad as—"

"You're the third person he's bitten today," broke in the lady, "I just know he isn't feeling well."—Bursts and Duds.

A milkman was charged with selling milk that had been watered.

"What have you to say in your defense?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, your honor," answered the man, "the only explanation I can offer is that the cow was left outside in the meadow all night, and as it rained hard she must have got wet thru."

Markets

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

June 22, 1925.

PRODUCE

Vegetables (wholesale)—BEANS, Mo, [illegible] green, $3@4; N C, [illegible] best, $2.25@2.50, poor, $1. BEETS, home grown, doz bchs, 50c. CABBAGE, Ohio, Marietta district, 100-lb crate, $2.50; small stock, $5. CARROTS, La, bu hmpr, [illegible]. CELERY, Fla, 10-inch crate, $2.75 [illegible]; Calif. standard crate, $8. CUCUMBERS, hot house, Ohio, chip bskt of 2 doz, fancy, $2.75@3; N C, bu hmpr, $2.50. CORN, green, Texas, bu bskt, $1.50@2; Mo, crate 4@5 doz, $2.75; bu hmpr, $2@2.50. LETTUCE, home grown, box 2 doz, [illegible], 50@60c; Wash, Iceberg, crate, $6.50@7. ONIONS, bu crate, No 1 yellows, Calif, $3.85@4; Egyptians, 100-lb sack, yellow, $3.75@6; home grown, doz bchs, 15@25c. PARSLEY, La, bbl, $4. PEAS, home grown, bu bskt, $1@2.50. PEPPERS, Fla, 16-qt crate, fancy, $1.25@4.50. La, [illegible] bu hmpr, $1.75. POTATOES, new, bbl, Cobblers, N C, No 1, $4.25@4.50; poor, $3; Va. No 1, $4.75@5; old, 150-lb sack, U S No 1, Maine Gr Mts, $1.75@2. RHUBARB, home grown, bundle 1 doz bchs, 20@30c. SPINACH, home grown, bu bskt, [illegible], 40@50c; winter, 75c@$1. TOMATOES, 4-bskt crate, Texas, best, $1.25@1.50; poor stock, 75c; Miss, best, $1.15@1.25; poor, 75c.

Fruits—APPLES, bbls, N Y, Baldwins, [illegible], Russets, $6@6.50; boxes, Wash, Winesaps, medium to large, fancy, $3.25@3.50; extra fancy, $3.50@3.75; Tenn, new, [illegible] bskt, Early Harvest, No 1, $3@3.50; No 2, $2.50. CANTALOUPES, Calif, crate, standards, $4.25@4.50; ponys, $3.25@3.50; flats, $1.50@2; jumbos, $4.50@5. CHERRIES, home grown, 16-qt chip bskt, $2@2.50. DEWBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, $7@7.50; poor, $3.50. HUCKLEBERRIES, N C, 32-qt crate, best, $8@8.50; poor, $4.50. PEACHES, Ga, 6-bskt crate, Carmens, $2.75@3.25; Hiley Belles, $3@3.50. STRAWBERRIES, home grown, 16-qt trays, $5.50@6. WATERMELONS, [illegible] 18-20 lbs, 50@75c; 22@24 lbs, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs, [illegible]; 30@32 lbs, [illegible].

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts light, [illegible] steady. [illegible] steers, [illegible]; 1100-1250 lbs, $9.75@10.25; medium, 1200-1300 lbs, $9@9.50; tidy, 1050@1150 lbs, $8.50@10.25; fair, 900@1000 lbs, $8@8.75; common, 700@800 lbs, $5@6.50; common to good fat bulls, $4@7; common to good fat cows, $1.50@6.50; heifers, $5@9.50; fresh cows and springers, $30@85.

Hogs—Receipts, 7 double-decks; market active and prices 25 higher. Prime heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $14.80@14.90; light yorkers, $15@15.25; pigs, $12.50@12.75; roughs, $10@11.25; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; market steady. Prime wethers, $6.75@7; good mixed, $6@6.50; fair mixed, $5@6; culls and common, $2@4; culls to choice lambs, $6@12; spring lambs, $11@16.

Calves—Receipts light; market steady. Choice veal calves, $11@11.50; heavy and [illegible], [illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

[illegible] R. R. 2 cars hay, 1 car corn.

Hay—No 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No 1 light clover, mixed, $17@18; No 1 heavy clover, mixed, $15.50@16.50; No 1 clover, mixed, $16@17; No 1 timothy, $20.50@21; No 2 timothy, $16@17; standard timothy, $18@19.

Straw—Oats, $12.50@13; rye, $13.50@14; wheat, $12.50@13.

Yellow Corn—No 2 shelled, $1.29@1.30; No 3 shelled, $1.26@1.28; No 2 ear, $1.40@1.42.

Oats—No 2 white, 61@62c; No 3 white, 58@59c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

June 22, 1925.

LIVESTOCK

Beef Cattle—Steers, good to choice, $9.75@10.50; fair to good, $8@9.50; cows, good to choice, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; bologna cows, as to quality, $1@2.75; bulls, good to choice, $5.50@6.75; fair to good, $4.50@5.50; calves, choice, $12@12.50; fair to good, $11@12; common, $8@10; Tennessee choice, $10@11; fair to good, $7.50@9; common, [illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, wethers, extra, $6.50@7; fair to good, $5@6; common, $2@3.50; ewes, heavy, fat, $4@5. Lambs, Maryland, $16.50@16.75; Virginia, $14@16.75.

Hogs—Western, best, $14@14.50; nearby heavy weights, $13.25@13.50.

City Dressed Stock—Steers, $17@19; heifers, $14@18; cows, $12@14; yearlings, top, $22@24; good, $18@20; calves, city dressed, $22@24; country dressed, $17@19; sheep, good wethers, $18@20; ewes, $16@18; hogs, $20.50; winter lambs, $27@28; spring lambs, $30@33.

HAY AND GRAIN

Baled Hay and Straw—Receipts, 128 tons of hay and 1 car of straw. Quiet and [illegible]. [illegible] No 2, $17.50@18.50; No 3, $15.50@16.50; light clover mixed, No 1, $16.50@17.50; No 2, $14.50@15.50; straw, straight rye, $17.50@18; wheat straw, $15@15.50; oat straw, $14@14.50.

Bran in small supply and firm. Car lots, including sacks, ton: Winter bran, city mills, $39.50@40; western spring bran, $37.50@38.

Wheat—No 2 red winter, $1.71@1.72½; No 3, $1.68½@1.69½; No 4, $1.66½@1.67½; No 5, $1.63½@1.64½; No 2 red winter, garlicky, $1.71½@1.72½; No 3 [illegible], $1.68½@1.69½; No 4, $1.66½@1.67½; No [illegible] $1.6[illegible]@1.64½. Mixed wheat 3c under red winter.

Corn—Car lots for local trade: No 2 yellow, $1.29@1.30; No 3, $1.26@1.27.

Oats—Car lots, as to location: No 2 white, 63½@64½c; No 3 white, 60@61c.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, extras, 92 score, 43½c; higher-scoring goods, 44½@47½c, the latter for small lots; 91 score, 42c; 90 score, 40½c; 89 score, 39½c; 88 score, 38½c; 87 score, 37½c; 86 score, 36½c; packing stock, 25@28c; best prints, 92@94 score, 46@48c; [illegible], 47@49c; good prints, 88@91 score, 42@44c; cartons, 43@45c; ordinary farmers' prints, 37@41c.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged. N. Y. whole milk flats, fresh, 22½@23½c; held, 27½@28c; longhorns, round lots, 21@24½c; jobbing, small lots, 26@26½c, single daisies, fresh, 23½@24½c; held, 26½@27c.

LANCASTER MARKETS

June 22, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter and Eggs—Country butter, 45@55c; creamery, 50@60c; fresh eggs, 35c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, $1@1.65 ea; squabs, 25@45c ea; ducks, $1.40@2.25 ea.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 12@15c bch; beans, green, 15c ¼ pk; do, yellow, 25c ¼ pk; beets, 8c bch; carrots, 8c bch; cabbage, 15@20c hd; cauliflower, 5@15c hd; cucumbers, 5c ea; Brussels sprouts, 10c qt; eggplants, 15@20c ea; kidney beans, 10@15c pt; lettuce, 15@35c hd; onions, 10c qt; scallions, 5@8c bch; parsley, 2c bch; peas, 25c ½ pk; peppers, 5c ea; potatoes, old, 18c ½ pk; new, 20@25c ¼ pk; radishes, 5c bch; rhubarb, 5@8c bch; soup beans, 13c pt; spinach, 10c ¼ pk; sour kraut, 15c qt; tomatoes, 20c qt.

Fruits—Apples, 30c ¼ pk; apricots, 15c qt; cantaloupes, 20@25c ea; cherries, 15@20c qt; currants, 15c qt; peaches, 15c qt; plums, 15c qt; strawberries, 15@25c qt.

The Trend of the Markets

THE figures in the following table represent the approximate unweighted average prices of the commodities and grades specified. The prices are based upon quotations from the market page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

	This week	Last week	Month ago	Year ago
Butter, 92 score creamery extras (N. Y.)	$ .42	[illegible]	[illegible]	.42
Eggs, fresh gathered extra firsts (N. Y.)	.35	[illegible]	[illegible]	.30
Chickens, broilers by express (New York)	.38	[illegible]	.40	.33
Steers, good to choice (Lancaster)	10.37½	9.87½	9.12½	9.25
Hay, Number 2 timothy baled (Phila.)	18.00	18.00	18.50	27.50
Wheat, Number 2 red winter (Phila.)	1.72	1.80½	1.80½	1.30
Corn, Number 2 yellow (Philadelphia)	1.29½	1.31½	1.30½	1.01½
Oats, Number 2 white (Philadelphia)	.64	.65½	.59	.61¾

Grains (prices paid to farmers)—Wheat $1.55; corn, $1.20; hay, baled, timothy, $13@14; straw, $10@11.

Feeds (selling prices)—Bran, $40@41; shorts, $43.50@44.50; hominy, $50@51; middlings, $48@49; linseed, $58@59; gluten, $49.50@50.50; ground oats, $45@46; cottonseed, 41 per cent protein, $52@53; dairy feeds, 16 per cent, $39@40; 18 per cent, $43.50@44.50; 20 per cent, $45.50@46.50; 24 per cent, $50@51; 25 per cent, [illegible]. Horse feed, 85 per cent, $50.50@51.

LIVESTOCK

Review of local market for week ending June 20, 1925. Nearby fed beef steers dominated the market during the past week and with an increased demand from eastern buyers, prices on all the better grades took a strong upturn. Compared with week ago beef steers grading above medium advanced 25@40c with the common and in-between kinds up 15@25c, closing top, $10.90; prime load, 1260 lbs, long yearlings, several loads heavies $10.75; bulk, $8.75@9.50. Bulls and heifers closed steady. Cows weak to 25c lower. Calves strong to 50c higher, top vealers, $12.50; bulk, $11.75@12.25. Hogs held steady under light receipts, closing top [illegible].

Receipts for Saturday's market: Cattle, [illegible] cars, 5 St Louis, 2 Penna, 1 Kansas City, containing 251 head, 705 head trucked in from nearby. Total, cattle, [illegible] head. Receipts for week ending June 20: Cattle, 61 cars, 25 St Louis, 20 Penna, [illegible], Kansas City, 2 St Paul, 1 Indiana, 1 Tennessee, 1 West Virginia, 1 [illegible], 1 Ohio, 1 Kentucky, containing [illegible] head, 1752 head trucked in. Total, [illegible], [illegible] head, 21 calves, 93 hogs, [illegible] sheep.

Steers:—	
Good to choice	[illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible]
Medium to fair	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]
Cows:—	
Good to choice	[illegible]
Medium to good	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]
Canners and cutters	[illegible]
Calves:—	
Good to choice	[illegible]
Medium	11.00@11.75
Common	[illegible]
Hogs:—	
Heavyweights, 200@250 lbs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightweights, [illegible] lbs	[illegible]
Rough stock	[illegible]

BALTIMORE PRODUCE

Eggs—Market dull on the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange; nearby fresh gathered firsts offered 31c, bid 30½c, no sales.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 44@45c; do choice, 42@43c; do good, 40@41c; do prints, 47@48c; do blocks, 44@45c; do ladles, 32@33c; Md and Penna rolls, 30@32c; Ohio, rolls, 30@31c; W Va. rolls, 30@31c; store packed, 30@31c; Md, Va and Penna dairy prints, 30@32c; process butter, 35½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs and over, 28@29c; do, medium, 3½@4 lbs, smooth, 26@27c; do, smaller to rough and poor, 20@24c; Leghorns, 23@25c; old roosters, 16c; springers, mixed, colored, 2 lbs and over, 48@50c; do, 1½@1¾ lbs, 40@45c; do, smaller, 35@38c; do, Leghorns, 2 lbs and over, 40c; do 1½@1¾ lbs, 35@38c; do, smaller, 30@32c. Ducks, young, white Pekins, 3½ lbs and over, 30c; do, puddles, 29c; do, Muscovy and mongrels, 28c; do, old, as to quality, 14@20c. Pigeons, young, as to size, pair, 20@30c; do, old, pair, 25@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS

June 22, 1925.

PRODUCE

Butter firm; receipts, 6276 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extra firsts, 92 score, 42c; firsts, 88@91 score, 40½@41¾c.

Eggs irregular; receipts, 15,687 cases; fresh gathered extra firsts, 34@36c; do, storage packed, not quoted; fresh gathered, firsts, 32@33c; do, storage packed, not quoted; fresh gathered seconds, 30@31c; do, storage packed, not quoted; nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 43@45c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 34@42c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 40@42c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 43@45c; do, extra firsts, 40@41c.

Cheese easy; receipts, 15,161 lbs; state, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy to fancy specials, 22@25; do, average run, 21½c; do, held, fancy to fancy specials, 26½@27½c; do, average run, 25½@26½c.

Live Poultry—Steady; broilers, by freight, 32@40c; by express, 28@48c; fowls, by freight, 28@30c; by express, 20@30c; roosters, by freight, 14c.

Dressed Poultry steady; chickens, fresh 30@44c; frozen, 25@42c; fowls, 21@32c; old roosters, 14@20c; turkeys, frozen, 30@46c.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle—Receipts, 1570 head, steady; steers, $6.50@11.40; state bulls, $3@5.50; cows, $2@5.50.

Calves—Receipts, 2170 head; steady; veals, common to prime, $8@13; culls and little calves, $5@7; buttermilk calves, $4@5.50; fed calves, $6@7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5310 head, steady; sheep, $3@7; culls, $2@3; lambs, medium to choice, southern, $15@17, throwout, $11@13; culls, $11@12.

Hogs—Receipts, [illegible] head; steady, light to medium weights, $12.75@13.25; pigs, $12.50@12.75; heavy hogs, [illegible]; roughs, [illegible].

HAY AND GRAIN

Feeds—Quotations were as follows: [illegible] bran, [illegible]; middlings, [illegible], in 100-lb sacks; red dog, [illegible], nominal, in 100-lb sacks; western spring bran, prompt shipment, [illegible]; standard middling, [illegible]; flour middlings, [illegible]@41.60; red dog spot, [illegible], all in 100-lb sacks, all-rail [illegible] second-hand shipments; [illegible] gluten feed; white hominy feed, $45.1[illegible], all in 100-lb sacks; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, [illegible]; linseed oil meal, [illegible].

Hay and Straw—[illegible], large bales, timothy and light mixed, No 1, $27; No 2, [illegible]; No 3, [illegible]; sample, [illegible].

Grain—WHEAT, No 2 red, c i f domestic, [illegible]; No 1 dark [illegible], c i f domestic, [illegible]; No 1 North Manitoba, in bond, [illegible]; No 2 mixed durum, [illegible]. CORN, No 2 yellow, [illegible] $1.28½; No 2 [illegible]. OATS, No 2 white, 61c; No 3 white, 58c; ordinary [illegible]; fancy [illegible] white, [illegible]. RYE, c i f, [illegible]. BARLEY, malting, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Fed steers [illegible] grading good and better [illegible] lower grades steady to [illegible]; extreme [illegible]; yearling heifers, [illegible]. Week's bulk prices: Beef steers, [illegible]; cows, [illegible]@6.90; heifers, [illegible]; canners and cutters, [illegible]; vealers, [illegible]; stockers and feeders, [illegible].

Hogs—Fairly active on fresh receipts; bulk desirable 200@270-lb averages, $13.2[illegible]; bulk better 150@190-lb averages, [illegible]; bulk packing sows, $11.75@12; few choice loads butcher sows up to $12.50.

Sheep—Compared with week ago: Fat lambs and yearlings, steady to 25c higher; fat sheep mostly 50c higher. Bulk prices: Fat lambs, $15.50@16.15; cull natives, $10.50@11; yearling wethers, $12.50@13.50; fat ewes, $5.50@6.50; feeding lambs scarce; bulk, $13@13.25; top, $13.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 19, 1925.

Domestic, Ohio and Penna fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 54@56c; ½-blood, combing, 53@54c; ⅜-blood, combing, 52@53c. Michigan and New York fleeces, delaine, unwashed, 52@53c; ½-blood, combing, 5[illegible]@51c.

GRASS SEED—WHOLESALE PRICES

Toledo, Ohio, June 20, 1925.

Clover seed, cash, $17; October, $15.85; December, $15.20. Alsike, August, $14.25. Timothy, cash, $3.70; September, $4.10.

FEED PRICES

The prices below are for prompt shipments based on payment on arrival of cars as quoted by the Philadelphia jobbing trade to retail feed dealers on Monday, June 22. Quotations cover solid carlots for delivery at Philadelphia or Scranton rate points.

Pure spring bran	$34.50@35.50
Spring bran	34.75
Soft winter wheat bran	38.00@38.50
Hard winter wheat bran	35.50
Standard middlings	38.00@38.50
Soft winter wheat middlings	40.50@41.00
Flour middlings	42.50@43.50
Red dog flour	49.50@50.50
White hominy	45.50@46.50
Yellow hominy	45.50
36 per cent cottonseed meal	46.50
41 per cent cottonseed meal	48.00@49.25
43 per cent cottonseed meal	50.00@50.75
31 per cent linseed meal	51.75

For Baltimore, Cumberland and Williamsport rate points, subtract 20c per ton (for cottonseed meal 40c per ton); for New York, Newark rate points, add 40c per ton (for cottonseed meal 60c per ton), for Woodbury, Bridgeton rate points add $1.00 per ton; for Freehold, Toms River, Cape May rate points, add $1.40 per ton.

Demand slow; slightly increased mill production, market easy.

Phila. Produce Markets

NEW JERSEY tomatoes are beginning to appear on the Philadelphia market. Friday's offerings were of better quality and sold at higher prices. The early Jersey season usually reaches its height around the Fourth of July. Many growers report that the crop has been damaged by the drought and hail. Tennessee has also started to roll tomatoes into this market but the bulk of supplies is coming from Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. The market on this southern stock held steady with little change in prices.

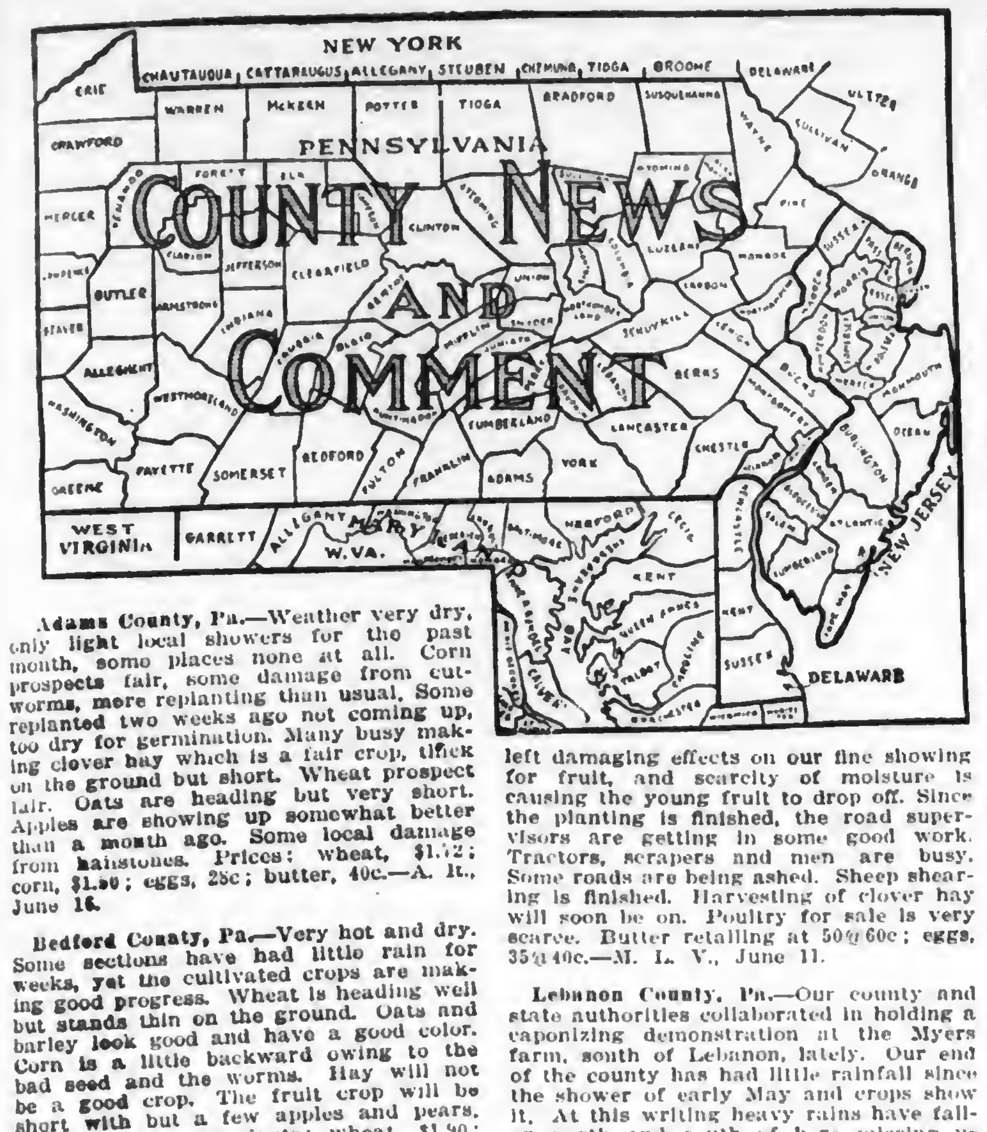
Nearby asparagus, beans and peas sold at unchanged prices. Cherries were in moderate supply and the market held steady. Peaches and cantaloupes were more plentiful and prices lower. Moderate supplies of onions met a slow demand. Jersey onions are only fairly active and prices are lower. Potato receipts were heavier and the market weakened slightly. Old stock from Maine continues dull and slow.

Philadelphia Egg Market

Philadelphia egg receipts on Thursday were the lightest of the week with only 5640 cases reported. Pennsylvania furnished 163, Virginia 113 and Maryland 101. The market on Friday held firm with extra firsts quoted at 35c and firsts in new cases at 32½ per dozen. The live poultry market was firm and prices unchanged.

Feed Prices Slump

Feed prices have slumped in sympathy with grains. Markets are dull and offerings of wheat feeds are slightly heavier. Hominy feed offerings are more liberal but the demand is limited. The gluten feed situation is quiet with prices largely nominal and resellers quoting $1 under mill prices to dispose of holdings. Linseed meal is a shade easier but there is no pressure of offerings in evidence. Stocks and production of most feeds is fair.—W. R. W.



Adams County, Pa.—Weather very dry, only light local showers for the past month, some places none at all. Corn prospects fair, some damage from cutworms, more replanting than usual. Some replanted two weeks ago not coming up, too dry for germination. Many busy making clover hay which is a fair crop, thick on the ground but short. Wheat prospect fair. Oats are heading but very short. Apples are showing up somewhat better than a month ago. Some local damage from hailstones. Prices: wheat, $1.72; corn, $1.30; eggs, 28c; butter, 40c.—A. R., June 16.

Bedford County, Pa.—Very hot and dry. Some sections have had little rain for weeks, yet the cultivated crops are making good progress. Wheat is heading well but stands thin on the ground. Oats and barley look good and have a good color. Corn is a little backward owing to the bad seed and the worms. Hay will not be a good crop. The fruit crop will be short with but a few apples and pears. Prices on farm products: wheat, $1.90; oats, 70c; corn, ear, $1 bu.; calves, 9c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; milk, 3.7 to 4 per cent, $1.50.—J. O. A., June 15.

Carbon County, Pa.—Excessive hot weather prevailed during the last two weeks with actually no rain, altho there was enough moisture in the earth for planted crops such as oats, corn, potatoes and garden produce to make excellent growth. Rye has headed out and is in bloom. Wheat is delayed and pale in color. Some sections report grass fields in good condition. Farmers are busy spraying orchards and potatoes. All indications point to a heavy crop of potato bugs. Cherries and pears are scarce. Some sections report plenty of apples while others have none. About a half crop of strawberries was grown this season but home-grown berries found a ready market at 30c per box. Hogs and pigs scarce; farmers growing more chickens. Chickens, 25c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; hay, $20 ton.—L. E. B., June 12.

Centre County, Pa.—We have had very changeable weather. From snow May 25, which was two inches deep, out at the Mountain, up to 107 deegrees one June 5 and with it all we have had very dry weather. There have been some local rains but it has been too dry for garden crops. The hay crop looks very promising. The three sections of state road that are being built on our county this summer are taking all the spare men and have brought in a lot of men from other places. The dry weather is favorable for their work which is progressing nicely. Market prices about the same. Wheat, $1.50; rye, $1.15; corn, $1.20; barley, $1; buckwheat, $1.10; butter, 35c; eggs, 25c; veal calves, 9c live weight.—A., June 15.

Elk County, Pa.—With the last of the potatoes and buckwheat going into the ground this week and next we are finishing the spring sowing in this county. Until a few years ago very few potatoes were planted here until about June 15 to 20 for the late main crop but, since the advent of spraying and increased interest in potato growing, the crop is put out about a month earlier and kept growing until frost, thus giving much greater returns. Corn coming fine. More garden truck being grown here than usual. Some very fine early cabbage in nearby fields. Prices not changed much from last month. Beef cattle rather scarce and hard for local butchers to procure. Pigs sold high but a few more litters being grown out. Elk County will be in the ton litter winnings this fall. Poultry industry growing rapidly here.—R. D. M., June 15.

Fayette County, Pa.—Very little rain in the county for the last three or four weeks and the crops are beginning to show it. We had very warm nights and good growing weather if only more rain had fallen. [illegible] short for time of year. Hay crop fair. Timothy and clover rather short, while alfalfa is about as good as [illegible]. Oats crop very short. Potatoes in the county very good. A few sweet cherries in the county and there will be a good many sour ones if weather is favorable. Wheat crop looking very good for the start it got in the spring and there will be a fair crop.—E. H. V., June 15.

Lawrence County, Pa.—Cooling breezes bring relief from the extreme heat suffered for several days. Corn and potatoes, however, welcome the warm days and nights. The later planted crops are growing nicely. Rain is badly needed. Garden plants have to be watered. The late frosts left damaging effects on our fine showing for fruit, and scarcity of moisture is causing the young fruit to drop off. Since the planting is finished, the road supervisors are getting in some good work. Tractors, scrapers and men are busy. Some roads are being ashed. Sheep shearing is finished. Harvesting of clover hay will soon be on. Poultry for sale is very scarce. Butter retailing at 50@60c; eggs, 35@40c.—M. L. V., June 11.

Lebanon County, Pa.—Our county and state authorities collaborated in holding a caponizing demonstration at the Myers farm, south of Lebanon, lately. Our end of the county has had little rainfall since the shower of early May and crops show it. At this writing heavy rains have fallen north and south of here missing us once more, tho we got a light shower. This drought has killed the strawberries, what remained unfrozen; the heading oats is withered but the wheat and grass have benefited thereby. Wet weather would have caused these two mighty crops to lodge badly and we expect wonderful harvests. On account of the heat mulberries and cherries are ripe, and of the latter there are more loaded trees than for years. I wish to say thank you to all for the kind words written and spoken about my handsome (?) picture and article which won a prize in "The Purse Strings" contest. I must add that Howard turns a fine furrow as seen by his picture. His dad's (our editor) waistline is not near what I expected from his say in "Our Farm" column some time ago. I dreamt about them. Fall had come. They showed me about "Our Farm" and I saw evidence of excellent success. May the dream come true.—R. I. W., June 15.

Mifflin County, Pa.—Weather warm and dry in this part of the county, while in other parts they had fine showers. Farmers are busy working corn and making alfalfa hay. A few have cut red clover, which is a fine crop all over the county. Most of the wheat has grown tall and is heading nicely, indicating a good crop of straw and wheat. Oats are also looking well, and owing to the large acreage sown, farmers should be able to fill their barns with hay, wheat and oats. Strawberries are past and were a short crop due to the cool spring weather and late frosts. Dealers busy filling the winter supply of coal which is somewhat cheaper than last year. Market prices: wheat, $1.75; corn, $1.20; oats, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 28c; lard, 18c; chickens, 25@30c.—J. H. B., June 15.

Susquehanna County, Pa.—Silas Jagger, official observer of the county, reports that the weather for the first week of June broke its record of an average of ninety degrees. The coolest was last year with an average of sixty-seven degrees. Grange organizations active and thriving. Sixteen new members were added to the Susquehanna County Farmers' Alliance, June 9th. Plans are being made to cooperate with other county organizations for a big picnic to be held some time this summer. Several good roads meetings have been held of late. Results give promise of an improved road to connect the concrete one at Louden Hill with county line below Springville, thus making an improved road from Montrose to Tunkhannock in the near future. The citizens along the line met the county commissioners June 8 and secured their approval for a road to be built on a fifty-fifty basis. Susquehanna County and Broome County, N. Y., held a joint sub-district meeting, representing thirty-five branches of the Dairymen's League, in Binghamton, June 1. J. D. Miller, vice president and general counsel of the League presided. Delegates were appointed to attend the annual meeting at New York June 18.—E. B., June 13.

Union County, Pa.—After three weeks without rain, we had a good shower yesterday, which will help all growing crops. Oats very short in the stalk, but they are shooting heads. Corn doing very well, and it is being cultivated for the last time. Late sown wheat improved very much the past few weeks and promises to be a good crop. Alfalfa hay has been made and some red clover cut for hay, but timothy is very short, and has not blossomed. Veal calves and hens in very good demand at 11c and 28c per pound, respectively. Fat bulls and bologna cows can be sold to better advantage than for some years past. The county potato growers have applied for a charter to do business in buying seed and marketing the crop. Fruit crop generally will be a small one, except quinces, which blossomed after the cold weather. The air mail service has three beacon lights in the county to guide the pilots in their night travel from New York to Chicago.—J. N. G., June 16.

Lancaster's Tobacco

A CONSIDERABLE acreage of the 1925 tobacco crop will have to be replanted as a result of the protracted dry spell which came to an end this week. It is the opinion of growing authorities, however, that the damage to the crop will not be lasting and that harvest time will see the yield and quality harmed but little by the unfavorable weather that has prevailed up to this time.

Planting is about completed, except for the fields that will have to be replanted. The seedlings were set out earlier this year than last, and the benefit to the crop thru early planting will probably be noted in a riper plant.

The market is practically at a standstill on all new tobacco, with some few sales of old goods reported last week. With the cigar business showing increased activity, the market on all grades of Pennsylvania cigar leaf should strengthen.

Contract About Ready

The contract for the proposed Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association will be finally completed at a meeting of the committee on contracts. The contract will be mailed to all growers following its approval by the general organization committee, and will be ready for them to sign by the time the charter is obtained about July 7.

Leaders state that they expect many voluntary signatures, thus obviating the necessity for a canvass among all growers. Novel among the methods thru which the cooperative idea is being brought to the growers of this section, is a series of moving picture shows held thruout Lancaster and adjoining counties which portray graphically the activities of cooperative marketing associations in various parts of the country.—Garden Spot Farmer.

Potato Association

(Continued from page 3)

After the contracts were awarded to the company securing the bid, the retail price to the farmers would be quoted on a delivery basis, keeping the same price for every station in the county. The secretary and business agent of the association would forward all orders for supplies to the company or companies. In the case of fertilizers, he would accept nothing but carlot orders. He would do no soliciting over the county aside from mailing out the price list to members. His orders would then come from directors of the association, individual members of the association who would make up no less than a minimum car of fertilizer in their communities, and purchasing agents for the Granges and farmers' clubs.

To the actual delivered cost of the fertilizer was to be added a small amount per ton for the business agent of the association, a slightly larger amount per ton for the association itself, and a fixed price per ton for the directors, or the individual farmers who ordered a car, or the purchasing agent of the Grange or farmers' club, for assembling the orders, unloading, and collecting the money. The price paid for these services was to be the same for the three groups.

When the order came from a director of the association, or an individual member who ordered a car, the association retained its full commission, referred to above. If a Granger purchasing agent, or the purchasing agent of any farmer club ordered fertilizer the association's commission was to be split 50-50 with the other farm organization.

The understanding arrived at in 1924 has fulfilled the hopes of all the farmers of the county who are interested in real cooperation. The association this spring purchased 1225 tons of fertilizer, several tons of the various spray materials and did a total business of $38,317.01. The total cost of doing this business including the cost of assembling the orders, unloading, and collecting the money amounted to less than four per cent. By making its commission slightly higher than the actual costs, the association built up its reserves by several hundred dollars and at the same time refunded small amounts to the other organizations. With these reserves included, the total cost was under five per cent.

Reasons for Success

There are several reasons for the success and the efficiency of this organization. First of all the officers of the association and the officials of the Granges and other farm organizations were willing to cooperate to the extent of forgetting their own organization's identity, if need be. The president of the association, John Schrope, of Hegins, and the head of the Pomona Grange, John Kunkel, of Barnesville, are two of the county's most public spirited farmers. They both feel that their organizations will gain more by cooperation than by competing against each other for business.

It has always been said that the secret of success in any cooperative organization lies in its business agent or manager. This is no trite statement, for the secretary and business agent of the Schuylkill County Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, H. D. Hartman, of New Ringgold, has proved the truth of it. Mr. Hartman was farm-reared, and is at present a telegraph operator. He has found ample time to do the business of the association and his Grange. He is secretary and purchasing agent for his local Grange outside of his regular hours of work. He has conducted the work in a very business-like manner and has dealt with the farmers in a way that only those familiar with the farmer's problems can.

Methods of Selling

A third reason for the success of the association is found in its methods of selling. Everything is on a cash basis. Spray materials are sold only when cash accompanies the order. The company supplying the spray material ships the product direct to the individual farmer so that no handling is necessary. The fertilizer is sold for cash, that is, shipped with sight draft attached to bill of lading.

Finally, the association has kept its over-head and its costs down by selling by mail and thru local members or organizations. When the business agent travels about the county, extends credit, and keeps supplies in stock, the costs soon approach those of the regular trade, and cooperative buying tends to become merely a method, and not a money-saver. In counties with a large population farmers may desire the additional services and may well be able to pay for them. But in a county such as Schuylkill, where there are less than 200 actual farmers, the present plan seems to be the only practical one.

The story of the work of this association would not be complete unless mention were made of the effect it has had on the quality of fertilizers farmers buy. Seven years ago countless numbers of farmers were buying low grades of fertilizers such as 1-8-1 or 1-8-5.

Today things are different. Of the 1225 tons sold this spring only 111 tons had less than fifteen per cent of total available plant food.

Listen to the Men Who Know

The owners of blue ribbon cows feed Corn Gluten Feed when they make a record-breaking test—because it produces the largest yield of milk and butter fat.

Successful beef cattle feeders prefer Corn Gluten Feed as the protein ingredient in their rations. They use it for both pasture and dry lot feeding, and as a substitute for corn—always with big results.

Successful hog feeders have fed thousands of tons of Corn Gluten Feed with shelled corn, tankage shorts, oil meal. It always pays.

They know that Corn Gluten Feed will give them the largest gains at the lowest cost and they are never disappointed. It will pay you to follow their example.

Whether you are mixing your own ration or buying it in a bag, be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

The mixed feed manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient is your friend. It will pay you to buy his feed.

We have published a new booklet—"Feeding on Pasture." Write us for a free copy.

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No. 8

Free Book about Silo filling with Light TRACTOR and
Ensilage Cutting with Tractor
DICK'S

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

BEFORE investing in an Ensilage Cutter, make sure it will give the results you want with the power you have. There are seven Blizzard Models—each will do most work per H. P. for its size. The two Blizzard models, R-211 and R-133, mentioned above, give wonderful results using Fordson or other light tractor for power. They give big capacity and are real self-feeding models.

Get the Most for Your Money

Paul Pritchard, of Geneseo, Ill., says: "I like the Blizzard Cutter better than any cutter I know of. This is the second one I have used, and if I were to buy another it would be a Blizzard. My silo is 12x48—130 tons. Use four bundle teams on short haul—one team on binder—three men in silo—two men with cutter. Filling time 13 hours.

Write for Booklet Describes all Blizzard models — from small L-18 used with 3½ H. P. to giant S-91 with 35-ton an hour capacity; also "Famous" Feed Cutters for hand and power operation.

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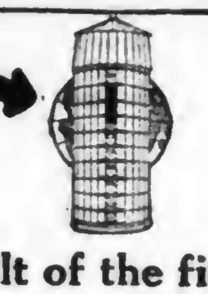

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GLOBE Silos are made of spruce and fir. Because of this, they last over a generation. The extension roof, an exclusive Globe feature, reduces cost per ton capacity. Heavy matching of walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors insure absolute air-tightness. Increases value of farm. For durability, convenience and economy, you can buy no better silo. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.

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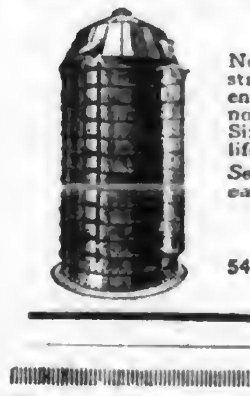


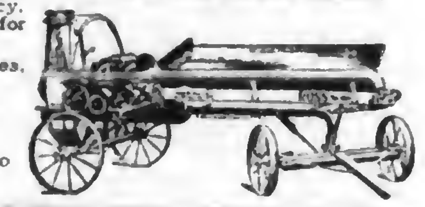
ROSS—the Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter

No other cutter has Ross construction features. 75 years' experience is behind it. No silo too high, no corn too large for Ross efficiency. Six sizes, all low speed. Built for lifetime service.

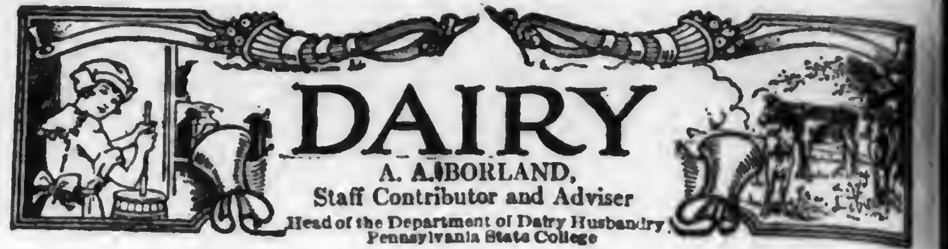
Send for catalogs; new prices, easy terms.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER & SILO CO.
54 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Established 1850

Ross Cutters and the famous Ross Metal Silos answer every requirement of modern business farmers.



Please Mention Pennsylvania Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



DAIRY

A. A. BORLAND,
Staff Contributor and Adviser
Head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College

Feeds for Holsteins

I am raising three Holstein calves, from two and a half to three months old. They have good appetites but are thin in flesh. I am feeding them the same ration I give my cows. Please suggest a mixture which will keep them in good order. I have to buy all my feed.—G. L. S., Bradford County, Pa.

If skimmilk were available for the calves, they would thrive in a way it is difficult to make them otherwise. Clover or alfalfa hay are also highly desirable for young growing calves. If no skimmilk is available a substitute for it would perhaps be beneficial.

Several proprietary calf mixtures are for sale on the market. The following home-made mixture has given satisfactory results in many cases. It is composed of equal parts by weight of hominy feed, red dog flour, linseed meal, and blood flour. It is mixed with warm water at 100 degrees F. in the proportion of one pound of calf meal to each gallon of water. This can gradually be substituted for skimmilk, so that by the time the calf is five weeks of age it is entirely on the gruel mixture supplemented with hay and grain.

Amount of Gruel to Be Fed

Not over one gallon of the gruel should be fed daily until the calf is one month of age. After this it may be increased gradually until it gets one and one-half gallons daily. Continue such feeding until the calf is five months of age.

A grain mixture that has been successfully used at the Pennsylvania State College to supplement skimmilk and mixed hay as follows: 100 lbs. corn meal; 100 lbs. ground oats; 100 lbs. wheat bran; 50 lbs. linseed oil meal, and 8 lbs. blood flour.—A. A. B.

Association Leaders

FORTY TWO cow testing associations were in operation in thirty-three counties in the Keystone State on January 1, 1925. In these associations milk, butterfat, and feed records were kept of 14,051 cows. This is a marked increase over the number of cows on test during 1924, for altho 10,717 cows were in associations during all or part of that year, the average number of cows for the full period was 8223.

Comparing the average production of these cows with the average amount produced by the dairy cows of Pennsylvania, as given in the 1920 census, it is found that association cows yield on an average eighty-five per cent more milk than the average of the dairy cows in the state.

Among the twenty-nine associations which completed a years' work in 1924, the Volant Association, Lawrence County, stands highest, with an average butterfat production of 355 pounds per cow. The Cumberland County Association ranked first in milk production with an average of 9779 pounds for each cow.

Some exceptionally high records were made during the year which would be a credit to any dairy herd. Among these are two of special interest, one for 876 pounds of butterfat and 23,717 pounds of milk made by a purebred Holstein owned by the State Hospital in Warren County, and another, for 707 pounds of butterfat and 22,323 pounds of milk made by a purebred Holstein in the herd of H. C. Robertson, York County.

Two hundred sixty-one association members reached or exceeded the goal of a 300-pound herd average. Mercer County leads in this respect with thirty-seven herds which passed the 300-pound mark. Lawrence County was a close second with thirty-five and Bradford third, with thirty. The distinction of having the highest individual herd average falls to W. J. Fairchilds, Columbia County, whose herd of purebred Holsteins averaged 472 pounds of butterfat for the year. The purebred Jersey herd owned by F. B. Thompson, York County, ranked second with an average production of 454 pounds of butterfat.—A. L. B.

It Paid to Test for T. B.

DURING a farmers' meeting in my locality last autumn, a dairyman declared he would pay twenty per cent more for a cow that had been pronounced free of tuberculosis.

I had, at the time, three grade Jerseys which I offered for $135. Surmising that the t. b. hint might prove of value, I arranged with a veterinarian to have the test applied.

After waiting the required time, I again pronounced my cows for sale, and besides telling the amount of milk each cow gave, I also stated that they were free from tuberculosis.

I sold the three animals for $160, or $25 more than my farmer price. These buyers also requested that I let them know whenever I had other milk cows for sale.

The testing had made the sale when demand for ordinary cattle was at the lowest point in 1924. It creates a better impression on the customer when butter and milk are offered for sale, and each container and can bears a card stating that the cows from which the product was made have been examined by a qualified veterinarian. The cost of the testing is very slight, considering the results obtained.—F. R. C.

The Cow Sets the Price for Hay

"DO YOUR cows pay you a good price for your hay?" That, in effect, is the question which E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, would have every dairyman ask himself. Every crop grown on the farm is sold, either to the dealer, or to the livestock which transforms it for sale in another form. One cow in a herd may return $5.00 a ton for hay, while another may pay her owner $20.00 a ton for roughage out of the same mow.

Milk prices are fixed by market conditions, and the individual producer can do little to change them. But the prices the dairyman receives for the crops he sells to his herd are determined largely by the kind of cows he keeps. "High producing cows pay good prices for crops consumed," says Mr. Fitts. "No man can afford to sell hay for $5.00 per ton."

Dog Book FREE

To keep your dog healthy, send for authoritative FREE book, "Diseases of the Dog." Describes every known dog disease, and prescribes correct treatment. For 46 years, Glover's Medicines have been standard remedies and preventives for animal ailments. Write Dept. 17C.
H. Clay Glover, V. S. 119 5th Ave., N.Y.

POULTRY

CHICKS

S. C. Buff and White Leghorns	$9.00—100
Barred Rocks	10.00—100
White Rocks	12.00—100
Reds	10.00—100
Mixed	8.00—100

1c added for less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All good chicks. JACOB NIEMOND. Box 6. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00
Barred Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00
R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00

Bank reference. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid. Order direct from this ad. or write for special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Cherry Hill Poultry Farm, WM. NACE, McAlisterville, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy bred to lay flocks. Wh. Leghorns, 8c; Br. Leghorns, Anconas, 9c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, Br. Buff Leghorns, 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., S. C. Reds, 11c; Blk Minorcas, 12c. Mixed, 8c. Less of less than 100 [illegible] more. Silver Lake Hatchery, Box PA, Silver Lake, Ind.

CHICKS 15,000 WEEKLY POST PAID

Per 100—S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, $8. Barred and White Rocks, Anconas, $9. R. I. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, $10. Buff Rocks & Buff Orpingtons, $11. Mixed $8. Booklet free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Dept. O, Bucyrus, Ohio

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c; B. P. Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or free circular. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY N. J. Ehrenzeller, Propr., R. 1 McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS S. C. W. Leg. 8c; Barred Rocks 9c, R. I. Reds 10c; Mixed 7c. Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank Reference. Reduction on 500 and 1000 orders. These chicks are hatched from carefully selected stock and heavy laying flocks. Circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

PARK'S Bred to lay strain. None better. $10.00 100, $5.50 50, [illegible] 25. Strong chix, prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. S. W. KLINE, Box 50. Middlecreek, Pa.

Chicks Every Week Direct Strains "Martin's" White Wyandottes, 10c each. Special matings, 15c; Broilers, 7c. Bank reference. JAS. E. ULSH, Beaver Springs, Pa.

20,000 DAY-OLD CHICKS weekly, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, bantams, hares, collies, stock, eggs low. Catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS! Chester Whites and Berkshires six weeks old, [illegible] each. Ready to ship. [illegible] will not return our crate. Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS E. P. ROGERS, Wayville, N. Y.

DUROCS EXCELLENT TYPE AND BREEDING. MATURE STOCK. PIGS. ELMWOOD FARMS, P. O. Box 15, Bradford, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE service boars, [illegible] and pigs, ready to ship, pure bred, good type, [illegible] our prices. BRUBAKER BROS., R. 2. Mifflintown, Pa.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Sows. Spring pigs. National prize winner [illegible]. PUSEY CLOUD, Cloudland Farm, Kennett Square, Pa.

Quality Durocs Spring pigs. Bred or open gilts. Shipped on approval. G. C. SAUFLEY, Fairfield Farm, Hummelstown, Pa.

FINE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS 3 to [illegible] $11. One extra nice boar pig. W. F. McSPARRAN, FURNISS, PA

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. PIGS—8 weeks old, [illegible] weeks old $7.00. OAKS DAIRY FARM, WYALUSING, PA.

DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL
PURE BRED—REGISTERED
WOLF CREEK FARM, R. D. 2, Slippery Rock, Pa.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS Yearling service bull [illegible]. Also Bull Calf, May Rose Strain. LOCUST LAWN FARM, Box 2, ELVERSON, PA

FOR SALE—100 Pure bred Holsteins, fresh springers and fall cows, heifers and bulls. I. C. REAGAN, Propr., Scot Farm, Tully, N. Y.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN dairy calves, 7 weeks old, $20.00 each, crated for shipment. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisc.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—The great beef breed. [illegible] calves of select breeding, $50.00 each with registration papers. J. S. Morse, Levanna on Cayuga, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50; smoking, five pounds, $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Maxons Mill, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO [illegible] Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; ten, $2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.50, 10 $2.50; Smoking—5 lbs. $1.25. Mild—10 $1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better Made" Shirts for large Manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn $100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 507 Broadway, New York.

I CAN help a few more men and women, 18 to 65, qualify for Government Positions, $140 to $300 monthly. Write me immediately. C. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

Veterinary

Conducted by W. C. Fair, V. S.

Advice thru this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case in full; also the name and address of writer. Initials only will be published. We cannot make reply by mail. This is one of the most valuable columns of the paper and we invite readers to make use of it. Clippings from this column, when properly preserved and classified, make one of the most valuable medical symposiums a farmer-stockman can obtain.

CHRONIC HEAVES.—I have a fourteen-year-old horse that has had heaves for some time. When driven his bowels move too often, he is inclined to purge and is growing thin. He is fed corn on cob and good hay, which is sprinkled with lime water. I also gave him salt and soda.—W. H. H., Swedesboro, N. J. Chronic broken wind, or heaves in horses is usually incurable; however, by giving one-half-ounce doses of Fowler's solution in feed or in drinking water two or three times a day, also feeding grain and grass, he will soon be more comfortable and show some improvement. Avoid water before hard or fast work; give water in moderation between meals; give mashes of bran and oats with carron-oil, damp straw for roughage if you stable him. Unless you diet him, the treatment I have prescribed will not do him much good.

AZOTURIA—SWOLLEN SHEATH—Have a horse fourteen years old which for the past four or five years has had several mild attacks of azoturia. During hot weather he escapes the disease. How can it be prevented? I also have another horse which is twenty years old, seemingly in good condition, but when not exercised or worked his sheath swells. What can I do for him?—P. E. D., Strobleton, Pa. When your fourteen-year-old horse is idle, don't feed him grain; feed bran, roots and roughage. Lack of exercise, feeding idle horses too much grain and breathing foul air are common causes of azoturia. This ailment is usually prevented by giving the animal daily exercise. Your old horse should have some exercise every day; also give him enough acetate of potash in drinking water to keep his kidneys active. Keep sheath clean, but don't apply liniment or irritating drugs. His bowels should be kept open, this can be accompanied with feed.

POLL EVIL.—I have a mare that has a swelling on her head just back of ears; opened it and a great amount of matter was expelled. I do not know the cause unless she had a bump of some kind. She eats good, works all right; think it must be poll evil. Is it contagious? Can she be cured?—A. T., Carroll County, Md. Slowly apply hydrogen peroxide to remove pus, then force one part iodoform and nine parts boric acid to bottom of cavity. The head should be treated once a day. Poll evil is not contagious.

NERVOUSNESS.—I have a Holstein heifer due to come fresh next month. This will be her second calf. The first time she came in was last summer, and before that time, I noticed her jerking a portion of the time. She doesn't give enough milk.—H. B., Armstrong County, Pa. Give her thirty grains of fluid extract of nux vomica at dose in drinking water twice a day.

Education of Billy

(Continued from page 17)

"Now, uncle," said Billy when the ballasting was finished, "we'll alter her sail plan a little. She's got too much headsail. We'll cut the jib, [illegible] down a little and get another reef-band in the foresail. In lying to, I think it will come in useful. After a little painting and overhauling of the rigging, she'll be ready for [illegible]—"

"Ef you kin git a gang to go in her," interrupted the uncle pessimistically.

"Don't worry. I'll get a gang."

When the Anchorville trawlers heard that young Billy Stream intended taking the Jennie Anthony out winter haddocking, there was much doubtful comment. The fishermen all liked Billy—especially after he thrashed Jack Hemsley—but to their unsophisticated ideas, Billy was a "wrong 'un" and full of the crazy notions which come to those who have been up to a college and absorbed some sort of education.

The fishermen knew the breed of old. They had listened many times to be-spectacled ichtyological professors who had lectured them on fish and fishery subjects, but because these gentlemen had never stood in the bow of a dory and hauled a trawl, they were of no account and not convincing. It is thus with fishermen the world over. They resent ideas propounded to them by men who "read them out of a book."

Billy had not visited his home since the row with his father. He had seen his mother and sister once or twice when the latter drove over to Uncle Ben's, but his parent had evinced no desire to see him. The fact of his linking up with Ben Anthony embittered the harsh old man. When the latter heard that his son was going to skipper the Jennie Anthony he laughed grimly and issued an edict, orally of course, that any man who shipped on the schooner would never get a "sight" on the Stream Company's vessels again. This was an error of judgment on Captain Stream's part. Fishermen are singularly independent and refuse to be coerced or restrained from following their inclinations.

Billy Stream found it hard work getting men. His old dory-mate, Johnny Wilson, promised to go with him, and he secured Jim Cline, a half-witted fellow, as cook. When Billy approached the Anchorville and Port Anthony trawlers about shipping with him, they laughed and refused to go. At the end of a week Billy was desperate.

There was a big political meeting held in the Anchorville Hall one night at which many fishermen were present. Just as the conclave adjourned, Billy jumped up on the platform and addressed the crowd.

"Boys," he said, "I want a gang for the Jennie Anthony. She's been overhauled and reballasted and is now a fit and able vessel for winter fishing. I'm a green skipper, I know, but I'll learn, and I'm willing to learn. Anybody that will take a chance, let him come down to Johnny Morrison's poolroom tonight and sign up. Thank you, gentlemen!"

"Anybody that goes with that young fool is crazy!" roared a voice which Billy recognized as his father's. "He's no good an' never will be any good. He's double-crossed his father and will double-cross any man that's fool enough to go with him in that crazy tub o' Ben Anthony's. What does that feller know about sailin' a vessel or ketchin' fish? Take my advice an' keep away from him, boys. Ef he don't drown ye, that crazy cook of his'll pizen ye!"

There was a general laugh at Captain Stream's indictment of his son, but Billy jumped on the platform again, flaming.

"Any man that thinks I'll double-cross him, poison him or drown him, I'll knock the stuffing out of him," he bawled defiantly. "I'll fight any man in the crowd and if I lick him he'll ship with me. Come on, now, who'll take me up?"

Some one did take Billy up. It was one of the two town policemen, who at a sign from the mayor, grabbed William and ejected him from the hall as a disturber of the peace. Billy went out quietly and strode off to Morrison's poolroom feeling angry with himself for being such a fool.

At the poolroom, Patrick Clancy sought him out. Mr. Clancy was the town's sporting promoter and owned the local skating rink.

"Looky-here, Billy," he said. "You play hockey, don't ye? Yes? Well, I've a proposition. Anchorville has always bin' licked by the Cobtown boys. Now, ef you'll play for us on Saturday and help lick that Cobtown crowd, ye'll have all the boys with ye. Fishermen are good sports and they'll ship with ye, I'm sure, ef ye help win that game."

Stream laughed. "I haven't had any practice this season; but go ahead, I'll try."

(To be continued next week)

Our Readers' Classified Advertising Department

A market place to buy or sell at little expense. Over 95,000 farm families read Pennsylvania Farmer every week. Rate 6 cents a word each for one, two or three consecutive weekly insertions; 5 cents a word each for four or more insertions. Count each number and initial and send cash with order. Orders, discontinuances or changes of copy must reach us by Wednesday of week preceding date of issue. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations. Poultry advertising may run here, but if displayed or illustrations used must run in display advertising columns at commercial advertising rate (55 cents per agate line). Livestock advertising not accepted in this department.

Minimum, Ten Words.

Send all orders to
Pennsylvania Farmer
261 S. Third St., Philadelphia

POULTRY

300,000 BABY CHICKS—Now booking for June and July. Best months for layers and eaters. Barred Rocks and Reds $12.00 per 100, $57.50 per 500, Leghorns, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500. Broilers, $8.00 per 100. Live arrival guaranteed. L. R. Walck, Greencastle, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—25, 50, 100 lots. Reds, $3.25, $6, $11; Rocks, $3, $5.50, $10; W. Leghorns, $2.75, $5, $9; Heavy Mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8; Light Mixed, $2.25, $4, $7. Free range. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. W. A. Lauver, McAlisterville, Pa.

OLNEY CHICKS—As low as $10 a hundred. Week old chicks, same price as day old while they last. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Anconas, Brahmas, Pekin ducklings. Olney Hatchery, 142 E. Fishers Avenue, Olney, Pa.

2000 WHITE LEGHORNS for sale, March and April hatches. These pullets are well bred for egg production and range grown. Fox Hall Poultry Farm, Box 297, Dover, Del.

QUALITY CHICKS—Postpaid. 100 Leghorns, large assorted $9. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10. Orp., Wyn. $12. Lt. Brahmas, $15. Assort. $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICKS 7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and Mixed. 20th year. 100% delivery guaranteed. Pamphlet. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 9c, Mixed, 6½c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. Ehrisman, Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

STRONG pure bred chicks, 8c June and July. White and Black Leghorns. Circular free. Midway Poultry Farm, Seven Valleys, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, baby chicks 10c. Harvey Auker, Liverpool, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA—Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1197 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING—Remnants, smooth surface 1 ply, 85c; 2 ply, $1.05; 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. Buffalo House Wrecking & Salvage Co., 477 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO BOYS 11 and 12 years old to farm out for the summer months. Must be within 50 miles of Philadelphia. Apply Geo. Merkle, 817 Morgan Street, Camden, N. J.

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FREE BOOK on sorting and sizing apples and peaches. Send for copy today. Cutler Manufacturing Co., 348 East Tenth, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED [illegible] to send produce, pork, poultry, [illegible], or will pay cash market prices. Box 204, Pennsylvania Farmer.

BIG DELCO PLANT [illegible] $1000, first class condition. Price [illegible]. W. Hillont, Frenchtown, N. J.

RED FOXES BOUGHT Any number. Wm. G. [illegible] Ward, Pa.

PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—10 Millions extra fine field grown cabbage plants. Copenhagen Market, Danish Ballhead, Succession and Wakefield. Special for June only—5000, $5; 10,000, $9; 50,000, $40. Tomato plants, 10,000, $15 cash. Prompt shipments, satisfaction positively guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. Councill Company, Wholesale Growers, Franklin, Va.

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS—June, July delivery. Strong, stocky, guaranteed. Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail prepaid, 100, 45cts; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Express, 5000, $7.50. Cauliflower and [illegible]. Buy near home grown. List free. W. J. Myers, Rt. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce $1.00 per 1000; Cabbage, Collard, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000. Tomato, all kinds, $2.00 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3.00 per 1000. [illegible] Plants, $1.60 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS [illegible] $4 postpaid; 5000 or [illegible] per 1000 expressed. Cabbage—1000 $2 postpaid; [illegible] or 1000 expressed. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Large healthy open-field grown Cabbage, leading varieties $1.00 1000. Ruby King Pepper $2.00-1000. Tomatoes $1.00 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants [illegible]. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

CELERY PLANTS. White Plume, Golden Self, Giant Pascal [illegible], Winter Queen, strong plants [illegible] for $10.00. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

PLANTS Cabbage [illegible] 1000; Tomatoes $2.00 1000; Peppers $3.00 1000; Cauliflower, $4.00-1000. Parcel post delivered, strong healthy plants. Watkins Bros., Franklin, Va.

1,000,000 CABBAGE and Cauliflower plants. Cabbage, 500 $1.25 [illegible] postpaid. Cauliflower, [illegible] postpaid. David Rodway, Hartly, Del.

DOGS

Invest in an English Shepherd Pup [illegible] Grit and [illegible] all kinds [illegible]. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS [illegible] Males $10.00; Females [illegible]. Will ship C. O. D. [illegible] C. K. Orr, Clarington, Ohio.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. LONDON KENNELS, Box No. 37, Grove City, Pa.

PEDIGREED AIREDALES—Champion stock, six weeks to nine [illegible]. Males, spayed bitch, $15; females $10. Mrs. H. P. Lovett, Fallsington, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent. Heel quality. Superior breeding. Special bargains in [illegible]. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

"Cheap" red clover seed and dangerous lubricating oils have all the "looks" of the prize-winning varieties.

Don't let "Looks"

cheat you out of Farm Profits

Pick up a handful of Italian red clover seed and examine it as closely as you like.

It can't be told from the finest Michigan variety.

The two *look* alike and *feel* alike—but right there the likeness ends. They certainly don't *grow* alike.

Thousands of acres of winter-killed Italian red clover explain why farmers this year insist on knowing the source of their clover seed and are not picking by "looks" alone.

It is just as expensive to pick oil by "looks."

The *best* and the *worst* can look identical. Your eye can't detect the difference.

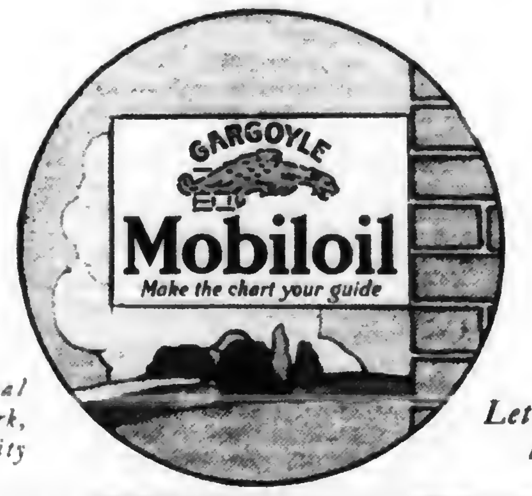
But your motor can. It may not protest at first. But your engine knows when it is being cheated, and a wear-crop of repair bills is as certain as death and taxes.

Make sure of the source of your oil

Just as farmers today are going to dealers who handle certified seed, so farmers everywhere are making certain of the source of their oil. More motorists are driving up to dealers and asking for Gargoyle Mobiloil than for all other brands combined. They don't buy oil of unknown quality and uncertain origin, just because it is peddled around at the back door and offered for a few cents less. Experience has shown that cheap oil seldom means cheap lubrication, and that low-cost-per-quart usually travels with high-cost-per-mile.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by the foremost lubrication specialists in the world. It is sold near your farm by a dealer who wants to show you a cash-saving in your operating costs. He wants you for a steady customer. He knows that in actual performance Mobiloil will save you real money over other oils.

The Mobiloil dealer sells more than just *oil*. He gives advisory lubrication service which assures the grade, or grades, of Mobiloil best suited to your car, tractor and truck. He bases his advisory service on the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which hangs on his wall. Those recommendations are the work of a group of 38 engineers who spend their entire time analyzing motors under every conceivable operating condition. Their recommendations for low-cost lubrication have received the okay of practically every automotive manufacturer in America.


GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

Branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

Let this sign help you find lowest cost-per-mile

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	...	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	.		
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc	A	Arc			A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....		...
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc		...
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	...		

End of
Volume